

STRICKLAND FAMILY

The MAY 2008 issue of the N.C. Genealogical Society Journal Vol 34 No 2 Pages 111-140 contained an article entitled "Descendants of Matthew Strickland (1648-1696) through Four Generations". A complete copy of the article is attached but as of 10 AUG 2008 RPU has not fully extracted the article.

of importance to Upchurch interests is the fact that this Strickland Article gives the heritage of one MATTHEW STRICKLAND born about 1752 in Edgemont Co, NC, died 18 JUL 1828 in Wake Co, NC. This Matthew b. 1752 appears to be a key progenitor of the Stricklands in Rains' TWP, Franklin Co, NC who intermarried with the Upchurchs there in the 1750-1850 era. Further, it appears this Matthew born 1752 is the ancestor of SSA, wife of RPU.

A 2 of 11 NOV 2008 The 2nd & 3rd installments of the Matthew Strickland Article have appeared in the AUG & NOV issue of the NCGS Journal. The pages have been reformatted and are attached. Also attached are worksheets I used to reproduce for entry in my profile system. Note that the Strickland Ancestral Line of SSA is here captured and it renews & extends what Roscoe Lee Strickland, III provided as of 31 MAR 1996. Copies of all three increments have been sent to Calla.

Relationship of Richard U, II and
his 11 children to Samson Sluchland
and his 8 children by virtue of
their presence in the Moccasin
Creek Area of Franklin Co, NC

~~Abel S~~

1) 2 JUL 1797 Estate Sale for E. Sluchland [Elisha S?] (Wake Co, NC)

| The Children | | Other |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| Brassell (Braswell) S | Benjamin U | Jacob S (son of Elisha S) |
| Obediah S | Nathan U | Isaac S (son of Elisha S) |
| Matthew S | Moses U | |
| Abel S | Jamess U | |
| | Richard U, III | |
| | Charles U | |

2) will of Jett S ~~1785~~ (written 31 DEC 1784, & 1785) (Wake Co, NC)

Abel S (witness) Benjamin U
Jett S (the deceased) (witness)
Brazil (Braswell) S (witness)

3) will of Abel S written 4 OCT 801 (Franklin Co, NC)

Abel S (the deceased) Benjamin U
Obediah S Executor
Matthew S (witness)

4) Land Sale 28 FEB 1784 (100 acres) (Franklin Co, NC)

Abel S (for ~~purchase~~ Buyer) Benjamin U (Seller) Winney S
Obediah S (for ~~purchase~~)

5) Land Sale 1792 (20 acres) (Franklin Co, NC)

Abel S (Buyer) Benjamin U (Seller)
Obediah S (for ~~purchase~~)

6) list of Land Holdings - Wake Co, NC 1782/1783 Moccasin Creek Area ^{Wake Co}

250A Christianity S (witness of Samson S) 70A Charles U
1911 Matthew S ← 150 Richard U, III 417 Elisha S
→ 661 Benjamin U 300 Jacob S
200 Frederick S
240 Joseph S

Braswell S and Polly S, dau of Elisha S

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Subject: [FWD: RE: Dunn Township]
From: phil@upchurchstory.com
Date: Sat, Mar 09, 2019 6:44 am
To: "Roscoe(Rocky) Strickland" <rocky11@bellsouth.net>
Cc: "Jay Buck" <jay.buck@alliedfamilies.org>
Bcc: "Janet-Z-8-9 Ross" <jmorganross@verizon.net>, "Dr David Thomas (TOM) S4629 Upchurch" <tomupchurch41@gmail.com>, "Deb-S-4-5-6-7-8-9 aaHeck" <debrauheck@aol.com>

Hi Rocky---

Am sending you this chained Strickland email in case you are interested. Would still like to have an exchange with you by phone or in person. I will be in New Orleans March 12-17 but am otherwise in. Will be in Raleigh April 10-14, 2019 and would have time to sneak in a brief visit if you are available.

The Strickland Family is subsidiary to my main interests and to those of our Allied Families Association. However, we have a way of embracing allied, associate or ancillary families that is powerful technique given the power of the Internet world. We are creeping into this arena of related families.

Sending All Best wishes.

Phil Upchurch, Founder, Allied Families.

----- Original Message -----

Subject: RE: Dunn Township
From: <phil@upchurchstory.com>
Date: Sat, March 09, 2019 6:30 am
To: "S. Alan Fann" <salanfann@yahoo.com>
Cc: "Janet-Z-8-9 Ross" <jmorganross@verizon.net>, "Jay Buck" <jay.buck@alliedfamilies.org>

Hi Alan----

Thanks for the 55-page Strickland Descendancy Report which is superb. I will check in our UAFA Valley Office on Monday and hope to verify that this compendium embraces my wife's line. She was born (about five miles north of our Upchurch Enclave) in Cypress Township in a long-standing Sledge Enclave.

In the meantime I will report a linkage that, off the top of my head, is relevant. This came to mind as I read the document trying to find evidence that some of these Virginia Strickland's reached Dunn Township in Franklin County, NC where my knowledge is our Upchurches interacted with the Strickland's there starting in the 1750-1800 era. As I will relate I found one striking citation.

On page 18 is a passage citing Buckner Upchurch as of 1810. I know this Buckner well he being a son of Richard Upchurch, III (a brother of my GGGF) whose father Richard Upchurch, II settled in

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Subject: Re: Dunn Township
From: Janet Ross <jmorganross@verizon.net>
Date: Sat, Mar 09, 2019 6:52 am
To: phil@upchurchstory.com

Dear Phil,

Thank you for the very, very good article on the Strickland family. It is wonderful to have an excellent comprehensive article on the early generations of the Strickland family. I will enjoy reading it and learning more about the Strickland family. It is interesting that Mr. King did not have data for Sarah Strickland, daughter of Mathew Strickland and Ann Braswell, beyond her name. To allow her to work better as the wife of Philip Pearce (d. 1728 Isle of Wight Co., VA) and mother of Nathan Pearce (d. 1796) of Franklin Co., NC, and his brothers who settled in Johnston Co., NC, her birth date would need to be nudged back into the 1690s, which is possible.

You might want to share this article with Inez Brown. She is a descendant of the Matthew Strickland who received the land grant in Wake Co., NC, near Philip Pearce's land grant. Is he Matthew Strickland III in that article?

Thank you very much,

Janet

-----Original Message-----

From: phil <phil@upchurchstory.com>
To: Jay Buck <jay.buck@alliedfamilies.org>
Cc: Janet-Z-8-9 Ross <jmorganross@verizon.net>; S. ALAN Fann <salanfann@yahoo.com>
Sent: Sat, Mar 9, 2019 6:43 am
Subject: [FWD: RE: Dunn Township]

Hi Jay----- Please capture electronically the attachment for our UAFA Archives. Am sharing this with Janet Ross who has Strickland interests. I have printed and am studying. Will send more related emails. Thanks~ Phil Upchurch, Founder allied Families.-----

Original Message -----

Subject: RE: Dunn Township
From: "S. Alan Fann" <salanfann@yahoo.com>
Date: Thu, March 07, 2019 6:32 pm
To: "phil@upchurchstory.com" <phil@upchurchstory.com>

I am attaching a well-researched, four-generation study of Mathew Strickland lines. Though it's undated, if I learn of the completion date, I will let you know. While it doesn't detail all descendants, I think the linking ancestors for your wife's family might be in it. Forrest King shows his title as CG - I've not asked, but I think that might designate certified genealogist. Here's a link to the file, if you prefer to share it that way as opposed to an attachment: https://www.familysearch.org/photos/artifacts/32503303?cid=mem_copy
 King, Forrest. Descendants of Mathew Strickland (1648-1696) through Four Generations. Undated. Sent from Mail for Windows

10 From: phil@upchurchstory.com
 Sent: Thursday, March 7, 2019 5:42 PM
 To: Janet Ross

Cc: Tony-MU-4-5-6-7-8-9 Pearce; Elizabeth (BETH)-MU-4-X-6-7-8-9 Wyant; S. ALAN Fann; Jay Buck
Subject: RE: Dunn Township Hi Janet----- Thank you for offering to study the "Think Piece" I sent on Dunn township---a challenge. Am copying you on exchanges with Alan Fann re Strickland's. Note my wife as a descendant of Matthew Strickland. I think there was more than one by this name. It was thoughtful of you to mention our Association to others. Some mutual interests could develop. Jean Tomes seems especially promising. Hope she can attend one or more of our events. Can you guide me on how fast to proceed in exploring mutual interest with Jean? I will come early to have time for special opportunities. Perhaps I could see Jean on Thursday April 11 if that would be useful. Any advice? Mary, the Executor of the estate of Simon Rogers, will likely be with us on the Friday Tour. She controls the two-acre memorial tract Simon left. Beth Wyant is our Interlocutor. Best, Always~ Phil Upchurch, Founder, Allied Families.----- Original Message -----

Subject: Re: Dunn Township
From: Janet Ross <jmorganross@verizon.net>
Date: Thu, March 07, 2019 10:28 am
To: phil@upchurchstory.com

Dear Phil,

Thank you for a very interesting and thought-provoking email. Let me think about some of the issues that you raise and get back to you about them.

I'm glad to hear that Inez is interested in joining us. I hope she feels up to it in April. If not David and I will plan to visit her at home. Among her many families, Inez is a descendant of Matthew Strickland who settled near the Pearces and Rays in Wake County. I am eager to learn more about him from her.

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Cc: "Janet-Z-8-9 Ross" <jmorganross@verizon.net>XX "Jay Buck" <jay.buck@alliedfamilies.org>
Bcc: "Dr David Thomas (TOM) S46Z9 Upchurch" <tomupchurch41@gmail.com>, "Deb-S-4-5-6-7-8-9 aaHeck" <debrauheck@aol.com>

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In the meantime I will report a linkage that, off the top of my head, is relevant. This came to mind as I read the document trying to find evidence that some of these Virginia Strickland's reached Dunn Township in Franklin County, NC where my knowledge is our Upchurches interacted with the Strickland's there starting in the 1750-1800 era. As I will relate I found one striking citation.

On page 18 is a passage citing Buckner Upchurch as of 1810. I know this Buckner well he being a son of Richard Upchurch, III (a brother of my GGGF) whose father Richard Upchurch, II settled in Dunn Township circa 1760-1780. Buckner's father died in 1817 and he subsequently moved to Brown County, IL. I have been there and given an Upchurch Lecture. The 1810 citation links the Strickland's mentioned to our small Upchurch community I know so well.

We consider Dunn Township a tight knit Upchurch Enclave which we have researched endlessly since the 1960's. Will give a Tour there on April 12.

While requiring more research I suspect that the Turkey Creek mentioned is the one that snakes from Nash County up to a beginning in Dunn Townships near a land Grant of Benjamin Upchurch, an Uncle of Buckner. I have several land records on the Nash/Franklin border that mention Turkey Creek.

As the Report mentions, a part of Dunn Township was in several Counties at different times. Details on this area I call "The High Ground Triangle" appear in my Upchurch Bulletins.

You can let me know if this all goes beyond your interests and as to whether we can make common cause with Forrest King.

Can you tell me where you live? Do you have ideas on how we move forward on any shared interests?

Best Wishes~

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Subject: RE: [FWD: RE: Dunn Township]
From: "Rocky Strickland" <~~rockyhl@bellsouth.net~~>XXXX
Date: Sat, Mar 09, 2019 1:35 pm
To: <phil@upchurchstory.com>

Hi Phil,

Thanks for the Strickland email. I would enjoy meeting you, but I am going to be in Tennessee during that time in April.

I hope you enjoy your trip to New Orleans. As the saying goes, it is a great place to visit, but I wouldn't want to live there.

Rocky

From: phil@upchurchstory.com <phil@upchurchstory.com>
Sent: March 9, 2019 7:45 AM
To: Roscoe(Rocky) Strickland <~~rockyhl@bellsouth.net~~>XXXX
Cc: Jay Buck <jay.buck@alliedfamilies.org>
Subject: [FWD: RE: Dunn Township]

Hi Rocky---

Am sending you this chained Strickland email in case you are interested. Would still like to have an exchange with you by phone or in person. I will be in New Orleans March 12-17 but am otherwise in. Will be in Raleigh April 10-14, 2019 and would have time to sneak in a brief visit if you are available.

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Subject: Strickland-Upchurch

From: phil@upchurchstory.com

Date: Sun, Mar 10, 2019 10:23 am

To: "S. ALAN Fann" <~~salanfann@yahoo.com~~>

Cc: "Jay Buck" <jay.buck@alliedfamilies.org>

Bcc: "Janet-Z-8-9 Ross" <jmorganross@verizon.net>, "Dr David Thomas (TOM) S46Z9 Upchurch" <tomupchurch41@gmail.com>, "Deb-S-4-5-6-7-8-9 aaHeck" <debrauheck@aol.com>

Hi Alan-----

I have now had a chance to review my wife's heritage. The records show clearly that the compendium by Forest King embraces her line. In fact the same sources seem to have led to his document and to the documentation I have for my wife's Strickland heritage.

The Forest King document records that Mark Strickland was born about 1749 in Edgecombe County, NC. My records show he was the great grandfather of Mahala Strickland who married her 3rd Cousin once removed James Madison Strickland and produced Sallie Strickland, my wife's grandmother, whom I knew.

May I ask if if your heritage is represented in the Forest King document?

Fraternally Yours~

Phil Upchurch, Founder, Allied Families.

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Cc: "Janet-Z-8-9 Ross" <jmorgaross@verizon.net>, "S. ALAN FANN" <salanfann@yahoo.com> XXX
Bcc: "Dr David Thomas (TOM) S46Z9 Upchurch" <tomupchurch41@gmail.com>, "Deb-S-4-5-6-7-8-9 aaHeck" <debrauheck@aol.com>
Attach: Mathew Strickland.pdf

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Subject: RE: Dunn Township

Hi Janet----

111

Descendants of Mathew Strickland (1648–1696) through Four Generations

Forrest D. King, CG*

This article on the Mathew Strickland family was written at the urging of Dr. Edgar MacDonald,³ a descendant of Stricklands from Duplin County, North Carolina. He asked if I would help determine how his family was related to Mathew Strickland of Isle of Wight County. To help me get started, he sent me all the Strickland notes that he had accumulated over the years.

My first guess was that an earlier researcher had probably written a reasonably sufficient history so that I could use it as a basis, make whatever modifications seemed appropriate, and identify the connections from the history to his earliest known Strickland ancestor. In checking the Internet and other sources, I found many wills, land abstracts, and other data fragments which were very useful, but there was no detailed history family available. Unfortunately, there was also some obviously undocumented and inaccurate information that was widespread throughout the Internet. This was particularly true when it came to identifying the surnames of women who married into the Strickland family.

This article is my attempt to document the Mathew Strickland family for four generations. The types of records that mention Stricklands through the first four generations vary significantly. A number of Stricklands left wills, estate inventories, or other records of estate distribution that help identify the names of spouses and children. Some Stricklands did not leave wills, however their land

* Forrest D. King, Certified Genealogist; 3073 East Parkview Drive, Gilbert, Arizona 85295; e-mail fkroots@yahoo.com.

³ Dr. MacDonald is the past editor of the *Magazine of Virginia Genealogy* and has written numerous articles in several journals on topics of Virginia genealogy.

transactions help to reconstruct relationships, as property passed from one generation to the next. In a number of instances, circumstantial evidence is used to establish generational links. This includes studying the proximity of Strickland families to each other and estimating ages of the individuals involved. In a very few cases, the spouses of the female Strickland descendants can be documented. When this was possible, they are included in this study.

FIRST GENERATION

1. **Mathew' Strickland** was born say 1648, probably in England, and he died in Isle of Wight County, Virginia, after 1696.⁴ He married **Elizabeth** (—?—) by 1670, probably in England. Elizabeth was born about 1649, probably in England, and she died in Isle of Wight County after 6 June 1687.⁵ Contemporary records mention her only once when her husband sold some land.

Mathew' Strickland first appeared in Virginia, and he left no clues about when he traveled to the New World or where he came from. The historical literature suggests that many of the early Virginians came from southwest England,⁶ but that is a very speculative and generalized hypothesis for Mathew's origins. He did not appear in the records much during his lifetime. He thus provided little information about his associates, making it difficult to trace other relationships in search of additional information.

⁴ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Deed Book 1 [1688–1715]: 208–209; Family History Library [hereinafter FHL] microfilm 0,032,001. Mathew' Strickland sold the last one hundred acres of his father's 1678 land patent to Henry Baker on 12 May 1696. He was styled "Mathew Strickland junr." in this deed, implying that his father was still alive. If Mathew' was indeed still around on this date, he may not have been well enough to come to court.

⁵ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will and Deed Book 2, part 2 [1715–1726]: 578–580; FHL microfilm 0,032,021. This record book is also called the "Great Book." For the first one hundred years of the county records, wills and deeds were intermixed in the same record books. Elizabeth Strickland signed her name with an "E."

⁶ David H. Fischer, *Albion's Seed: Four British Folkways in America* (New York, N.Y.: Oxford University Press, 1989), 240–246.

Land patent records provide the first evidence that Mathew' was in Virginia. On 26 September 1678, he patented 902 acres located more than thirty miles from the James River in Isle of Wight County. The tract was on the main swamp of Ring Sale [Kingsale] at Beaver Dam branch, beginning at a pond by the side of the swamp being the line of Wm. Collins.⁷ Mathew used eighteen headrights in purchasing this land, including five for a "Richd. Strickland."

Mathew's initial appearance in Virginia records prompts several observations. First, there is no further mention of any Richard Strickland in early Virginia, so the nature of Richard's relationship to Mathew is currently unknown. Second, there is also no mention of any headright for Mathew, his wife, or any of his children in the Virginia records. It is conceivable, but by no means certain, that the five headrights listed for Richard Strickland could have been for Mathew, his wife, and three children. A patent granted to Robert Lucy on 3 November 1673 for land on the south side of the James River on the Blackwater [River?] in Charles City County refers to an "Eliz. Strickland".⁸ It is possible, but not likely, that this woman was Elizabeth, the wife of Mathew'.

Mathew's 902-acre patent on Kingsale Swamp was a subject of later controversy. On 20 November 1683, a subsequent patent granted to Capt. Henry Applewaite claimed this same land, because "Mathew Strickland deserted for want of seating." Somehow Mathew kept possession of this land, since he and wife Elizabeth sold eight hundred acres from this patent to William Evans on 6 June 1687.¹⁰ Poor

⁷ Virginia Patents 6 [1666–1679]: 653; FHL microfilm 0,029,323.

⁸ Virginia Patents 6 [1666–1679]: 488; FHL microfilm 0,029,323.

⁹ Virginia Patents 7 [1679–1689]: 329; FHL microfilm 0,029,324. Mathew obtained his last patent for land on Blackwater Swamp more than three years earlier. He probably relocated his plantation in 1680 to his newest purchase, which led Capt. Henry Applewaite to think that he had abandoned the property on Kingsale Swamp. The headrights claimed by Henry Applewaite were different from the headrights Mathew Strickland had used to patent the same property. The names of Henry Applewaite's headrights do not appear to have been used on any subsequent land purchases.

¹⁰ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will and Deed Book 1, part 2 [1662–1715]: 578–580; FHL microfilm 0,032,021.

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bookkeeping either by the Virginia Land Office or by the Isle of Wight County clerk may have caused the problem. Mathew had already leased Thomas Jones 102 acres of this land for a term of ninety-nine years on 6 November 1682.¹¹ This was before Henry Applewaite applied for his patent. No court record survives to tell definitely how Mathew held on to the property.

While Mathew purchased land in 1678, it is difficult to say how much earlier he may have arrived in Virginia, because the earlier records are very incomplete. Bacon's Rebellion in 1676 was so disruptive that very few records were kept in Isle of Wight County during that period. Mathew is not found in any of those that survive.

On 20 April 1680, Mathew patented another 1,803 acres in Isle of Wight County lying on the main Blackwater Swamp and adjoining Col. Pitt, George Pierce, and Col. Bridgers.¹² He had obtained another thirty-six headrights by this time. Mathew owned over 2,700 acres of land in total, which ranked him among the larger landholders of the county. As a comparison, only six landowners in the upper parish of Isle of Wight County had more acreage in the 1704 Virginia Quit Rent rolls.¹³

Other researchers have proposed that Mathew may have obtained headrights through involvement with some mercantile or shipping business, thereby making enough voyages or getting sufficient wealth to buy the headrights he used in his purchases. Several considerations limit the likelihood of this possibility. First, Mathew was illiterate, which would have made a mercantile career difficult.¹⁴ A review of all

¹¹ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will and Deed Book 1, part 2 [1662–1715]: 578–580; FHL microfilm 0,032,021. A later recorded deed mentions the existence of Thomas Jones's lease. The original lease is not available.

¹² Virginia Patents 7 [1679–1689]: 20; FHL microfilm 0,029,324. This property is located just north of the present city of Franklin, Virginia, and about twelve miles north of the North Carolina border.

¹³ *Virginia Tax Records: From the Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, the William and Mary College Quarterly, and Tyler's Quarterly* (Baltimore, Md.: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1983), 426–442. Eighteen other individuals owned between one thousand and 2,700 acres.

¹⁴ Isle of Wight County, Virginia Will and Deed Book 1, part 2 [1662–1715]: 578–580; FHL microfilm 0,032,021. Mathew signed his name with an "X," and his wife

the known merchants in Isle of Wight County through the mid-1720s identified only one as illiterate.¹⁵ Second, merchants constantly bought and sold goods with a number of individuals at any one time. The order-to-shipment delivery time was quite lengthy in the 1600s. One would expect to find a merchant's debts and credits frequently mentioned in the estate records of his contemporaries in Isle of Wight County. Mathew does not appear in any Isle of Wight County estates acting like a merchant. Third, the time to cross the ocean during this period of time was typically eight to nine weeks. If Mathew had obtained the headrights on his trips alone, he would have had to have made a number of voyages over several years in order to accumulate the necessary headrights for 2,700 acres by 1680. There is no evidence that he made any voyages at all. Fourth, Mathew only purchased two properties. He was probably less than forty years old when he made his last purchase. If he had been in the mercantile business, he still would have been accumulating wealth and would probably have continued purchasing land. On the other hand, if his wealth had been inherited, he likely would have purchased all of his land in a short period of time. Finally, all of his land purchases were more than fifty miles from the James River, which would have made being a merchant more difficult.

How Mathew obtained sufficient funds for fifty-four headrights remains a mystery. He probably inherited wealth either from his father or through his wife Elizabeth, likely before he came to Virginia. He could have bought headrights from other individuals, but that also would have required capital.¹⁶ The typical cost of transporting a person

signed with an "E." This is the last known document Mathew signed.

¹⁵ William L. Hopkins, ed., *Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Deeds 1647–1719* (Richmond, Va.: Southside Virginian Publishing Co., 1993). There were nine individuals who were called merchants in the documents abstracted in this book. The one illiterate merchant was Francis Seagraves. Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will and Deed Book 2 [1715–1726]: 147–150; FHL microfilm 0,032,002. Francis Seagraves authorized his "well beloved friend," Jonathan Sanderson, to represent him in selling a piece of property.

¹⁶ Nell M. Nugent, ed., *Cavaliers and Pioneers: Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants, 1623–1666, Volume 1* (1934; reprint, Baltimore, Md.: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1991), xxiv–xxvi.

from England to Virginia was over eight pounds, more than half a year's wages in the 1600s.¹⁷

A Mathew Strickland made an early appearance in North Carolina records. Rowland Buckley proved seven headrights on 20 April 1694, including a Mathew Stricklin.¹⁸ The headright system in North Carolina worked much the same way as headrights in Virginia.¹⁹ There is very little information in either Virginia or North Carolina records about Rowland Buckley. The available evidence does not positively identify the headright Mathew Strickland as Mathew¹, Mathew², or some other unknown Mathew. It also does not indicate whether any relationship existed between Rowland Buckley and the Strickland family of Isle of Wight County. Rowland is first of record when he patented 350 acres on Corroaugh Swamp in Isle of Wight County on 22 September 1682.²⁰ Corroaugh Swamp runs into the Blackwater Swamp about eight miles upstream of where Mathew Strickland probably lived by 1678. Rowland Buckley sold his property on 19 January 1683, which was his last appearance in Virginia records.²¹ He owned land in Pasquotank Precinct, North Carolina, on 25 February 1696.²²

The only hint of Mathew's profession in the records was a mention of his tailoring skills in the estate settlement of Robert Worgar.²³

¹⁷ David H. Fischer, *Albion's Seed: Four British Folkways in America* (New York, N.Y.: Oxford University Press, 1989), 28. The cost of passage could exceed twelve pounds if the person wanted minimal comforts in transit.

¹⁸ Caroline B. Whitney, ed., *North Carolina Headrights: A List of Names 1663–1744* (Raleigh, N.C.: North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 2001), 106.

¹⁹ Helen F. M. Leary, ed., *North Carolina Research: Genealogy and Local History* (Raleigh, N.C.: North Carolina Genealogical Society, 1996), 302. This passage discusses many particulars of the North Carolina headright system.

²⁰ Virginia Patents 7 [1679–1689]: 184; FHL microfilm 0,029,324. Col. Bridgers notably owned property next to this patent, as well. Bridgers was a neighboring landholder to Mathew Strickland on the Blackwater Swamp patent in 1680.

²¹ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will and Deed Book 1, part 2 [1662–1715]: 502–03; FHL microfilm 0,032,021. Acreage sold at that time was not listed.

²² Margaret M. Hofmann, ed., *Province of North Carolina, 1663–1729: Abstracts of Land Patents* (Weldon, N.C.: Roanoke News Company, 1983), 16–17, no. 155.

²³ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will and Deed Book 2 [1661–1715]: 306; FHL microfilm 0,032,022. That estate owed Mathew money for some garments he made.

Mathew never held a position in Isle of Wight County government. He appeared very rarely in any Isle of Wight records, and the records that do concern him indicate that he was a member of the middle class, rather than the upper class.

Mathew probably died about 1696.²⁴ He did not leave a will, and he owned 1,803 acres of land from his 1680 patent. Even though he died intestate, many, if not all, of his children can be determined by the sales and disbursements of these remaining 1,803 acres. One or more of these children were not of age at the time of his death. Sons Mathew and William oversaw a disbursement on 14 August 1699 which declared: "Every one to have his part according to his articles att age to receive furthermore if I or either of us defraud them or either of them he sd. Defraudor shall forfeit his own part according unto those articles to him or them that shall be defrauded." Property was given:²⁵

- to said Mathew, a parcel of land whereon "my father lived" beginning at the mouth of Horse Swamp running up to Gum Branch, along the branch Col. Pitt's line, said Mathew's plantation, and all the land on the south side of Horse Swamp;
- to brother John Strickland and his heirs, 150 acres of land on Gum Branch at the old plantation;
- to brother Samuel Strickland, 150 acres lying at the head of the Watson Branch adjoining Arthur Whitehead;
- to brother William Strickland, land above the Watson Branch and on the south side of the Horse Swamp;
- to brother Joseph Strickland, 150 acres adjoining Blackwater Branch between "my plantation" and the line of Mr. Woodward; and

²⁴ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Deeds 1 [1688–1715]: 208–09; FHL microfilm 0,032,001. This is his last known appearance.

²⁵ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Deeds 1 [1688–1715]: 302–303. The day of the month could be either the fourth or the twenty-fourth instead.

- to Jno. Strickland, 250 acres of land on the Black Pond that was previously sold by Will. Strickland unto Arthur Whitehead.

Even with this level of detail for his property distribution, it is still a little unclear how many acres each one of the children of Mathew² received, because the acreage that Mathew² and William² received was not stated. Table 1 shows how the land from the patent of 1,803 acres was sold by Mathew's children over the next twenty-five years.

There is a 317-acre discrepancy between the 1,803 acres purchased by Mathew in 1680 and the total of 2,120 acres distributed and sold by Mathew's children from this same tract. The land dealings of Thomas Boon and his son Ratcliff, purchasers of 860 acres from this patent, provide a possible explanation for this discrepancy. The summary shown in Table 3 below demonstrates that their land transactions appear to account for 295 acres less than what they seemed to have owned²⁶.

Both John² and Joseph² were given 150 acres of land in the 1699 distribution. However, there is no record of either one of them selling his land. Only Joseph appears subsequently in the Isle of Wight County records: he witnessed a will in 1718. Both young men probably died without heirs. Their brothers William and Mathew later sold these tracts, indicating that the land must have reverted to them.

One of the best sources for determining the number of acres owned by each of Mathew's children would have been the 1704 colony-wide quit rent rolls. Quit rents were levies attached to land grants as a form of tax. The *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* published the 1704 rolls in the 1920s, and they are widely available. Unfortunately, no roll survives for the lower parish of Isle of Wight County where Mathew lived.

Table 1
Sales of Matthew Strickland's Land by his Children

| Seller | Acres | Purchaser | Year | Amount | Comments |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|------------------|------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Mathew & William Strickland (1) | 250 | Arthur Whitehead | 1697 | unknown | Land first given to John Strickland |
| William Strickland & wife Olive (2) | 150 | Arthur Whitehead | 1699 | 5,000 pounds of tobacco | |
| Mathew Strickland (3) | 300 | Thomas Boon | 1702 | 12,000 pounds of tobacco | Thomas Boon was a brother-in-law |
| William Strickland & wife Olive (4) | 60 | Arthur Whitehead | 1705 | 4,000 pounds of tobacco | |
| William Strickland & wife Olive (5) | 360 | Thomas Boon | 1706 | 4,000 pounds of tobacco | |
| Mathew Strickland & wife Anne (6) | 300 | Joseph Jackson | 1714 | 4,400 pounds of tobacco | |
| Mathew Strickland & wife Anne (7) | 200 | Benjamin Spivey | 1714 | unknown | Plantation of Mathew' |
| Samuel Strickland (8) | 150 | Peter Daniel | 1714 | 100 pounds of tobacco quarterly | |
| William Strickland & wife Olive (9) | 200 | Ratcliff Boon | 1715 | 5 shillings | |
| William Strickland (10) | 150 | William Powell | 1723 | 5 shillings | |
| Total Acreage | 2,120 | | | | |

Sources: (1) Isle of Wight County Deed Book [DB] 1: 311; (2) DB 1: 386; (3); DB 1: 389; DB 2: 46; DB 2 47; DB 2: 269; Isle of Wight County Great Book (Wills and Deeds) [GB] 2: 207; DB 2: 299; GB 2: 123; GB 2: 744.

²⁶ Editor's note: Because of length, this article will appear in several issues. Table 3 will appear in a future installment

Previous researchers have attempted to tie the Stricklands of Maryland to those of Isle of Wight County, based on the similarity of family names. This hypothesis identifies Elizabeth, wife of Mathew' Strickland, as Elizabeth Loreen. This connection is sufficiently refuted in an article that appeared in the *Strickland Scene* magazine in 1982.²⁷ Elizabeth, wife of Mathew' Strickland, made her only appearance in the records when she sold land with her husband on 6 June 1687.²⁸

Mathew and Elizabeth (—?—) Strickland had the following children:

- + 2 i. MATHEW² STRICKLAND, born say 1671, probably in England. He married ANN BRASWELL in Isle of Wight County, Virginia, about 1705, and he died in Isle of Wight County after 14 July 1730.²⁹
- + 3 ii. SAMUEL STRICKLAND, born say 1672, probably in England. He married ABIGAIL (—?—) in Isle of Wight County, Virginia, about 1692, and he died in Isle of Wight County after 27 May 1718.³⁰
- + 4 iii. WILLIAM STRICKLAND, born say 1673, probably in England. He married OLIVE (—?—) in Isle of Wight County, Virginia, about 1695, and he died in Bertie County, North Carolina, after 1727.³¹
- 5 iv. JOHN STRICKLAND, born say 1674, probably in England. He died in Isle of Wight County, Virginia, after 14 August

²⁷ L. C. Strickland, "Two Mathew Stricklands," *Strickland Scene* 3 (1982): 22–23.

²⁸ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will and Deed Book 2, part 2 [1715–1726]: 578–80; FHL microfilm 0,032,021.

²⁹ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will and Deed Book 3 [1726–1734]: 224–25; FHL microfilm 0,032,022.

³⁰ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will and Deed Book 2 [1715–1726]: 26; FHL microfilm 0,032,002.

³¹ Office of the Secretary of State of North Carolina, Records of Probate, Wills, 1663–1789, Sco-Sut, will of William Strickland; FHL microfilm 0,018,051 (arranged alphabetically by testator).

1699.³² John and his brother William witnessed a land transaction between William Carver and William Crumpler on 19 February 1697/8.³³ He is last of record when he received 150 acres from the division of his father's land.³⁴ There is no record of him selling this land.

- + 6 v. ELIZABETH STRICKLAND, born say 1676, probably in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. She married THOMAS BOON in Isle of Wight County about 1698, and she died there after 1723.³⁵
- 7 vi. JOSEPH STRICKLAND, born say 1680 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. He died there after 27 May 1718.³⁶ He witnessed his brother Samuel's will in 1718 in his only appearance in the records.

