

SURRY CO. VA
TO RFD FROM JOAN (JONES) LEVY - 13 MAY 2018

Lawne's Creek Parish Church

by Mae Davenport Cox

Lawne's Creek Parish Church

In 1628, a *chapel of ease* was built for folks living in the Lawne's Creek area. This is the first known church ever built in Surry County making it older than the county or Lawnes Creek Parish... or any other parish!

The *first church* was a wood-frame building, measuring 40 by 20 feet and was in use for twelve years. In 1640 ?some records say 1650 ?a larger building (30x60), made of bricks, was built overlapping the foundation of the first church. Referred to as the *second church*, it was on the same site and actually replaced the first church.

We can come close to pinpointing where these two churches were located (see map, page 50). Compelling evidence suggests the two churches were situated at or near Hog Island in the northern area of Lawne's Creek Parish. The exact spot seems to be up in the air though as different reports give different directions.

Descriptions of the location have been given by several people, including this one, in 1945, by George Mason:

... the site of these two early churches of Lawne's Creek Parish is on a high wooded point between two ravines leading down in to the James River, just west of the main road to Hog Island and half a mile southeast of the head of Hog Island Creek?an old road leads to that site from the Colonial highway to the island, which formerly led down the hill only a quarter of a mile from the church.¹

Ethel Rowell gave a similar description and included this remark:

... Jamestown was in plain sight on the opposite shore of the river.²

Were there graves at the old church? According to what Mason reported, there were.

... Brick remains indicating the presence of several graves may be seen in front of the church site, and there are two old walls, with traces of the footings of a churchyard wall.³

In all likelihood those church members who died during the 1628 through 1684 period would have been entombed at their place of worship as was the custom in those days.

This is quite disturbing as our Michael would have been one of the burials in 1681. The worst part is that this site is now occupied by a power plant ?more on that on next page.

Second Church is site of Historical Event

The second Lawne's Creek Parish Church became quite noteworthy during its forty-four year stint. It seems that at this church, in 1673, there was a gathering of parishioners who met to discuss the current tax situation.

Their arrest (including Michael Upchurch) is well recorded in county records and has become known to us as the *Lawne's Creek Rebellion*. A full accounting is given on the next pages.

First and Second Churches Should be Preserved as Historical Landmark

One would think that since this second church is well documented as the location of the first-known pre-revolutionary-war rebellion, it would have been declared a historical site by the state of Virginia. That has not come to pass!

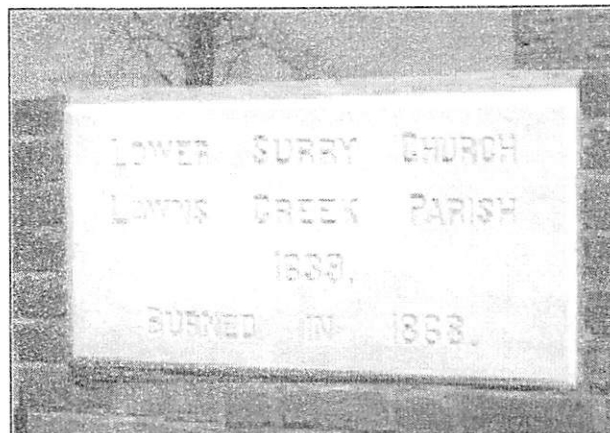
One would also think that since the site is likely burial grounds for early colonists, including our own Michael Upchurch, the area would be considered sacred and preserved for that reason. Not so. Today the land thought to be that of where the first and second churches were erected is owned by a power plant. Their fencing prohibits anyone from reaching the old church site.

Thus far, the efforts of one Upchurch cousin to have this declared an historical landmark have been futile. Undaunted, he continues his efforts toward this goal as this book goes to press.⁴

A Third Church is Built

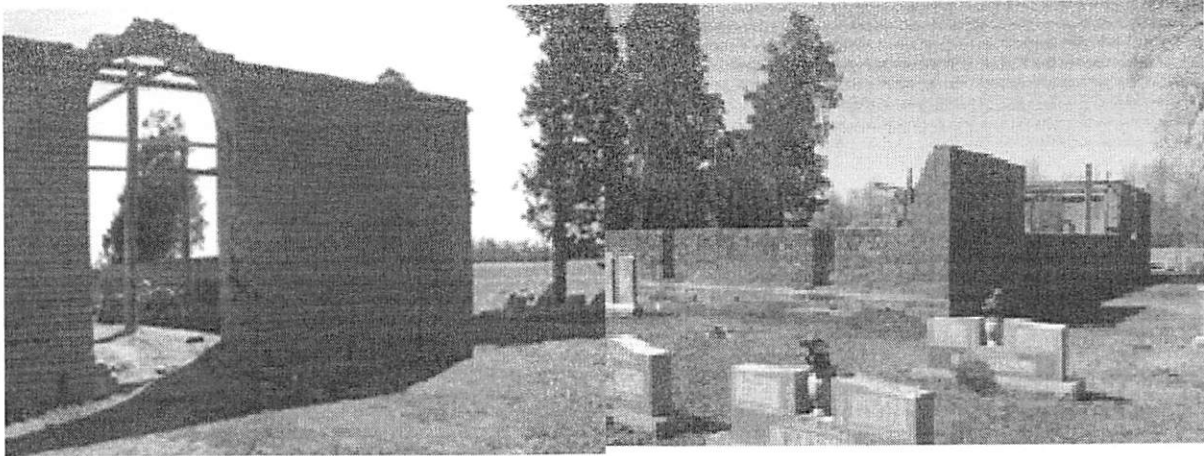
As Lawne's Creek Parish became home to more and more colonists, this northern location was quite inconvenient for many worshipers. So 44 years after the second church was constructed, a *third church* was built about 1684 in a more central location ([see map](#)). Fortunately the state of Virginia has declared it a historical site.