SECOND GENERATION

2. **Mathew² Strickland** (*Mathew¹*) was born say 1671, probably in England. He married Ann Braswell, daughter of Richard Braswell and wife Sarah (—?—), in Isle of Wight County, Virginia, about 1705. Mathew died there after 14 July 1730.³⁷ Ann married second Mr. Edwards in Isle of Wight County before 15 November 1731.³⁸ She died there after 22 January 1732.³⁹

Mathew Strickland likely was the oldest child of Mathew¹. He

³² Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Deeds 1 [1688–1715]: 302–03; FHL microfilm 0,032,001.

³³ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Deeds 1 [1688–1715]: 319.

³⁴ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Deeds 1 [1688–1715]: 302–03.

³⁵ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will and Deed Book 2 [1715–1726]: 590–91; FHL microfilm 0,032,021.

³⁶ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will and Deed Book 2 [1715–1726]: 26.

³⁷ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will and Deed Book 3 [1726–1734]: 224–25; FHL microfilm 0,032,022.

³⁸ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Deeds 4 [1729–1741]: 222; FHL microfilm 0,032,003.

³⁹ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Deeds 4 [1729–1741]: 222. She returned to court two months after her November 1731 appearance.

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made the earliest appearance in records, and he was responsible for distributing the land after his father's death. He is first of record when he sold the remaining 102 acres of the 902-acre patent to Henry Baker on 12 May 1696.⁴⁰ Much of the documentary evidence concerning him is found in his sales of land that previously belonged to his father, recorded in the Isle of Wight County books. Mathew also patented four hundred acres on the Nottoway River on both sides of Little Swamp on 17 August 1725.⁴¹

Richard Braswell mentioned his daughter Ann, the wife of Mathew Strickland, in his will of 28 July 1724/5.⁴² She also appeared on two deeds with her husband, as shown on Table 1 above. Mathew appointed her executrix of his will on 14 July 1730.⁴³ She married secondly a Mr. Edwards by 15 November 1731.⁴⁴ She is last of record for a court appearance on 22 January 1731/2.⁴⁵

Mathew probably lived all but his first few years in Isle of Wight County. He died between 14 July 1730 and 25 October 1730, the dates of execution and probate of his will.⁴⁶ He specified in his will that his land could only be sold to the next heir, and it could never go out of the Strickland family. All of his children probably were unmarried when his will was written. The two oldest sons, not named, were instructed to take care of the cattle given to their younger brothers. The estate inventory, taken on 26 July 1731, reveals that Mathew had a number of farm animals. This is the only indication of his possible

⁴⁰ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Deeds 1 [1688–1715]: 208–09; FHL microfilm 0,032,001. Mathew was called "Mathew Strickland junr."

⁴¹ Virginia Patents 12 [1724–1726]: 270–71; FHL microfilm 0,029,328.

⁴² Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will and Deed Book 2 [1715–1726]: 174–75; FHL microfilm 0,032,002. She was called Ann Strickland.

⁴³ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will and Deed Book 3 [1726–1734]: 224–25; FHL microfilm 0,032,022.

⁴⁴ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Deeds 4 [1729–1741]: 222; FHL microfilm 0,032,003.

⁴⁵ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Deeds 4 [1729–1741]: 222. This document indicates that she returned to court two months later.

⁴⁶ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will and Deed Book 3 [1726–1734]: 224–25; FHL microfilm 0,032,022.

profession.⁴⁷

Mathew and Ann (Braswell) Strickland had the following children:

- + 8 i. JOHN³ STRICKLAND, born say 1706 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. He married a woman who remains unidentified about 1733, and he died in Edgecombe County, North Carolina, after 9 May 1765.⁴⁸
- + 9 ii. WILLIAM STRICKLAND, born say 1707 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. He married a woman who remains unidentified about 1740, and he died in Edgecombe County, North Carolina, after 28 June 1770.⁴⁹
- 10 iii. MATHEW STRICKLAND, born say 1709 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. He died there after 14 July 1730.⁵⁰ The only certain evidence of this Mathew is the bequest of animals he received from his father's will. The ninety-five or ninety-six year old Mathew Strickland whose death notice appeared in the *Raleigh Register* newspaper in 1828 was likely a different person.⁵¹
- + 11 iv. JOSEPH STRICKLAND, born say 1711 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. He married there first FRANCES (—?—) about 1732. He married second ELIZABETH (—?—) in Edgecombe County, North Carolina, after October 1771. He died in Nash County, North Carolina, after 4 March 1779.⁵²

⁴⁷ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will and Deed Book 3 [1726–1734]: 280–82.

⁴⁸ Edgecombe County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds C [1763–1768]: 490–91; FHL microfilm 0,018,876.

⁴⁹ Edgecombe County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds D [1769–1775]: 397; FHL microfilm 0,018,878.

⁵⁰ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will and Deed Book 3 [1726–1734]: 224–25; FHL microfilm 0,032,022.

⁵¹ Lois Smathers Neal, *Abstracts of Vital Records from Raleigh, North Carolina, Newspapers, 1820–1829* (Spartanburg, S.C.: The Reprint Company, 1980), 679, no. 5610.

⁵² Nash County, North Carolina, Record of Wills 1 [1776–1782]: 17; FHL microfilm 0,019,332.

- 12 v. SARAH STRICKLAND, born say 1713 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. She died possibly in Isle of Wight after 14 July 1730.⁵³ Her father bequeathed her an animal in his will. This is the only evidence of her existence.
- + 13 vi. JACOB STRICKLAND, born say 1715 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. He married PRISCILLA TAYLOR in Isle of Wight County by 1737. He died in Nash County, North Carolina, after 18 August 1788.⁵⁴
- 14 vii. ANN STRICKLAND, born say 1717 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. She died possibly in Isle of Wight after 14 July 1730.⁵⁵ Her father bequeathed her an animal and household items in his will. This is the only evidence of her existence.
- 15 viii. ELIZABETH STRICKLAND, born say 1719 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. She died possibly in Isle of Wight after 14 July 1730.⁵⁶ Her father bequeathed her animals in his will. This is the only evidence of her existence.
- 16 ix. JANE STRICKLAND, born say 1721 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. She died possibly in Isle of Wight after 14 July 1730.⁵⁷ Her father bequeathed her an animal in his will. This is the only evidence of her existence.
- + 17 x. SAMPSON STRICKLAND, born say 1724 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. He married first a woman who remains unidentified, possibly Elizabeth Taylor, in Isle of Wight County about 1748. He married second CHRISTIANA (—?—) in Johnston County, North Carolina, by 1762. He died in

⁵³ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will and Deed Book 3 [1726–1734]: 224–25; FHL microfilm 0,032,022.

⁵⁴ Nash County, North Carolina, Record of Wills 1 [1776–1782]: 66–67; FHL microfilm 0,019,332.

⁵⁵ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will and Deed Book 3 [1726–1734]: 224–25; FHL microfilm 0,032,022.

⁵⁶ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will and Deed Book 3 [1726–1734]: 224–25.

⁵⁷ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will and Deed Book 3 [1726–1734]: 224–25.

Wake County, North Carolina, before 18 July 1781.⁵⁸

3. Samuel^r Strickland (*Mathew*^l) was born say 1672, probably in England. He died in Isle of Wight County after 27 May 1718.⁵⁹ He married Abigail (—?—) there about 1692. Abigail died after her husband in Isle of Wight County.⁶⁰

Samuel Strickland created only a few records during his life. There is no record of his birth, but he probably was born about 1672. The only evidence of his marriage is the bequest to wife Abigail in Samuel's will. No other clue has been found to identify her. Samuel received 150 acres of land at the head of Watson Branch when his father's estate was divided on 14 August 1699.⁶¹ He rented some or all of the land that he inherited from his father to Peter Daniel on 25 September 1714.⁶²

Samuel mentioned wife Abigail, sons Stephen, Samuel, and Joseph, and daughter Rachel in his will dated 27 May 1718.⁶³ He also divided three hundred acres "where I now live" equally among his three sons. No known evidence documents Samuel's purchase of this land or his heirs' subsequent sale of it. He may have obtained the land from his marriage to Abigail.

⁵⁸ Wake County, North Carolina, Record of Wills, Inventories, and Estates 1 [1771–1797]: 219–20; FHL microfilm 0,020,005.

⁵⁹ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will and Deed Book 2 [1715–1726]: 26; FHL microfilm 0,032,002.

⁶⁰ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will and Deed Book 2 [1715–1726]: 26.

⁶¹ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Deeds 1 [1688–1715]: 302–03; FHL microfilm 0,032,001. The acreage was not stated.

⁶² Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Deeds 2 [1688–1715]: 299–300; FHL microfilm 0,032,001.

⁶³ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will and Deed Book 2 [1715–1726]: 26; FHL microfilm 0,032,002.

Samuel and Abigail (—?—) Strickland had the following children:

- + 18 i. JOSEPH³ STRICKLAND, born say 1693 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. He married ANN THORNTON there about 1711. He died in Edgecombe County, North Carolina, after 20 March 1746/7.⁶⁴
- 19 ii. STEPHEN STRICKLAND, born say 1697 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. He died there after 25 November 1734.⁶⁵ He received one hundred acres of land, a horse, bridle, and saddle from his father's will.⁶⁶ He patented one hundred acres on the north side of the Meherrin River on 22 February 1724.⁶⁷ He sold this same tract to William Bryan on 25 November 1734.⁶⁸ This is the last known record of him.
- 20 iii. SAMUEL STRICKLAND, born say 1700 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. He probably died there after 27 May 1718.⁶⁹ He received one hundred acres of land from his father's will.⁷⁰ This is the last known record of him.
- 21 iv. RACHEL STRICKLAND, born say 1704 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. She probably died there after 27 May 1718.⁷¹ She received a cow and calf from her father's will, which were to be given to her when she turned sixteen

⁶⁴ Halifax County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 3 [1746–1754]: 128–29; FHL microfilm 0,317,043. Edgecombe County deeds from 1732 to 1759 are found in the Halifax County records.

⁶⁵ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Deeds 4 [1729–1741]: 378–79; FHL microfilm 0,032,003.

⁶⁶ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will and Deed Book 2 [1715–1726]: 26; FHL microfilm 0,032,002.

⁶⁷ Virginia Patents 12 [1724–1726]: 194–95; FHL microfilm 0,029,328.

⁶⁸ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Deeds 4 [1729–1741]: 378–79; FHL microfilm 0,032,003.

⁶⁹ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will and Deed Book 2 [1715–1726]: 26; FHL microfilm 0,032,002.

⁷⁰ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will and Deed Book 2 [1715–1726]: 26.

⁷¹ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will and Deed Book 2 [1715–1726]: 26.

years old.⁷² This is the last known record of her.

4. William³ Strickland (*Mathew*¹) was born say 1673, probably in England. He married Olive (—?—) in Isle of Wight County, Virginia, about 1695. William died in Bertie County, North Carolina, after 1727.⁷³ Olive was born about 1672 and died after her husband in Bertie County. No record created after her husband's circa 1728 will names her.⁷⁴

As was the case with his brother Mathew, most documentary evidence concerning William is found in the records of his land transactions. He helped his brother Mathew to distribute their father's land to their brothers. William and his brother John witnessed a land transaction between William Carver and William Crumpler on 19 February 1697/8.⁷⁵

The acreage William received in the family land distribution in 1699 was the only land he owned in Virginia. William and his wife Olive sold two hundred acres of Mathew Strickland's 1680 patent to Ratcliff Boon on 8 March 1715.⁷⁶ William was a resident of North Carolina by 16 March 1723, when he, as "William Strickland Senr.," and wife Olive sold another 150 acres of Mathew's 1680 patent to William Powell.⁷⁷ William Strickland did not appear in any of the Chowan Precinct tithable lists through 1721. He likely relocated to North Carolina not long before 1723.

William's wife Olive was born probably about 1672. Her name is only known from her husband's land sales and will. She is typical of a

⁷² Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will and Deed Book 2 [1715–1726]: 26.

⁷³ Office of the Secretary of State of North Carolina, Records of Probate, Wills, 1663–1789, Sco-Sut, will of William Strickland; FHL microfilm 0,018,051 (arranged alphabetically by testator).

⁷⁴ Office of the Secretary of State of North Carolina, Records of Probate, Wills, 1663–1789, Sco-Sut, will of William Strickland.

⁷⁵ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Deeds 1 [1688–1715]: 319; FHL microfilm 0,032,001.

⁷⁶ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will and Deed Book 2 [1715–1726]: 123–24; FHL microfilm 0,032,002.

⁷⁷ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will and Deed Book 2 [1715–1726]: 744–45.

number of the Strickland wives over the first four generations. Her parentage cannot be proven, but family histories have assigned a last name to her nevertheless.

In these family histories, Olive (—?—) Strickland has been identified as a Pitman. Thomas Pitman of Isle of Wight County named a daughter Olive in his 1728 will.⁷⁸ This Olive is of the wrong generation to be the wife of William² Strickland. Robert Lancaster did not name his granddaughter Olive Pitman in his 1720 will.⁷⁹ Her father's will implies that Olive may have been underage in 1728.⁸⁰ William Strickland's wife Olive would have been of the same generation as Olive Pitman's grandfather, Robert Lancaster. This same Olive Pitman may have married the Elias Fort who died in North Carolina sometime before 1759.⁸¹ Furthermore, the Pitman family lived in Surry County, Virginia, and Pitmans did not begin migrating to Isle of Wight until sometime between 1704 and 1712.⁸² This was a number of years after William Strickland married his wife Olive.

William wrote a will that was probated in May 1728. He divided property among five sons and provided for his wife, though he did not name her.⁸³ William gave to "my Loving Wife all the rest of the Goods and Chattels both within and without During Life." Son Samuel was to receive "my now Dwelling plantation after his mother's decease."

⁷⁸ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will Book with Inventories and Accounts 3 [1726–1734]: 219–20; microfilm [Reel 23]; Library of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia.

⁷⁹ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will and Deed Book 2, part 2 [1715–1726]: 28–29; microfilm [Reel 3]; Library of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia. Robert Lancaster mentioned daughter Elizabeth Pitman and several, but not all, of Elizabeth's children in his will.

⁸⁰ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will Book with Inventories and Accounts 3 [1726–1734]: 219–20.

⁸¹ John B. Boddie, *Southside Virginia Families, Volume 1* (1955; reprint, Baltimore, Md.: Clearfield Company, 1991), 196–197.

⁸² Forrest King, "Descendants of Thomas Pitman (1614–about 1687) of Surry County, Virginia," *Virginia Genealogist* 50 (April–June 2006): 108. This article is part of a series of articles covering the first four generations of Pitmans who migrated to Surry County, Virginia, in 1650.

⁸³ Office of the Secretary of State of North Carolina, Records of Probate, Wills, 1663–1789, Sco-Sut, will of William Strickland.

Samuel was born about 1710, and Olive was still alive in 1715.⁸⁴ Thus, Olive was almost certainly the unnamed loving wife. There is no record of Olive after 1728.

There is a little mystery surrounding the land that William² gave to his children in his will: it is not clear how he obtained it. No document records his receipt of the tract either by purchase or gift. William Boon initially patented the tract in question on 11 November 1723 as part of an unknown quantity of acres on the Meherrin River. Boon either sold or gave the land to William Strickland, but the deed was not recorded.⁸⁵ If the deed was a gift to William Strickland, the relationship between the two men is not known. One possibility is that Olive was the daughter of William Boon. Since Olive was born about 1672, that is unlikely. William Boon probably was not old enough to be her father. No evidence of an adult William Boon has been found in either Virginia or North Carolina before 1710. There are other possible relationships, but there is insufficient information to properly evaluate those options.

William Strickland and Olive (—?—) had the following children:

- + 22 i. JOSEPH³ STRICKLAND, born say 1698 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. He married ELIZABETH (—?—) in Isle of Wight County about 1718. He died in Northampton County, North Carolina, after 25 September 1755.⁸⁶
- + 23 ii. WILLIAM STRICKLAND, born say 1704 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. He married MARTHA BROWN in Bertie County, North Carolina, before November 1723. He died in

⁸⁴ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will and Deed Book 2 [1715–1726]: 123–24; FHL microfilm 0,032,002. The deed recording her husband's land sale mentions her by name.

⁸⁵ Northampton County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 1 [1741–1759]: 438; FHL microfilm 0,019,420. One of the boundaries of this tract was the "former deed from Boon to Strickland."

⁸⁶ Office of the Secretary of State of North Carolina, Records of Probate, Wills, 1663–1789, Sco-Sut, will of Joseph Strickland; FHL microfilm 0,018,051 (arranged alphabetically by testator).

Edgecombe or Halifax County, North Carolina, after 1756.⁸⁷

+ 24 iii. MATHEW STRICKLAND, born say 1706 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. He married a woman who remains unidentified in Bertie County, North Carolina, after 1734. He died probably in Anson County, North Carolina, after July 1775.⁸⁸

25 iv. JOHN STRICKLAND, born say 1708 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. He died probably in Johnston County, North Carolina, after 1744. John's father gave him one hundred acres lying on the Roanoke River in his 1728 will.⁸⁹ There is no record of John selling this land. He did witness a number of documents, which illuminates his movements during his lifetime. John was present when Nicholas Boon wrote his will. This will was not dated, and Boon did not state his residence.⁹⁰ John and his brothers William and Joseph Strickland witnessed a deed in Bertie County, North Carolina, on 7 November 1729.⁹¹ This transaction involved William Powell of Isle of Wight County and James Millikan. John first appeared in Edgecombe County, North Carolina, on 23 January 1736, when he witnessed the will of William Murphy.⁹² He was present when Nathaniel Cooper

⁸⁷ Murtie June Clark, *Colonial Soldiers of the South, 1734-1774* (Baltimore, Md.: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1983) 667. He was a sergeant in Capt. Hardy's company in Edgecombe County.

⁸⁸ Anson County, North Carolina, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Minute Docket, 1771-1776, page 161; FHL microfilm 0,018,165.

⁸⁹ Office of the Secretary of State of North Carolina, Records of Probate, Wills, 1663-1789, Sco-Sut, will of William Strickland.

⁹⁰ Office of the Secretary of State of North Carolina, Records of Probate, Wills, 1663-1789, A-Boo, will of Nicholas Boon; FHL microfilm 0,018,042 (arranged alphabetically by testator).

⁹¹ Bertie County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds C [1728-1739]: 161-62; FHL microfilm 0,018,247.

⁹² Office of the Secretary of State of North Carolina, Records of Probate, Wills, 1663-1789, Mos-Pop, will of William Murphy; FHL microfilm 0,018,049 (arranged alphabetically by testator).

sold land to Edward Gullledge in Edgecombe on 19 February 1744.⁹³

+ 26 v. SAMUEL STRICKLAND, born say 1710 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. He married MARY (-?-), possibly a Davis, in Bertie County, North Carolina, about 1738. He died in Johnston County, North Carolina, after February 1784.⁹⁴

6. Elizabeth² Strickland (*Mathew*¹) was born say 1676, probably in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. She married there Thomas Boon, possibly the son of Nicholas Boon, by 1698. Thomas and Elizabeth both died after 1723, probably in Isle of Wight County.⁹⁵

Thomas Boon may have been the son of the Nicholas Boon who was of record in Isle of Wight County from 7 February 1667 (when he owed money to William Ruffin)⁹⁶ to 1694 (when he owed money to the father of George Greene).⁹⁷ Nicholas was a follower of Nathaniel Bacon during Bacon's Rebellion. He signed a petition of clemency in Isle of Wight County in 1676.⁹⁸ On 7 July 1684, Nicholas was mentioned in the estate of Thomas Pitt.⁹⁹ The Pitts were neighbors of

⁹³ Halifax County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 5 [1741-1760]: 350-51; FHL microfilm 0,317,044.

⁹⁴ Sharon Anderson, "Strickland Wills—Summaries", database, *Strickland Surname Genealogy Research* (<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~strickland/Documents/wills.htm> : accessed 10 September 2006), chronologically arranged, will of Samuel Strickland.

⁹⁵ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will and Deed Book 2 [1715-1726]: 590-91; FHL microfilm 0,032,021.

⁹⁶ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will and Deed Book 1, part 1 [1662-1715]: 107; FHL microfilm 0,032,021.

⁹⁷ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Deeds 1 [1688-1715]: 95; FHL microfilm 0,032,001.

⁹⁸ John Bennett Boddie and Eliza Timberlake Davis, *Seventeenth Century Isle of Wight County, Virginia: A History of the County of Isle of Wight, Virginia, During the Seventeenth Century, Including Abstracts of the County Records* (Chicago, Ill.: Chicago Law Printing Company, 1938), 162-63.

⁹⁹ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will and Deed Book 2 [1661-1719]: 296-97;

the Stricklands in Isle of Wight County, so there is a good chance that Nicholas Boon knew Mathew' Strickland and his family. Nicholas Boon of the Isle of Wight records possibly was the Nicholas Boon who purchased forty acres in Chowan Precinct, North Carolina, on the south side of the Meherrin River on 16 April 1721, though this seems unlikely.¹⁰⁰ Nicholas Boon of Chowan Precinct had underage children at home when he wrote his will about 1720.¹⁰¹ This man was probably of a younger generation, or else the Nicholas Boon of Isle of Wight County married a second time to a much younger woman.

There were at least three adult Thomas Boons within a fifty-mile area, which has caused confusion to researchers. Besides the husband of Elizabeth Strickland, there were two other Thomas Boons over the Virginia border in Chowan Precinct. These last two Thomas Boons were father and son, as shown by their land transactions. The activities of each Thomas Boon can be traced independently by studying the records closely.

The two Chowan Thomas Boons are easily identified in the records. On 12 February 1728/9, Thomas Boon, Jr., sold 150 acres on the south side of the Meherrin River to Elias Fort, Sr. Thomas Boon, Sr., witnessed the sale.¹⁰² The older Thomas Boon was first of record on 17 October 1719, when he purchased 380 acres on the north side of the Meherrin River.¹⁰³ There is only one Thomas Boon (Senior) in the 1721 Chowan list of tithables.¹⁰⁴ Thomas Boon, Jr., first appeared with a

FHL microfilm 0,032,022.

¹⁰⁰ Chowan County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds C1 [1719-1750]: 130; FHL microfilm 1,730,346.

¹⁰¹ Stephen E. Bradley Jr., ed., *Early Records of North Carolina, 1663-1722, Volume 4* (Keysville, Va.: Privately printed, 1993), 11, no. 58. At least one of Boon's sons was under sixteen years old.

¹⁰² Bertie County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds C [1728-1739]: 69-70; FHL microfilm 0,018,247. William Boon was a neighbor.

¹⁰³ Chowan County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds W1 [1699-1803]: 193-94; FHL microfilm 0,018,487. This Thomas Boon had taken possession and lived on this property.

¹⁰⁴ William P. Johnson, "Chowan Co.: 1721 Tax List," *Journal of North Carolina Genealogy* 16 (Fall-Winter 1970): 2557. This Thomas had 380 acres of land and was called a "Virginian."

purchase of fifty acres on the south side of the Meherrin River from William Boon on 16 September 1721.¹⁰⁵ This implies that he was likely born by 1700, perhaps even a few years earlier, say 1695. Thomas Boon, Sr., thus was born say 1670 and therefore was of the same generation as the Thomas Boon who married Elizabeth Strickland.

The problems arise when Thomas Boon, husband of Elizabeth, is also assumed to be Thomas Boon, Sr., of Chowan Precinct. The records show that they are two different individuals. Thomas Boon, Sr., of North Carolina and Thomas Boon of Isle of Wight County bought land, sold property, and witnessed transactions regularly from 1715 to 1723 in different colonies. There are no references to either Thomas Boon being from another county or colony when he sold land (i.e., being of North Carolina when selling land in the colony of Virginia or vice versa). These two Thomas Boons almost certainly were separate persons.

Nevertheless, a Northampton County deed indicates that there may have been some family relationship between the Boon families of early Virginia and North Carolina. On 21 February 1742, a Ratcliffe Boon of North Carolina sold Thomas Lyle of Surry County, Virginia, forty acres of land that was previously purchased by his father Joseph Boon on 9 November 1725.¹⁰⁶ Thomas' Boon of Isle of Wight County also had a son named Ratcliff. Ratcliff was an unusual first name in both colonies.

There was further contact between the Virginia Boons and the Lyle family of Northampton County in the next generation. Ratcliff Boon had a son named Jacob who migrated to Northampton County and married Lucy Lile or Lyle, who was probably the daughter of the Thomas Lyle who purchased the forty acres in 1742.

Thomas' Boon, husband of Elizabeth Strickland, first appeared in Isle of Wight County court records. He was assigned to the road crew

¹⁰⁵ Chowan County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds C1 [1719-1750]: 126; FHL microfilm 1,730,346. He was called "Thomas Jr." and he had actual possession of the property.

¹⁰⁶ Bertie County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds B [1725-1728]: 57-58; FHL microfilm 0,018,246. Joseph Boon had taken possession of the property prior to its purchase.

of William Murphy on 12 December 1694.¹⁰⁷ His house was the location for a payment from William Jolly to Robert Coleman about 7 October 1695.¹⁰⁸

Thomas Boon mostly appeared in the Isle of Wight County records buying and selling land. He and his wife Elizabeth were last of record when they sold 180 acres to Peter Mackone on 28 October 1723.¹⁰⁹ Thomas did not leave a will, and there is no record of any settlement of his estate. Subsequent land sales by his son Ratcliff provide the only clues to his descendants. These are summarized in Table 3. Ratcliff inherited all of Thomas Boon's traceable land.

Thomas and Elizabeth (Strickland) Boon had one known child:

- + 27 i. RATCLIFF³ BOON, born say 1695 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. He married a woman who remains unidentified in Isle of Wight County by 1715. He died in Isle of Wight County after 1754.

THIRD GENERATION

No early census schedules or tithable lists survive to help identify where the Stricklands were before the mid-1780s. Fortunately, there are some very good clues found in the military records of the mid-1750s in North Carolina. The governors of Virginia and North Carolina authorized militias to be created in each colony in the 1750s, because of the threat of war with France in the Appalachians.¹¹⁰ At this time,

¹⁰⁷ William L. Hopkins, ed., *Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Deeds, 1647-1719, Court Orders, 1693-1695, and Guardian Accounts, 1740-1767* (Richmond, Va.: Southside Virginian Publishing Company, 1994), 91.

¹⁰⁸ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Deeds 1 [1688-1715]: 182; FHL microfilm 0,032,001.

¹⁰⁹ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will and Deed Book 2 [1715-1726]: 590-91; FHL microfilm 0,032,021.

¹¹⁰ John H. Wheeler, *Historical Sketches of North Carolina* (1851; reprint, Baltimore, Md.: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1993), 45-46.

descendants of Mathew' Strickland were in the North Carolina counties of Edgecombe, Johnston, and Northampton. Most of the records of Edgecombe County militia units have survived. Johnston County records are reasonably comprehensive, but the Northampton County records seem to be incomplete. There are a number of known adult Stricklands during this period who do not appear in any surviving military lists.

| Page | Name | Rank | Commander | County |
|------|-------------|----------|--------------------|-------------|
| 643 | Joseph | Private | James Fason | Northampton |
| 666 | Jacob | Soldier | Robert Warren | Edgecombe |
| 667 | William | Sergeant | Capt. Hardy | Edgecombe |
| 668 | Jacob | Soldier | Capt. Hardy | Edgecombe |
| 668 | Joseph | Soldier | Capt. Hardy | Edgecombe |
| 669 | David | Soldier | Jacob Whitehead | Edgecombe |
| 669 | Joseph | Soldier | Jacob Whitehead | Edgecombe |
| 673 | John | Soldier | Benjamin Lane | Edgecombe |
| 674 | Lazarus | Soldier | Benjamin Lane | Edgecombe |
| 676 | William Jr. | Soldier | William Haywood | Edgecombe |
| 676 | Aron | Soldier | William Haywood | Edgecombe |
| 677 | Moses | Soldier | William Haywood | Edgecombe |
| 676 | William | Soldier | William Haywood | Edgecombe |
| 677 | Joseph | Soldier | Nathaniel Bradford | Edgecombe |
| 677 | Isaac | Soldier | Nathaniel Bradford | Edgecombe |
| 678 | Jacob | Soldier | Nathaniel Bradford | Edgecombe |

Table 2 shows militia participation of adult Stricklands from Edgecombe and Northampton Counties, compiled from the book *Colonial Soldiers of the South, 1732-1774*.¹¹¹ All white males between

¹¹¹ Murtie June Clark, *Colonial Soldiers of the South, 1734-1774* (Baltimore, Md.:

sixteen and sixty should have served in the militia:¹¹²

Even though the militia lists are undated and incomplete, they act as an adult male census for the 1750s. Information shown in Table 2 will help place these Stricklands into families.

8. John³ Strickland (*Mathew², Mathew¹*) was born say 1706 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. He married a woman who remains unidentified in Isle of Wight County about 1733. He died probably in Edgecombe County, North Carolina, after 9 May 1765.¹¹³

John may have been the eldest child of Mathew and Anne. Mathew devised him one hundred acres of land on Green Pond in his 1730 will.¹¹⁴ This was John's first documented appearance. There is no record of him selling this land.

Sometime before 1752, John migrated to Edgecombe County, North Carolina. His tract of land on Sapony Creek was surveyed on 16 December 1752.¹¹⁵ He settled in the Sapony Creek area and purchased 450 acres on 5 March 1763.¹¹⁶ He sold this land on 9 May 1765.¹¹⁷ He helped to lay a road from the bridge by Duncan Lamon to Samuel Kennedy's property on the Sapony to Benjamin Lane's road on 23 September 1760.¹¹⁸

John did not leave a will, but some things can be learned about his

Genealogical Publishing Co., 1983), 643, 666-69, 673-74, 676-78.

¹¹² Helen F. M. Leary, ed., *North Carolina Research: Genealogy and Local History*, rev. ed. (Raleigh, N.C.: North Carolina Genealogical Society, 1996), 364.

¹¹³ Edgecombe County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds C [1763-1768]: 490-91; FHL microfilm 0,018,876.

¹¹⁴ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will and Deed Book 3 [1726-1734]: 224-25; FHL microfilm 0,032,022.

¹¹⁵ Margaret M. Hofmann, *The Granville District of North Carolina, 1748-1763: Abstracts of Land Grants*, 5 vols. (Weldon, N.C.: The Roanoke News Company, 1986), 1: 62, no. 591.

¹¹⁶ Edgecombe County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds C [1763-1768]: 83-84; FHL microfilm 0,018,876.

¹¹⁷ Edgecombe County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds C [1763-1768]: 490-91.

¹¹⁸ Edgecombe County, North Carolina, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Minute Docket, 1757-1764, arranged by date; FHL microfilm 0,370,142.

probable descendants. He was under the command of Benjamin Lane in the militia for Edgecombe County (see Table 2). Lazarus Strickland was also in this same military unit. Based on the date of his first land acquisition, Lazarus seems to be much younger than John. He was probably John's son. Lazarus Strickland and a Simon Strickland each bought land from the same patent on Bear Branch in Edgecombe County from Edward Moore on 10 December 1763. Each one witnessed the other's purchase. These land transactions indicate a close relationship between Lazarus and Simon, who may have been brothers.

John Strickland and his unidentified wife had the following children:

- 28 i. (probably) LAZARUS⁴ STRICKLAND, born say 1739 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia, based on his first appearance in land records. He married EDITH (-?-) in Edgecombe County, North Carolina, about 1761.¹¹⁹ He died probably in Nash County, North Carolina, after 1799.¹²⁰ Edith is known only from a court record dated 14 May 1792.¹²¹ On 13 August 1761, Lazarus was a chain carrier when a tract of land was surveyed for Robert Vick on the south side of Tosnet Swamp in Edgecombe County.¹²² He purchased his first tract of land from Edward Moore on 10 December 1763.¹²³ The 130-acre parcel was on the east side of Bear Branch adjoining Arthur Taylor. Lazarus had been living on the property prior to its purchase. He was overseer of the road

¹¹⁹ Nash County, North Carolina, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Minute Docket, Nov 1787-Nov 1793, arranged by date; FHL microfilm 0,419,206.

¹²⁰ Ronald V. Jackson and G. R. Teeple, eds., *North Carolina 1800 Census* (Provo, Utah: Accelerated Indexing System, Inc., 1974), 883.

¹²¹ Nash County, North Carolina, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Minute Docket, Nov 1787-Nov 1793, arranged by date.

¹²² Hofmann, *The Granville District of North Carolina 1748-1763: Abstracts of Land Grants*, 4: 188, no. 2092.

¹²³ Edgecombe County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds C [1763-1768]: 190-92; FHL microfilm 0,018,876.

from his Uncle Jacob's land to Reuben Williams' place as of 2 April 1778.¹²⁴ During the Revolutionary War period, Lazarus was very active in purchasing land. The Nash County Court appointed Lazarus and Harman Strickland guardians of the children of Mary Dyson on February 1788.¹²⁵ Lazarus appears in the 1790 and 1800 federal census schedules of Nash County.¹²⁶

- 29 ii. (probably) SIMON STRICKLAND, born say 1741 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. He married DINAH TAYLOR, daughter of Samuel Taylor, in Edgecombe County, North Carolina, about 1763. He died after 1800, probably in Nash County, North Carolina.¹²⁷ Simon first appeared in the records on 10 December 1763 when he purchased 150 acres on Bear Branch.¹²⁸ On 23 February 1783, he received land from the estate of Samuel Taylor by right of his wife Dinah, who was a sister to Samuel.¹²⁹ Simon then moved to Johnston County, North Carolina, for a couple of years. According to a deed dated 27 February 1782, he lived on the north side of Little River.¹³⁰ He served as an overseer on the road from Cattail Branch to the county line as of 25

¹²⁴ Nash County, North Carolina, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Minute Docket, April 1778–1785, page 9; FHL microfilm 0,419,206.

¹²⁵ Nash County, North Carolina, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Minute Docket, November 1787–November 1793, page 11; FHL microfilm 0,419,206.

¹²⁶ Bureau of the Census, *Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790, North Carolina* (1908; reprint, Salt Lake City, Utah: Accelerated Indexing System, Inc., 1978), 71. Jackson and Teeple, *North Carolina 1800 Census*, 883.

¹²⁷ Jackson and Teeple, *North Carolina 1800 Census*, 884.

¹²⁸ Edgecombe County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds C [1763–1768]: 132–33; FHL microfilm 0,018,876.

¹²⁹ Nash County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 1 [1778–1941]: 232–33; FHL microfilm 0,019,345. The deed states that Dinah was Samuel's sister, but she did not sign the bottom of the deed as the other parties did.

¹³⁰ Weynette P. Haun, ed., *Johnston County, North Carolina, Abstracts: Deed Books, 1771–1782, Volume 3* (Durham, N.C.: Privately printed, 1984), 3: 631.

February 1782.¹³¹ By 1785, he was back in Nash County and began to accumulate land on Turkey Creek. He is last of record in the 1800 federal census in Nash County.¹³²

9. William³ Strickland (*Mathew², Mathew¹*) was born say 1707 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. He married a woman who remains unidentified around 1740 in Isle of Wight County. He died after 28 June 1770 in Edgecombe County, North Carolina.¹³³

William first appears in records when his father, Mathew² Strickland, devised him "land on the east side of the swamp" and bequeathed him animals in his 1730 will.¹³⁴ When John Edwards patented a tract on the north side of the Meherrin River on 20 September 1745, William Strickland was a neighboring landowner.¹³⁵ There is no record of William selling this property. On 10 September 1760, a John Strickland apparently owned this same property.¹³⁶ John may have been a son or a brother, but the relationship is yet unknown.

William migrated to Edgecombe County, North Carolina, by 15 February 1750, when he patented four hundred acres on the Tar River.¹³⁷ William also helped with civic duties. On 26 June 1759, he

¹³¹ Weynette P. Haun, ed., *Johnston County, North Carolina, Court Minutes, 1778–1786, Book 3* (Durham, N.C.: Privately printed, 1975), 70.

¹³² Jackson and Teeple, *North Carolina 1800 Census*, 884.

¹³³ Edgecombe County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds D [1769–1775]: 397; FHL microfilm 0,018,878.

¹³⁴ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will and Deed Book 3 [1726–1734]: 224–25; FHL microfilm 0,032,022.

¹³⁵ Virginia Patents 22 [1743–1745]: 588–89; FHL microfilm 0,029,338.

¹³⁶ Dennis Ray Hudgins, ed., *Cavaliers and Pioneers: Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants, 1749–1762, Volume 6* (Richmond, V: Virginia Genealogical Society, 1998), 387. Oliver Woodward was a common neighbor to both the land which William received in his father's will and the 1760 patent mentioning John Strickland.

¹³⁷ Margaret M. Hofmann, *The Granville District of North Carolina, 1748–1763: Abstracts of Land Grants*, 5 vols. (Weldon, N.C.: The Roanoke News Company, 1986), 4: 179, no. 1987. His brother Jacob was a neighboring land owner.

became a road overseer in the place of William Ruffin.¹³⁸ He served on a jury three months later on 25 September 1759.¹³⁹ On 18 July 1767, William petitioned to have one acre on each side of the Tar River set aside for a grist mill.¹⁴⁰ William then sold the one acre on 20 February 1768 to his brother Jacob for fifteen shillings, thus forming a partnership with Jacob in the grist mill.¹⁴¹ William last appeared when he sold the 285 acres he patented on 26 April 1754, plus the one acre and his share of the public grist mill, to Edward Moore on 28 June 1770.¹⁴²

It is not clear whether this William Strickland had children or not. No evidence has been found. The John mentioned above was possibly a son. A second potential son is Mathew^t Strickland, a great-grandson of Mathew^t whose father cannot be definitively identified at this point. Mathew^t had dealings with Edward Moore, the same Edward Moore to whom William sold his mill in 1765.

William Strickland and his unidentified wife may have had at least one child:

- SEE EXTRACT
SHEET
- 30 i. (possibly) **MATHEW^t STRICKLAND**, born say 1752 in Edgecombe County, North Carolina. He married MARY PERRY, daughter of John Perry,¹⁴³ in Bute County, North Carolina, on 5 January 1774.¹⁴⁴ He died in Wake County, North Carolina, on 18 July 1828.¹⁴⁵ Mary died on 25 May 1817 at age sixty-five or sixty-six.¹⁴⁶ Mathew first appeared in records as a resident of Granville County, North Carolina, when he purchased land on Little River Creek in Johnston County on 1 February 1765.¹⁴⁷ Mathew's land apparently fell into Wake County when it was created from Johnston, Cumberland, and Orange in 1771. Mathew brought Hardy Griffin, an orphan, to the Wake County Court on September 1772 to have him bound to him as an apprentice.¹⁴⁸ The Wake County tax assessor charged Mathew for 1,911 acres and three slaves 1782.¹⁴⁹ The 1790 federal census schedule appears to account for all seven children Mathew named in his will.¹⁵⁰ Mathew regularly

¹⁴³ Franklin County, North Carolina, Record of Wills & Inventories B [1785–1804]: 38; FHL microfilm 0,018,903. She was called Mary Strickland in his will and received two slaves.

¹⁴⁴ Mary Hinton Kerr, *Warren County North Carolina, Records, Volume 1: Abstracted Records of Colonial Bute County 1764–1779* (Warrenton N.C.: National Society of Colonial Dames of America, 1967), 71.

¹⁴⁵ Lois Smathers Neal, *Abstracts of Vital Records From Raleigh, North Carolina, Newspapers, 1820–1829* (Spartanburg, S.C.: The Reprint Company, 1980), 679, no. 5610.

¹⁴⁶ *Raleigh Register*, 30 May 1817, p. 3; FHL microfilm 0,227,239.

¹⁴⁷ Weynette P. Haun, *Johnston County, North Carolina, Abstracts: Deed Books, 1759–1771, Volume 1* (Durham, N.C.: Privately printed, 1980), 57–58: 347. Uncle Jacob Strickland and Ed. Moore were witnesses.

¹⁴⁸ Weynette P. Haun, *Wake County, North Carolina, Court Minutes, 1771–1776, Book A-I* (Durham, N.C.: Privately printed, 1977), 17.

¹⁴⁹ Carla Tate, *Strickland Records and Family Groups: Wake, Franklin, and Early Johnston Counties, North Carolina* (Raleigh, N.C.: Privately printed, 2007), 33.

¹⁵⁰ Bureau of the Census, *Heads of Families at the First Census of the United*

¹³⁸ Edgecombe County, North Carolina, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Minute Docket, 1757–1759, arranged by date; FHL microfilm 0,370,142.

¹³⁹ Edgecombe County, North Carolina, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Minute Docket, 1757–1759, arranged by date.

¹⁴⁰ Edgecombe County, North Carolina, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Minute Docket, 1764–1772, arranged by date; FHL microfilm 0,370,142. He had to pay Edward Moore fifteen shillings for the acre across the river and the mill was considered to be a public mill.

¹⁴¹ Edgecombe County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds D [1769–1775]: 134; FHL microfilm 0,018,878. Jacob received one-half ownership in the mill and was responsible for one-half of the expenses.

¹⁴² Edgecombe County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds D [1769–1775]: 397. Edward Moore paid 140 pounds for this land and mill, so there is a good chance this was an arms-length transaction and not a deal between relatives.

served on juries during the 1790s. In September 1795, he was delinquent for jury duty,¹⁵¹ but he was later excused.¹⁵² Mathew failed to show up again six months later, and that was the last time he appeared in jury lists.¹⁵³ In February 1810, Mathew and his son John P. were defendants in a suit by John Pace over the use of Buckner Upchurch as a worker. The plaintiff won the suit.¹⁵⁴ Mathew wrote his will in Wake County on 7 May 1826.¹⁵⁵ He died there on 18 July 1828.¹⁵⁶

(To be continued)

States Taken in the Year 1790, North Carolina (1908; reprint, Salt Lake City, Utah: Accelerated Indexing System, Inc., 1978), 103. Mathew's household included one white male older than fifteen, two white males under the age of fifteen, and seven white females.

¹⁵¹ Weynette P. Haun, *Wake County, North Carolina, Court Minutes, 1793-1796, Book 3* (Durham, N.C.: Privately printed, 1980), 93.

¹⁵² Haun, *Wake County, North Carolina, Court Minutes, 1793-1796, Book 3*, 103.

¹⁵³ Haun, *Wake County, North Carolina, Court Minutes, 1793-1796, Book 3*, 119.

¹⁵⁴ Weynette P. Haun, *Wake County, North Carolina, Court Minutes, 1808-1811, Book 7* (Durham, N.C.: Privately printed, 1995), 89.

¹⁵⁵ Wake County, North Carolina, Record of Wills, Inventories, and Estates 20 [1826-1831]: 107-10; FHL microfilm 0,220,011.

¹⁵⁶ Neal, *Abstracts of Vital Records From Raleigh, North Carolina, Newspapers, 1820-1829*, 679, no. 5610. Mathew was "aged 95 or 96 [sic]... leaving behind him 7 children, 58 grand children, and 28 great-grand-children."

Descendants of Mathew Strickland (1648–1696) through Four Generations

Forrest D. King, CG*

[Continued from volume 34 (May 2008), page 142]

8. **Joseph³ Strickland** (*Mathew², Mathew¹*) was born say 1711 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. He married first **Frances** (—?—) by 1732 in Isle of Wight County. She died after October 1771, probably in Edgecombe County, North Carolina.¹ Joseph married second **Elizabeth** (—?—) after 1771, probably in Edgecombe County. Joseph died in Nash County, North Carolina, after 4 March 1779.² Elizabeth married second **John Wilson** in Nash County after 9 December 1782.³ She died after August 1791.⁴

Joseph served as executor of his father's will, which bequeathed him animals and household furniture.⁵ Shortly after that time, he began to accumulate land, purchasing 240 acres on the Nottoway River on 13 May 1732.⁶ William Boykin's estate paid him a sum of

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¹ Edgecombe County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 2 [1769–1775]: 25–26; FHL microfilm 0,018,878.

² Nash County, North Carolina, Record of Wills 1 [1776–1782]: 17; FHL microfilm 0,019,332.

³ Nash County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 1 [1778–1941]: 275; FHL microfilm 0,019,345.

⁴ Nash County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 4 [1784–1794]: 138–139; FHL microfilm 0,019,347.

⁵ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will and Deed Book 3 [1726–1734]: 224–225; FHL microfilm 0,032,022.

⁶ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Deed Book 4 [1729–1741]: 217–219; FHL microfilm 0,032,003.

money on 23 November 1734.⁷ Joseph relocated to Edgecombe County by 1746, when he and his wife Frances sold his property in Isle of Wight County.⁸

Joseph was a constable in Edgecombe County and was relieved of this duty on 22 May 1746.⁹ He purchased his first land in Edgecombe County on Stoney Creek on 19 November 1748.¹⁰ He then patented four hundred acres on Bear Branch on 28 October 1751.¹¹ Joseph sold fifty acres in Southampton County on the north side of the Meherrin River to John Edwards of the same place on 10 January 1754.¹² Joseph's father Mathew patented this land on 17 August 1725.¹³ Joseph received it either as a gift from his father before he died or as a transfer from one of his brothers. Mathew's will devised no land to Joseph.

Joseph and his son David laid out the road path between the bridge over Stoney Creek and his home on 5 December 1761.¹⁴ He and his brother Jacob signed a petition in 1763 to repeal a 1723 law taxing all free blacks.¹⁵ He may have been the Joseph Strickland who was the road overseer from the Little River Bridge to the Edgecombe County line as of October 1763.¹⁶

⁷ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will Book 4 [1733-1745]: 44-45; FHL microfilm 0,032,023.

⁸ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Deed Book 7 [1747-1758]: 285-287; FHL microfilm 0,032,005.

⁹ Edgecombe County, North Carolina, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Minute Docket, 1744-1746, page 76; FHL microfilm 1,014,864.

¹⁰ Halifax County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 3 [1746-1754]: 359-360; FHL microfilm 0,317,043.

¹¹ Margaret M. Hofmann, *The Granville District of North Carolina, 1748-1763: Abstracts of Land Grants*, 5 vols. (Weldon, N.C.: The Roanoke News Company, 1986), 4:179, no. 1981.

¹² Southampton County, Virginia, Deed Book 2 [1749-1753]: 20; FHL microfilm 0,034,005. The relationship between this John Edwards and Joseph's stepfather Mr. Edwards is unknown. There were multiple Edwards families in the area.

¹³ Virginia Patents 12 [1724-1726]: 270-271; FHL microfilm 0,029,328.

¹⁴ Edgecombe County, North Carolina, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Minute Docket, 1757-1764, arranged by date; FHL microfilm 0,370,142.

¹⁵ William L. Saunders, ed., *The Colonial Records of North Carolina*, 30 vols. (1888; reprint, Wilmington, N.C.: The Broadfoot Publishing Company, 1993), 6: 982-983.

¹⁶ Weynette Parks Haun, *Johnston County, North Carolina, County Court*

On 14 July 1767, Joseph started an additional line of work. He opened an "ordinary and victualling house at his now dwelling place,"¹⁷ and he extended this license on 21 April 1775.¹⁸ His son David and son-in-law Ralph Mason were securities for this venture. Frances was last of record on 5 October 1771, when she and husband Joseph sold two hundred acres to Thomas Hunter.¹⁹ Joseph wrote his will on 4 March 1779, and he died by April 1781.²⁰

Joseph's second wife Elizabeth continued her husband's entrepreneurial spirit by managing the ordinary after his death and renewing the license in 2 July 1782.²¹ She also purchased one hundred acres on the south side of Middle Creek in Johnston County on 26 November 1781,²² and she bought two hundred acres of land on the east side of Lassiter's Branch on 9 December 1782.²³ She may be the Elizabeth Strickland who received a payment on 29 August 1783 for goods provided to the military during the Revolutionary War.²⁴ She died after August 1791, when she and her second husband John Wilson sold two hundred acres to Delilah Griffin.²⁵

Minutes, 1759-1766, Book 1 (Durham, N.C.: Privately printed, 1974), 81.

¹⁷ Edgecombe County, North Carolina, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Minute Docket, 1764-1772, arranged by date; FHL microfilm 0,370,142.

¹⁸ Edgecombe County, North Carolina, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Minute Docket, 1772-1784, arranged by date; FHL microfilm 0,370,142.

¹⁹ Edgecombe County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 2 [1769-1775]: 25-26. Frances was able to sign her name, but her husband could not.

²⁰ Nash County, North Carolina, Record of Wills 1 [1776-1782]: 17.

²¹ Nash County, North Carolina, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Minute Docket, April 1778-1785, page 75; FHL microfilm 0,419,206. Son-in-law Ralph Mason secured the bond.

²² Weynette Parks Haun, *Johnston County, North Carolina, Abstracts: Deed Books, 1771-1782, Volume 3* (Durham, N.C.: Privately printed, 1984), 99, no. 604. Elizabeth was of Nash County in this deed.

²³ Nash County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 1 [1778-1941]: 275. Elizabeth's surname was Strickland on that date.

²⁴ Freeman Strickland, "Certificates of Payment to Stricklands for Military Service or Goods Used During the Revolution in NC," *Strickland Scene* 3 (1982): 47.

²⁵ Nash County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 4 [1784-1794]: 138-139.

Joseph³ and Frances (—?—) Strickland had the following children:

- 31 i. DAVID⁴ STRICKLAND, born say 1733 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. He married a woman who remains unidentified by 1752 in Edgecombe County, North Carolina. He died in Nash County, North Carolina, after 1795.²⁶ David witnessed a deed between Thomas Kidd and William Upshaw Davis on 20 July 1753.²⁷ He first bought land on 30 June 1760, when he patented 246 acres on Lassiter Branch adjoining Thomas Brown and William West.²⁸ David performed several acts of public service: he helped determine where roads were to be located and he served as overseer for the roads when they were completed. The 1782 Nash County tax list credited him with six hundred acres.²⁹ David appeared on the 1790 federal census in Nash County.³⁰ He sold 125 acres to Delilah Griffin on 27 March 1792.³¹ He was last of record on 20 December 1795, when he sold land to Henry Strickland in Nash County.³² A David Strickland wrote a will in Hancock County, Georgia, around 1803.³³ It names a wife Elizabeth. This same David Strickland was likely the man who purchased 287½ acres on Island Creek

²⁶ Nash County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 6 [1794–1801]: 360; FHL microfilm 0,019,348.

²⁷ Halifax County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 2 [1732–1756]: 47–48; FHL microfilm 0,317,042.

²⁸ Hofmann, *The Granville District of North Carolina, 1748–1763: Abstracts of Land Grants*, 1: 118, no. 1135.

²⁹ Jason E. Brantley, *1782 Tax List, Nash County, North Carolina* (Bailey, N.C.: Privately printed, 1990), 5.

³⁰ Bureau of the Census, *Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790, North Carolina* (1908; reprint, Salt Lake City, Utah: Accelerated Indexing System, Inc., 1978), 71. David's household included three white males over sixteen, two white males under sixteen, and five white females.

³¹ Nash County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 6 [1794–1801]: 164.

³² Nash County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 6 [1794–1801]: 360.

³³ Elizabeth W. Smith, *The History of Hancock County, Georgia: History, Heritage, and Records*, 2 vols. (Washington, Ga.: Wilkes Publishing Company, Inc.,

and Rocky Creek on 2 December 1792 in neighboring Greene County, Georgia.³⁴ The possibility that the North Carolina man and the Georgian were the same person seems remote, as they were active in two different states at the same time.

- 32 ii. JESSE STRICKLAND, born say 1735 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. He died after 4 March 1779, location unknown.³⁵ His father bequeathed him a sum of money in his will. He was probably the Jesse Strickland who migrated to Duplin County. On 7 April 1770, he patented one hundred acres there, which included his own improvements on Beaverdam Swamp at the mouth of a small branch.³⁶ What happened to him after this time is unknown. He was last mentioned in his father's will in 1779.
- 33 iii. PATIENCE STRICKLAND, born say 1737 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. She died after 3 March 1779.³⁷ Her father left her part of his estate in his will. Nothing further is known of her.
- 34 iv. MARY STRICKLAND, born say 1739 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. She died after 3 March 1779.³⁸ Her father left her part of his estate in his will. Nothing further is known of her.
- 35 v. ELIZABETH STRICKLAND, born say 1741 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. She married RALPH MASON in Edgecombe County, North Carolina, before 1768. She died after 1811 in Tennessee.³⁹ Ralph died in 1808 in Robertson

³⁴ Hancock County, Georgia, Deed Book A [1794–1800]: 49; FHL microfilm 0,222,010.

³⁵ Nash County, North Carolina, Record of Wills 1 [1776–1782]: 17.

³⁶ Margaret M. Hofmann, *Colony of North Carolina, 1735–1775: Abstracts of Land Patents*, 2 vols. (Weldon, N.C.: The Roanoke News Company, 1982), 2: 175, no. 2297.

³⁷ Nash County, North Carolina, Record of Wills 1 [1776–1782]: 17.

³⁸ Nash County, North Carolina, Record of Wills 1 [1776–1782]: 17.

³⁹ Robertson County, Tennessee, Will Book 1 [1796–1825]: 420–31; FHL

County, Tennessee.⁴⁰ Elizabeth received the residue of the estate in her father's 1779 will.⁴¹ She and her husband sold two hundred acres in Nash County, North Carolina, on 31 October 1801 and then relocated to Robertson County, Tennessee.⁴² Ralph bequeathed Elizabeth his goods and chattels in his will.⁴³

SEE EXTRACT
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9. **Jacob³ Strickland** (*Mathew², Mathew¹*) was born say 1715 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. He married **Priscilla Taylor**, daughter of Arthur Taylor, in Isle of Wight County by 1737. Jacob died in Nash County, North Carolina, after 18 August 1788.⁴⁴ Priscilla died before Jacob in Nash County, as she was not mentioned in his will.⁴⁵

Jacob may have been the youngest of the sons of Mathew. His father left him animals in his will.⁴⁶ Jacob is first of record on 20 August 1738, when Augustine Nixon's estate paid him a sum of money in Isle of Wight County.⁴⁷ Jacob relocated to Edgecombe County, North Carolina, by 20 April 1745, when he purchased one hundred acres.⁴⁸ He followed up that purchase with two others of 150 acres on the Tar River on 14 May 1748,⁴⁹ and he patented 450 acres on Tosnet Swamp on 15 February 1750.⁵⁰ He served as a chain carrier on 22 March 1750/1,

microfilm 0,425,197. She was not named, but she handled some of the matters of the estate up to 1812.

⁴⁰ Robertson County, Tennessee, Will Book 1 [1796-1825]: 297-98.

⁴¹ Nash County, North Carolina, Record of Wills 1 [1776-1782]: 17.

⁴² Nash County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 7 [1801-1818]: 66-67; FHL microfilm 0,019,349.

⁴³ Robertson County, Tennessee, Will Book 1 [1796-1825]: 297-98.

⁴⁴ Nash County, North Carolina, Record of Wills 1 [1776-1782]: 66-67.

⁴⁵ Nash County, North Carolina, Record of Wills 1 [1776-1782]: 66-67.

⁴⁶ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will and Deed Book 3 [1726-1734]: 224-25.

⁴⁷ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will Book 4 [1733-1745]: 212-13.

⁴⁸ A. B. Pruitt, *Colonial Land Entries in North Carolina*, 4 vols. (n.p.: Privately printed, 1994), 3 (part 3): 51, no. 6208. The entry mentions no specific location in Edgecombe County.

⁴⁹ Halifax County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 3 [1746-1754]: 200-01.

⁵⁰ Hofmann, *The Granville District of North Carolina*, 700-06.

when his father-in-law Arthur Taylor's tract was surveyed on Green's path, which about a mile from the Tar River.⁵¹ Jacob bought and sold many tracts during his lifetime. The land he purchased in Edgecombe County eventually became part of Nash when the latter county was created in 1779.

Jacob married Priscilla Taylor by 1731. Priscilla's father, Arthur Taylor, mentioned him in his 19 August 1765 will, and he made Jacob responsible for taking care of two of his sons.⁵² James Wells made Priscilla executrix of his will, and his estate papers document her involvement in 1767.⁵³

Jacob performed many different civic responsibilities in Edgecombe County. He got off to a negative start when he failed to show up for jury duty in June 1759.⁵⁴ Jacob and brother William signed the petition for a road from the Tar River to Slate Hills on 27 September 1759.⁵⁵ The same pair served on a grand jury on 23 June 1761.⁵⁶ On 20 February 1768, Jacob purchased one acre on the north side of the Tar River from his brother William for running a public mill.⁵⁷ They became partners in this grist mill. Jacob distributed property to his sons Mark and Henry in November 1769.⁵⁸

Land Grants, 4: 179, no. 1982.

⁵¹ Hofmann, *The Granville District of North Carolina, 1748-1763: Abstracts of Land Grants*, 4: 183, no. 2028.

⁵² Edgecombe County, North Carolina, Record of Wills and Inventories A [1760-1785]: 163-65; FHL microfilm 0,018,861.

⁵³ Edgecombe County, North Carolina, Estate Records, 1748-1917, Ward, W. W.—White, Archibald, James Wells file, arranged alphabetically; FHL microfilm 2,070,818. Sarah Sadler petitioned the court to force Jacob and wife Priscilla to pay a four-pound debt that they refused to honor.

⁵⁴ Edgecombe County, North Carolina, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Minute Docket, 1757-1764, arranged by date. The court required Jacob to show cause by the next term.

⁵⁵ Edgecombe County, North Carolina, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Minute Docket, 1757-1764, arranged by date.

⁵⁶ Edgecombe County, North Carolina, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Minute Docket, 1757-1764, arranged by date.

⁵⁷ Edgecombe County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds D [1769-1775]: 134; FHL microfilm 0,018,878.

⁵⁸ FHL microfilm 0,018,878.

The 1782 Nash County tax list credits Jacob with 1,190 acres of land and eight slaves.⁵⁹ He wrote his will on 18 August 1788, and he died by May 1790, when it was proved.⁶⁰ The inventory of his estate included animals, crops, and farm equipment.⁶¹

Jacob³ and Priscilla (Taylor) Strickland had the following children:

- 36 i. SOLOMON⁴ STRICKLAND, born say 1739 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. He married AMY PACE in Edgecombe County, North Carolina, on or after 19 September 1764.⁶² He and Amy were both still living in Madison County, Georgia, on 5 November 1813, when they executed a distribution of property to their children.⁶³ Solomon is first of record when he served as a chain carrier when Duncan Lamon's tract of land on the North prong of Turkey Creek was surveyed on 10 November 1762.⁶⁴ Solomon's marriage to Amy Pace is one of only two documented marriage dates in the first four generations of the Strickland family. Solomon managed several work crews in the 1760s, even though he apparently did not yet own land at that time. The date of his first land purchase is uncertain. He lived or had recently moved away from a property on the south side of Turkey Creek on 10 August 1778.⁶⁵ The description of this tract refers both to "Solomon's Spring Branch" and to

⁵⁹ Brantley, *1782 Tax List, Nash County, North Carolina*, 15.

⁶⁰ Nash County, North Carolina, Record of Wills 1 [1776-1782]: 66-67.

⁶¹ Nash County, North Carolina, Estate Records, 1770-1909, Smith, Batson—Sykes, Ethelread, Jacob Strickland file, arranged alphabetically; FHL microfilm 2,056,874.

⁶² Frances T. Ingmire, *Edgecombe County, North Carolina, Marriage Records, 1760-1868* (St. Louis, Mo.: Ingmire Publications, 1984), 62.

⁶³ Madison County, Georgia, Deed and Mortgage Book A [1812-1828]: 83-84; FHL microfilm 0,351,771.

⁶⁴ Hofmann, *The Granville District of North Carolina, 1748-1763: Abstracts of Land Grants*, 4: 142, no. 1563. Jacob Strickland was a neighboring property owner.

⁶⁵ A. B. Pruitt, *Abstracts of Land Entries: Nash Co. NC, 1778-1794* (n.p.: Privately printed, 1992), 13, no. 151.

"improvements where the sd. Solomon lived." He was "Solomon Sr." in a 1782 tax list, and he owned one hundred acres of property.⁶⁶ By 19 November 1787, he relocated to Wilkes County, Georgia, when he purchased 250 acres of land on Big Shoal Creek in Franklin County in the same state.⁶⁷ He and wife Amy sold this land as residents of Elbert County, Georgia, on 27 February 1795.⁶⁸ Solomon and Amy were original members of the Lystra Primitive Baptist Church as of 15 January 1803.⁶⁹ Solomon was in Madison County, Georgia, on 5 November 1813, when he gave land and property to his children after the death of Amy.⁷⁰

- 37 ii. JACOB STRICKLAND, born say 1740 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. He probably married first MARTHA (—?—) in Edgecombe County, North Carolina, about 1761 and second PRISCILLA (—?—) at an unknown date and location. He probably died in Franklin County, Georgia, after 4 April 1804.⁷¹ Priscilla likely died after 1824 in the same county.⁷² Jacob is first of record as a chain carrier when his uncle William Strickland's land on the Tar River was surveyed on 18 April 1761.⁷³ A Martha Strickland was the other chain carrier on this same survey. She may have been Jacob's

⁶⁶ Brantley, *1782 Tax List, Nash County, North Carolina*, 11.

⁶⁷ Franklin County, Georgia, Deed and Mortgage Book C [1786-1794]: 33b; FHL microfilm 0,007,124.

⁶⁸ Michael M. Farmer, *Elbert County, Georgia, Deeds, 1791-1806*, 3 vols. (Dallas, Tex.: Farmer Genealogy Company, 1997), C1: 112.

⁶⁹ Nancy J. Cornell, "Solomon and Amy Pace Strickland on 1803 Church Membership List," *Strickland Scene* 9 (1988): 73.

⁷⁰ Madison County, Georgia, Deed and Mortgage Book A [1812-1828]: 83-84.

⁷¹ Franklin County, Georgia, Wills 1786-1813, pages 45-46; FHL microfilm 1,276,563.

⁷² Martha W. Acker, *Franklin County, Georgia, Tax Digests, 1825-1839* (St. Louis, Mo.: Ingmire Publications, 1984), 4: 16. She was a neighbor to a Jacob Strickland.

⁷³ Hofmann, *The Granville District of North Carolina, 1748-1763: Abstracts of Land Grants*, 4: 179, no. 1985. His father Jacob had submitted the entry for the surveyed tract.

wife. Jacob witnessed a land transaction in Edgecombe County on 21 January 1767.⁷⁴ Shortly thereafter, he moved to Guilford County, North Carolina, as he purchased 115 acres on the north and south sides of Buffalo Creek near the mouth of south Buffalo on 18 November 1777.⁷⁵ He apparently was the only Strickland who lived in Guilford County before 1800. He reported for jury duty there on 20 August 1787.⁷⁶ He purchased a one hundred acre tract on Buffalo Creek on 17 November 1788 that was subject to a dispute.⁷⁷ Jacob appears in the 1790 federal census in Guilford County.⁷⁸ He started selling his land in Guilford County on 18 May 1795,⁷⁹ and he shortly thereafter moved to Franklin County, Georgia. He purchased 287½ acres there on Blogs Creek, which he subsequently gave to his son Hardy on 2 November 1801.⁸⁰ Jacob wrote his will on 4 April 1804, and he died by 14 September 1804, when it was proved.⁸¹

⁷⁴ Edgecombe County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds C [1763–1768]: 440–41; FHL microfilm 0,018,876.

⁷⁵ Guilford County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 1 [1771–1779]: 505–06; FHL microfilm 0,019,045.

⁷⁶ Guilford County, North Carolina, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Minute Docket, 1781–1788, page 291; FHL microfilm 0,501,190.

⁷⁷ Guilford County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 5 [1787–1795]: 231; FHL microfilm 0,019,048. The deed recounts some history about the ownership of this tract and the surrounding land owners. This history refers to a “John Brown the former claimer of the tract,” but provides no detail describing the actual problem.

⁷⁸ *Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790, North Carolina*, 151. Jacob’s household included three white males over sixteen, three white males under sixteen, and six white females. He also had nine slaves. The male and female counts in the census match closely those of the 1804 will in Franklin County.

⁷⁹ Guilford County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 6 [1794–1799]: 23–24; FHL microfilm 0,019,049.

⁸⁰ Franklin County, Georgia, Deed and Mortgage Book R [1806–1809]: 9–10; FHL microfilm 0,007,128. Isaac Strickland was a witness.

⁸¹ Franklin County, Georgia, Wills 1786–1813, pages 49–50, estate of Jacob Strickland. His inventory listed animals and farm equipment.

- 38 iii. **ELISHA STRICKLAND**, born say 1741 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. He married a woman who remains unidentified by 1765 in Johnston County, North Carolina. He died in Wake County, North Carolina, after 23 February 1795.⁸² Elisha purchased seven hundred acres in Johnston County on both sides of Mocoson Creek at a branch of Little River on 22 July 1761.⁸³ A Joseph Strickland was a chain carrier when this patent was surveyed.⁸⁴ This Joseph was most likely Elisha’s uncle. Elisha may have been the “Elijah Strickland” mentioned in the estate records of Robert Cade in Bute County on 3 June 1769.⁸⁵ Elisha lived in the part of Johnston County that became a part of Wake County in 1771. The county court appointed him a constable there on 3 September 1772.⁸⁶ He did not purchase any more land until the Revolutionary War period, when he bought quite a bit of land, including 640 acres on Turkey Creek in Nash County on the county line on 29 March 1780.⁸⁷ By 1785, he started disposing of his property in Wake County on Mocoson Creek by selling 117 acres to Jesse Bunn.⁸⁸ He served on a jury to locate a new road from near John Dunn’s place to the Tarborough Road on 22 June 1787.⁸⁹ He

⁸² Wake County, North Carolina, Record of Wills, Inventories, and Estates 3 [1771–1797]: 173–75; FHL microfilm 0,020,005.