The frame structure, located on a three-quarter acre tract, bordered land now known as historic Bacon's Castle. By 1754, the third church was replaced with a larger brick building, and was renamed Southwark Church. This area was now Southwark County. According to the sign above, that church burned in 1868, but was then rebuilt.



Sign posted on wall of third church. Photo courtesy of Stuart Upchurch. For larger image, click photo.

Today the church is crumbled though parts of some walls still stand. The old cemetery is well-maintained, though stones are quite weathered. These photos give a glimpse of what you can see today. Photos courtesy of Stuart Upchurch.



Scratched on one of the old cemetery walls behind Lawnes Creek Parish Church, is:

*In all my wanderings in this world of care
In all my griefs and God has given me my share
I still had hope*⁵

1 George Mason's 1945 report as cited in *The Surry County, Virginia, 1776 Bicentennial Committee Guide to the buildings of Surry and The American Revolution*, by James D. Kornwolf, 2007; page 12.

2 *Lawne's Creek Church, Hog Island*, by Ethel R. Rowell 1979, fifth page.

3 George Mason's 1945 report as cited in *The Surry County, Virginia, 1776 Bicentennial Committee Guide to the buildings of Surry and The American Revolution*, by James D. Kornwolf, 2007

4 An Upchurch family member who wishes to remain anonymous, began a drive in 2007 to have the Lawne's Creek Parish Church, (first and second churches) declared a historical site in Surry County, Virginia.

5 Stuart Upchurch emailed this poem he found etched into the wall of the Warren headstone plot. He dated it as 1800s matching headstones within the wall. March 23, 2007.

Hi Phil,

I found this tidbit today.

Have you seen this before. Read to the end when the name "Upchurch" is mentioned.

I'm saving this piece.

BTW -- I'm surprising Aunt Frances (John Lee Upchurch daughter) with a DAR membership for her 90th birthday this week.

She will join under our patriot, Nathan Upchurch.

Best regards,

Joan -- John Lee Upchurch and Nathan descendant.

Joan Levy

Published Author -- Short Stories and Articles

Co-founder -- Seminole County Writers Group

Member -- Florida Writers Association

Royal Palm Literary Awards recipient



"Common Sense is not common enough," Dr. Phil McGraw

FROM LTR 5 APR 2013 Drank Clay Watts Ed RPU

ancestry.com Surry County Records

Save

Save this record to your family tree, your shoebox, or your computer.

Return to Search Results

Go to section:

» Book 1, 1652-1672

Help

View All | Print | Order | Options | Share:

Report Issue

Zoom In Zoom Out Fit Width Magnify Rotate Mirror Next Hit

Page: 34

Go

Page 151. 7 March 1659. Wm. Marriott bound to Coll. Thos. Swann 200 lbs. Condition by that Wm. Marriott by the Grace of God shall marry and take to Wife Susannah Swann, daughter to Capt. Thos. Swann, if ye sd. Wm. Marriott after ye marriage shall dye before ye sd Susannah that then sd Marriott shall by his Last Will & Test. give unto Susannah 100 lbs. sterling. Wit.: John Diddall, Robt. Stanton.

Page 151. 20 May 1660. Ralph Creed in consideration of two good cows out of ye stock of Thos. Chiffers and 7000 lbs. of tob....sells to Chiffers 1100 acres of land at the head of Sunken Marsh near Chippoakes, late in possession of Richard Hill and sold to Robert Creed by George Jordan by Order of Court to be held by sd Thos. Chivers.

Page 152. 1 May 1660. Geo. Jordan relinquishes his right in land Ralph Creed sold to Thomas Chivers of 1100 acres by his purchase of sd land from Ralph Creed.

Page 152. 2 Jan. 1656. Indenture between Roger Delke and Michael Upchurch of a Plantation on Lawnes Creek lying between John Gregory and sd Michael Upchurch (Upshure) 40 acres of land, if less than the lease to Timothy Madmonker, for 21 years. Rec. May 1660.

Page 153. 1 Jan. 1656. Indenture between Roger Delke, of Lawnes Creek Parish,

North Carolina Tax Payers List

| | |
|-------------------|-----------|
| upchurch, Richard | Char 1755 |
| wm | Char 1755 |
| wm | Char 1769 |
| wm Jr. | Char 1769 |

SURRY CO., VA

PEARCE FAMILY

This Document Rec'd 30th 2012 by RPH from Janet Lynn Morgan. It is being preserved in the Pearce Family Biopile with off-takes filed as shown internally
COVER SHEET filed as shown below.