⁸³ Hofmann, *The Granville District of North Carolina, 1748–1763: Abstracts of Land Grants*, 2: 212, no. 3313.

⁸⁴ Carla Tate, *Strickland Records and Family Groups: Wake, Franklin, and Early Johnston Counties, North Carolina* (Raleigh, N.C.: Privately printed, 2007), 5.

⁸⁵ Mary Hinton Kerr, *Warren County, North Carolina, Records: Abstracted Records of Colonial Bute, N.C., County, 1764–1779, Volume 1* (Warrenton, N.C.: National Society of Colonial Dames of America, 1967), 19.

⁸⁶ Weynette Parks Haun, *Wake County, North Carolina, County Court Minutes, 1771–1776, Book A-1* (Durham, N.C.: Privately printed, 1978), 17.

⁸⁷ Margaret M. Hofmann, *North Carolina Abstracts of State Grants*, 2 vols. (Ann Arbor, Mich.: Print-tech Inc., 1998), 1: 124, no. 1660.

⁸⁸ Tate, *Strickland Records and Family Groups*, 42. Cousin Abel Strickland (Jesse’s) and Patty Strickland witnessed the transaction. Patty Strickland’s relationship to Elisha remains unknown.

⁸⁹ Stephen E. Bradley, Jr., *Franklin County, North Carolina, Court Minutes*,

wrote his will on 23 February 1795 in Wake County, and he died by September 1795, when it was proved.⁹⁰

- 39 iv. **ISAAC STRICKLAND**, born say 1743, probably in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. He likely died in Franklin County, North Carolina, after 1800. Isaac made only a few appearances in records. In addition to receiving a legacy from his father's will, he witnessed a land purchase by Jacob Strickland on Little River in Johnston County on 16 November 1790.⁹¹ An Isaac Strickland appears in the 1800 federal census in Franklin County.⁹² This Isaac is probably too young to be the son of Jacob because he was twenty-six to forty-five years old when that census was taken.
- 40 v. **MATHEW STRICKLAND**, born say 1747 in Edgecombe County, North Carolina. His date and place of death remain unknown. Mathew made few appearances in the records. He received money from his father's 1788 will.⁹³ Mathew appears in the 1790 federal census next to his brothers.⁹⁴ He purchased one hundred acres of land on Turkey Creek in Nash County, North Carolina, on 5 March 1792.⁹⁵ He sold this tract to Lazarus Strickland on 2 February 1799.⁹⁶ He may have been the Mathew mentioned

1785–1789, *Book 1* (Durham, N.C.: Privately printed, 1995), 52, no. 564.

⁹⁰ Wake County, North Carolina, Record of Wills, Inventories, and Estates 3 [1771–1797]: 173–75. The items in his inventory indicate that Elisha was a farmer.

⁹¹ Johnston County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds T-1 [1783–1794]: 197–98; FHL microfilm 0,019,215. Jacob Strickland was of Franklin County at this time.

⁹² Ronald V. Jackson and G. R. Teeple, *North Carolina 1800 Census* (Provo, Utah: Accelerated Indexing System, Inc., 1974), 883.

⁹³ Nash County, North Carolina, Record of Wills 1 [1776–1782]: 66–67.

⁹⁴ *Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790, North Carolina*, 71. Mathew's household included one white male over sixteen, one white male under sixteen, and one white female. The "census neighborhood" may be deceptive; this schedule appears to have been partly alphabetized.

⁹⁵ Pruitt, *Abstracts of Land Entries: Nash Co. NC, 1778–1794*, 44, no. 587. This tract adjoined land of his brother Henry.

⁹⁶ Nash County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 8 [1805–1809]: 152; FHL microfilm 0,019,350.

in his brother Elisha's estate inventory in December 1795.⁹⁷ From this point on, the presence of several other Mathew Stricklands from the next generation makes it difficult to distinguish one Mathew from another. There are no Mathew Stricklands in the Nash County 1800 federal census.

- 41 vi. **MARK STRICKLAND**, born say 1749 in Edgecombe County, North Carolina. He married MARTHA (—?—) in Edgecombe County after 1768. He died in Nash County, North Carolina, after 6 August 1811.⁹⁸ Martha died after her husband signed his will. Mark is first of record as a witness in court on 8 December 1766.⁹⁹ He received a gift of 280 acres of land from his father on 25 November 1769.¹⁰⁰ He purchased land in two locations in Nash County. The first was a patent on the north side of Tosnet Swamp adjoining his own land, granted on 12 March 1779.¹⁰¹ Mark purchased the second on Turkey Creek on 7 October 1782.¹⁰² He was in Nash County for the 1790 federal census.¹⁰³ He continued to purchase land on Turkey Creek during the 1790s. He wrote his will in 1811, and he died by 27 November 1811, when it was proved.¹⁰⁴
- 42 vii. **HARDY STRICKLAND**, born say 1751 in Edgecombe County, North Carolina. He married a woman who remains

⁹⁷ Tate, *Strickland Records and Family Groups*, 55–58.

⁹⁸ Nash County, North Carolina, Record of Wills 1 [1776–1782]: 218–20.

⁹⁹ Stephen E. Bradley, Jr., *Edgecombe County, North Carolina, Deeds, 1759–1768, Volume 1* (Virginia Beach, Va.: Privately printed, 1995), 103, no. 1151. He witnessed a bond that his father or brother Jacob secured for Joseph Moore to be sheriff.

¹⁰⁰ Edgecombe County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds D [1769–1775]: 171. The location of the property was not specified, but it was his father's plantation.

¹⁰¹ Pruitt, *Abstracts of Land Entries: Nash Co. NC, 1778–1794*, 26, no. 326.

¹⁰² Nash County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 1 [1778–1941]: 211.

¹⁰³ *Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790, North Carolina*, 71. Mark's household included two white males over sixteen, four white males under sixteen, and six white females.

¹⁰⁴ Nash County, North Carolina, Record of Wills 1 [1776–1782]: 218–20.

unidentified about 1774 in Edgecombe County. He died in Nash County, North Carolina, before 17 February 1820.¹⁰⁵ He was also called Harman in both Edgecombe and Nash records. The Edgecombe county court appointed Hardy a searcher in the district from William Nelms' place to the Bute County line in August 1772.¹⁰⁶ He performed these patrolling activities on two other occasions. He purchased his first land on West Meadow, adjoining his brother Jacob's land in Nash County on 25 January 1779.¹⁰⁷ He then bought several other tracts over the next five years. The estate records of Jacob Powell of Bute County mentioned him in November 1777.¹⁰⁸ Hardy witnessed the will of Edward Moore in 1783.¹⁰⁹ He lived in Nash County during the 1790 federal census enumeration.¹¹⁰ Hardy purchased one hundred acres of land on the south side of Turkey Creek on 30 July 1792.¹¹¹ On 7 November 1810, he started distributing his estate by giving Alcy Strickland ninety-seven acres on Turkey Creek.¹¹² His estate inventory was returned on 17 February 1820.¹¹³

¹⁰⁵ Nash County, North Carolina, Estate Records, 1770-1909, Smith, Batson—Sykes, Ethelread, Hardy Strickland file, arranged alphabetically.

¹⁰⁶ Helen F. M. Leary, ed., *North Carolina Research: Genealogy and Local History*, rev. ed. (Raleigh, N.C.: North Carolina Genealogical Society, 1996), 590, 595. A *searcher* was a "person appointed by the county courts to keep peace and oversee the behavior of slaves and free blacks in a given area."

¹⁰⁷ Pruitt, *Abstracts of Land Entries: Nash Co. NC, 1778-1794*, 27, no. 340.

¹⁰⁸ Kerr, *Warren County North Carolina Records: Abstracted Records of Colonial Bute County, N.C., 1764-1779*, 57.

¹⁰⁹ Nash County, North Carolina, Record of Wills 1 [1776-1782]: 24-25; FHL microfilm 0,019,332.

¹¹⁰ *Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790, North Carolina*, 71. Hardy's household included one white male over sixteen and two white females.

¹¹¹ Nash County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 6 [1794-1801]: 419-20.

¹¹² Nash County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 5 [1805-1813]: 205-06; FHL microfilm 0,019,347.

¹¹³ Nash County, North Carolina, Estate Records, 1770-1909, Smith, Batson—Sykes, Ethelread, Hardy Strickland file, arranged alphabetically. His inventory listed

43 viii. HENRY STRICKLAND, born say 1753 in Edgecombe County, North Carolina. He married first a woman who remains unidentified about 1775 in Edgecombe County and second MARY (—?—) in Nash County, North Carolina, after 13 February 1792.¹¹⁴ He died in Nash County in March 1796.¹¹⁵ Mary died after 13 November 1798.¹¹⁶ On 28 November 1769, Henry obtained 530 acres of land from his father Jacob.¹¹⁷ Henry helped lay the road from the Nash County courthouse to Edward Clinch's mill on October 1778.¹¹⁸ He continued to accumulate land and had 1,150 acres by 1782.¹¹⁹ His first wife died by February 1792, when Henry's son Carlos was called an orphan in a Nash County court appearance.¹²⁰ Henry did not leave a will, but records from his son Joseph's estate and a petition by wife Mary identify most, if not all, of his children.¹²¹ Henry was in Nash County for the 1790 federal census.¹²² He died in March 1796.¹²³ Henry's estate records also include letters and

some farming equipment.

¹¹⁴ Nash County, North Carolina, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Minute Docket, November 1787–November 1793, page 95; FHL microfilm 0,419,206.

¹¹⁵ Nash County, North Carolina, Estate Records, 1770-1909, Smith, Batson—Sykes, Ethelread, Joseph Strickland file, arranged alphabetically.

¹¹⁶ Nash County, North Carolina, Estate Records, 1770-1909, Smith, Batson—Sykes, Ethelread, Henry Strickland file, arranged alphabetically.

¹¹⁷ Edgecombe County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds D [1769-1775]: 172-73. Henry lived on this property at the time.

¹¹⁸ Stephen E. Bradley, Jr., *Nash County, North Carolina, Court Minutes, 1778-1785, Volume 1* (Virginia Beach, Va.: Privately printed, 1993), 14, no. 162.

¹¹⁹ Brantley, *1782 Tax List, Nash County, North Carolina*, 17.

¹²⁰ Nash County, North Carolina, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Minute Docket, November 1787–November 1793, page 11.

¹²¹ Nash County, North Carolina, Estate Records, 1770-1909, Smith, Batson—Sykes, Ethelread, Joseph Strickland file, arranged alphabetically. Nash County, North Carolina, Estate Records, 1770-1909, Smith, Batson—Sykes, Ethelread, Henry Strickland file.

¹²² *Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790, North Carolina*, 71. Henry's household included two white males over sixteen and two white females.

¹²³ Nash County, North Carolina, Estate Records, 1770-1909, Smith, Batson—

administrations from Georgia by his wife dated 13 November 1798, indicating that Mary may have relocated to that state.¹²⁴

- 44 ix. LUCRETIA STRICKLAND, born say 1755 in Edgecombe County, North Carolina. She married WILLIAM HICKMAN about 1776 in Edgecombe County. She probably died in Jackson County, Georgia, after 15 May 1816.¹²⁵ William died after 15 May 1816 in the same place.¹²⁶ Lucretia appears in only two records. The first is her father's will.¹²⁷ The other is her husband's will.¹²⁸ William and Lucretia appear in the 1790 federal census in Edgecombe County.¹²⁹ William migrated to Jackson County, Georgia, by 6 October 1798, when he appeared in court records there.¹³⁰ He wrote his will on 15 May 1816 in Jackson County.¹³¹

10. Sampson³ Strickland (*Mathew², Mathew¹*) was born say 1724 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. He married first a woman who remains unidentified about 1748 in Isle of Wight County. She was possibly Elizabeth Taylor, daughter of Thomas Taylor. Sampson married second Christiana (—?—) by 1762 in Johnston County, North Carolina. Sampson probably died in Wake County, North Carolina,

Sykes, Ethelread, Joseph Strickland file, arranged alphabetically.

¹²⁴ Nash County, North Carolina, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Minute Docket, May 1798–February 1804, page 29; FHL microfilm 0,419,206.

¹²⁵ Faye S. Poss, *Jackson County, Georgia, Will Abstracts, Books A & B, 1803–1888* (Fenandina Beach, Fla.: Wolfe Publishing, 1995), 33.

¹²⁶ Poss, *Jackson County, Georgia, Will Abstracts, Books A & B, 1803–1888*, 33.

¹²⁷ Nash County, North Carolina, Record of Wills 1 [1776–1782]: 66–67.

¹²⁸ Poss, *Jackson County, Georgia, Will Abstracts, Books A & B, 1803–1888*, 33.

¹²⁹ *Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790, North Carolina*, 57. William Hickman's household included one white male over sixteen, three white males under sixteen, and three white females. He also had four slaves.

¹³⁰ Teresa W. Dunn and Vivian P. Walls, *Jackson County, Georgia, Superior Court Records, 1796–1803* (Roswell, Ga.: W. H. Wolfe Associates, 1994), 74–75.

¹³¹ Poss, *Jackson County, Georgia, Will Abstracts, Books A & B, 1803–1888*, 33.

before 18 July 1781.¹³² Christiana died there after 9 December 1797.¹³³

Sampson's father devised him the 150 acres where he used to live in his 1730 will.¹³⁴ This land was on the Meherrin River in Isle of Wight County, adjoining the property of Thomas Taylor, according to a land patent dated 16 September 1740.¹³⁵ This property became a part of Southampton County when it was created in 1749. Sampson likely was the last Strickland to leave Virginia for North Carolina.

The marriage of Sampson generates some questions. There appears to be a large gap between the births of his first two children, which raises the possibility that he was married more than once. Elizabeth Taylor, daughter of neighboring landowner Thomas Taylor, is a likely candidate for Sampson's first wife. When Thomas Taylor wrote his will in Southampton County on 7 August 1754, he left daughter Elizabeth Strickland a slave.¹³⁶

One test of this hypothesis is to estimate Elizabeth's age to see if she could have been an appropriate wife for Sampson. When Thomas Taylor wrote his will, Elizabeth was the only married daughter, indicating that she may have been the oldest. If she was the oldest, Elizabeth would probably have been in her twenties, meaning that she was born before or near 1730. Sampson was of the right age, and he owned the neighboring land, which makes him the Strickland most likely to have been the husband of Elizabeth (Taylor) Strickland.

Another connection between these Strickland and Taylor families is a land sale from Joseph³ Strickland of Edgecombe County, North

¹³² Wake County, North Carolina, Record of Wills, Inventories, and Estates 1 [1771–1797]: 219–20; FHL microfilm 0,020,005.

¹³³ Frances H. Wynne, *Wake County, North Carolina, Abstracts of Wills, Inventories, and Settlement of Estates, 1771–1802* (Baton Rouge, La.: Oracle Press, 1984), 146. She was called Christo. Strickland.

¹³⁴ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will and Deed Book 3 [1726–1734]: 224–25. The devise was given with the stipulation that the land should never go out of Strickland family ownership.

¹³⁵ Dennis Hudgins, ed., *Cavaliers and Pioneers: Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants, 1732–1741, Volume 4* (Richmond, Va.: Virginia Genealogical Society, 1994), 231.

¹³⁶ Southampton County, Virginia, Will Book 1 [1749–1782]: 156–57; FHL microfilm 0,033,995.

Carolina, to John Edwards in Southampton County.¹³⁷ Harris Taylor, brother of Elizabeth (Taylor) Strickland, witnessed the 10 January 1754 sale. Joseph was Sampson's brother.

Before this Strickland-Taylor marriage hypothesis can be accepted, another Elizabeth Strickland in Isle of Wight County must be considered. On 12 October 1751, an Elizabeth Strickland was helped by the Newport Parish of Isle of Wight County because of poverty.¹³⁸ If this Elizabeth were Thomas Taylor's daughter, it is doubtful that a parish would have supported her when she had a father able to provide for her in a neighboring county. This woman has not yet been placed in the Strickland family.

Sampson migrated to Johnston County before 9 January 1761, when he purchased 275 acres on both sides of Powell Creek.¹³⁹ Shortly after he bought his land, the county court made him responsible for taking care of the estate of William Pike, an orphan, on 21 January 1762.¹⁴⁰ He also served as a juror in April 1764.¹⁴¹

Sometime in the late 1750s, Sampson's first wife died. After a few years, he married his second wife Christiana. There is about a nine-year gap between the births of Sampson's first and second children. Sampson⁴, a son of the first marriage, was old enough to fight in the Revolutionary War.¹⁴² Christiana was the guardian of all the other children on 3 March 1783.¹⁴³ Obadiah, Abel, Mary Ann, Lot, Mathew,

¹³⁷ Southampton County, Virginia, Deed Book 2 [1749-1753]: 20.

¹³⁸ William L. Hopkins, *Newport Parish Vestry Book, 1724-1772, Isle of Wight County, Virginia* (Athens, Ga.: Iberian Publishing Company, 1993), 135.

¹³⁹ Hofmann, *The Granville District of North Carolina, 1748-1763: Abstracts of Land Grants*, 2: 212, no. 3314. John Strickland, possible son of Mathew³, was a chain carrier. Sampson may have lived in this area as early as 27 January 1757, when the survey was taken.

¹⁴⁰ Haun, *Johnston County, North Carolina, County Court Minutes, 1759-1766, Book 1*, 47.

¹⁴¹ Haun, *Johnston County, North Carolina, County Court Minutes, 1759-1766, Book 1*, 87.

¹⁴² Virgil D. White, *Genealogical Abstracts of Revolutionary War Pension Files*, 3 vols. (Waynesboro, Tenn.: National Historical Publishing Company, 1992), 3: 3375-3376.

¹⁴³ Weynette Parks Haun, *Wake County, North Carolina, County Court Minutes, 1777-1784, Book 1* (Durham, N.C.: Privately printed, 1977), 97.

and Braswell were all under fourteen years old on that date. On the next day, John Rogers and John Pubbs secured Christiana's bond for the guardianship of Obadiah and Braswell.¹⁴⁴

Sampson lived in the part of Johnston County that became Wake County in 1771. A few years later, he had some kind of disagreement with the colonial government. All the details are not available, but court documents reveal that on 6 September 1774:

Joshua Haugton having been Security for Sampson Strickland in a suit our Sovereign Lord the King against said Strickland surrendered the Principal in Discharge of his Bail, Defendant gave other Security to wit, William Doram and Paul Martin who were approved by the Court.¹⁴⁵

Sampson came before the court again in December 1777, because he refused to take the oath of allegiance. The court "pronounced his banishment agreeable to law" on 4 December 1777.¹⁴⁶ That penalty could have been either death or banishment from the colony.¹⁴⁷

Evidence suggests that he was neither banished nor put to death, even though he appears in no records after December 1777. There is no document trail for any land seizures. His farming operation did not seem to suffer. His 1784 estate inventory included many farm animals.¹⁴⁸ If Sampson³ had not been around to manage the farm, Christiana, a mother with very small children, or hired help would have managed all of the livestock. It is difficult to see how such a large enterprise could have been maintained, unless son Sampson⁴ helped

¹⁴⁴ Wake County, North Carolina, Estate Records, 1771-1952, 1962, 1968, Strickland, Bryant-Sturdivant, Romulus, Sampson Strickland file, arranged alphabetically; FHL microfilm 1,639,930.

¹⁴⁵ Haun, *Wake County, North Carolina, County Court Minutes, 1771-1776, Book A-1*, 31.

¹⁴⁶ Haun, *Wake County, North Carolina, County Court Minutes, 1777-1784, Book 1*, 15.

¹⁴⁷ Franceine P. Rees, "Sampson Strickland of Revolutionary Wake County, N.C.: A Tale of Tory Determination," *Strickland Scene* 7 (1986): 23-24.

¹⁴⁸ Wake County, North Carolina, Record of Wills, Inventories, and Estates 1 [1771-1797]: 219-20.

while he was at the same time also fulfilling his military duty.

Sampson's estate in Wake County began settlement on 30 September 1784.¹⁴⁹ The estate documents name his children, though his widow received the estate to provide for the family. Most of Sampson's children appear in Franklin County, North Carolina, shortly after his death, because a boundary adjustment took land from Wake County and added it to Franklin.¹⁵⁰ Christiana may have died before 2 March 1790, when son Braswell chose another person as guardian.¹⁵¹ Notwithstanding, a sale of effects from her late husband's estate held on 8 December 1797 mentioned her.¹⁵²

Sampson³ Strickland and his unidentified first wife (possibly Elizabeth Taylor) had the following known child:

- 45 i. **SAMPSON¹ STRICKLAND**, born say 1754, probably in Southampton County, Virginia. He married first his cousin BYTHE (—?—) about 1780 in Wake County, North Carolina.¹⁵³ She died before 1816, and Sampson married second ELIZABETH (—?—) in Nash County, North Carolina, before 14 September 1816.¹⁵⁴ He died in Franklin County, North Carolina, on 16 May 1839.¹⁵⁵ Sampson is first of record as a soldier in the Revolutionary War in 1780, when he enlisted in Wake County.¹⁵⁶ He sold to brother

¹⁴⁹ Wake County, North Carolina, Record of Wills, Inventories, and Estates 2 [1771–1797]: 38; FHL microfilm 0,020,005.

¹⁵⁰ David Leroy Corbitt, *The Formation of the North Carolina Counties, 1663–1943* (Raleigh, N.C.: Division of Archives and History, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1950), 101.

¹⁵¹ Weynette Parks Haun, *Wake County, North Carolina, County Court Minutes, 1787–1792, Book 2* (Durham, N.C.: Privately printed, 1979), 36.

¹⁵² Wynne, *Wake County, North Carolina, Abstracts of Wills, Inventories, and Settlement of Estates, 1771–1802*, 146.

¹⁵³ White, *Genealogical Abstracts of Revolutionary War Pension Files*, 3: 3375–3376.

¹⁵⁴ Nash County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 7 [1801–1818]: 392–93.

¹⁵⁵ White, *Genealogical Abstracts of Revolutionary War Pension Files*, 3: 3375–3376.

¹⁵⁶ White, *Genealogical Abstracts of Revolutionary War Pension Files*, 3: 3375–

Obadiah 250 acres on the north side of Mocoston Creek on 28 May 1784.¹⁵⁷ Nash County records reveal little about Sampson. The Wake County tax collector found him from 1792 to 1794.¹⁵⁸ Sampson later moved to Franklin County, where he appears on tax lists from 1804 to 1815.¹⁵⁹ He apparently moved to Nash County by the next year, as Sampson, wife Elizabeth, and others sold eighty-five acres on the Willow Meadow Branch on 14 September 1816.¹⁶⁰ Sampson's relationship to the other individuals was not specified. He was an insolvent for the year 1821, as reported on 14 November 1822.¹⁶¹ The Nash County court noted that he was in arrears on his property taxes on 15 August 1827.¹⁶²

Sampson and his second wife Christiana (—?—) Strickland had the following children:

- 46 ii. **OBADIAH STRICKLAND**, born circa January 1763 in Johnston County, North Carolina. He married a woman who remains unidentified about 1783 in Wake County. She was perhaps Winnie (—?—). Obadiah died in Pickens County, Alabama, on 10 December 1842.¹⁶³ He received 250 acres of

3376.

¹⁵⁷ Wake County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds F [1785–1790]: 247–49; FHL microfilm 0,020,022. His mother Christiana also signed the deed.

¹⁵⁸ Nancy J. Cornell, "Stricklands in Wake County, NC Tax Lists," *Strickland Scene* 5 (1984): 13.

¹⁵⁹ Nancy J. Cornell, "Franklin County, NC Tax Lists 1804–1815," *Strickland Scene* 6 (1985): 13–15.

¹⁶⁰ Nash County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 7 [1801–1818]: 392–93.

¹⁶¹ Nash County, North Carolina, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Minute Docket, May 1821–May 1825, unpaginated; FHL microfilm 0,419,208.

¹⁶² Nash County, North Carolina, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Minute Docket, 1826–1828, arranged by date; FHL microfilm 0,419,209.

¹⁶³ Pauline J. Gandrud, compiler, "1842–1843 Newspaper Death Notices Found in the Tuscaloosa County Newspaper 'Flag of the Union,'" *Greene County, Alabama, AIGenWeb Project* (<http://magnolia.cyriv.com/GreeneAIGenWeb/Documents/Obits/DeathNoticesFlagUnion18421843.asp> : accessed 31 July 2008), death notice of Obadiah Strickland; citing *Flag of the Union*, 28 December 1842.

land in Wake County on Mocoson Creek from his brother Sampson on 28 May 1784.¹⁶⁴ Their brother Abel witnessed the transaction. Obadiah was in Franklin County, North Carolina, by September 1788, when he was a patroller in Captain Arrendell's district.¹⁶⁵ Obadiah witnessed a deed involving brother Abel Strickland on 28 February 1789.¹⁶⁶ A Winnie Strickland also witnessed the same deed. Some researchers have proposed that Winnie was his wife, but there is no other supporting evidence. Obadiah relocated to Franklin County, probably in 1789, as he appears in the 1790 census there.¹⁶⁷ He served as the overseer for the road from Mocoson Creek to Dunn's Road to Williames Ferry on September 1793.¹⁶⁸ He appraised the estate of Zedekiah Edwards in September 1822.¹⁶⁹ The federal census schedules note that Obadiah was a male between sixty and seventy years old in Franklin County in 1830. He lived with a woman between fifty and sixty years old, almost certainly his wife.¹⁷⁰ He was still in Franklin County on 25 December 1832, because he owed about \$100 to William Dunn's estate.¹⁷¹ Obadiah's obituary in Pickens County, Alabama,

states that he died on 10 December 1842.¹⁷²

- 47 iii. **LOT STRICKLAND**, born say 1764, probably in Johnston County, North Carolina. He died in Wake County between 31 December 1784 and 11 April 1785, the dates when he wrote his will and when it was proved.¹⁷³ He was under age when his father's estate was settled,¹⁷⁴ but he was old enough to write his own will at the end of 1784.¹⁷⁵
- 48 iv. **ABEL STRICKLAND**, born say 1765 in Johnston County, North Carolina. He married **NANCY** (—?—) about 1786 in Wake County, North Carolina. He died in Franklin County, North Carolina, before 15 December 1801, when his brother Sampson returned his estate inventory.¹⁷⁶ Nancy appeared on the 1804 tax list, but was not listed in 1805, indicating that she may have died that year.¹⁷⁷ Abel first appeared as a witness to a deed involving cousin Elisha Strickland on 5 March 1785.¹⁷⁸ Abel purchased one hundred acres of land on Mocoson Creek in Franklin County on 28 February 1789.¹⁷⁹ His brother Obadiah and Winnie Strickland witnessed the sale. He lived in Franklin County during the 1790 federal census enumeration.¹⁸⁰ He helped

¹⁶⁴ Wake County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds F [1785–1790]: 247–49.

¹⁶⁵ Bradley, *Franklin County, North Carolina, Court Minutes, 1785–1789*, 81, no. 868.

¹⁶⁶ Franklin County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 7 [1785–1793]: 16–17; FHL microfilm 0,427,049.

¹⁶⁷ *Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790, North Carolina*, 60. Obadiah's household included two white males over sixteen, one white male under sixteen, and two white females.

¹⁶⁸ Stephen E. Bradley, Jr., *Franklin County, North Carolina, Court Minutes, 1789–1793, Volume 2* (Virginia Beach, Va.: Privately printed, 1995), 104, no 1155. His brother Abel assisted in keeping up the road.

¹⁶⁹ Franklin County, North Carolina, Estates Records, 1781–1934, Egerton, Charles W.—Foster, Christopher, Zedekiah Edwards file, arranged alphabetically; FHL microfilm 1,763,710.

¹⁷⁰ 1830 U.S. census, Franklin County, North Carolina, page 359, line 18; FHL microfilm 0,018,086. He lived in Dunn's District.

¹⁷¹ Franklin County, North Carolina, Record of Wills J [1828–1834]: 224–29; FHL microfilm 0,018,909.

¹⁷² Gandrud, "1842–1843 Newspaper Death Notices Found in the Tuscaloosa County Newspaper 'Flag of the Union,'" *Greene County, Alabama, AIGenWeb Project*, death notice of Obadiah Strickland, 28 December 1842.

¹⁷³ Wake County, North Carolina, Record of Wills, Inventories, and Estates 2 [1771–1797]: 45–46.

¹⁷⁴ Haun, *Wake County, North Carolina, County Court Minutes, 1777–1784*, 97.

¹⁷⁵ Wake County, North Carolina, Record of Wills, Inventories, and Estates 2 [1771–1797]: 45–46.

¹⁷⁶ Franklin County, North Carolina, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Minute Docket, 1785–1805, arranged by date; FHL microfilm 0,423,397.

¹⁷⁷ Cornell, "Franklin County, NC Tax Lists 1804–1815," 13. It is possible that she married in 1804, but there is no record that this took place in Franklin County.

¹⁷⁸ Tate, *Strickland Records and Family Groups*, 42.

¹⁷⁹ Franklin County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 7 [1785–1793]: 16–17. His mother Christiana also signed the deed.

¹⁸⁰ *Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790, North Carolina*, 60. Abel's household included one white male over sixteen,

maintain the road from Mocoson Creek to Dunn's Road on September 1793.¹⁸¹ Abel wrote his will on 4 October 1801.¹⁸² The court received his estate inventory on 15 December 1801.¹⁸³ His personal property was later sold.¹⁸⁴

- 49 v. **MATHEW STRICKLAND**, born say 1768 in Johnston County, North Carolina. He died on an unknown date. His mother became his guardian on 3 March 1783.¹⁸⁵ Mathew received money from the will his brother Lot wrote on 31 December 1784.¹⁸⁶ There is no other record that can be tied specifically to this Mathew after this point. He may be the Mathew Strickland in the Nash County 1790 federal census.¹⁸⁷ He may have been the Mathew named in his brother Abel's estate sale about 1801.¹⁸⁸
- 50 vi. **MARY ANN STRICKLAND**, born say 1771 in Johnston County, North Carolina. She died on an unknown date. Her mother became her guardian on 3 March 1783.¹⁸⁹ Nothing further is known of her

three white males under sixteen, and one white female.

¹⁸¹ Bradley, *Franklin County, North Carolina, Court Minutes, 1789–1793, Volume 2*, 104, no. 1155.

¹⁸² Tate, *Strickland Records and Family Groups*, 409–10.

¹⁸³ Franklin County, North Carolina, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Minute Docket, 1785–1805, arranged by date.

¹⁸⁴ Franklin County, North Carolina, Estates Records, 1781–1934, Stamper, George W.—Tant, Abel Strickland file, arranged alphabetically; FHL microfilm 1,764,856. The undated record mentions his mother Nancy and brothers Obadiah, William, and Braswell.

¹⁸⁵ Haun, *Wake County, North Carolina, County Court Minutes, 1777–1784, Book 1*, 97.

¹⁸⁶ Wake County, North Carolina, Record of Wills, Inventories, and Estates 2 [1771–1797]: 45–46.

¹⁸⁷ *Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790, North Carolina*, 71.

¹⁸⁸ Tate, *Strickland Records and Family Groups*, 410.

¹⁸⁹ Haun, *Wake County, North Carolina, County Court Minutes, 1777–1784, Book 1*, 97.

- 51 vii. **BRASWELL STRICKLAND**, born say 1774 in Wake County, North Carolina. He married **MARY^s STRICKLAND**, daughter of Elisha⁴ Strickland, about 1792 in Franklin County, North Carolina. Braswell probably died in Franklin County after 1832.¹⁹⁰ He was probably Sampson's youngest child. He was still under age when he came to court and chose his cousin Elisha Strickland as his guardian on 2 March 1790.¹⁹¹ Braswell received money from the will his brother Lot wrote on 31 December 1784.¹⁹² The 1799 Franklin County tax list credited Braswell with two hundred acres of land.¹⁹³ Braswell brought suit against the other legatees of his father-in-law Elisha Strickland in June 1805. The provision for Braswell's wife Mary was an insertion into the will, and Braswell sued for rectification.¹⁹⁴ Braswell won the lawsuit, but he somehow assaulted one of the parties and therefore had to pay court costs. He appealed the decision in May 1806.¹⁹⁵ Braswell owed tax on 217 acres of Franklin County land from 1804 to 1815.¹⁹⁶ He appears in the 1830 federal census in Franklin County.¹⁹⁷ William Dunn's estate records mentioned Braswell in March 1833.¹⁹⁸

¹⁹⁰ Tate, *Strickland Records and Family Groups*, 435. He was charged for 217 acres on the 1833 Franklin tax list.