Elizabeth Pearce Ray's Ancestral Families

from

Isle of Wight and Surry Counties in Virginia and England

Compiled for the Nail-Ray Association Meeting

June 11-14, 2011

and Revised November 5, 2011

by

Janet Ross

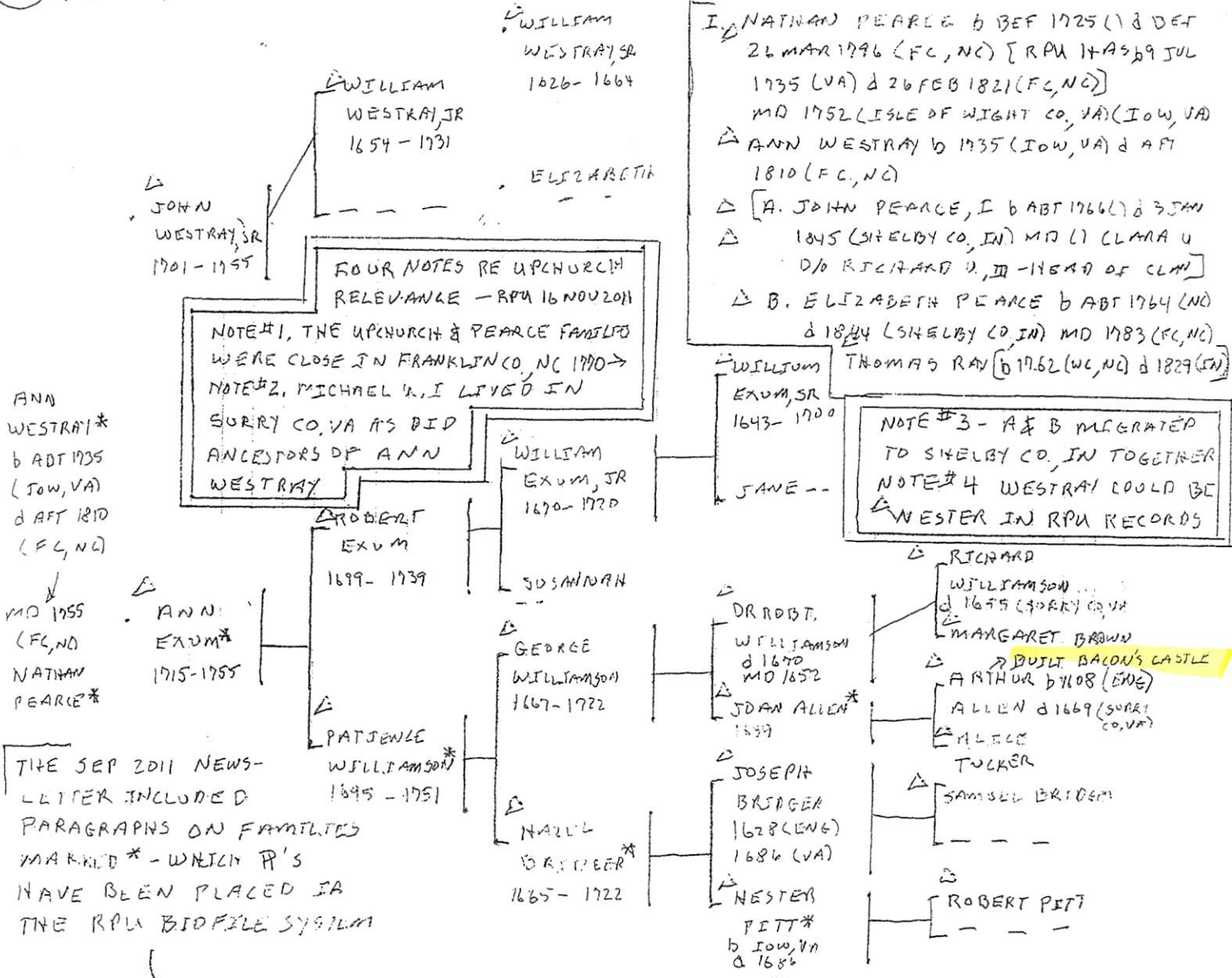
NOTE: TWO ASSOCIATED MAPS ATTACHED

COPY OF COVER SHEET TO:

- △ ISLE OF WIGHT CO., VA
- △ SURRY CO., VA
- △ ELIZABETH PEARCE + PGS
- △ NATHAN PEARCE + PGS

BACON'S CASTLE - SURRY CO., VA

FROM NAIL-RAY ASSOCIATION NEWSLETTER - SEP 2011 - RPU 16 NOV 2011

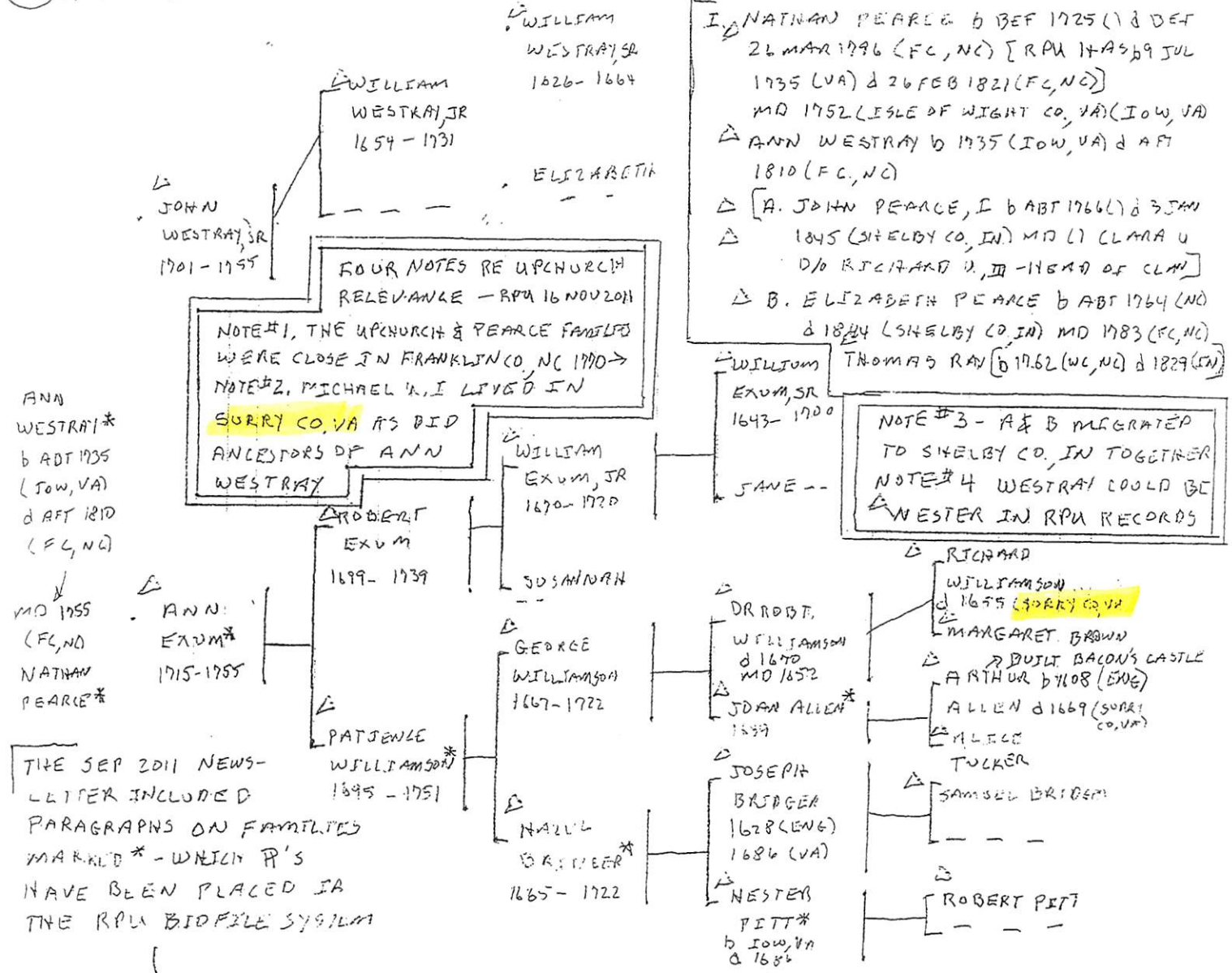


THE SEP 2011 NEWSLETTER INCLUDED PARAGRAPHS ON FAMILIES MARKED * - WHICH A'S HAVE BEEN PLACED IN THE RPU BDFILE SYSTEM

ALLEN FAMILY. One of Elizabeth Pearce's gg-grandmother was Joan Allen. She was born 1639 and married Dr. Robert Williamson abt 1652. Joan was a daughter of Arthur Allen and Alice Tucker. Arthur Allen, the first of that name in America, was born in 1608, St. Andrews Parish, Droitwich, Worchestershire, England, and died in 1669, Smithville, Surry Co., VA. A wealthy merchant-planter, he was appointed Justice of the Peace in Surry Co. in 1652. He built "Allen's Brick House" abt 1665. The house was later known as "Bacon's Castle" for its association with Bacon's Rebellion in 1676.

SURRY CO., VA

FROM NAIL-RAY ASSOCIATION NEWSLETTER - SEP 2011 - RPU 16 NOV 2011



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SURRY CO., VA - BACON'S CASTLE

FROM - NAIL-RAY ASSOCIATION NEWSLETTER - SEP 2011
The Association met 11-13 JUN 2011 in Smithfield, VA and
toured ancestral sites including Bacon's Castle in
Surry Co., VA

The main event on Monday was a bus tour of lands that were patented by our ancestors. The first stop was in Surry County at "Bacon's Castle" for our tour of the house and grounds. Jennifer Hurst from Preservation Virginia was our guide. "Bacon's Castle" was built by our ancestor, the first Arthur Allen in Virginia and was originally referred to as "Allen's Brick House." It got the name "Bacon's Castle" after it was occupied for a time by rebels during Bacon's Rebellion in 1676.



above: Chuck and Char Cochran emerge from Bacon's Castle.

left: Lana Patterson and Lynn Brody tour the gardens.

7

TITLE: "Wills and Administrations of Surry County Virginia 1671-1750"

AUTHOR: Eliza T. Davis, published 1955

FOUND: St. Louis Main Public Library

SEARCHED: By Barry P. Upchurch for names Vester, Upchurch, & Sledge

DATE: July 15, 1974

I. Early History of Surry County

Surry County, as it now is, was originally the part of James City County that lay on the South side of the James River. Surry County was formed out of James City County in 1652 and some of the settlers at Jamestown owned land on the Surry side and some of the colonists at Surry owned land at Jamestown. Most of these people were from England adventurers seeking their fortune in a strange land.