¹⁹¹ Haun, *Wake County, North Carolina, County Court Minutes, 1787–1792, Book 2*, 36.

¹⁹² Wake County, North Carolina, Record of Wills, Inventories, and Estates 2 [1771–1797]: 45–46.

¹⁹³ Tate, *Strickland Records and Family Groups*, 407.

¹⁹⁴ L. C. Strickland, "Two Mathew Stricklands," *Strickland Scene* 3 (1982): 65–66.

¹⁹⁵ Weynette Parks Haun, *Wake County, North Carolina, Court Minutes, 1804–1807, Book 6* (Durham, N.C.: Privately printed, 1988), 93.

¹⁹⁶ Cornell, "Franklin County, NC Tax Lists 1804–1815," 13–15.

¹⁹⁷ 1830 U.S. census, Franklin County, North Carolina, page 361, line 18. He lived in Dunn's District.

¹⁹⁸ Franklin County, North Carolina, Record of Wills, Inventories, and Estates 2 [1771–1797]: 45–46.

11. Joseph³ Strickland (*Samuel^t, Mathew^v*) was born say 1693 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. He married Ann Thornton, daughter of William Thornton, in Isle of Wight County about 1711. Joseph died in Edgecombe County, North Carolina, after 20 March 1746/7.¹⁹⁹ Ann died there after 20 March 1743.²⁰⁰ She appeared only in one land transaction.

Joseph's father devised him one hundred acres of land when he wrote his will on 27 May 1718.²⁰¹ Joseph witnessed a deed on 20 June 1722 by which John Barnes and his wife Anne sold Thomas Hampton 238 acres on the south side of the Blackwater adjoining Flagg Swamp.²⁰² This same tract of land provides evidence crucial for determining Ann Strickland's identity. Thomas Hampton sold this land to William Thornton on 20 December 1723.²⁰³ William Thornton died intestate before 26 November 1733.²⁰⁴ Joseph Strickland and his wife Ann, of Edgecombe County, sold the 238 acre tract in question to Richard Vick on 26 March 1743.²⁰⁵ The most likely explanation for Joseph and Ann's possession of the tract is that she inherited this land from her father. It is also possible that Thornton sold them the land via an unrecorded deed, which would leave Ann's maiden identity open to question.

Joseph and his brother Stephen moved to an area that is now near the town of Boykin, Virginia. They each patented land there on 22 February 1724.²⁰⁶ Joseph also patented seventy-five acres on the east side of Tarraroe Creek adjoining Joseph Lane's land. A little over a year later on 24 March 1725, Joseph purchased another 185 acres on the

¹⁹⁹ Halifax County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 3 [1746-1754]: 128-29.

²⁰⁰ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Deed Book 6 [1741-1747]: 351-53; FHL microfilm 0,032,004. Joseph and wife Ann acknowledged the transfer of deed in court.

²⁰¹ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will and Deed Book 2 [1715-1726]: 26; FHL microfilm 0,032,002.

²⁰² Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will and Deed Book 2 [1715-1726]: 531-33.

²⁰³ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will and Deed Book 2 [1715-1726]: 599-601.

²⁰⁴ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will and Deed Book 3 [1726-1734]: 388-89. The estate inventory filed with the county mentions neither property nor legatees.

²⁰⁵ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Deed Book 6 [1741-1747]: 351-53.

²⁰⁶ Virginia Patents 12 [1724-1726]: 194-95.

south side of Tarraroe Creek by John Jones's land.²⁰⁷

Joseph witnessed the will of his uncle William on 14 July 1730,²⁰⁸ neighbor Thomas Pitman's will on 3 March 1727/8,²⁰⁹ and the inventory of William Boykin's estate on 23 November 1734.²¹⁰ Joseph sold his 1725 patent of 185 acres, plus one hundred acres on the neighboring property, on 24 October 1737.²¹¹ He moved to Edgecombe County sometime before 26 March 1743, when he and wife Ann sold 238 acres that once had belonged to William Thornton, as mentioned earlier.²¹² Joseph patented five hundred acres of land on both sides of Deep Creek on 22 November 1744.²¹³ He sold the last of this land on 20 March 1746/7.²¹⁴ This was his last recorded appearance.

Joseph did not leave a will, so identifying his children is difficult. One probable child is the Harman Strickland who witnessed a deed with Joseph Strickland on 18 November 1736 in Isle of Wight County.²¹⁵ This Harman certainly was born by 1722, as fourteen was the legal age for serving as a witness. More likely, he had already reached his majority and thus was born before 1715. Harman moved to Edgecombe County and by 1744 resided on Deep Creek near Joseph Strickland. Later, Harman⁴ purchased two hundred acres on Deep Creek and then by deed gave this land to his only known son Harman⁵ on 20 October 1774.²¹⁶ The close association of Joseph and Harman and their movements together across two colonies imply that they were probably father and son.

²⁰⁷ Virginia Patents 12 [1724-1726]: 457.

²⁰⁸ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will and Deed Book 3 [1726-1734]: 224-25.

²⁰⁹ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will and Deed Book 3 [1726-1734]: 219.

²¹⁰ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will Book 4 [1733-1745]: 44-45.

²¹¹ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Deed Book 5 [1735-1741]: 166-67; FHL microfilm 0,032,003.

²¹² Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Deed Book 6 [1741-1747]: 351-53.

²¹³ Pruitt, *Colonial Land Entries in North Carolina*, 1: 86, nos. 1254-55.

²¹⁴ Halifax County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 3 [1746-1754]: 128-29.

²¹⁵ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Deed Book 5 [1735-1741]: 71-72.

²¹⁶ Halifax County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 13 [1770-1778]: 233-34; FHL microfilm 0,317,046.

Joseph³ and Ann (Thornton) Strickland had at least one child:

- 52 i. HARMAN⁴ STRICKLAND, born say 1712 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. He married Elizabeth (—?—) about 1730 in Isle of Wight County.²¹⁷ He died in Edgecombe County, North Carolina, after 20 October 1774.²¹⁸ He first appeared with his father as a witness to a deed on 18 November 1736.²¹⁹ Shortly thereafter, he relocated to Deep Creek in Edgecombe County, perhaps at the same time as his father in the early 1740s. He served on Mr. Blount's road crew to the Tar River on 19 February 1744.²²⁰ Harman patented land on Deep Creek on 10 November 1755.²²¹ This was probably the only land he ever owned. Harman and his wife sold one hundred acres of this tract to Joseph Thorp in 17 May 1756.²²² Deep Creek became part of Halifax County when it was created in 1759. Harman is last of record when he gave his son Harman⁵ two hundred acres of land on the east side of Deep Creek and Indian Branch on 20 October 1774.²²³ His son Harman⁵ was under age at the time of this gift. The elder Harman is often confused with his son Harman⁵. Harman⁵ wrote his will in Halifax County on 13 September 1796 and mentioned a son named Harman, as well.²²⁴ If

they were the same person, then Harman⁴ would have been about eighty-four years old in 1796.

DAUGHTERS OF THOMAS BOYKIN AND THEIR STRICKLAND HUSBANDS

The connection between Thomas Boykin and the Strickland family should be explored because Thomas Boykin had two daughters who married Stricklands. Thomas Boykin wrote his will on 13 April 1748.²²⁵ He mentioned son Thomas Boykin, Ann Crafford, Martha Thornton, Eliz. Strickland, and Patience Strickland. The will does not specifically identify the last four as daughters, but that is the implication. The females mentioned in the will were to receive one shilling from his estate if they requested it of son Thomas Boykin. This raises the question of which Stricklands were the husbands of Elizabeth and Patience Boykin.

The following analysis is not definitive, but it is an attempt to answer this question. First, a review of background information on Thomas Boykin will show where he purchased land. Then examination of neighboring Stricklands will identify likely candidates to have married Boykins. Finally, the marriages of Ann (Boykin) Crafford and Martha (Boykin) Thornton add some supporting evidence for the hypothesis identifying their sisters' husbands.

The Thomas Boykin who died testate in 1748 was the son of Edward Boykin and the brother of William Boykin of Isle of Wight County. Before moving to North Carolina sometime before 18 May 1723, Thomas lived on property owned by his father on Tucker Swamp in Isle of Wight County.²²⁶ On that date, his father Edward Boykin gave the land to his other son, William. William mentioned brother Thomas Boykin in his will on 19 June 1731.²²⁷

²¹⁷ Margaret M. Hofmann, *Abstracts of Deeds, Edgecombe Precinct, Edgecombe County, North Carolina, 1732 through 1758, as Found in Halifax County, North Carolina, Public Registry Deed Books 1-2-3-4-5-6* (Weldon, N.C.: Roanoke News Company, 1969), 217. Elizabeth and Harman sold land in Edgecombe County in 1756.

²¹⁸ Halifax County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 13 [1770-1778]: 233-34.

²¹⁹ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Deed Book 5 [1735-1741]: 71-72.

²²⁰ Edgecombe County, North Carolina, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Minute Docket, 1744-1746, page 10.

²²¹ Hofmann, *The Granville District of North Carolina, 1748-1763: Abstracts of Land Grants*, 1: 117, no. 1125.

²²² Hofmann, *Abstracts of Deeds, Edgecombe Precinct, Edgecombe County, North Carolina, 1732 through 1756*, 217.

²²³ Halifax County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 13 [1770-1778]: 233-34.

²²⁴ Halifax County, North Carolina, Record of Wills 3 [1781-1824]: 276; FHL microfilm 0,019,085.

²²⁵ Office of the Secretary of State of North Carolina, Records of Probate, Wills, 1663-1789, Bor-Col, will of Thomas Boykin; FHL microfilm 0,018,043 (arranged alphabetically by testator).

²²⁶ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will and Deed Book 2 [1715-1726], part 2: 553-54. The deed states that Thomas Boykin was a previous occupant of the property.

²²⁷ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will and Deed Book 2 [1726-1731]: 221, 222.

Thomas Boykin first appeared in North Carolina on 23 May 1722, when he bought 420 acres on the south side of the Meherrin River adjoining Rebecca Braswell, Moye's Branch, and Thomas Moye.²²⁸ This land was near the Virginia border on the Meherrin River. A deed for a neighboring property described this same land as near "the Elbow tree of the old County line."²²⁹ Thomas also patented two hundred acres of land on the south side of the Meherrin River adjoining Kirby's Creek, Meadow Branch, and the mouth of Maple Branch on 23 March 1723.²³⁰ These properties were less than eight miles apart.

It is unclear which of these two tracts was the primary plantation where the family lived. Both properties descended to his son Thomas, who died in April 1781 in Wayne County, North Carolina. The younger Thomas's will was subsequently destroyed by the British, when they marched through the area.²³¹ If his will included information about these properties, it is lost.

Estimating the ages of Thomas Boykin's daughters is important to help determine which Stricklands were of appropriate ages to be their husbands. Based on his first appearance about 1722, Thomas Boykin, Senior, was probably born say 1695 to 1700. This means that his probable daughters were born after 1715. Thus Elizabeth and Patience most likely married after 1735 to younger Stricklands of the third generation or older ones of the fourth generation. Thomas Boykin and his two future sons-in-law presumably lived in the same general area.

There are several possible Stricklands who could have married into the Boykin family. Thomas Boykin, Senior, was a neighbor on his Kirby's Creek property to both Mathew³ Strickland (*William*²), who

William gave his son John 140 acres that William bought from his brother Thomas.

²²⁸ Bertie County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds A [1722-1725]: 102-03; FHL microfilm 0,018,245.

²²⁹ Bertie County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds D [1728-1739]: 29; FHL microfilm 0,018,247. This deed records the sale of land from Susannah Clark to James Joyner.

²³⁰ Margaret M. Hofmann, *Province of North Carolina, 1663-1729: Abstracts of Land Patents* (Weldon, N.C.: Roanoke News Company, 1979), 190, no. 2080.

²³¹ Charlotte Carrère and Jeanne LeFrançois, *Abstracts of Wayne County Wills, Wayne County, N.C., 1780-1868* (Goldsboro, N.C.: AccuCopy of Goldsboro, Inc., 1986), 11.

purchased three hundred acres on 15 November 1744,²³² and Samuel³ (*William*²) Strickland, who purchased 150 acres there on 15 September 1741.²³³ Both are possible husbands for the Boykin daughters, based on their proximity to Thomas. However, Mathew³ and Samuel³ were probably too old to be husbands for the Boykin girls, since they were born about 1705. These Stricklands probably would have married between 1725 and 1730, and their children would have been too young to marry the Boykins.

There were two other Stricklands within a reasonable distance of Thomas Boykin, Senior. On 22 February 1724, Joseph³ (*Samuel*²) purchased land on Tarraroe Creek in Isle of Wight County, which is under ten miles as the crow flies from Thomas Boykin's property near the Virginia border.²³⁴ On 4 February 1741/2, Joseph³ (*William*²) purchased 150 acres of land on Courdoroy Swamp, which runs into the Meherrin River between the two properties owned by Thomas Boykin.²³⁵ Joseph Strickland³ (*Samuel*²) was about same age as Samuel³ and Mathew³ mentioned above; therefore, he would have been too old, and his children would all have been too young. Joseph³ (*William*²) had children of marrying age in the late 1730s and 1740s, and therefore he is the most likely candidate to be the father-in-law of Elizabeth and Patience Boykin.

There are some additional clues to help narrow down the identity of the Stricklands who married Boykins. Thomas Boykin, Senior, had two other married daughters mentioned in the will: Ann (Boykin) Crafford and Martha (Boykin) Thornton. The families of these two daughters, Samuel Strickland and his Boykin wife, and Samuel's brother William all migrated to the Cohary Swamp area of Duplin County, North Carolina, from 1755 to 1765.

Martha's husband apparently was Thomas Thornton, Junior.

²³² Pruitt, *Colonial Land Entries in North Carolina*, 1: 79, no. 1143. Robert Monger owned a neighboring tract.

²³³ Bertie County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds F [1739-1743]: 286-87; FHL microfilm 0,018,249.

²³⁴ Virginia Patents 12 [1724-1726]: 194-96.

²³⁵ Northampton County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 1 [1741-1759]: 16; FHL microfilm 0,019,420.

Thomas Thornton, Senior, was a close neighbor to Thomas Boykin on his Virginia border property. This was the only Thornton family anywhere near this area. Thomas Thornton, Senior, purchased 230 acres from William Bennett on the north side of the Meherrin River and the county line by a deed recorded in November 1724.²³⁶ A later deed described this tract as "adjoining the old county line" when it was sold by a Thomas Thornton, Senior, on 9 March 1746.²³⁷ Thomas Thornton, Senior, was still in that area around October 1751, when he was a chain carrier for the survey of Charles Skinner's property on Mirey Branch in Northampton County.²³⁸

After the 230 acres were sold in 1746, both Thomas Thorntons relocated to the branches of the Cohary in Duplin County by 15 March 1755.²³⁹ Thomas Thornton, Junior, had a wife named Martha. They were married by 1748, as Thomas Thornton and wife Martha had a son named John who was born 31 August 1749.²⁴⁰ This evidence suggests that Martha was probably the Martha (Boykin) Thornton mentioned in the will of Thomas Boykin, Senior.

Ann (Boykin) Crafford's situation also provides evidence. There were two adult Craffords in the general area when Ann was of age to marry: William and Arthur. William was the likely husband of Ann Boykin. William Crafford became a neighbor to both Joseph³ (*William*³) Strickland and Thomas Boykin, Senior, when he purchased land on Kirby's Creek on the south side of the Meherrin in 1736.²⁴¹ A

²³⁶ Bertie County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds A [1722-1725]: 337-38.

²³⁷ Northampton County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 1 [1741-1759]: 258-59.

²³⁸ Hofmann, *The Granville District of North Carolina, 1748-1763: Abstracts of Land Grants*, 2: 235-36, no. 3536.

²³⁹ Sampson County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 1 [1753-1771]: 288-89; FHL microfilm 0,553,539. Thomas Thornton, Junior, purchased the land, and his father Thomas Thornton, Senior, witnessed the transaction.

²⁴⁰ Marcine Lohman, compiler, "Sampson County, NC—Bible Records," *USGenWeb Archives* (<http://files.usgwarchives.org/nc/sampson/bibles/thornton01.txt> : accessed 31 July 2008). This family Bible includes the early Thorntons of Duplin County.

²⁴¹ Bertie County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds E [1736-1739]: 72-73; FHL microfilm 0,018,248.

Northampton County deed names William's wife Ann.²⁴² William also lived in the Cohary Swamp area of Duplin County for a period of time.²⁴³ Arthur Crafford was not the husband of Ann Boykin, since a deed dated 11 August 1729 names his wife Jane.²⁴⁴ He also was probably too old to marry a daughter of Thomas Boykin, Senior.

Other information helps to confirm this Boykin-Strickland connection. Three sons of Joseph³ Strickland (*William*³) followed Thomas Thornton and William Crafford to the Great Cohary Creek area of Duplin County: Samuel, perhaps John, and William. This extensive co-migration indicates that these families were probably related in some way.

The use of the first name Thomas in the Strickland family, probably for Thomas Boykin, Senior, also provides a clue. Thomas Strickland, a grandson of Joseph³ (*William*³), sold a tract of land on 22 August 1765.²⁴⁵ Thomas had inherited this land from his uncle Exum, because Exum died without heirs. The deed calls Thomas the son of Joseph's eldest son. He was the only Thomas Strickland before about 1775. His father probably was Samuel, because Samuel appears to have been the oldest child of Joseph. Samuel was also the right age to have married either Patience or Elizabeth Boykin.

The other Strickland-Boykin marriage is harder to pin down. The wife of John⁴ Strickland (*Joseph*³) is not known, but John was probably too young to have married a Boykin. His brother William was also

²⁴² Northampton County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 1 [1741-1759]: 239-40.

²⁴³ Duplin County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 2 [1754-1768]: 389-90; FHL microfilm 0,018,831. On 11 August 1756, Thomas Thornton, Junior, his brother-in-law, sold land "where William Crafford formerly lived."

²⁴⁴ Bertie County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds C [1728-1739]: 139-40; FHL microfilm 0,018,247. If he married a Boykin as a second wife, then she was probably a much younger woman.

²⁴⁵ Northampton County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 3 [1759-1774]: 419-20; FHL microfilm 0,019,421. The father of Thomas was not mentioned specifically by name. Both Samuel and Thomas relocated to Duplin County, North Carolina, about the same time. They are frequently found in the same records together beginning in 1762.

likely too young, and his only known wife was Sarah.²⁴⁶ The only other son of Joseph³ (*William*²) who was the right age was Joseph⁴, and the name of his wife is also unknown. Joseph⁴ lived his life in Northampton County. Joseph was probably the other Strickland who married either Patience or Elizabeth Boykin.

(To be continued)

²⁴⁶ Sampson County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 11 [1798-1804]: 246-47; FHL microfilm 0,553,542.

Descendants of Mathew Strickland (1648–1696) through Four Generations

by Forrest D. King, CG *

[Continued from volume 34 (August 2008), page 252]

22. **Joseph³ Strickland** (William², Mathew¹) was born say 1698 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. He married **Elizabeth** (—?—) about 1718, probably in Isle of Wight County. Joseph died in Northampton County, North Carolina, after 25 September 1755.¹ Elizabeth married second Roger Allen before 22 September 1760, and she probably died there sometime after that date.²

Joseph may have been the oldest son of William² Strickland. His father devised him one hundred acres lying on the Roanoke River in his 1728 will.³ On 7 November 1729, Joseph and his brothers William and John witnessed a deed in Chowan County, North Carolina, recording William Powell's sale of land to James Millikan.⁴ Powell was also of Isle of Wight County.

Joseph lived in the part of Bertie County, North Carolina, that

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¹ Office of the Secretary of State of North Carolina, Records of Probate, Wills, 1663–1789, Sco–Sut, will of Joseph Strickland; FHL microfilm 0,018,051 (arranged alphabetically by testator).

² Northampton County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 3 [1759–1774]: 138; FHL microfilm 0,019,421. Elizabeth Allen sold land that had been owned by her prior husband, Joseph Strickland. The deed names her husband, Roger Allen.

³ Office of the Secretary of State of North Carolina, Records of Probate, Wills, 1663–1789, Sco–Sut, will of William Strickland.

⁴ Bertie County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds C [1728–1739]: 161–162; FHL microfilm 0,018,247.

became Northampton County in 1741. On 2 February 1741/2, he purchased 150 acres in Northampton County on the south side of the Meherrin River, adjoining Corduroy Swamp, from Nicholas Boon.⁵ On 25 October 1743, Joseph purchased one hundred acres on the south side of the Meherrin River from his brother Mathew, which Mathew had inherited through his father's will.⁶ This tract of land descended to Joseph's son Joseph⁴ without being recorded in the courts.⁷ In addition to the one hundred acres Joseph bought from his brother Mathew, he also purchased 284 acres on the north side of Wild Cat Swamp in central Northampton County.⁸ He sold one hundred acres of the Wild Cat Swamp land on 4 January 1749.⁹ Joseph made his last land purchase on 1 March 1755, when he bought an undetermined number of acres on the Great Branch adjoining William Moore and Mr. Underwood.¹⁰

Joseph married an Elizabeth whose last name is unknown. She could not be the Elizabeth Strickland mentioned as a daughter in the 13 April 1748 will of Thomas Boykin of Northampton County,¹¹ since this Thomas Boykin's daughter was of a later generation than Joseph and this Elizabeth.

Joseph wrote a will on 25 September 1755 which mentions some, but not all of his children.¹² In fact, it is possible that Joseph only mentioned his children who were still at home, because he gave the

⁵ Northampton County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 1 [1741-1759]: 16; FHL microfilm 0,019,420. Joseph paid only five shillings for this land, which was well below the going rate per acre at this time.

⁶ Northampton County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 1 [1741-1759]: 115-116.

⁷ Northampton County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 5 [1759-1774]: 262-263; FHL microfilm 0,019,421. This deed mentions William Boon's patent of 11 December 1723.

⁸ Northampton County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 1 [1741-1759]: 289.

⁹ Northampton County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 1 [1741-1759]: 416.

¹⁰ Northampton County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 2 [1741-1759]: 207; FHL microfilm 0,019,420.

¹¹ Office of the Secretary of State of North Carolina, Records of Probate, Wills, 1663-1789, Bor-Col, will of Thomas Boykin; FHL microfilm 0,018,043 (arranged alphabetically by testator).

¹² Office of the Secretary of State of North Carolina, Records of Probate, Wills, 1663-1789, Sco-Sut, will of Joseph Strickland.

“remainder of the estate to raise the children.” None of the daughters mentioned in Joseph's will were married at that time.

The will does not name two documented children who can also be tied to Joseph³. One of them is his son Joseph⁴, who, as mentioned earlier, received land not recorded in the courts. The second child was Samuel. As shown earlier, this Samuel's son Thomas sold some land that was initially given to Exum⁴ by the will of Joseph, but it transferred to Thomas when Exum died without heirs.¹³

There was a William Strickland in the same Northampton County area where Joseph lived who could have been a grandson, but not a son, of Joseph. This William Strickland wrote a will on 1 February 1786 that gave his estate to his wife Mary and then to his children.¹⁴ None of the children appear to have been married when the will was written, so William was probably in his forties at the time. William first appeared when he witnessed a deed transferring land on the west side of Kirby's Creek from John Pitman to Harmon Taylor on 14 May 1765.¹⁵ He witnessed a second deed on the same day between the same parties for land on the Meherrin River and the county line.¹⁶ The time and place of William's first appearance and his probable age imply that William could have been a grandson, but not a son, of this Joseph³ (*William*³). Alternatively, he could have been a son of Joseph³ Strickland (*Samuel*³) who was living near the Virginia border and Meherrin River.

Joseph died by November 1755, when his will was proved.¹⁷ His widow Elizabeth married Roger Allen before 1760, as Allen and his wife Elizabeth sold 184 acres on Wild Cat Swamp on 22 September 1760.¹⁸ This was the land where Joseph Strickland had previously lived.

¹³ Northampton County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 3 [1759-1774]: 419-420. The deed does not mention Samuel specifically by name as the father of Thomas.

¹⁴ Northampton County, North Carolina, Record of Wills 1 [1760-1844]: 388-389; FHL microfilm 0,275,901.

¹⁵ Northampton County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 3 [1759-1774]: 378.

¹⁶ Northampton County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 3 [1759-1774]: 385-386.

¹⁷ Office of the Secretary of State of North Carolina, Records of Probate, Wills, 1663-1789, Sco-Sut, will of Joseph Strickland.

¹⁸ Northampton County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 3 [1759-1774]: 138.

Joseph³ and Elizabeth (—?—) Strickland had the following children:

- 53 i. SAMUEL⁴ STRICKLAND, born say 1719 in Chowan County, North Carolina. He married in Bertie County, North Carolina, by 1739 a woman who remains unidentified, but she likely was Patience or Elizabeth Boykin.¹⁹ He probably died in Sampson County, North Carolina, after 1790.²⁰ Samuel's existence is sparsely recorded until he relocated to Duplin County, North Carolina. He patented 140 acres there on Nixon's Branch adjoining Mark Phillips on 5 December 1761.²¹ Nixon's Branch is a stream running into the Great Cohary Creek.²² Samuel and his son Thomas witnessed a deed in Duplin County on 1 November 1762.²³ By 11 December 1770, Samuel was a neighbor to his probable brother-in-law Thomas Thornton on the Cohary Swamp.²⁴ He thereafter frequently recorded deeds buying and selling land. The Sampson County court exempted

¹⁹ For a discussion of the identities of the Strickland husbands of Patience and Elizabeth Boykin, see the second part of the present article on pages 247 through 252 of this volume.

²⁰ Bureau of the Census, *Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790, North Carolina* (1908; reprint, Salt Lake City, Utah: Accelerated Indexing System, Inc., 1978), 52.

²¹ Margaret M. Hofmann, *Colony of North Carolina, 1735-1775: Abstracts of Land Patents*, 2 vols. (Weldon, N.C.: The Roanoke News Company, 1982), 1: 422, no. 5982.

²² Hofmann, *Colony of North Carolina, 1735-1775: Abstracts of Land Patents*, 2: 265, no. 3464.

²³ Sampson County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 4 [1753-1771]: 109-110; FHL microfilm 0,553,539. Thomas Strickland came to court in February 1762 and stated under oath that the transaction had taken place. When Sampson County was created from Duplin in 1784, the original deed books were transferred to the new county.

²⁴ Hofmann, *Colony of North Carolina, 1735-1775: Abstracts of Land Patents*, 2: 198, no. 2599.

Samuel from paying taxes on 15 November 1786.²⁵ Census takers found Samuel in Sampson County in 1790, but not in 1800.²⁶

- 54 ii. JOSEPH STRICKLAND, born say 1724 in Bertie County, North Carolina. He married in Northampton County, North Carolina, by 1746 a woman who remains unidentified, possibly Patience or Elizabeth Boykin. He probably died in Northampton County after 1772.²⁷ Joseph appears very little in the records. His father did not mention him in his 1755 will. Nevertheless, he obtained one hundred acres on the south side of the Meherrin River that previously belonged to his father Joseph. This tract could have been the land given to his sister Rachel in their father's will. Since there is no record of her disposal of the land, Rachel likely died without heirs. Joseph kept this land until 30 May 1772, when he sold it.²⁸ Joseph also witnessed the will of Robert Cobb on 14 October 1765.²⁹
- 55 iii. RACHEL STRICKLAND, born say 1729 in Bertie County, North Carolina. She died after 25 September 1755, when her father devised her one hundred acres of land on Great Branch and bequeathed her animals and a gun in his will.³⁰ This is the only evidence discovered of her existence. There

²⁵ Oscar M. Bizzell and Virginia L. Bizzell, eds., *A Portrait of Eighteenth Century Sampson County, as Revealed by Sampson County Court Records 1784-1800* (Clinton, N.C.: Sampson County Historical Society, 1987), 48.

²⁶ *Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790, North Carolina*, 52. Samuel's household consisted of one white male over sixteen, one white male under sixteen, and two white females.

²⁷ Northampton County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 5 [1759-1774]: 262-263.

²⁸ Northampton County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 5 [1759-1774]: 262-263.

²⁹ Northampton County, North Carolina, Record of Wills 1 [1760-1844]: 157-160.

³⁰ Office of the Secretary of State of North Carolina, Records of Probate, Wills, 1663-1789, Sco-Sut, will of Joseph Strickland.

is no record of her selling the land. It was probably the one hundred acres sold by her brother Joseph on 30 May 1772.³¹

- 56 iv. WILLIAM STRICKLAND, born say 1730 in Bertie County, North Carolina. He married SARAH (—?—) in Northampton County, North Carolina, by 1753. He died in Sampson County, North Carolina, after 1 January 1801.³² Sarah died after 1 August 1801 in Sampson County. William may have been the first of the family to relocate to the Great Cohary Creek area. He purchased 120 acres on the west side of Great Cohary Creek on 9 March 1759.³³ William witnessed a deed on 28 March 1765 recording John Holley's purchase of land on the Great Cohary Creek from Edward Holley.³⁴ William also purchased land just over the border in Cumberland County, North Carolina, on the west side of Black Mingo Swamp, adjoining Alexander Smith, on 22 December 1768.³⁵ By 24 March 1787, he started to sell his land to his children.³⁶ The Sampson County court exempted William from paying the poll tax on 8 November 1790.³⁷ On 14 August 1799, William and his wife Sarah gave land to their son Harman.³⁸ This deed mentions several of William's other children. William did

³¹ Northampton County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 5 [1759-1774]: 262-263.

³² Sampson County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 11 [1798-1804]: 462-63; FHL microfilm 0,553,542.

³³ Duplin County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 3 [1757-1772]: 50-51; FHL microfilm 0,018,832.

³⁴ Sampson County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 1 [1753-1771]: 130-31; FHL microfilm 0,553,539.

³⁵ Hofmann, *Colony of North Carolina, 1735-1775: Abstracts of Land Patents*, 2: 104, no. 1336.

³⁶ Sampson County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 8 [1774-1792]: 399-400; FHL microfilm 0,553,540. William sold land to his son Harman Strickland.

³⁷ Bizzell and Bizzell, *A Portrait of Eighteenth Century Sampson County, as Revealed by Sampson County Court Records 1784-1800*, 114.

³⁸ Sampson County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 11 [1798-1804]: 246-47. William sold land to his son Holly Strickland.

not leave a will per se, but a deed of gift of 1 January 1801 left instructions for the disbursement of his estate.³⁹

- 57 v. (possibly) JOHN STRICKLAND, born say 1732 in Bertie County, North Carolina. He probably died in Cumberland County, North Carolina, after 1777. John migrated to Duplin County, North Carolina, like most of his brothers. He lived a brief time on Little Cohary Creek, and his improvements to the tract were mentioned when the land was sold on 3 February 1769.⁴⁰ He also purchased 150 acres of land on the east side of Black Mingo,⁴¹ and then he sold it to Jonathan Godwin of Edgecombe County, North Carolina, on October 1771.⁴² At some time, a Mathew Strickland made improvements to this land before it was sold by John. By 19 December 1777, John purchased 150 acres on the east side of Stoney Run, which was a branch of Black Mingo in Cumberland County.⁴³ He also was a delinquent debtor in Cumberland County in 1777.⁴⁴
- 58 vi. ABIGAIL STRICKLAND, born say 1734 in Bertie County, North Carolina. She died after 25 September 1755, when her father bequeathed her a gun and animals in his will.⁴⁵ This is the only record of her existence.
- 59 vii. OLIVE STRICKLAND, born say 1736 in Bertie County, North Carolina. She died after 25 September 1755, when her

³⁹ Sampson County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 11 [1798-1804]: 462-63.

⁴⁰ Sampson County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 4 [1753-1771]: 247-48. Stephen Blackman sold land to Nathan Williams.

⁴¹ Duplin County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 4 [1757-1772]: 308-09; FHL microfilm 0,018,832.

⁴² Duplin County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 2 [1754-1768]: 49-50; FHL microfilm 0,018,831.

⁴³ Cumberland County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds and Land Grants 6 [1773-1779]: 420; FHL microfilm 0,018,669.

⁴⁴ Cumberland County, North Carolina, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Minute Docket, 1777-1782, unpaginated; FHL microfilm 0,316,819.

⁴⁵ Office of the Secretary of State of North Carolina, Records of Probate, Wills, 1663-1789, Sco-Sut, will of Joseph Strickland.

father bequeathed her money and animals in his will.⁴⁶ This is the only record of her existence.