E. T. Davis
Smithfield, Virginia

Index page 43

Sledge

- Amos - 152 (2)
- Charles - 114, 152 (3)
- Daniel - 152 (2)
- John - 152 (5)
- Mathew - 152
- Mary - 38, 152
- Rebecca - 152
- Sarah - 152 (2)

page 114

Main, John, Est: Jan. 20, 1724. Signed - Sam. Chappell, Robert Jones, Charles Sledge.

Book 7 - Page 552

page 38

Clark, Robert, Sr: Leg. - To son, Samuell, 200 acres of land where he now lives. Daughter, Mary Sledge, one cow. To daughter, Elizabeth Muzelwhite, one cow. Son, Samuel Clark, is to keep and maintain his mother, that is, Robert Clark's lawful wife. Son, Samuel Clark, oxon. 17 Feb. 1723. Prob. 18 Mar 1723 (Wit: James Jonos, Alox. Chestnutt, Samuel Clark.)

Book 7 - Page 522

cc of first page to George Sledge 27 MAR 75



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Book 7 - Page 522

cc of first page to George Sledge 27 MAR 75

SLATE, Edward: Leg. - To wife, Mary Slate, all my estate for her life, then to my son, Edward Slate, negroes. Rest and rem. of est., which wife is to have use of, to be equally divided with, to grandsons, John, George, Robert Slate and Robert Kee. Wife, and son Edward, exors. Made - 9 July, 1747. Prob. 20, Nov., 1750.
Wit: Robert Little, Francis Little, James Griffin.
Book 9 - Page 666.

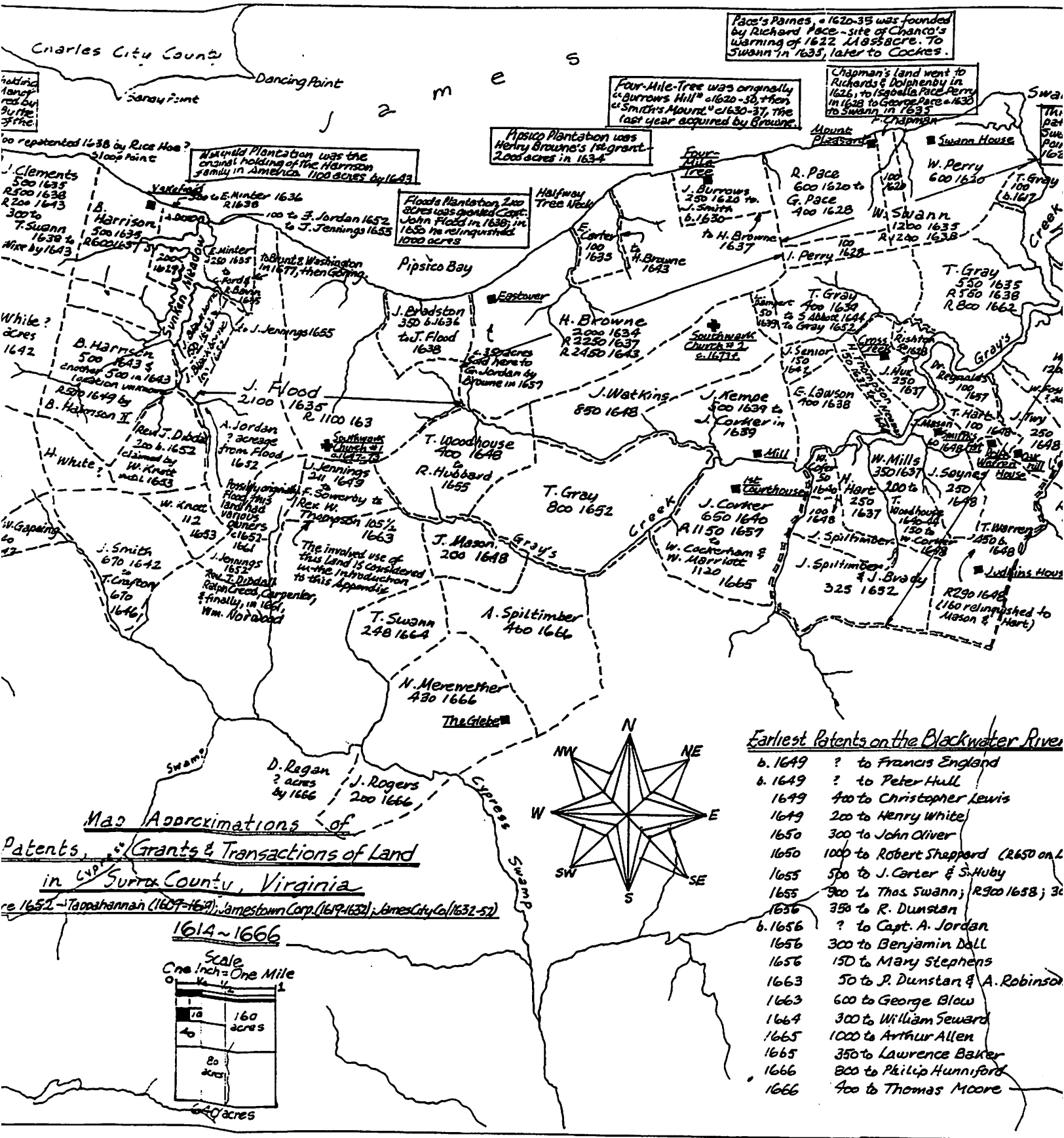
SISSON, Thomas: Leg.- (First part of this will illegible.)
To daughter, Elizabeth, land in Brunswick County, 134 acres.
To daughters, Ann, Isabel and Mary Sisson, the rest of the land in Brunswick County. To son, Stephen, what I have before given him and one negro. John Reigns, John Denton and Peter Simmons to appraise the estate. Appoints sons, Thomas Sesson, and Wm. Sesson, exors. Made - 18 Dec., 1730. Prob. 1731. Wit: John Raines, John Denton, Peter Simmons.
Book 8 - Page 105.