- 60 viii. EXUM STRICKLAND, born say 1738 in Bertie County, North Carolina. He died in Northampton County, North Carolina, before 22 August 1765.⁴⁷ He received a plantation of 184 acres from his father's will. This was the land where his father last lived. Exum died without issue, and the title to the land transferred to Thomas⁵ Strickland, who in a later deed was called "the son of the eldest son" of Joseph³ Strickland.⁴⁸ The eldest son of Joseph³ Strickland likely was Exum's brother Samuel, thus the land transferred to Exum's nephew, Thomas⁵ Strickland.⁴⁹

23. William³ Strickland (*William², Mathew¹*) was born say 1704 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. He died in Halifax County, North Carolina, after 1756. He married Martha Brown, daughter of William Brown, in Bertie County, North Carolina, before November 1723.⁵⁰ Martha's death date is unknown.

While William was born in Isle of Wight County, he made his first recorded appearance in Bertie County in a land dispute documented

⁴⁶ Office of the Secretary of State of North Carolina, Records of Probate, Wills, 1663-1789, Sco-Sut, will of Joseph Strickland.

⁴⁷ Northampton County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 3 [1759-1774]: 419-20.

⁴⁸ Northampton County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 3 [1759-1774]: 419-20. This deed states that the tract was patented by William Boon on 11 December 1723.

⁴⁹ Editor's note: If Exum died intestate, it is difficult to see how Thomas could be the son of Samuel, if Samuel did indeed die after 1790 in Sampson County. The 1765 deed likely describes the descent of Thomas in order to account for his inheritance of the tract either by the rule of primogeniture or in obedience to a fee tail. If so, it is not clear how he could have inherited the land while his father was still living.

⁵⁰ Bertie County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds B [1725-1728]: 8-10; FHL microfilm 0,018,246.

in a deed dated 23 August 1723.⁵¹ It seems that Martha Brown, wife of William Strickland, had received 150 acres from her father's 15 December 1718 will.⁵² However, the patent had lapsed between the writing of the will and the death of her father. Below is an excerpt from the deed:

Wee the said Barnabe and Mary Mackinne for and in consideration of a Deed of Gift made by William Brown late desesed of this Government and by his last Will did Give to his Daughter one hundred and fifty acres of Land which is to say Martha Brown which Land was Laps before the aforesaid Browns Death and now is become due to me the aforesaid Barnabe Mackinne by Virtue of a relapsed Patten bearing date 22 day of November 1723 and being now Exchanged by William Strickland the husband of the said Martha Brown with Joseph Joyner.⁵³

William continued to live very close to the land that his wife inherited. Over the next twenty years, he bought and sold several tracts of land in the same vicinity. These tracts became part of Northampton County, North Carolina, when it was formed in 1741. By 1744, William relocated to Edgecombe County, North Carolina, where court minutes record that he had three white tithables.⁵⁴ He patented land on Cypress Pond by 30 October 1753.⁵⁵ His neighbors included two individuals, Abraham Hill and John Grice, whose daughters would

⁵¹ Bertie County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds B [1725-1728]: 8-10.

⁵² Office of the Secretary of State of North Carolina, Records of Probate, Wills, 1663-1789, Bor-Col, will of William Brown.

⁵³ Bertie County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds B [1725-1728]: 8-10.

⁵⁴ Edgecombe County, North Carolina, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Minute Docket, 1744-1746, page 4; FHL microfilm 1,014,864.

⁵⁵ Margaret M. Hofmann, *The Granville District of North Carolina, 1748-1763: Abstracts of Land Grants*, 5 vols. (Weldon, N.C.: The Roanoke News Company, 1986), 1: 93, no. 890. Sons Jacob and Joseph served as chain carriers when this tract was surveyed.

marry his sons.⁵⁶ The land he purchased in Edgecombe County became part of Halifax County in 1759. A William Strickland and wife Sarah sold 125 acres in this vicinity on 26 August 1766.⁵⁷ Although the grantors could have been William and a second wife, more likely they were his son William and his wife.

William did not leave a will, but three sons (William, Aaron, and Moses) can be identified because they were militia members with him in a company under the command of William Haywood (see Table 2 above).⁵⁸ All three lived close together in Halifax County during the early 1760s. In this same neighborhood, there were three other male Stricklands (Jacob, Joseph, and Isaac) who were of the same generation. All six were likely brothers. In addition, a similarly aged Abraham Strickland may well have been another member of this family.

Several of these possible Strickland brothers moved to Bladen County, North Carolina, and purchased land on Drowning Creek in the late 1760s and early 1770s. The loss of many Bladen County records makes it very hard to distinguish William's children from his grandchildren after 1770.

William³ and Martha (Brown) Strickland had the following children:

- 61 i. AARON⁴ STRICKLAND, born say 1724 in Bertie County, North Carolina. He married CHRISTIAN HILL, daughter of Abraham Hill, in Edgecombe County, North Carolina, by 1753. He died in Robeson County, North Carolina, after 1800.⁵⁹ Aaron is first of record as a chain carrier when his father-in-law Abraham Hill's tract was surveyed on 4 May

⁵⁶ Halifax County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 7 [1741-1760]: 292; FHL microfilm 0,317,044.

⁵⁷ Halifax County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 9 [1761-1770]: 362-63; FHL microfilm 0,317,045.

⁵⁸ Table 2 appears in the first installment of this article on page 135 of the present volume.

⁵⁹ Halifax County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 8 [1761-1770]: 40; FHL microfilm 0,317,045.

1756.⁶⁰ Hill gave Aaron and his wife Christian one hundred acres of land and furniture on 17 March 1762.⁶¹ This is the only record that ever mentions Christian. Aaron witnessed the will of Richard Lansdill on 16 March 1768.⁶² Aaron moved to the Drowning Creek area by 15 December 1769, when he patented one hundred acres adjoining Richard Smith.⁶³ He patented another 150 acres on Drowning Creek adjoining Richard Smith on 18 November 1771.⁶⁴ On 18 November 1778, Aaron purchased two hundred more acres on Drowning Creek about one mile below Farley's bridge. This part of the creek was sufficient for supporting a mill.⁶⁵ Aaron's land was constantly affected by the ever changing North Carolina county borders. His tract on Drowning Creek eventually became part of Robeson County when it was created in 1787. He appears in the 1800 federal census in Robeson County, but not in the 1810 census.⁶⁶

- 62 ii. ISAAC STRICKLAND, born say 1726 in Bertie County, North Carolina. He died at an unknown date. Isaac is first of record when he purchased fifty-six acres on Beaverdam Swamp in Halifax County on 8 March 1760.⁶⁷ There is no record of this land's disposition. He last appeared in September 1762, when he testified in a suit of ejectment

⁶⁰ Hofmann, *The Granville District of North Carolina, 1748-1763: Abstracts of Land Grants*, 1: 86, no. 827.

⁶¹ Halifax County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 8 [1761-1770]: 40.

⁶² Halifax County, North Carolina, Record of Wills 1 [1759-1781]: 239-40; FHL microfilm 0,019,084.

⁶³ A. B. Pruitt, *Colonial Land Entries in North Carolina*, 4 vols. (n.p.: Privately printed, 1994), 4 (Part 1): 39, no. 581.

⁶⁴ Hofmann, *Colony of North Carolina, 1735-1775: Abstracts of Land Patents*, 2: 247, no. 3268.

⁶⁵ A. B. Pruitt, *Abstracts of Land Entries: Anson County, North Carolina, 1778-1795* (n.p.: Privately printed, 1987), 43, no. 642.

⁶⁶ Ronald V. Jackson and G. R. Teeple, *North Carolina 1800 Census* (Provo, Utah: Accelerated Indexing System, Inc., 1974), 883.

⁶⁷ Halifax County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 7 [1741-1760]: 170.

involving his brother Jacob.⁶⁸ Nothing more is known of Isaac.

- 63 iii. JACOB STRICKLAND, born say 1728 in Bertie County, North Carolina. He married a woman who remains unidentified in Northampton County, North Carolina, after 1752. He probably died in Martin County, North Carolina, after 1790. Jacob is first of record as a chain carrier for a Northampton County survey on 30 October 1753.⁶⁹ Jacob patented 630 acres in Halifax County, North Carolina, adjoining Thomas Kearney, William Branch, Alston, and William Neville on 1 November 1760.⁷⁰ Jacob purchased a tract of land from William Branch in Halifax County in 1755 or earlier,⁷¹ which he lost to Joseph John Alston in a suit of ejectment in September 1762 at Halifax Superior Court.⁷² The case hinged on the testimony of one Solomon Williams, who apparently testified falsely, either through willful perjury or in confusion from the questioning by the defendant's lawyer. Because of this false evidence, others, including William Branch, also lost their lands to Alston. Branch attempted to bring charges of perjury against Williams, but he was allegedly thwarted in this by the Attorney General, Robert Jones, Jr., who was closely connected to both Alston and his nephew Williams. William Branch complained to the Executive Council of North Carolina in February 1764 in order to have Jones

⁶⁸ Robert J. Cain, William A. Owens, and Susan M. Trimble, eds., *Records of the Executive Council 1755-1775*, The Colonial Records of North Carolina, Second Series, vol. 9 (Raleigh, N.C.: Division of Archives and History, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1994), 450-56.

⁶⁹ Hofmann, *The Granville District of North Carolina, 1748-1763: Abstracts of Land Grants*, 1: 93, no. 890.

⁷⁰ Hofmann, *The Granville District of North Carolina, 1748-1763: Abstracts of Land Grants*, 2: 182, no. 3022.

⁷¹ Cain, Owens, and Trimble, *Records of the Executive Council 1755-1775*, 461.

⁷² Cain, Owens, and Trimble, *Records of the Executive Council 1755-1775*, 450-

removed from office,⁷³ but Jones was acquitted two months later.⁷⁴ There is no evidence that Jacob Strickland ever recovered his land.⁷⁵ Jacob patented five hundred acres on Reedy Branch in Halifax County on 1 March 1780.⁷⁶ He moved to Martin County by 17 October 1783, when he sold this tract of land.⁷⁷ He appears in the 1790 federal census in Martin County, but not in the 1800 census.⁷⁸

- 64 iv. WILLIAM STRICKLAND, born say 1730 in Bertie County, North Carolina. He married SARAH (-?-) in Edgecombe County, North Carolina, by 1758. He probably died in Anson County, North Carolina, after 1779. William likely purchased or inherited 125 acres on Elk Marsh, which he sold with his wife Sarah on 26 August 1766.⁷⁹ William moved with his brothers Aaron, Joseph, and Abraham to Bladen County, North Carolina, and purchased land on Cabbage Creek by 22 January 1773.⁸⁰ William appears in the 1774 tax list with his son Philip.⁸¹ William and his son Elias were chain carriers when a neighboring tract of land was surveyed on 10 February 1779.⁸² William purchased

⁷³ Cain, Owens, and Trimble, *Records of the Executive Council 1755-1775*, 130.

⁷⁴ Cain, Owens, and Trimble, *Records of the Executive Council 1755-1775*, 134.

⁷⁵ Cain, Owens, and Trimble, *Records of the Executive Council 1755-1775*, 130, 134, 450-52, 456-57, 460-67, 470, 472, 474-76.

⁷⁶ Margaret M. Hofmann, *North Carolina Abstracts of State Grants*, 2 vols. (Ann Arbor, Mich.: Print-tech Inc., 1998), 1: 116, no. 1536.

⁷⁷ Halifax County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 15 [1778-1784]: 327-28; FHL microfilm 0,317,047.

⁷⁸ *Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790, North Carolina*, 68. Jacob's household consisted of two white males sixteen or over, four white males under sixteen, and two white females.

⁷⁹ Halifax County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 9 [1761-1770]: 362-63.

⁸⁰ Hofmann, *Colony of North Carolina, 1735-1775: Abstracts of Land Patents*, 2: 314-15, no. 4154. Thomas Amis's patent mentions William as a neighboring land owner.

⁸¹ William L. Byrd, III, *Bladen County, North Carolina, Tax Lists, 1768-1774, Volume 1* (Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, 1998), 97.

⁸² A. B. Pruitt, *Abstracts of Land Warrants, Bladen County, North Carolina, 1778-1803*, 3 vols. (n.p.: Privately printed, 1994), 1: 58, no. 731.

additional land on Cabbage Creek next to where he lived on 12 November 1779.⁸³ This was his last known recorded appearance.

65 v. JOSEPH STRICKLAND, born say 1732 in Bertie County, North Carolina. He died at an unknown date. Joseph is first of record when he and his brother Jacob were chain carriers when a tract of land in Northampton County was surveyed on 30 October 1753.⁸⁴ Joseph was a member of Nathaniel Bradford's militia company with his brothers Isaac and Jacob (see Table 2). He may have been the Joseph who purchased land in "Bladen or Anson" County on the west side of Drowning Creek on Bay Pond adjoining Jacob Strickland on 11 March 1775.⁸⁵ This Joseph disappears from the Bladen County tax lists shortly thereafter. There are at least two possibilities as to where he went. **A Joseph Strickland patented 640 acres on Mocason Creek in Wake County, North Carolina, on 9 June 1779.**⁸⁶ A Joseph Strickland, Sr., appears in the reconstructed 1790 Georgia census.⁸⁷ The Joseph of the Bladen County area is hard to differentiate from other Josephs of the fifth generation.

66 vi. MOSES STRICKLAND, born say 1735 in Bertie County, North Carolina. He possibly married REBECCA GRICE in Edgecombe County by 1758. He died in Halifax County in 1765.⁸⁸ He witnessed of the will of John Grice on 16 March

1764. Grice bequeathed his daughter Rebecca Strickland some money.⁸⁹ This Rebecca may have been Moses's wife. Moses witnessed a land transaction on 1 May 1764.⁹⁰ He recited a nuncupative will to his brother Jacob, who reported that Moses gave "all my estate to my wife [unnamed] to maintain herself and my children she paying my Debts."⁹¹

67 vi. (probably) ABRAHAM STRICKLAND, born say 1740 in Bertie County, North Carolina. He married MARTHA (—?—) in Halifax County, North Carolina, by 1764.⁹² He died in Bladen County, North Carolina, after 1778. Abraham was probably too young to have served in the militia with his brothers in the mid 1750s. He moved to Bladen County by 26 April 1768, when he purchased one hundred acres of land on the northeast side of Drowning Creek adjoining Richard Smith.⁹³ For the next nine years, he bought and sold small tracts in the same vicinity. Abraham purchased one hundred acres on the east side of Drowning Creek on 1 August 1770.⁹⁴ On 2 July 1773, Abraham and Martha sold two hundred acres on Drowning Creek.⁹⁵ Abraham sold his last tract of land on 26 July 1775.⁹⁶ He appears on the 1779 Bladen County tax list with no land and only five head of

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⁸³ Hofmann, *North Carolina Abstracts of State Grants*, 1: 103, no. 1392.

⁸⁴ Hofmann, *The Granville District of North Carolina, 1748–1763: Abstracts of Land Grants*, 1: 93, no. 890.

⁸⁵ Hofmann, *Colony of North Carolina, 1735–1775: Abstracts of Land Patents*, 2: 602, no. 8011.

⁸⁶ Carla Tate, *Strickland Records and Family Groups: Wake, Franklin, and Early Johnston Counties, North Carolina* (Raleigh, N.C.: Privately printed, 2007), 32–33.

⁸⁷ Marie De Lamar and Elisabeth Rothstein, eds., *Reconstructed 1790 Census of Georgia, Substitutes for Georgia's Lost 1790 Census* (1976; reprint, Baltimore, Md.: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1985), 101. Joseph Strickland, Jr., and Sol. Strickland also appear.

⁸⁸ Halifax County, North Carolina, Record of Wills 1 [1759–1781]: 162.

⁸⁹ Halifax County, North Carolina, Record of Wills 1 [1759–1781]: 149.

⁹⁰ Halifax County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 9 [1761–1770]: 165. Thomas Talton sold land to William Turner.

⁹¹ Halifax County, North Carolina, Record of Wills 1 [1759–1781]: 162.

⁹² Bladen County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 23 [1760–1780]: 358–59; FHL microfilm 0,018,298.

⁹³ Pruitt, *Colonial Land Entries in North Carolina*, 3 (part 2): 89, no. 4640.

⁹⁴ Brent H. Holcomb, *Bladen County, North Carolina, Abstracts of Early Deeds, 1738–1807* (Easley, S.C.: Southern Historical Press, 1979), 1: 58, no. 731.

⁹⁵ Bladen County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 23 [1760–1780]: 358–59. Martha signed her name on the deed.

⁹⁶ Bladen County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 23 [1760–1780]: 512–13; FHL microfilm 0,018,298.

cattle.⁹⁷ He may have been the Abraham who was the administrator of the estate of John Strickland in Robeson County by 26 July 1787.⁹⁸ He is not the Abraham of record in Anson County; that Abraham was the son of his brother Aaron.⁹⁹

24. Mathew³ Strickland (*William², Mathew¹*) was born say 1706 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. He died in Anson County, North Carolina, after July 1775.¹⁰⁰ He married a woman who remains unidentified in Bertie County, North Carolina, after 1734.

Mathew is first of record when he patented three hundred acres of land on the north side of the Moratock River joining Mill Swamp and Joseph Richardson on 7 November 1727.¹⁰¹ His father devised the cornfield near his plantation and all the land with it to him in his 1728 will.¹⁰² Mathew did return briefly to Isle of Wight County to witness a gift of land from Edward Chitty to Edward's nephew Abraham Baggett on 14 August 1739.¹⁰³ Mathew also spent some time in Edgecombe County, North Carolina, where on 25 October 1743 he sold to his brother Joseph the one hundred acres of land on the Meherrin River which he had received from his father's will.¹⁰⁴

Mathew's next land purchase was a little further upriver on Kirby's

⁹⁷ William L. Byrd, III, *Bladen County, North Carolina, Tax Lists, 1775-1789, Volume 2* (Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, 2000), 114.

⁹⁸ Robeson County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds A [1787-1793]: 224-26; FHL microfilm 0,549,472.

⁹⁹ Byrd, *Bladen County, North Carolina, Tax Lists, 1775-1789*, 64.

¹⁰⁰ Anson County, North Carolina, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Minute Docket, 1771-1776, page 161; FHL microfilm 0,018,165.

¹⁰¹ Margaret M. Hofmann, *Province of North Carolina, 1663-1729: Abstracts of Land Patents* (Weldon, N.C.: Roanoke News Company, 1979), 205, no. 2255.

¹⁰² Office of the Secretary of State of North Carolina, Records of Probate, Wills, 1663-1789, Sco-Sut, will of William Strickland.

¹⁰³ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Deed Book 7 [1747-1758]: 169-70; FHL microfilm 0,032,005.

¹⁰⁴ Northampton County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 1 [1741-1759]: 115-116.

Creek. He patented three hundred acres there in Northampton County, adjoining Robert Monger, on 14 November 1744.¹⁰⁵ Mathew subsequently mortgaged this property on 9 July 1745 to John Deberry.¹⁰⁶ Some time before 26 February 1750, he relocated to Johnston County, North Carolina, and started to sell off his land on Kirby's Creek.¹⁰⁷

Mathew patented three hundred acres of land on the Neuse River on 20 February 1754, and he remained there for a number of years.¹⁰⁸ He may have been the Mathew Strickland who had a settlement on the south side of Bushes Creek sometime before 28 April 1768.¹⁰⁹ Mathew also purchased 165 acres on the south side of the Neuse River on a branch of Mill Creek called Reedy Branch on 20 July 1766.¹¹⁰ When he sold it on 21 March 1768, the deed described the tract as the place where "Mathew Strickland now lives."¹¹¹ He became an overseer of a road on 16 July 1766.¹¹²

Lot Strickland was very likely Mathew's son. Lot stated in his military pension application that he was born in Johnston County by 1759,¹¹³ and both he and Mathew moved to Anson County at about the same time. The only other Strickland who was in Johnston County early enough to be the father of Lot was Mathew's brother Samuel. Samuel left a will and did not mention a son named Lot. Frederick and John were also possibly sons of this Mathew, because of their age and proximity to him.

¹⁰⁵ Pruitt, *Colonial Land Entries in North Carolina*, 1: 79, no. 1143.

¹⁰⁶ Northampton County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 1 [1741-1759]: 293.

¹⁰⁷ Northampton County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 1 [1741-1759]: 473-474. His brother Joseph witnessed the transaction.

¹⁰⁸ Pruitt, *Colonial Land Entries in North Carolina*, 2: 163, no. 2455.

¹⁰⁹ Pruitt, *Colonial Land Entries in North Carolina*, 3 (part 2): 105, no. 4905. This tract included "Mathew Strickland's old settlement."

¹¹⁰ Weynette Parks Haun, *Johnston County, North Carolina, Abstracts: Deed Books, 1764-1791, Volume 2* (Durham, N.C.: Privately printed, 1981), 33-34: 214.

¹¹¹ Haun, *Johnston County, North Carolina, Abstracts: Deed Books, 1764-1791*, 36: 234.

¹¹² Weynette Parks Haun, *Johnston County, North Carolina, County Court Minutes, 1759-1766, Book 1* (Durham, N.C.: Privately printed, 1974), 117.

¹¹³ Virgil D. White, *Genealogical Abstracts of Revolutionary War Pension Files*, 4 vols. (Waynesboro, Tenn.: National Historical Publishing Company, 1992), 3: 3376.

Mathew was probably the "poor, aged, and infirm man" referred to in the Anson County Court records in July 1775. The court recommended to the General Assembly that he be exempt from taxes.¹¹⁴ This is the last record of him.

Mathew³ Strickland and his unidentified wife had the following children:

- 68 i. (possibly) JOHN⁴ STRICKLAND, born say 1738, probably in Edgecombe County, North Carolina. He died at an unknown date. He first appeared in Johnston County, North Carolina, in 1754, when he was a private in Edward Power's Company in the militia.¹¹⁵ On 9 January 1761, he was one of the chain carriers when his cousin, Sampson³ Strickland (*Mathew*³), had his 275-acre tract on both sides of Powell Creek surveyed.¹¹⁶ John worked on the road from Mocason Creek to Cattail Creek in Johnston County in 1766.¹¹⁷ The next generation of Stricklands in neighboring counties produced a number of Johns. Thus, it becomes difficult to separate the identities of one man from another. Abraham Strickland may have taken this John's estate inventory on 26 July 1787 in Robeson County, North Carolina.¹¹⁸

¹¹⁴ Anson County, North Carolina, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Minute Docket, 1771-1776, page 161.

¹¹⁵ Elizabeth E. Ross, *Johnston County, NC, Military Roll of Honor, 1746-1996* (Smithfield, N.C.: Johnston County 250th Anniversary Commission, 1996), 7.

¹¹⁶ Hofmann, *The Granville District of North Carolina, 1748-1763: Abstracts of Land Grants*, 2: 212, no. 3314.

¹¹⁷ Haun, *Johnston County, North Carolina, County Court Minutes, 1759-1766*, 117.

¹¹⁸ Robeson County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds A [1787-1793]: 224-26. The relationship between Abraham and John Strickland is not known. The court minutes state that John Strickland was considerably indebted to Abraham and that John's land was being sold to meet that debt.

- 69 ii. (probably) LOT STRICKLAND, born in 1756,¹¹⁹ or possibly 1759,¹²⁰ in Johnston County, North Carolina. He married LUCY HALEY, daughter of Isham Haley, in Richmond County, North Carolina, on or after 17 March 1783.¹²¹ He died in Richmond County after 1840.¹²² Lot submitted an entry for one hundred acres "on the east side of the Swamp" in Anson County, North Carolina, on 12 December 1778.¹²³ One week later, he entered another one hundred acres on the east side of Gum Swamp.¹²⁴ This land became a part of Richmond County in 1779. Lot served as a private in the militia in the Revolutionary War and received a pension on 4 March 1831.¹²⁵ Lot frequently served on juries in Richmond County. The county court appointed Lot and his hands to work on a road from Webb's Ferry to Dr. King's property in October 1789.¹²⁶ Lot also served as an overseer of the road from Col. Crawford's Ferry crossing Hitchcock Creek in January 1793.¹²⁷ He purchased land on the southwest side of Pee Dee River on Island Creek on 7

¹¹⁹ Gertrude May Sloan Hay and the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution of North Carolina, *Roster of Soldiers from North Carolina in the American Revolution: With an Appendix Containing a Collection of Miscellaneous Records* (Durham, N.C.: North Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution, 1932), 453-54.

¹²⁰ White, *Genealogical Abstracts of Revolutionary War Pension Files*, 3: 3376.

¹²¹ *Richmond County, North Carolina, Marriage Bonds, Early to 1868* (typescript, 1958, Family History Library, Salt Lake City, Utah), 31.

¹²² 1840 U.S. census, Richmond County, North Carolina, Wolf Pit District, page 246, line 6; FHL microfilm 0,018,097.

¹²³ Pruitt, *Abstracts of Land Entries: Anson County, North Carolina, 1778-1795*, 47, no. 702.

¹²⁴ Pruitt, *Abstracts of Land Entries: Anson County, North Carolina, 1778-1795*, 48, no. 719.

¹²⁵ Hay, *Roster of Soldiers from North Carolina in the American Revolution*, 453-54.

¹²⁶ Richmond County, North Carolina, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Minute Docket, 1779-1804, page 176; FHL microfilm 0,475,671.

¹²⁷ Richmond County, North Carolina, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Minute Docket, 1779-1804, page 244.

February 1794.¹²⁸ He sold some of this land on 2 January 1811.¹²⁹ Lot and wife Lucy participated in the estate inventory and sale of Lucy's father Isham Haley in April 1820.¹³⁰ Lucy appears in no other records after this. Lot served on a jury to partition the land of John Matthews in July 1823.¹³¹ Lot lived in the home of Calvin Strickland in the 1840 federal census when he was eighty-one years old.¹³²

- 70 iii. (possibly) FREDERICK STRICKLAND, born circa 1760 in Johnston County, North Carolina.¹³³ He married MARY (GIBSON?), probably in Johnston County.¹³⁴ He died in Lawrence County, Tennessee, on 1 November 1825.¹³⁵ Frederick enlisted in the Continental Line in the last year of the Revolutionary War. He served under Captain Winn Dickson in both North Carolina and South Carolina.¹³⁶ Frederick owed tax on two hundred acres in 1782 in Wake County, North Carolina.¹³⁷ He lived in Wake County when

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the 1790 federal census was taken.¹³⁸ Frederick granted a power of attorney to Godfrey Fowler on 26 May 1792 to collect his final settlement with the United States government for \$90 for his service in the Revolutionary War from the Comptroller of North Carolina.¹³⁹ Frederick was involved with several suits with Charles Upchurch, and he had to pay the plaintiff, plus court costs, on 5 June 1793.¹⁴⁰ A court record dated 19 December 1797 showed that he still owned land in Wake County.¹⁴¹ Sometime after that, Frederick relocated to Lawrence County, Tennessee. He filed certified affidavits there in August 1818 for the War Department for his Revolutionary War military pension application.¹⁴² His discharge papers were lost or destroyed. He stated that he was in "indigent circumstances" and that he needed "the assistance and support of his Country." Frederick filed a follow-up petition on 5 January 1824.¹⁴³ He was paid \$14.70 in 1824, and he died the following year.

26. Samuel³ Strickland (William², Mathew¹) was born say 1710 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. He died in Johnston County, North Carolina, after 16 February 1784.¹⁴⁴ He married Mary (—?—), possibly

¹²⁸ Anson County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds C2 [1791–1800]: 290–91; FHL microfilm 0,018,146.

¹²⁹ Anson County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds R [1814–1821]: 490; FHL microfilm 0,018,150.

¹³⁰ Anson County, North Carolina, Estates Records, 1772–1933, Hailey, Jonathan-Hinson, M. T., Isham Haley file; FHL microfilm 2,080,123.

¹³¹ Anson County, North Carolina, Estates Records, 1772–1933, Martin, William H.–Morrison, John, John Mathews file; FHL microfilm 2,107,700.

¹³² 1840 U.S. census, Richmond County, North Carolina, Wolf Pit District, page 246, line 6. Even though Lot was not the head of the household, this census schedule includes the names and exact ages of Revolutionary War pensioners.

¹³³ White, *Genealogical Abstracts of Revolutionary War Pension Files*, 3: 3376.

¹³⁴ Kathleen S. Bell, *The Strickland Story: An Account of the Descendants of Frederick Strickland and Mary Gibson Strickland* (Conway, Ark.: Privately printed, 1993), unpaginated.

¹³⁵ White, *Genealogical Abstracts of Revolutionary War Pension Files*, 3: 3376.

¹³⁶ Viola H. Carter and Mary Maud Carter, *Minute Book: Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Lawrence County, Tennessee, 1818–1822* (Columbia, Tenn.: P-Vine Press, 1977), 20.

¹³⁷ Tate, *Strickland Records and Family Groups*, 33.

¹³⁸ *Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790, North Carolina*, 102. Frederick's household consisted of three white males sixteen years or older, four white males under sixteen, and six white females.

¹³⁹ Ransom McBride, "Revolutionary War Service and Settlements," *North Carolina Genealogical Society Journal* 50 (November 1990): 238.

¹⁴⁰ Weynette Parks Haun, *Wake County, North Carolina, Court Minutes, 1793–1796, Book 3* (Durham, N.C.: Privately printed, 1980), 15.

¹⁴¹ Haun, *Wake County, North Carolina, Court Minutes, 1793–1796*, 15.

¹⁴² Carter and Carter, *Minute Book: Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Lawrence County, Tennessee, 1818–1822*, 20.

¹⁴³ Bobby Alford, *Lawrence County Court Records: Minute Book Number 1, 1818–1822—July 1822 through October 1826* (Lawrenceburg, Tenn.: Privately printed, 1997), 38.

¹⁴⁴ Sharon Anderson, "Strickland Wills—Summaries", database, Strickland Surname Genealogy Research (<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~strickland/>)

the daughter of Thomas Davis, in Bertie County, North Carolina, by 1738. Mary died after her husband in Johnston County.¹⁴⁵

Samuel received his father's plantation via William's 1728 will.¹⁴⁶ He may have been the youngest son of William, based on the estimated ages of William's other children. He purchased 150 acres, his first land, on the south side of Kirby's Creek in Northampton County, North Carolina, on 15 September 1741.¹⁴⁷ He sold seventy-five acres of it to Thomas Davis on 17 May 1745.¹⁴⁸ Samuel sold the remaining seventy-five acres on 13 January 1747/8.¹⁴⁹ Samuel then sold two hundred acres on the south side of the Meherrin River, adjoining Joseph Strickland and the line of the "former deed from Boon to Strickland," on February 1749.¹⁵⁰ William Boon patented this land on 11 November 1723, and the tract was probably part of the unrecorded deed from William Boon to William³ Strickland. Samuel followed his brother Mathew to Johnston County, where he patented two hundred acres on the north side of the Neuse River adjoining Capt. Benjamin Williams on 28 September 1754.¹⁵¹ He remained in Johnston County for the rest of his life, and he continued to buy and sell land on a regular basis.

Samuel was very active in his community. He served as a juror on several occasions, and the county court appointed him to help lay off the road from Cross Mill Creek at Lewis Johnakins landing in April

Documents/wills.htm : accessed 10 September 2006), chronologically arranged, will of Samuel Strickland.

¹⁴⁵ Anderson, "Strickland Wills—Summaries", will of Samuel Strickland.

¹⁴⁶ Office of the Secretary of State of North Carolina, Records of Probate, Wills, 1663–1789, Sco–Sut, will of William Strickland. Samuel was to receive this property after the death of his mother.

¹⁴⁷ Bertie County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds F [1739–1743]: 286–87; FHL microfilm 0,018,249.

¹⁴⁸ Northampton County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 1 [1741–1759]: 188–189.

¹⁴⁹ Northampton County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 1 [1741–1759]: 331.

¹⁵⁰ Northampton County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 1 [1741–1759]: 438. His brother Joseph witnessed this deed.

¹⁵¹ Hofmann, *Colony of North Carolina, 1735–1775: Abstracts of Land Patents*, 1: 337, no. 4727.

1767.¹⁵² He also brought a petition to the Johnston County court which was referred to the legislature. He declared to the court on 21 April 1760 that his son Stephen was an idiot who should be exempted from the poll tax.¹⁵³ The court referred the matter to the colonial legislature, which granted the exemption on 8 November 1762.¹⁵⁴

Several lines of evidence suggest that Samuel's wife could have been a Davis. First, Samuel named his oldest son Davis. Also, Samuel lived next to a Thomas Davis in Northampton County for a number of years, including the time he would likely have married. When Samuel moved from Northampton County to Johnston County, he sold his property to Thomas Davis on 17 May 1745.¹⁵⁵ Unfortunately, Thomas Davis did not leave a will to provide any additional clues to validate this possibility.

Beginning in 1779, Samuel started distributing his land to his sons. He wrote a will on 16 February 1784,¹⁵⁶ and he died by 1 June 1784 when his inventory was recorded at court.