SLEDGE, Charles: Leg. - To son-in-law, John Ellison 75 acres for his life, this land on Pigin Swamp, where he now dwells; and at his decease, to my granddaughter, Judy Ellison. To my son, John Sledge, 100 acres of land in Surry, bounded by Samuel Chappell's land on one side and Coll. Wm. Randolph's land on the other side. To my daughter, Rebecca Ivy, one cow. To daughter Mathew Sledge, one cow. To granddaughter Judy Ellison one cow, Rest to wife.
Made - 3 Nov., 1725. Prob. Feb. 16, 1725.
Book 7 - Page 623.

SLEDGE, John: Leg. - To my eldest son, Charles Sledge, 150 acres of land where he now lives and negroes. To my son, Daniel Sledge, part of a tract of 200 acres in Brunswick County, also pewter dishes, etc. To son, Amos Sledge, 171 acres of land, being a part of the above in Brunswick County. To daughter, Ann Griffin, five pounds. To daughter, Sarah Sledge, pewter dishes, cows. To daughter, Rebecca, negroes, and household goods, and 200 acres, where I live, and at her death, to my son, John Sledge. The rem. of est. to be divided between, Charles, Daniel, Sarah, John, and Amos. Wife, exors.
Wit: Hugh Ivey, Thos. Ivey. Made - 27 Dec., 1749.
Prob. 18 Dec., 1750. Book 9 - Page 674.

SLEDGE, Mary: Leg. - Makes small bequests to son, John Sledge; daughter Rebecca Ivie; granddaughter, Judith Ellison, when the latter is 21 years old. Gives daughter, Martha Hay, all the rest of the estate; makes son-in-law, Peter Hay, exor. Made - 8 Jan., 1726/7. Prob. July 17, 1728.
Wit: Edward Prince, Eliza. Prince, Thos. Hay.
Book 7 - Page 826.

SMITH, John: Leg. - To George Williams 200 lbs. of tobacco.
To my son, John Smith, my Plantation, a small gun, etc.



Pace's Paines, a 1620-35 was founded by Richard Pace - site of Chanco's warning of 1622. 1855 acre. To Swann in 1635, later to Coakes.

Four-Mile-Tree was originally "Burrows Hill" a 1620-30, then at Smith's Mount a 1630-37, the last year acquired by Browne.

Chapman's land went to Richards & Dolphendy in 1626, to George Pace a 1633 in 1638 to George Pace a 1633 to Swann in 1633.

Alstead Plantation was the original holding of the Harrison family in America. 1100 acres by 1643.

Pipsico Plantation was Henry Browne's 1st grant. 2000 acres in 1634.

Floods Plantation, 200 acres was granted Capt. John Flood in 1638; in 1650 he relinquished 1000 acres.

The involved use of this land is considered in the introduction to this Appendix.

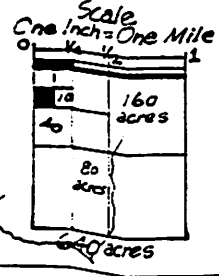
Earliest Patents on the Blackwater River

- b. 1649 ? to Francis England
- b. 1649 ? to Peter Hull
- 1649 400 to Christopher Lewis
- 1649 200 to Henry White
- 1650 300 to John Oliver
- 1650 1000 to Robert Sheppard (2650 on L)
- 1655 500 to J. Carter & S. Huby
- 1655 300 to Thos Swann; R 300 1658; 300
- 1656 350 to R. Dunstan
- b. 1656 ? to Capt. A. Jordan
- 1656 300 to Benjamin Doll
- 1656 150 to Mary Stephens
- 1663 50 to P. Dunstan & A. Robinson
- 1663 600 to George Blow
- 1664 300 to William Seward
- 1665 1000 to Arthur Allen
- 1665 350 to Lawrence Baker
- 1666 800 to Philip Hunniford
- 1666 400 to Thomas Moore

Map Approximations of Patents, Grants & Transactions of Land in Charles City County, Virginia

1652 - Tappahannan (1609-1629); Jamestown Corp. (1619-1632); James City Co. (1632-52)

1614-1666





Hog Island was first settled in 1609, and fortified. R. Holt acquired by marriage, in 1643 and his descendants retained into 19th century.

The earliest known grant of land in Surry County - Chief Powhatan to John Rolfe & Pocahontas in 1614. Thomas Rolfe retained in 1640's; in 18th century called 'Soddan Neck'.

George Sandys, poet and Treasurer of Virginia Colony, held the 'Treasurer's Plantation' earlier 'Grindall's Hill' from 1624 until 1635. After 1657 in Edwards family.

'The College' though patented by W. Edwards in 1619 accommodates refugees from Henrico after the 1622 massacre. To W. Edwards in 1648, whose family made 'Cedar Falls' & 'Hume Hill' retaining into the 19th century.

Called 'Utopia' by Urye, to J. Brauning in 1629 to S. Webb (128) in 1642; to W. Powell (128) in 1649.

In Ludwell family from Mrs. Ann C. to early 19th century.

Lawnes Creek Plantations include about a dozen patents from 1619 until 1666. Little survives.

Capt. Christopher Lawne established an abortive plantation here in 1619.

W. Pilkington patented 300 acres here in 1635.

E. Rogers also patented 300 acres here in 1636.

Isle of Wight County

Map approximations of Patents, Grants, and Transactions of Land in Surry County, Virginia 1614-1666

O. Item in dtg 4 JUL 2003 Robert Freddie Baum, Sr. to RPU
 (Copy also placed in profile of Michael H, I)

The Freshest Advices

The Doings in The Devil's Old Field

Nothing seems to excite the political passions of Americans so much as the fairness of taxation. The airwaves crackle with debates about what look to some like inequities in the revenue codes, and the Internet rumbles with rumors of deals cut behind closed doors. It may be that we sometimes are too hasty to decry such things as tax breaks for one bracket versus another, and too quick to credit second-hand reports of the machinations of government. It was ever thus, more or less. Consider the doings in The Devil's Old Field—sometimes called The Devil's Woodyard—in late seventeenth-century Virginia.

As colonial tax protests went, the grumbly gathering there in Surry County's Lawne's Creek Parish barely rose to the dignity of a grievance meeting. Yet it was among the earliest demonstrations—perhaps the first—of the new Americans' readiness to stand against perceived injustice.

More than 100 years in advance of such spectacles as the Boston Tea Party, "a Certain Company of Turbulent and Giddy Headed Persons," as the records describe the fourteen participants, unlawfully assembled December 12, 1673, perhaps ten miles from Jamestown. They met at their church beside Hog Island Creek to decry the latest annual county levy. Ringleader Mathew Swan had cooked

up the idea at John Barnes's house with John Sheppard and William Hancock on the basis of misinformation, mixed with mistrust.

Small farmers like Surry County's were poor in the best of times, but in 1673, as Governor William Berkeley said, most men were in debt and "their labors would hardly maintain them." They could afford neither tools to scratch out their livings nor clothes to cover their backs. The money crop, tobacco, glutted the market, and sold for a farthing a pound. Dutch raiders had destroyed eleven ships in the James River tobacco fleet before the cargoes could be sold at any price. Disease had killed 50,000 livestock the winter before, and most of the colony's corn had been exhausted to keep the remainder alive.

A historian says, "The burden on every man in the colony was

reaching a breaking point." Men were hard pressed, and hard-pressed men can be quarrelsome.

In those days it was "the custom of the County Courts at the laying of the levy to withdraw into a private Room by which the poor people not knowing for what they paid their levy did always admire how their taxes could be so high." The levy was a tax on households paid in pounds of tobacco, according to the number of people available to tend the fields.

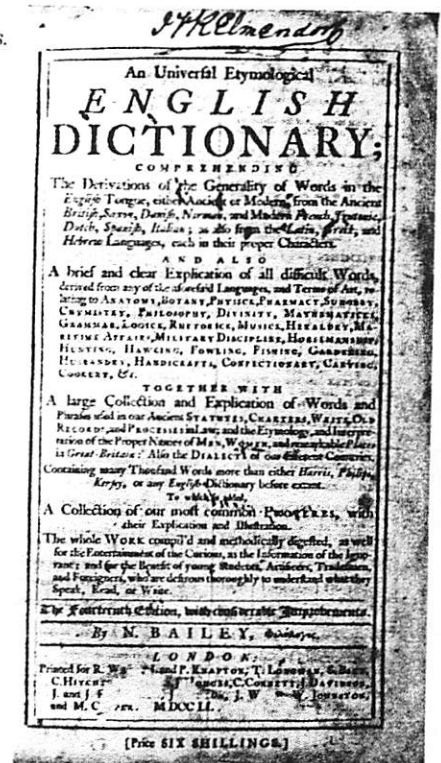
It is human nature, of course, for a taxpayer to wonder where his money is going. So Swan had asked Justice of the Peace Francis Mason, a man who should know. Mason said the taxes were unjust.

From another gentleman, known to history only as Goring, Swan heard some of the taxes were extraordinary. Swan concluded, wrongly, that the general levy was punishingly high, and compounded his error by concluding that an assessment for government salaries applied only to Lawne's Creek. He believed the county's other parish, Southwark, was exempt.