Samuel³ and Mary (Davis?) Strickland had the following children:

- 71 i. DAVIS⁴ STRICKLAND, born say 1740 in Bertie County, North Carolina. He married NANCY (—?—) in Johnston County, North Carolina, by 1762. He died there after 12 October 1806.¹⁵⁷ Nancy died after her husband wrote his will. Clerks sometimes wrote David instead of Davis in records. Davis received his first tract of land from his father Samuel on 26

¹⁵² Weynette Parks Haun, *Johnston County, North Carolina, Court Minutes, 1767–1777, Book 2* (Durham, N.C.: Privately printed, 1975), 8.

¹⁵³ Haun, *Johnston County, North Carolina, County Court Minutes, 1759–1766*, 28.

¹⁵⁴ William L. Saunders, ed., *The Colonial Records of North Carolina*, 30 vols. (1888; reprint, Wilmington, N.C.: The Broadfoot Publishing Company, 1993), 6: 900a.

¹⁵⁵ Northampton County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 1 [1741–1759]: 188–189.

¹⁵⁶ "Anderson, "Strickland Wills—Summaries", will of Samuel Strickland.

¹⁵⁷ Johnston County, North Carolina, Record of Wills 1 [1760–1859]: 192–93; FHL microfilm 0,019,227.

November 1782: 150 acres on the north side of the Neuse River.¹⁵⁸ Davis became the administrator with will annexed for his father's estate on 1 June 1784. In his will, Samuel devised to Davis all of his land, except for one hundred acres.¹⁵⁹ The Johnston County court appointed Davis overseer of a road on 2 December 1795.¹⁶⁰ He wrote his will on 12 October 1806, and he died before the November 1806 term of court, when it was proved.¹⁶¹

- 72 ii. STEPHEN STRICKLAND, born say 1743 in Northampton County, North Carolina. He probably died in Johnston County, North Carolina, after 16 February 1784.¹⁶² The colonial Assembly declared Stephen an idiot on 8 November 1762, which exempted him from the poll tax.¹⁶³ His father bequeathed him clothes in his 1784 will.¹⁶⁴
- 73 iii. JOSIAH STRICKLAND, born say 1746 in Northampton County, North Carolina. He married MARGARET (—?—) in Johnston County, North Carolina, about 1768. He died there before 27 May 1778.¹⁶⁵ Josiah patented one hundred acres on the south side of Bawdy Creek adjoining William Reynolds on 2 October 1772.¹⁶⁶ He then sold this property on 12 June 1777.¹⁶⁷ He served in the county militia during

¹⁵⁸ Haun, *Johnston County, North Carolina, Abstracts: Deed Books, 1764–1791*, 58:

359.

¹⁵⁹ Anderson, "Strickland Wills—Summaries", will of Samuel Strickland.

¹⁶⁰ Weynette Parks Haun, *Johnston County, North Carolina, Court Minutes, 1793–1797, Book 5* (Durham, N.C.: Privately printed, 1976), 77.

¹⁶¹ Weynette Parks Haun, *Johnston County, North Carolina, Court Minutes, 1805–1807, Book 7* (Durham, N.C.: Privately printed, 1976), 77.

¹⁶² Anderson, "Strickland Wills—Summaries", will of Samuel Strickland.

¹⁶³ Saunders, *The Colonial Records of North Carolina*, 6: 900a.

¹⁶⁴ Anderson, "Strickland Wills—Summaries", will of Samuel Strickland.

¹⁶⁵ Weynette Parks Haun, *Johnston County, North Carolina, Court Minutes, 1778–1786, Book 3* (Durham, N.C.: Privately printed, 1975), 9.

¹⁶⁶ Johnston County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds H-1 [1777–1783]: 186–88; FHL microfilm 0,019,213. Brother-in-law William Worley witnessed the transaction.

¹⁶⁷ Weynette Parks Haun, *Johnston County, North Carolina, Abstracts: Deed Books, 1771–1782, Volume 3* (Durham, N.C.: Privately printed, 1984), 38: 229.

1776.¹⁶⁸ His wife Margaret administered his estate by 27 May 1778.¹⁶⁹

- 74 iv. ABIGAIL STRICKLAND, born say 1750 in Northampton County, North Carolina. She married WILLIAM WORLEY, probable son of Howard Worley, in Johnston County about 1774.¹⁷⁰ She died there before 1800.¹⁷¹ Her husband William was dead by 24 February 1817.¹⁷² Abigail is first of record when she and her husband sold three hundred acres on the Neuse River and the east side of Bawdy Creek on 31 August 1778.¹⁷³ This land was previously owned by her father Samuel. Her father bequeathed her a sum of money in his 1784 will.¹⁷⁴ She probably died before the 1800 federal census was taken, as no female over forty-five was enumerated in William's household.¹⁷⁵ Another possibility is that she was born after 1755 and was still living, because the household did include a female between twenty-six and forty-five. However, there are no other records to resolve this issue.
- 75 v. BENJAMIN STRICKLAND, born say 1752 in Northampton County, North Carolina. He married ELIZABETH (—?—) in Johnston County, North Carolina, about 1778. He died there after 21 April 1817.¹⁷⁶ Elizabeth died after her husband.

¹⁶⁸ Ross, *Johnston County, NC, Military Roll of Honor, 1746–1996*, 21.

¹⁶⁹ Haun, *Johnston County, North Carolina, Court Minutes, 1778–1786*, 9.

¹⁷⁰ Haun, *Johnston County, North Carolina, Abstracts: Deed Books, 1764–1791*, 169: 954. This deed records Howard Worley's gift of land to his son William. The land was part of a patent to Samuel Strickland dated 22 October 1762. This is probably the William Worley who married Abigail Strickland.

¹⁷¹ Jackson and Teeple, *North Carolina 1800 Census*, 1021. No female of her age appears in William's household in the 1800 census in Johnston County.

¹⁷² Weynette Parks Haun, *Johnston County, North Carolina, Court Minutes, 1816–1818, Book 10* (Durham, N.C.: Privately printed, 1978), 39.

¹⁷³ Johnston County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds I-1 [1777–1783]: 189–91; FHL microfilm 0,019,214.

¹⁷⁴ Anderson, "Strickland Wills—Summaries", will of Samuel Strickland.

¹⁷⁵ Jackson and Teeple, *North Carolina 1800 Census*, 1021.

¹⁷⁶ Johnston County, North Carolina, Record of Wills 1 [1760–1850]: 220.

Benjamin purchased 150 acres on the Neuse River and Bawdy Swamp on 21 August 1774.¹⁷⁷ He patented a tract of unknown acreage on the north side of the Neuse River on 2 July 1779, which he sold on 24 May 1785.¹⁷⁸ The county court appointed Benjamin overseer of the road from Smithfield to the Wayne County line on 31 August 1786.¹⁷⁹ Benjamin bought and sold several tracts of land over the next several years. He wrote his will on 21 April 1817, and he died by the February 1821 term of court, when it was proved.¹⁸⁰

- 76 vi. HESTER STRICKLAND, born say 1754 in Northampton County, North Carolina. She probably died in Johnston County, North Carolina, after 16 February 1784.¹⁸¹ No record mentions her after her father's will.
- 77 vii. EADY STRICKLAND, born say 1755 in Northampton County, North Carolina. She probably died in Johnston County, North Carolina, after 16 February 1784.¹⁸² No record mentions her after her father's will.
- 78 viii. URIAH STRICKLAND, born say 1757 in Johnston County, North Carolina. He married ELIZABETH (—?—) there about 1778. He died in Johnston County after 4 February 1812.¹⁸³ Elizabeth died after her husband. Uriah purchased 150 acres of land on the Neuse River from his father Samuel about 8 July 1779.¹⁸⁴ He received one hundred acres

through his father's will.¹⁸⁵ Uriah, along with William Roberts and Jesse Tiner, was called to testify in court for the state as evidence against Thomas Stillwell on 3 July 1796.¹⁸⁶ He wrote his will on 4 February 1812, and he died before the May 1812 term of court when it was proved.¹⁸⁷

- 79 ix. MARY STRICKLAND, born say 1758 in Johnston County, North Carolina. She probably died there after 16 February 1784.¹⁸⁸ No record mentions her after her father's will.
- 80 x. JEREMIAH STRICKLAND, born say 1760 in Johnston County, North Carolina. He married there a woman who remains unidentified about 1780. He probably died in Johnston County after 1795. Jeremiah purchased two hundred acres from his father Samuel Strickland on 4 November 1783.¹⁸⁹ His brothers Benjamin and Davis witnessed the transaction. His father bequeathed Jeremiah money in his 1784 will. However, it did not help much, because the Johnston County court declared Jeremiah an insolvent on 29 August 1787.¹⁹⁰ He evidently overcame his financial difficulties, because he was able to purchase two hundred acres on the county line at Great Meadows on 8 October 1795.¹⁹¹ Jeremiah appears in the 1790 federal census in Johnston County, but not the 1800 census.¹⁹²

¹⁷⁷ Haun, *Johnston County, North Carolina, Abstracts: Deed Books, 1771–1782*, 18:

114.

¹⁷⁸ Haun, *Johnston County, North Carolina, Abstracts: Deed Books, 1764–1791*, 81: 481. William Worley was a neighbor.

¹⁷⁹ Haun, *Johnston County, North Carolina, Court Minutes, 1778–1786*, 123. He replaced his brother-in-law William Worley.

¹⁸⁰ Johnston County, North Carolina, Record of Wills 1 [1760–1859]: 329.

¹⁸¹ Anderson, "Strickland Wills—Summaries", will of Samuel Strickland.

¹⁸² Anderson, "Strickland Wills—Summaries", will of Samuel Strickland.

¹⁸³ Johnston County, North Carolina, Record of Wills 1 [1760–1859]: 387.

¹⁸⁴ Johnston County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds I-1 [1777–1783]: 325–26. Brother Davis witnessed the deed.

¹⁸⁵ Anderson, "Strickland Wills—Summaries", will of Samuel Strickland.

¹⁸⁶ Haun, *Johnston County, North Carolina, Court Minutes, 1793–1797*, 118.

¹⁸⁷ Johnston County, North Carolina, Record of Wills 1 [1760–1859]: 387.

¹⁸⁸ Anderson, "Strickland Wills—Summaries", will of Samuel Strickland.

¹⁸⁹ Johnston County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds O-1 [1783–1794]: 35–37; FHL microfilm 0,019,215.

¹⁹⁰ Weynette Parks Haun, *Johnston County, North Carolina, Court Minutes, 1787–1792, Book 4* (Durham, N.C.: Privately printed, 1975), 13.

¹⁹¹ Johnston County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds X-1 [1798–1802]: 221–23; FHL microfilm 0,019,217.

¹⁹² *Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790, North Carolina*, 140. Jeremiah's household consisted of one white male sixteen years or older and four white females.

27. Ratcliff Boon (*Elizabeth², Mathew¹*) was born say 1695 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. He married there a woman who remains unidentified by 1715. He died in Isle of Wight County after 1754.

Table 3 analyzes the land purchases and sales of Thomas Boon and his son Ratcliff Boon from 1702 to 1752. Column 1 identifies whether the party was Thomas or Ratcliff. Column 2 names the other party in the land transaction. Column 3 indicates where the land was located. Most of these transactions involved land from Mathew Strickland's 1680 patent for 1,803 acres (called "Strickland patent" below). Column 4 shows the number of acres purchased, and column 5 shows the number of acres sold. Column 6 keeps a running total of the acres owned by both Thomas and Ratcliff after the completion of the transaction. Column 7 provides the year of the transaction.

When Thomas Boon died sometime after October 1723, he owned 460 acres of the 1680 patent to Mathew Strickland, and his son Ratcliff Boon owned an additional two hundred acres. From 1724 to 1752, Ratcliff Boon bought only seventy-five acres of the Strickland patent land (in 1740/1), while he sold or gave away 440 acres. Thus, Ratcliff disposed of more land than he had purchased in his lifetime, which implies that he also disposed of some land that had belonged to his father Thomas. These land sales are evidence that Ratcliff was probably the oldest son of Thomas Boon, since the oldest son typically inherited the land at the death of the father under the rule of primogeniture. Thomas may have had other children, but none can be traced back to him.

Table 3 also provides additional insight into the 2,120 acres sold from the Mathew Strickland patent, as shown in Table 1 earlier. Table 1 demonstrated that 317 acres were sold over and above the 1,803 acres purchased by Mathew Strickland. Table 3 shows just the opposite problem, listing land available to Ratcliff and his descendants that was not sold. The excess land sold in Table 1 is nearly offset by the unsold land in Table 3.

According to this analysis, Ratcliff Boon had 295 acres left after selling 150 acres to son Jacob Boon for five shillings in 1752. This was Ratcliff's last recorded deed, and it involved the plantation where he

| Boon Party | Other Party | Location | Acres Bought | Acres Sold | Acres Held | Year |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|------------|------------|--------|
| Thomas Boon (1) | Mathew Strickland | Strickland patent | 300 | | 300 | 1702 |
| Thomas Boon (2) | William Williams | Blackwater Swamp | 150 | | 450 | 1704 |
| Thomas Boon and wife Elizabeth (3) | John Long | Blackwater Swamp | | 75 | 375 | 1705 |
| Thomas Boon (4) | William Strickland, wife Olive | Strickland patent | 360 | | 735 | 1706 |
| Thomas Boon and wife Elizabeth (5) | John Rasbury | Blackwater Swamp | | 75 | 660 | 1707 |
| Thomas Boon and wife Elizabeth (6) | Andrew Griffin | Strickland patent | | 100 | 560 | 1713 |
| Ratcliff Boon (7) | William Strickland, wife Olive | Strickland patent | 200 | | 760 | 1715 |
| Thomas Boon (8) | Thomas Turner | Strickland patent | 80 | | 840 | 1719 |
| Thomas Boon and wife Elizabeth (9) | Peter Mackone | Strickland patent | | 180 | 660 | 1723 |
| <i>Estimated Death of Thomas Boon in 1723</i> | | | | | | |
| Ratcliff Boon (10) | John Wheler | Strickland patent | 75 | | 735 | 1740/1 |
| Ratcliff Boon (11) | James Boon [son] | Strickland patent | | 140 | 595 | 1745 |
| Ratcliff Boon (12) | Ratcliff Boon Jr [son] | Strickland patent | | 150 | 445 | 1752 |
| Ratcliff Boon (13) | Jacob Boon [son] | Strickland patent | | 150 | 295 | 1752 |
| Sources: (1) Isle of Wight Deed Book [DB] 1: 398; (2) DB 1: 417; (3) DB 2: 12; (4) DB 2: 47; (5) DB 2: 85; (6) DB 2: 246; (7) Isle of Wight Great Book (Wills and Deeds) [GB] 2: 123; (8) GB 2: 315; (9) GB 2: 590; (10) DB 5: 591; (11) DB 7: 258; (12) DB 8: 447; (13) DB 8: 463. | | | | | | |

was living at the time. In addition to land, Ratcliff gave his son Jacob furniture, dishware, animals, and all the remainder of his property. He also made Jacob the administrator over his estate.¹⁹³ On 26 March 1770, Jacob Boon sold the 150 acres he purchased from his father in 1752.¹⁹⁴ He did not sell any other land in Isle of Wight County. There is no mention of any remaining land from the Mathew Strickland patent in Jacob's will of 13 October 1778.¹⁹⁵ These 295 acres were either sold in one or more unrecorded transactions, or there were mistakes in acreage in one or more of the recorded documents.

Ratcliff was first of record when he purchased two hundred acres from William^s Strickland and his wife Olive on 8 March 1715.¹⁹⁶ He witnessed a land transaction from William Mayo to George Murrell, Jr., on 28 February 1742.¹⁹⁷ Ratcliff only appears in three other records: the land distributions to his sons Ratcliff, Jr.,¹⁹⁸ James,¹⁹⁹ and Jacob.²⁰⁰ Since Ratcliff did not leave a recorded will, it is difficult to identify all of his children. He may have died by 31 August 1755, when a deed mentions a Ratcliff Boon without a "Senior" or a "Junior" attached to the name.²⁰¹ He may have lived to 5 February 1756, because on that date, Ratcliff Boon, *Junior*, was involved in a suit with Dewry Warren.²⁰²

¹⁹³ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Deed Book 8 [1747-1758]: 463-64; FHL microfilm 0,032,005.

¹⁹⁴ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Deed Book 12 [1758-1772]: 350-51; FHL microfilm 0,032,006.

¹⁹⁵ Northampton County, North Carolina, Wills, 1764-1950, Abington, Hardamon-Davis, Arthur, will of Jacob Strickland, arranged alphabetically; FHL microfilm 1,577,612, item 2. Jacob devised the manor plantation to his son Jesse.

¹⁹⁶ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will and Deed Book 2 [1715-1726]: 123-24; FHL microfilm 0,032,002.

¹⁹⁷ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Deed Book 6 [1741-1747]: 206; FHL microfilm 0,032,004.

¹⁹⁸ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Deed Book 8 [1747-1758]: 444-46.

¹⁹⁹ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Deed Book 7 [1747-1758]: 258-59.

²⁰⁰ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Deed Book 8 [1747-1758]: 463-64.

²⁰¹ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Deed Book 9 [1747-1758]: 89-91; FHL microfilm 0,032,005.

²⁰² Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Court Order Book 1755-1757, page 37; FHL microfilm 0,032,033.

Ratcliff^f Boon and his unidentified wife had the following children:

- 81 i. RATCLIFF^f BOON, born say 1718 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. He married first MARY (—?—) in Isle of Wight County about 1740.²⁰³ He married second MARY RAIFORD, daughter of William Raiford, in the same place by 1771.²⁰⁴ He married for a third time there PATIENCE BRADSHAW, daughter of Richard Bradshaw, before 1784.²⁰⁵ Ratcliff died in Isle of Wight County about 1799.²⁰⁶ He was first of record on 7 November 1746, when he purchased 190 acres of land from Joseph Johnson.²⁰⁷ The Isle of Wight County Court appointed Ratcliff to look after the courthouse bridge on 12 November 1747.²⁰⁸ He appraised the estate inventory of William Pope on 6 December 1750.²⁰⁹ By 1 February 1777, he was "old Ratcliff Boon" in a deed.²¹⁰ He wrote his will on 28 March 1795.²¹¹ Ratcliff probably married three times. The mother of his children was Mary (—?—), the first wife. He married his second wife, Mary Raiford, before 28 October 1771,²¹² and he married his third wife, Patience Bradshaw, before 15 April 1786.²¹³ The following evidence supports the

²⁰³ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Deed Book 7 [1747-1758]: 408-10.

²⁰⁴ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will Book 8 [1769-1796]: 269-70; FHL microfilm 0,032,025.

²⁰⁵ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will Book 10 [1769-1796]: 8; FHL microfilm 0,032,025.

²⁰⁶ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will Book 11 [1796-1808]: 174-75; FHL microfilm 0,032,026.

²⁰⁷ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Deed Book 7 [1747-1758]: 389-90.

²⁰⁸ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Court Order Book 1 [1746-1752, 1759-1768]: 57; FHL microfilm 0,032,033.

²⁰⁹ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will Book 5 [1734-1752]: 295-96; FHL microfilm 0,032,023.

²¹⁰ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Deed Book 13 [1772-1782]: 437-39; FHL microfilm 0,032,007.

²¹¹ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will Book 11 [1796-1808]: 174-75.

²¹² Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will Book 8 [1769-1796]: 269-70.

²¹³ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will Book 10 [1760-1706]: 8.

proposal that Ratcliff married two women named Mary in succession. Ratcliff and his first wife Mary sold 190 acres to Henry Johnson on 28 November 1746.²¹⁴ This is the only record that identifies his first wife. His second wife, Mary (Raiford) Strickland, received one shilling from her father William Raiford from his 28 October 1771 will.²¹⁵ Raiford's estate settlement later mentioned that Ratcliff did receive the shilling.²¹⁶ Thus Mary Raiford married Ratcliff Boon. However, further analysis of William Raiford's will shows that Mary Raiford likely was not the mother of Ratcliff's children. William provided legacies for five daughters. Three were married, and two were not. He named Mary first in his will. If she were the eldest, this would imply that she was around thirty years of age, or about twenty years younger than Ratcliff. Ratcliff's son Ratcliff was born about 1742, based on his first land purchase on 2 August 1764, so he would have been close in age to his stepmother.²¹⁷ Richard Bradshaw mentioned his daughter Patience Strickland in his 15 April 1783 will.²¹⁸ When he wrote his will in 1795, Ratcliff was married to a woman named Patience.²¹⁹ Ratcliff died before 4 February 1799.²²⁰

- 82 ii. JAMES BOON, born say 1723 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. He married SARAH (—?—) there about 1745. He died there after 9 December 1769.²²¹ Sarah died after her husband. James is first of record when he received 150 acres

²¹⁴ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Deed Book 7 [1747–1758]: 408–10.

²¹⁵ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will Book 8 [1769–1796]: 269–70.

²¹⁶ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will Book 8 [1769–1796]: 492.

²¹⁷ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Deed Book 11 [1758–1772]: 174–75; FHL microfilm 0,032,006. While it was legally possible for a young man to buy land when he was still under the age of twenty-one, there is no indication that the younger Ratcliff was a minor when he first acquired property.

²¹⁸ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will Book 10 [1769–1796]: 8.

²¹⁹ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will Book 11 [1796–1808]: 174–75.

²²⁰ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will Book 11 [1796–1808]: 174–75.

²²¹ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will Book 8 [1769–1796]: 55.

that was part of the Strickland patent on 25 November 1745.²²² He was a defendant in a lawsuit with Thomas Jones on 13 May 1748, and he lost the case.²²³ Interestingly enough, three months later he sat as a juror in another suit brought by Thomas Jones against John Rotchell.²²⁴ With wife Sarah, James sold the land given to him by his father on 30 September 1766.²²⁵ He died before 9 December 1769, when appraisers took the inventory of his estate.²²⁶

- 83 iii. JACOB BOON, born say 1728 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. He married LUCY LILES, daughter of Thomas Liles, around 1752 in Isle of Wight County or Northampton County, North Carolina. He died in Northampton County about 1790.²²⁷ Lucy appears in only two records: the wills of her father and her husband.²²⁸ Jacob apparently was the youngest son of Ratcliff Boon. He is first of record when he received 150 acres of land and the remainder of his father's estate in 1752.²²⁹ Jacob was of Northampton County when he bought two hundred acres of land from Thomas Liles on the south side of Kirby Branch on 10 June 1756.²³⁰ He was still in Northampton County when he sold the 150 acres left

²²² Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Deed Book 7 [1747–1758]: 258–59.

²²³ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Court Order Book 1 [1746–1752, 1759–1768]: 130.

²²⁴ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Court Order Book 1 [1746–1752, 1759–1768]: 98.

²²⁵ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Deed Book 12 [1758–1772]: 91–92.

²²⁶ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Will Book 8 [1769–1796]: 55. James's estate inventory included farming equipment and farm animals.

²²⁷ Northampton County, North Carolina, Wills, 1764–1950, Abington, Hardamon–Davis, Arthur, will of Jacob Strickland.

²²⁸ Margaret M. Hofmann, *Northampton County, North Carolina, 1759–1808: Genealogical Abstracts of Wills* (Weldon, N.C.: Roanoke News Company, 1975), 54, no. 241. Northampton County, North Carolina, Wills, 1764–1950, Abington, Hardamon–Davis, Arthur, will of Jacob Strickland.

²²⁹ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Deed Book 8 [1747–1758]: 463–64.

²³⁰ Northampton County, North Carolina, Record of Deeds 2 [1741–1759]: 327–28.

to him by his father in Isle of Wight County.²³¹ He wrote his will in Northampton County on 13 October 1778, though the will was not proved until the December 1790 term of court.²³²

(Concluded)

²³¹ Isle of Wight County, Virginia, Deed Book 12 [1758–1772]: 350–51.

²³² Northampton County, North Carolina, Wills, 1764–1950, Abington, Hardamon–Davis, Arthur, will of Jacob Strickland.

STRICKLAND

○ EXCERPT FROM INDEX OF BOOK "THE GOODWIN FAMILY OF CENTRAL N.C." BY THOMAS JERRY GOODWIN, SR - 2009 RPU 24NOV2012. - NOTE: INDIVIDUALS LISTED AS MEMBERS OF THE _____ FAMILY - [WAKE/CHATHAM COUNTIES]

Strickland

Dena Rance 864, 1011
Dora Mae 758, 817
Edward Gleaton 943
Elizabeth Ann 630, 851
Hubert Neal 817
Paula Michelle 864, 1011
Thelma Gail 943
Tula 414
William Howard 629, 864
William Howard Jr. 629
William Thomas 629

WILLS OF THE STRICKLAND FAMILY IN NC

In Lt 6 JAN 1990 Vicki Marie
 Barefoot Strickland to RPH

| | | |
|------------------------|-----|----------------------|
| Abel | 039 | 1892 |
| Allison | 069 | 1891 |
| Arnold | 069 | 1859 |
| Benjamin | 056 | 1821 |
| Button | 103 | 1807 |
| C. B. | 105 | 1886 |
| Calvin | 069 | 1891 |
| Clara A. | 099 | 1897 |
| Davis | 056 | 1806 |
| Denah | 069 | 1835 |
| Drewry | 071 | 1867 |
| Elisha | 099 | 1795 |
| Elizabeth | 035 | 1891 |
| Eleria | 083 | 1870 |
| Hardy | 035 | 1880 |
| Harmon | 047 | 1797 |
| Henry Right | 056 | 1898 |
| Holley | 087 | 1822 |
| Isaac | 069 | 1882 |
| Jacob | 069 | 1858 |
| Jacob Jacob | 069 | 1790 |
| Jeremiah | 103 | 1878 |
| Jesse | 035 | 1872 |
| John | 056 | 1886 |
| Joseph | 069 | 1877 1781 |
| Joseph | 071 | 1755 |
| Joseph | 083 | 1789 |
| Lot | 099 | 1785 |
| M. A. [M.W.] | VA | 1900 |
| Major | 035 | 1887 |
| Mark | 069 | 1811 |
| Mary | 039 | 1874 |
| Mary | 099 | 1845 |
| Matthew | 029 | 1892 |

- 039 - Franklin Co
- 069 - Nash Co.
- 056 - Johnston Co.
- 103 - Wayne Co.
- 105 - Wilson Co.
- 099 - Wake Co
- 071 - Northampton Co
- 035 - Duplin Co
- 083 - Robeson Co
- 047 - Halifax Co.
- 087 - Sampson Co
- ~~035 -~~

- 029 - Cumberland Co
- 057 - Jones
- 005 - Anson
- 082 - Richmond

| | | |
|------------|-------------|-----------|
| Matthew | 099 | 1829 |
| Moses | 047 | 1765 |
| Nancy | 047 | 1885 |
| Nancy | 069 | 1886 |
| Nancy | 069 | 1835 |
| Noah | 069 | 1813 |
| Osborn | 069 | 1850 |
| Richardson | 029 | 1886 |
| Samuel | 056 | 1859 |
| Simon K. | 099 | 1855 |
| Susan | 047 | 1878 |
| Susan m.B. | 105 | 1887 |
| Selitha | 099 | 18878 (?) |
| Uriah | 056 | 1812 |
| William | 071 | 1789 |
| William | N | 1728 |
| | [no county] | |
| Zright | 069 | 1868 |
| Zadok | 069 | 1861 |

| | | |
|----------------------|-----|------|
| Benjamin Stricklen | 071 | 1805 |
| Mathew Stricklen | 029 | 1829 |
| Abel Stricklen | 039 | 1801 |
| Benjamin Stricklen | 103 | 1863 |
| Teraba Stricklen | 057 | 1865 |
| Francis L. Stricklen | 005 | 1876 |
| Lucy L. Stricklen | 005 | 1888 |
| William Stricklen | 082 | 1850 |

STRICKLAND FAMILY - WILLS (NC)

See will file for a listing of 60
Strickland wills in NC. Give name
of person making the will, the
year of probate and the county.
(Includes spellings Stricklin, Stricklen)

[In Str 6 JAN 1990 Vidin Marie
Barfoot to RPU]

STRICKLAND

| NC BIRTHS - 5 SEP 2005 - PETERSON - JOHNSTON | | | | MO: UPCHURCH | |
|--|-------------|--------|----------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | | CO 1917-1991 | |
| | | | | PART 3 | |
| Powell | 1 Sep 1917 | Male | Johnston | Mallie POWELL | Zellie Upchurch |
| Annie Catherine Nordon | 1920 | Female | Johnston | Earnest C NORDON | Nannie Upchurch |
| Creech | 25 Feb 1924 | Female | Johnston | Chas W CREECH | Flonnie Upchurch |
| Bettie Lou Johnson | 21 Sep 1929 | Female | Johnston | Haywood JOHNSON | Pool Upchurch |
| Helen Flowers Fuller | 1933 | Female | Johnston | Coy Wayne FULLER | Sudie Hellen Upchurch |
| Tuskie Fuller | 1922 | Female | Johnston | Coy W FULLER | Sudie Upchurch |
| Holmes | 1931 | Male | Johnston | James Leats HOLMES | Leary Mildred Upchurch |
| Wilma Gene Lee | 18 Jun 1932 | Female | Johnston | Daniel LEE | Dora Mae Upchurch |
| Emma Marcia Singletary | 4 Oct 1934 | Female | Johnston | I D SINGLETARY | Lucy Emma Upchurch |
| Lee | 24 Apr 1936 | Male | Johnston | Daniel LEE | Dora Mae Upchurch |
| Lee | 14 Oct 1938 | Male | Johnston | James Thomas LEE | Mary Upchurch |
| Charles Edward Holmes Jr. | 1939 | Female | Johnston | Charles Edward HOLMES, SR | Espy Mae Upchurch |
| Wall | 28 Dec 1940 | Male | Johnston | Laurie WALL | Ruth Upchurch |
| Peggy Ann Eason | 25 May 1934 | Female | Johnston | George Thurman EASON | Ruby Vera Upchurch |
| Muriel Upchurch Corbitt | 20 Nov 1949 | Female | Johnston | James Nicholson CORBITT | Muriel Upchurch |
| Don Lee Stewart | 6 Dec 1950 | Male | Johnston | Otha Ray STEWART | Leona Mae Upchurch |
| Cecil Carol Lee | 25 May 1950 | Male | Johnston | Daniel LEE | Dora Mae Upchurch |
| Cornelia Lynn Lee | 27 Nov 1945 | Female | Johnston | Daniel LEE | Dora Upchurch |
| Silver | 9 Oct 1950 | Female | Johnston | James Otis SILVER | Ruth Mae Upchurch |
| Silver | 9 Oct 1950 | Female | Johnston | James Otis SILVER | Ruth Mae Upchurch |
| Larry James Silver | 14 Jul 1952 | Male | Johnston | James Otis SILVER | Ruthie Mae Upchurch |
| James Conway Godwin | 22 Jun 1953 | Male | Johnston | James Wilson GODWIN | Peggy Lou Upchurch |
| Sherrill Hooks Johnson Jr. | 8 Aug 1954 | Male | Johnston | Sherrill Hooks JOHNSON, SR | Shirley Teresa Upchurch |
| Deborah Lee West | 28 Mar 1955 | Female | Johnston | John William WEST | Kathleen Ann Upchurch |
| Ronnie William West | 28 Mar 1955 | Male | Johnston | John William WEST | Kathleen Ann Upchurch |
| Mark Whitfield Price | 28 Mar 1957 | Male | Johnston | Cecil Whitfield PRICE | Ann Hasiltine Upchurch |
| Strickland | 8 Jun 1960 | Female | Johnston | Henry Earl STRICKLAND, SR | Janice Faye Upchurch |
| Henry Earl Strickland Jr. | 16 Oct 1956 | Male | Johnston | Henry Earl STRICKLAND, SR | Janice Fay Upchurch |
| Kimberly Joy Lee | 28 Sep 1961 | Female | Johnston | Barbara Lee Massengill | Shelton Upchurch |
| Sarah Jo Poindexter | 1 Sep 1964 | Female | Johnston | Vernon Clayton POINDEXTER | Sandra Rosalie Upchurch |
| Stephanie Lynne Poindexter | 15 Sep 1961 | Female | Johnston | Vernon Clayton POINDEXTER | Sandra Rosalie Upchurch |
| John Richard Bynum | 16 Oct 1965 | Male | Johnston | James Hilliard BYNUM | Patricia Ann Upchurch |
| Lonnie Lee Upchurch | 31 Jul 1971 | Male | Johnston | Lonnie Jackson | Vivian Anne Upchurch |

STRICKLAND

DEED:

FRANKLIN CO, NC

4 OCT 1787

DEED BK 6 PE91 [Not found in Reference 41]

obtained by RPA &
John Lee W, Jr
on 15 OCT 1990

Thomas Gay to Thomas Ray

73 Acres

Both sides of Moccasin Swamp

Adjoining

— Strickland ↑

— Pearce

witness: Mose Upchurch

James Price

Charles Upchurch

Red = II

Blue = III

I. Matthew S b 1648 (Eng) d 1796 (Sale of Wright Co, VA)

Pg 310
John, Lot
Fredrick

A. Matthew S b 1671 (Eng) d 1730 (Sale of Wright Co, VA)

Pg 315
Dance, Nestor
Stephen, Eddy
Joseph, Wreck
Alegant, Mary
Benjamin, Ferd
Mabel

B. Samuel S b 1672 (Eng) d 1718 (Sale of Wright Co, VA)

Pg I-126 - Joseph, Stephen, Samuel, Rachel

C. Wm S b 1673 (Eng) d 1727 (Beets Co, NC)

Pg I-128 Joseph, Wm, Matthew, John, Samuel

Pg I-134

Pg 302 AARON, ISAAC, JACOB, Wm, Joe, Moses, Abraham

D. John S b 1694 (Eng) d 1699 (Sale of Wright Co, VA)

Pg 323 R. Atcliff, Boon, James B, Jacob B

E. Elizabeth S b 1676 (Sale of Wright Co, VA) d there 1723

Pg I-134, 1680 Ratchiff, Boon

F. Joseph S b ~~1677~~ (Eng) Sale of Wright Co, VA d there 1718

1. John S b 1706 (Igw) d 1765 (Edgewood Co, NC)

Pg I-137 Lazarus S, Simon

2. Wm S b 1707 (Igw) ~~d~~ 1778 (" ")

Pg I-141 Matthew S wd Mary Perry d/o John Perry - BUCKNER

3. Matthew S b 1709 (Igw) d there 1730

4. Joseph S b 1711 (Igw) d ~~there~~ 1779 (Nash Co, NC)

Pg 222 DAVID, JESSE, PAFENCE, MARY, ELIZABETH

5. Sarah S b 1713 (Igw) d there 1730

6. Joseph S b 1715 (Igw) d 1788 (Nash Co, NC)

Pg 226 ~~Salomon, Isaac~~

7. Ann S b 1717 (Igw) d p Igw 1730 ~~HELEN, Lucretia~~

Pg 226 Salomon, Isaac, Elyna, ISAAC, Matthew, Mary, Nancy

8. Elizabeth S b 1719 (Igw) d p Igw 1730

9. Jane S b 1721 (Igw) d 1730 Igw

10. Sampson Sturdivant b 1724 (Igw) d 1781 (Waldo Co, NC)

wd p Elizabeth Taylor of 1748 Igw wd 2-ly 1762 Christina

Pg 228 Sampson, Elizabeth, Lot, Abel, Matthew
Mary Ann, Susanna

it arman
S

Pg 296
Samuel
Joseph
Rachel
William
John
Alegant
Abel
Exam

○ STRICKLAND ANCESTORS OF EVA SALLAINE SLEDGE (WIFE OF RPU)
 FROM 3 ARTICLES IN NCGS JOURNAL BY FORREST D. KING -
 IN MAY, AUG, NOV 2008. SEE ARTICLES FOR MORE RICH DETAIL
 Δ I MATTHEW STRICKLAND b ABT 1648 (MAY PG 112)

. Mathew¹ Strickland was born say 1648, probably in England, and he died in Isle of Wight County, Virginia, after 1696.⁴ He married Elizabeth (-?-) by 1670, probably in England. Elizabeth was born about 1649, probably in England, and she died in Isle of Wight County after 6 June 1687.⁵ Contemporary records mention her only once when her husband sold some land.

[NOTE FORREST KING INCLUDED ONLY 4 GENERATIONS IN THE 4TH WAS SALLAINE'S ANCESTORS

Δ A. MATTHEW STRICKLAND b ABT 1671 (MAY PG 121)

Mathew² Strickland (Mathew¹) was born say 1671, probably in England. He married Ann Braswell, daughter of Richard Braswell and wife Sarah (-?-), in Isle of Wight County, Virginia, about 1705. Mathew died there after 14 July 1730.³⁷ Ann married second Mr. Edwards in Isle of Wight County before 15 November 1731.³⁸ She died there after 22 January 1732.³⁹

MARK b ABT 1749
 & SAMPSON
 b ABT 1754
 RPU]

Δ I. JACOB STRICKLAND b ABT 1715 (AUG PG 224)

. Jacob³ Strickland (Mathew², Mathew¹) was born say 1715 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. He married Priscilla Taylor, daughter of Arthur Taylor, in Isle of Wight County by 1737. Jacob died in Nash County, North Carolina, after 18 August 1788.⁴⁴ Priscilla died before Jacob in Nash County, as she was not mentioned in his will.⁴⁵

MANAHA ANN STRICKLAND
 ↑
 JACOB STRICKLAND
 ↑
 EDEON STRICKLAND
 ↑
 REBERT WILLEM SLEDGE
 ↑
 SALLIE STRICKLAND

Δ Q. MARK STRICKLAND b ABT 1749 (AUG PG 231) →

MARK STRICKLAND, born say 1749 in Edgecombe County, North Carolina. He married MARTHA (-?-) in Edgecombe County after 1768. He died in Nash County, North Carolina, after 6 August 1811.⁹⁸ Martha died after her husband signed his will. Mark is first of record as a witness in court on 8 December 1766.⁹⁹ He received a gift of 280 acres of land from his father on 25 November 1769.¹⁰⁰ He purchased land in two locations in Nash County. The first

was a patent on the north side of Tosnet Swamp adjoining his own land, granted on 12 March 1779.¹⁰¹ Mark purchased the second on Turkey Creek on 7 October 1782.¹⁰² He was in Nash County for the 1790 federal census.¹⁰³ He continued to purchase land on Turkey Creek during the 1790s. He wrote his will in 1811, and he died by 27 November 1811, when it was proved.¹⁰⁴

MD
 15 MAR 1860
 (NASH CO NC)

Δ 2. SAMPSON STRICKLAND b ABT 1724 (AUG PG 234)

. Sampson³ Strickland (Mathew², Mathew¹) was born say 1724 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. He married first a woman who remains unidentified about 1748 in Isle of Wight County. She was possibly Elizabeth Taylor, daughter of Thomas Taylor. Sampson married second Christiana (-?-) by 1762 in Johnston County, North Carolina. Sampson probably died in Wake County, North Carolina, before 18 July 1781.¹³² Christiana died there after 9 December 1797.¹³³

JAMES MADISON STRICKLAND
 ↑
 LAND
 ↑

Δ Q. SAMPSON STRICKLAND b ABT 1754 (AUG PG 238) → ZADOCK STRICKLAND

SAMPSON⁴ STRICKLAND, born say 1754, probably in Southampton County, Virginia. He married first his cousin BYTHE (-?-) about 1780 in Wake County, North Carolina.¹⁵³ She died before 1816, and Sampson married second ELIZABETH (-?-) in Nash County, North Carolina, before 14 September 1816.¹⁵⁴ He died in Franklin County, North Carolina, on 16 May 1839.¹⁵⁵ Sampson is first

of record as a soldier in the Revolutionary War in 1780, when he enlisted in Wake County.¹⁵⁶ He sold to brother Obadiah 250 acres on the north side of Mocoson Creek on 28 May 1784.¹⁵⁷ Nash County records reveal little about Sampson. The Wake County tax collector found him from 1792 to 1794.¹⁵⁸ Sampson later moved to Franklin County, where he appears on tax lists from 1804 to 1815.¹⁵⁹ He apparently moved to Nash County by the next year

(THESE 8 CHILDREN HAVE SOME CONNECTION WITH MOCLASEN CREEK-RPT)
FROM MAY 2008 ISSUE of NCGEN SOC JOURNAL - BY F.D. KING PGS 238-243

I. MATTHEW STRICKLAND b APT 1643

A. MATTHEW STRICKLAND b APT 164

1. SAMPSON STRICKLAND b APT 1724

a. 7 CHILDREN - SEE BELOW

Sampson Strickland and his unidentified first wife (possibly Elizabeth Taylor) had the following known child:

- △ i. SAMPSON STRICKLAND, born say 1754, probably in Southampton County, Virginia. He married first his cousin BYTHE (-?-) about 1780 in Wake County, North Carolina.¹⁵³ She died before 1816, and Sampson married second ELIZABETH (-?-) in Nash County, North Carolina, before 14 September 1816.¹⁵⁴ He died in Franklin County, North Carolina, on 16 May 1839.¹⁵⁵ Sampson is first of record as a soldier in the Revolutionary War in 1780, when he enlisted in Wake County.¹⁵⁶ He sold to brother Obadiah 250 acres on the north side of Mocoson Creek on 28 May 1784.¹⁵⁷ Nash County records reveal little about Sampson. The Wake County tax collector found him from 1792 to 1794.¹⁵⁸ Sampson later moved to Franklin County, where he appears on tax lists from 1804 to 1815.¹⁵⁹ He apparently moved to Nash County by the next year, as Sampson, wife Elizabeth, and others sold eighty-five acres on the Willow Meadow Branch on 14 September 1816.¹⁶⁰ Sampson's relationship to the other individuals was not specified. He was an insolvent for the year 1821, as reported on 14 November 1822.¹⁶¹ The Nash County court noted that he was in arrears on his property taxes on 15 August 1827.¹⁶²

W
EST
OR

Sampson and his second wife Christiana (-?-) Strickland had the following children:

- △ ii. OBADIAH STRICKLAND, born circa January 1763 in Johnston County, North Carolina. He married a woman who remains unidentified about 1783 in Wake County. She was perhaps Winnie (-?-). Obadiah died in Pickens County, Alabama, on 10 December 1842.¹⁶³ He received 250 acres of land in Wake County on Mocoson Creek from his brother Sampson on 28 May 1784.¹⁶⁴ Their brother Abel witnessed the transaction. Obadiah was in Franklin County, North Carolina, by September 1788, when he was a patroller in Captain Arrendell's district.¹⁶⁵ Obadiah witnessed a deed involving brother Abel Strickland on 28 February 1789.¹⁶⁶ A Winnie Strickland also witnessed the same deed. Some researchers have proposed that Winnie was his wife, but there is no other supporting evidence. Obadiah relocated to Franklin County, probably in 1789, as he appears in the 1790 census there.¹⁶⁷ He served as the overseer for the road from Mocoson Creek to Dunn's Road to Williams Ferry on September 1793.¹⁶⁸ He appraised the estate of Zedekiah Edwards in September 1822.¹⁶⁹ The federal census schedules note that Obadiah was a male between sixty and seventy years old in Franklin County in 1830. He lived with a woman between fifty and sixty years old, almost certainly his wife.¹⁷⁰ He was still in Franklin County on 25 December 1832, because he owed about \$100 to William Dunn's estate.¹⁷¹ Obadiah's obituary in Pickens County, Alabama, states that he died on 10 December 1842.¹⁷²

- △ iii. LOT STRICKLAND, born say 1764, probably in Johnston County, North Carolina. He died in Wake County between 31 December 1784 and 11 April 1785, the dates when he wrote his will and when it was proved.¹⁷³ He was under age when his father's estate was settled,¹⁷⁴ but he was old enough to write his own will at the end of 1784.¹⁷⁵
- △ iv. ABEL STRICKLAND, born say 1765 in Johnston County, North Carolina. He married NANCY (-?-) about 1786 in Wake County, North Carolina. He died in Franklin County, North Carolina, before 15 December 1801, when his brother Sampson returned his estate inventory.¹⁷⁶ Nancy appeared on the 1804 tax list, but was not listed in 1805, indicating that she may have died that year.¹⁷⁷ Abel first appeared as a witness to a deed involving cousin Elisha Strickland on 5 March 1785.¹⁷⁸ Abel purchased one hundred acres of land on Mocoson Creek in Franklin County on 28 February 1789.¹⁷⁹ His brother Obadiah and Winnie Strickland witnessed the sale. He lived in Franklin County during the 1790 federal census enumeration.¹⁸⁰ He helped maintain the road from Mocoson Creek to Dunn's Road on September 1793.¹⁸¹ Abel wrote his will on 4 October 1801.¹⁸² The court received his estate inventory on 15 December 1801.¹⁸³ His personal property was later sold.¹⁸⁴
- △ v. MATHEW STRICKLAND, born say 1768 in Johnston County, North Carolina. He died on an unknown date. His mother became his guardian on 3 March 1783.¹⁸⁵ Mathew received money from the will his brother Lot wrote on 31 December 1784.¹⁸⁶ There is no other record that can be tied specifically to this Mathew after this point. He may be the Mathew Strickland in the Nash County 1790 federal census.¹⁸⁷ He may have been the Mathew named in his brother Abel's estate sale about 1801.¹⁸⁸
- △ vi. MARY ANN STRICKLAND, born say 1771 in Johnston County, North Carolina. She died on an unknown date. Her mother became her guardian on 3 March 1783.¹⁸⁹ Nothing further is known of her
- △ vii. BRASWELL STRICKLAND, born say 1774 in Wake County, North Carolina. He married MARY STRICKLAND, daughter of Elisha Strickland, about 1792 in Franklin County, North Carolina. Braswell probably died in Franklin County after 1832.¹⁹⁰ He was probably Sampson's youngest child. He was still under age when he came to court and chose his cousin Elisha Strickland as his guardian on 2 March 1790.¹⁹¹ Braswell received money from the will his brother Lot wrote on 31 December 1784.¹⁹² The 1799 Franklin County tax list credited Braswell with two hundred acres of land.¹⁹³ Braswell brought suit against the other legatees of his father-in-law Elisha Strickland in June 1805. The provision for Braswell's wife Mary was an insertion into the will, and Braswell sued for rectification.¹⁹⁴ Braswell won the lawsuit, but he somehow assaulted one of the parties and therefore had to pay court costs. He appealed the decision in May 1806.¹⁹⁵ Braswell owed tax on 217 acres of Franklin County land from 1804 to 1815.¹⁹⁶ He appears in the 1830 federal census in Franklin County.¹⁹⁷ William Dunn's estate records mentioned Braswell in March 1833.¹⁹⁸

○ In the MAY, AUG, NOV ISSUES OF N. C. GEN. SOC. JOURNAL 2008
AUG ISSUE PG 306

Forrest D King authored
articles on 4 generations
of Stricklands starting
with MATTHEW STRICKLAND
b AHT 1648. In the
AUG issue two items
noted here concerned the
Mocasin Creek Area of
Wake/Franklin Co, NC
as follows:

I. Matthew Strickland
b AHT 1648

A. Matthew Strickland
b Aht 1671 - Two
of his sons - Joseph
b AHT 1715 and
Samuel b Aht
1724 were ancestors
of Ezra Salloune
Sledge (wife of
R. H.) - See separate
extract

B. William Strickland
b Aht 1675

1. William Strickland
b Aht 1704

△ a. Joseph Strickland
b Aht 1732

2. Matthew Strickland
b Aht 1706

△ a. Frederick
Strickland
b Aht 1732

JOSEPH STRICKLAND, born say 1732 in Bertie County, North Carolina. He died at an unknown date. Joseph is first of record when he and his brother Jacob were chain carriers when a tract of land in Northampton County was surveyed on 30 October 1753.⁸⁴ Joseph was a member of Nathaniel Bradford's militia company with his brothers Isaac and Jacob (see Table 2). He may have been the Joseph who purchased land in "Bladen or Anson" County on the west side of Drowning Creek on Bay Pond adjoining Jacob Strickland on 11 March 1775.⁸⁵ This Joseph disappears from the Bladen County tax lists shortly thereafter. There are at least two possibilities as to where he went. A Joseph Strickland patented 640 acres on Mocason Creek in Wake County, North Carolina, on 9 June 1779.⁸⁶ A Joseph Strickland, Sr., appears in the reconstructed 1790 Georgia census.⁸⁷ The Joseph of the Bladen County area is hard to differentiate from other Josephs of the fifth generation.

AUG ISSUE PG 312

→ (possibly) FREDERICK STRICKLAND, born circa 1760 in Johnston County, North Carolina.¹³³ He married MARY (GIBSON?), probably in Johnston County.¹³⁴ He died in Lawrence County, Tennessee, on 1 November 1825.¹³⁵ Frederick enlisted in the Continental Line in the last year of the Revolutionary War. He served under Captain Winn Dickson in both North Carolina and South Carolina.¹³⁶ Frederick owed tax on two hundred acres in 1782 in Wake County, North Carolina.¹³⁷ He lived in Wake County when the 1790 federal census was taken.¹³⁸ Frederick granted a power of attorney to Godfrey Fowler on 26 May 1792 to collect his final settlement with the United States government for \$90 for his service in the Revolutionary War from the Comptroller of North Carolina.¹³⁹ Frederick was involved with several suits with Charles Upchurch, and he had to pay the plaintiff, plus court costs, on 5 June 1793.¹⁴⁰ A court record dated 19 December 1797 showed that he still owned land in Wake County.¹⁴¹ Sometime after that, Frederick relocated to Lawrence County, Tennessee. He filed certified affidavits there in August 1818 for the War Department for his Revolutionary War military pension application.¹⁴² His discharge papers were lost or destroyed. He stated that he was in "indigent circumstances" and that he needed "the assistance and support of his Country." Frederick filed a follow-up petition on 5 January 1824.¹⁴³ He was paid \$14.70 in 1824, and he died the following year.

○ In the MAY, AUG, NOV issues of the N.C. Genealogical Society Journal Forrest D. King authored 3 articles concerning Matthew Strickland to about 1648 and the 3 succeeding generations. In the 3rd generation there were two ancestors of Eva Sallaine (Sledge) Upchurch - Jacob Strickland to AHT 1715 and Sampson Strickland to AHT 1727. (There have been separately extracted). Some of these Stricklands ended up in Dunn Township, Franklin Co, NC. Mostly there are covered in the AUG & NOV issues. However, the following entry on Pg. 141 & 142 in the MAY issue is of special interest - RTH 11 NOV 2008

William Strickland to AHT 1707 was of the 3rd generation and a brother of Sallaine's ancestor Jacob & Sampson. William appears to have had a son Matthew Strickland to AHT 1752 who came to Franklin Co, NC. DETAILS FROM Pg 141 & 142

William Strickland and his unidentified wife may have had at least one child:

CROSS FILE:

- △ I. William Strickland
to AHT 1707
- △ A. Matthew Strickland
to AHT 1752
MA 5 JAN 1774
(Bute Co, NC)
- △ MARY PERRY
- △ D/o JOHN PERRY)
- △ 1- John P.
Strickland

- I. Richard U, III - Head of Class
- △ A. BUCKNER U

30 i. (possibly) MATHEW⁴ STRICKLAND, born say 1752 in Edgecombe County, North Carolina. He married MARY PERRY, daughter of John Perry,¹⁴³ in Bute County, North Carolina, on 5 January 1774.¹⁴⁴ He died in Wake County, North Carolina, on 18 July 1828.¹⁴⁵ Mary died on 25 May 1817 at age sixty-five or sixty-six.¹⁴⁶ Mathew first appeared in records as a resident of Granville County, North Carolina, when he purchased land on Little River Creek in Johnston County on 1 February 1765.¹⁴⁷ Mathew's land apparently fell into Wake County when it was created from Johnston, Cumberland, and Orange in 1771. Mathew brought Hardy Griffin, an orphan, to the Wake County Court on September 1772 to have him bound to him as an apprentice.¹⁴⁸ The Wake County tax assessor charged Mathew for 1,911 acres and three slaves 1782.¹⁴⁹ The 1790 federal census schedule appears to account for all seven children Mathew named in his will.¹⁵⁰ Mathew regularly served on juries during the 1790s. In September 1795, he was delinquent for jury duty,¹⁵¹ but he was later excused.¹⁵² Mathew failed to show up again six months later, and that was the last time he appeared in jury lists.¹⁵³ In February 1810, Mathew and his son John P. were defendants in a suit by John Pace over the use of Buckner Upchurch as a worker. The plaintiff won the suit.¹⁵⁴ Mathew wrote his will in Wake County on 7 May 1826.¹⁵⁵ He died there on 18 July 1828.¹⁵⁶

○ In the MAY, AUG, NOV ISSUES OF N. C. GEN. SOC JOURNAL 2008
 Forrest D. King authored articles on 4 generations of
 Stricklands starting with MATTHEW STRICKLAND b. ABT 1648
 The AUG issue gave details on the 9 children of Jacob
 Strickland b. ABT 1715. It appears that some of these 9
 children had a linkage to the Meccasin Creek Area
 of Wake/Franklin Co, NC. So a separate extract sheet
 is being prepared for each of the 9 - RPH 11 NOV 2008

- I. Matthew Strickland b. ABT 1648
 A. Matthew Strickland b. ABT 1691
 1. Jacob Strickland
 b. ABT 1715 - An ancestor
 of Sallaine (Sledge) Upchurch
 a. Child of Jacob
 2. Sampson Strickland
 b. ABT 1724 - Also an
 ancestor of Sallaine
 (Sledge) Upchurch

i. SOLOMON¹ STRICKLAND, born say 1739 in Isle of Wight
 County, Virginia. He married AMY PACE in Edgecombe
 County, North Carolina, on or after 19 September 1764.⁶²
 He and Amy were both still living in Madison County,
 Georgia, on 5 November 1813, when they executed a
 distribution of property to their children.⁶³ Solomon is first
 of record when he served as a chain carrier when Duncan
 Lamon's tract of land on the North prong of Turkey Creek
 was surveyed on 10 November 1762.⁶⁴ Solomon's marriage to
 Amy Pace is one of only two documented marriage dates in
 the first four generations of the Strickland family. Solomon
 managed several work crews in the 1760s, even though he
 apparently did not yet own land at that time. The date of
 his first land purchase is uncertain. He lived or had recently
 moved away from a property on the south side of Turkey
 Creek on 10 August 1778.⁶⁵ The description of this tract
 refers both to "Solomon's Spring Branch" and to
 "improvements where the sd. Solomon lived." He was
 "Solomon Sr." in a 1782 tax list, and he owned one hundred
 acres of property.⁶⁶ By 19 November 1787, he relocated to
 Wilkes County, Georgia, when he purchased 250 acres of
 land on Big Shoal Creek in Franklin County in the same
 state.⁶⁷ He and wife Amy sold this land as residents of Elbert
 County, Georgia, on 27 February 1795.⁶⁸ Solomon and Amy
 were original members of the Lystra Primitive Baptist
 Church as of 15 January 1803.⁶⁹ Solomon was in Madison
 County, Georgia, on 5 November 1813, when he gave land
 and property to his children after the death of Amy.⁷⁰

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 of Wake/Franklin Co, NC. So a separate extract sheet
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- I. Matthew Strickland b. AHT 1648
 A. Matthew Strickland b. AHT 1671
 1. Jacob Strickland
 b. AHT 1715 - An ancestor
 of Sallaine (Sledge) Yskurds
 a. Child of Jacob
 2. Sampson Strickland
 b. AHT 1724 - Also an
 ancestor of Sallaine
 (Sledge) Yskurds

ii. JACOB STRICKLAND, born say 1740 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. He probably married first MARTHA (-?-) in Edgecombe County, North Carolina, about 1761 and second PRISCILLA (-?-) at an unknown date and location. He probably died in Franklin County, Georgia, after 4 April 1804.⁷¹ Priscilla likely died after 1824 in the same county.⁷² Jacob is first of record as a chain carrier when his uncle William Strickland's land on the Tar River was surveyed on 18 April 1761.⁷³ A Martha Strickland was the other chain carrier on this same survey. She may have been Jacob's wife. Jacob witnessed a land transaction in Edgecombe County on 21 January 1767.⁷⁴ Shortly thereafter, he moved to Guilford County, North Carolina, as he purchased 115 acres on the north and south sides of Buffalo Creek near the mouth of south Buffalo on 18 November 1777.⁷⁵ He apparently was the only Strickland who lived in Guilford County before 1800. He reported for jury duty there on 20 August 1787.⁷⁶ He purchased a one hundred acre tract on Buffalo Creek on 17 November 1788 that was subject to a dispute.⁷⁷ Jacob appears in the 1790 federal census in Guilford County.⁷⁸ He started selling his land in Guilford County on 18 May 1795,⁷⁹ and he shortly thereafter moved to Franklin County, Georgia. He purchased 287½ acres there on Blogs Creek, which he subsequently gave to his son Hardy on 2 November 1801.⁸⁰ Jacob wrote his will on 4 April 1804, and he died by 14 September 1804, when it was proved.⁸¹

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- I. Matthew Strickland b. ABT 1648
 A. Matthew Strickland b. ABT 1671
 1. Jacob Strickland
 b. ABT 1715 - An ancestor
 of Sallaine (Sledge) Upchurch
 a. Child of Jacob
 2. Sampson Strickland
 b. ABT 1724 - Also an
 ancestor of Sallaine
 (Sledge) Upchurch

iii. ELISHA STRICKLAND, born say 1741 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. He married a woman who remains unidentified by 1765 in Johnston County, North Carolina. He died in Wake County, North Carolina, after 23 February 1795.⁸² Elisha purchased seven hundred acres in Johnston County on both sides of Mocoson Creek at a branch of Little River on 22 July 1761.⁸³ A Joseph Strickland was a chain carrier when this patent was surveyed.⁸⁴ This Joseph was most likely Elisha's uncle. Elisha may have been the "Elijah Strickland" mentioned in the estate records of Robert Cade in Bute County on 3 June 1769.⁸⁵ Elisha lived in the part of Johnston County that became a part of Wake County in 1771. The county court appointed him a constable there on 3 September 1772.⁸⁶ He did not purchase any more land until the Revolutionary War period, when he bought quite a bit of land, including 640 acres on Turkey Creek in Nash County on the county line on 29 March 1780.⁸⁷ By 1785, he started disposing of his property in Wake County on Mocoson Creek by selling 117 acres to Jesse Bunn.⁸⁸ He served on a jury to locate a new road from near John Dunn's place to the Tarborough Road on 22 June 1787.⁸⁹ He wrote his will on 23 February 1795 in Wake County, and he died by September 1795, when it was proved.⁹⁰

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- I. Matthew Strickland b. ABT 1648
A. Matthew Strickland b. ABT 1691
1. Jacob Strickland
b. ABT 1715 - An ancestor
of Sallaine (Sledge) Upchurch
a. Child of Jacob
2. Sampson Strickland
b. ABT 1724 - Also an
ancestor of Sallaine
(Sledge) Upchurch

→ Δ iv. ISAAC STRICKLAND, born say 1743, probably in Isle of Wight
County, Virginia. He likely died in Franklin County, North
Carolina, after 1800. Isaac made only a few appearances in
records. In addition to receiving a legacy from his father's
will, he witnessed a land purchase by Jacob Strickland on
Little River in Johnston County on 16 November 1790.⁹¹ An
Isaac Strickland appears in the 1800 federal census in
Franklin County.⁹² This Isaac is probably too young to be
the son of Jacob because he was twenty-six to forty-five years
old when that census was taken.

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- I. Matthew Strickland b. Aht 1648
 A. Matthew Strickland b. Aht 1671
 1. Jacob Strickland
 b. Aht 1715 - An ancestor
 of Sallaine (Sledge) Upchurch
 a. Child of Jacob
 2. Sampson Strickland
 b. Aht 1724 - Also an
 ancestor of Sallaine
 (Sledge) Upchurch

→ Δ v. MATHEW STRICKLAND, born say 1747 in Edgecombe County, North Carolina. His date and place of death remain unknown. Mathew made few appearances in the records. He received money from his father's 1788 will.⁹¹ Mathew appears in the 1790 federal census next to his brothers.⁹² He purchased one hundred acres of land on Turkey Creek in Nash County, North Carolina, on 5 March 1792.⁹³ He sold this tract to Lazarus Strickland on 2 February 1799.⁹⁴ He may have been the Mathew mentioned in his brother Elisha's estate inventory in December 1795.⁹⁵ From this point on, the presence of several other Mathew Stricklands from the next generation makes it difficult to distinguish one Mathew from another. There are no Mathew Stricklands in the Nash County 1800 federal census.

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 → ANCESTOR OF SVA

- I. Matthew Strickland b. ABT 1648
 A. Matthew Strickland b. ABT 1671
 1. Jacob Strickland
 b. ABT 1715 - An ancestor
 of Sallaine (Sledge) Yshurch
 a. Child of Jacob
 2. Sampson Strickland
 b. ABT 1724 - Also an
 ancestor of Sallaine
 (Sledge) Yshurch

△ vi. MARK STRICKLAND, born say 1749 in Edgecombe County, North Carolina. He married MARTHA (—?) in Edgecombe County after 1768. He died in Nash County, North Carolina, after 6 August 1811.⁹⁸ Martha died after her husband signed his will. Mark is first of record as a witness in court on 8 December 1766.⁹⁹ He received a gift of 280 acres of land from his father on 25 November 1769.¹⁰⁰ He purchased land in two locations in Nash County. The first was a patent on the north side of Tosnet Swamp adjoining his own land, granted on 12 March 1779.¹⁰¹ Mark purchased the second on Turkey Creek on 7 October 1782.¹⁰² He was in Nash County for the 1790 federal census.¹⁰³ He continued to purchase land on Turkey Creek during the 1790s. He wrote his will in 1811, and he died by 27 November 1811, when it was proved.¹⁰⁴

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I. Matthew Strickland b. ABT 1648

A. Matthew Strickland b. ABT 1671

1. Jacob Strickland
b. ABT 1715 - An ancestor
of Sallaine (Sledge) Lynch

2. Sampson Strickland
b. ABT 1724 - Also an
ancestor of Sallaine
(Sledge) Lynch

△ vii. HARDY STRICKLAND, born say 1751 in Edgecombe County, North Carolina. He married a woman who remains unidentified about 1774 in Edgecombe County. He died in Nash County, North Carolina, before 17 February 1820.¹⁰⁵
△ He was also called Harman in both Edgecombe and Nash records. The Edgecombe county court appointed Hardy a searcher in the district from William Nelms' place to the Bute County line in August 1772.¹⁰⁶ He performed these patrolling activities on two other occasions. He purchased his first land on West Meadow, adjoining his brother Jacob's land in Nash County on 25 January 1779.¹⁰⁷ He then bought several other tracts over the next five years. The estate records of Jacob Powell of Bute County mentioned him in November 1777.¹⁰⁸ Hardy witnessed the will of Edward Moore in 1783.¹⁰⁹ He lived in Nash County during the 1790 federal census enumeration.¹¹⁰ Hardy purchased one hundred acres of land on the south side of Turkey Creek on 30 July 1792.¹¹¹ On 7 November 1810, he started distributing his estate by giving Alcy Strickland ninety-seven acres on Turkey Creek.¹¹² His estate inventory was returned on 17 February 1820.¹¹³

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I. Matthew Strickland b. APT 1648

A. Matthew Strickland b. APT 1671

1. Jacob Strickland
b. APT 1715 - An ancestor
of Sallaine (Sledge) Yeshurds
a. Child of Jacob

2. Sampson Strickland
b. APT 1724 - Also an
ancestor of Sallaine
(Sledge) Yeshurds

viii. HENRY STRICKLAND, born say 1753 in Edgecombe County, North Carolina. He married first a woman who remains unidentified about 1775 in Edgecombe County and second MARY (-?-) in Nash County, North Carolina, after 13 February 1792.¹¹⁴ He died in Nash County in March 1796.¹¹⁵ Mary died after 13 November 1798.¹¹⁶ On 28 November 1769, Henry obtained 530 acres of land from his father Jacob.¹¹⁷ Henry helped lay the road from the Nash County courthouse to Edward Clinch's mill on October 1778.¹¹⁸ He continued to accumulate land and had 1,150 acres by 1782.¹¹⁹ His first wife died by February 1792, when Henry's son Carlos was called an orphan in a Nash County court appearance.¹²⁰ Henry did not leave a will, but records from his son Joseph's estate and a petition by wife Mary identify most, if not all, of his children.¹²¹ Henry was in Nash County for the 1790 federal census.¹²² He died in March 1796.¹²³ Henry's estate records also include letters and administrations from Georgia by his wife dated 13 November 1798, indicating that Mary may have relocated to that state.¹²⁴

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I. Matthew Strickland b. AHT 1648

A. Matthew Strickland b. AHT 1671

1. Jacob Strickland

b. AHT 1715 - An ancestor
of Sallaine (Sledge) Ysurch

a. Child of Jacob

2. Sampson Strickland

b. AHT 1724 - Also an
ancestor of Sallaine
(Sledge) Ysurch

ix. LUCRETIA STRICKLAND, born say 1755 in Edgecombe
County, North Carolina. She married WILLIAM HICKMAN
about 1776 in Edgecombe County. She probably died in
Jackson County, Georgia, after 15 May 1816.¹²⁵ William died
after 15 May 1816 in the same place.¹²⁶ Lucretia appears in
only two records. The first is her father's will.¹²⁷ The other is
her husband's will.¹²⁸ William and Lucretia appear in the
1790 federal census in Edgecombe County.¹²⁹ William
migrated to Jackson County, Georgia, by 6 October 1798,
when he appeared in court records there.¹³⁰ He wrote his
will on 15 May 1816 in Jackson County.¹³¹