An angry call for a taxpayers meeting circulated, just the sort of gathering outlawed by the Rogues and Riots Act, a law from which we derive the term "reading the Riot Act." At the church, Swan and his confederates wel-



Library Company of Philadelphia
 Reputed to be the first American newspaper cartoon, this snake was printed by Ben Franklin's Pennsylvania Gazette in 1754. Read more about colonial journalism, page 25.



Colonial Williamsburg

comed Roger Delke, Robert Lacy, John Gregory, Thomas Cley, Michael Upchurch, William Tooke, George Peters, William Little, John Greene, and James Chessett. Francis Taylor came along to watch, but no one else showed up. The participants blamed nasty weather for the disappointing turnout, sat about to indulge in some mutinous talk “with intent to alter the Late Levy, or not to pay the Same,” and went home to organize another meeting for the Sunday following.

Taylor, in the interim, checked with the sheriff, who showed him the tax rolls. Taylor saw Swan was mistaken. That Sabbath he passed the word in church, and all was quiet until January 3.

By then news of the tax protest meeting had reached Justices of the Peace Lawrence Baker and Robert Spencer, who ordered the sheriff to arrest the participants. The miscreants met in a clearing, The Devil’s Old Field, and agreed not to betray their leader, Swan. In court, Delke told the officials, “We will burn all before one shall suffer.”

Questioned, the men said they thought “the levy was unjustly laid upon them and they met with intent to remedy that oppression.” When the court disabused them, Gregory, Lacy, Chessett, Cley, Upchurch, Tooke, Little, and Greene apologized, were ordered to pay court costs, and confined until they posted peace bonds.

Organizers Barnes, Sheppard, and Hancock, “stubborn and silent,” were, in addition, fined 1,000 pounds of tobacco, as, for his defiant remark, was Delke. Swan, unpersuaded of his error, was remanded to the April session of the General Court at Jamestown “for his Dangerous Contempt and unlawful project, and his wicked persisting in same.” He was fined 2,000 pounds of tobacco. Pe-

ters’s punishment is not recorded.

By September, hearts had softened. Governor Berkeley wrote on the twenty-third, “I doe hereby remit the fines of Mathew Swan, and also the fines of the other poor men, that were fined in Surry County Court, provided they acknowledge their fault in the said County Court, and pay the Court Charges.”

And so matters stood until 1676, when hard-pressed men gathered again, under the banner of Bacon’s Rebellion, a better-known protest of the poor and the unemployed against the privileged and the powerful.

—J. Hunter Barbour

Proof of the Pudding

Since at least 1546, it has been idiomatic that it is an ill wind that blows no good. The phrase proved its continued currency at the journal when the magazine came up short of space in which to run the sidebar for writer James Breig’s winter article, “Out, Damn’d Proverbs.” That misfortune, however, gives us a chance to revisit a topic of interest. So here it is, a sampling of old English proverbs, some familiar, some not, with the year of first citation in the *Oxford English Dictionary*. Some sayings are still used or easily grasped. For others, explanations are supplied.

- 1562
Out of sight, out of mind.
- 1682
The proof of the pudding is in eating it.
- 1706
Set a beggar on horseback, and he’ll ride to Peg Crancum’s.
“Peg Crancum,” a nickname for

a rambunctious girl, is a corruption of “Peg-Trantum,” who, for reasons the OED does not detail, lived a hundred fathoms underground and whose moniker is slang for “dead.” Thus to ride to Peg-Trantum is to ride to your demise.

- 1738
Naught’s ne’er in danger.
- 1748
Spare to speak, spare to speed.
The saying is repeated in, among other places, Tobias Smollett’s novel Roderick Random. In the eighteenth century “speed” meant “succeed” or “prosper.” Thus, “Godspeed” means not “May God hurry you along” but “May God bring you prosperity.”
- 1751
Prevention is the better cure.
- 1761
The Lord Mayor’s Day is generally a bad one.
On November 9, the Lord Mayor of London and other city fathers

SURRY CO, VA

Mrs. Leverette B. Gregory, Jr.
368 Spring Grove Road
Spring Grove, Virginia 23881-8114



9 August 2003

REC'D
14 AUG 2003

Mr. Robert P. Upchurch
351 Shetland Valley Court
Chesterfield, MO 63005-4840

Dear Mr. Upchurch:

Thank you for your interesting letter of 4 August. It appears that Dennis Montgomery, who is married to my cousin, suggested that you contact me.

I have done some historical research in the Surry area in the past. I am now involved in other projects, however, and am not able to undertake research for individuals. If I had information about your ancestor, I'd be glad to pass it along. But he is absent from my files.

If you have access to the Internet, I invite you to visit the two Surry related web sites that I maintain. They are devoted to Surry research and have many links and other information that may help you. Both are linked to my personal page:

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~eve368g/>

Good luck with your research.

Sincerely yours,

Eve S. Gregory
(Mrs. L. B. Gregory, Jr.)

[AKA EVA MARY GREGORY]

SURRY CO, VA

○ Copies of an exchange of ltr in ltr 10 JUL 2003 Robert Freddie Barrs, Sr to RPU

CROSS FILE:

DENNIS MONTGOMERY

ROBERT F. BARRS, SR

SURRY CO, VA

EVA MAY GREGORY

MICHAEL U, I

> _____
> From: RobertFBarrs@cs.com
> Sent: Thursday, May 1, 2003 3:00 PM
> To: Montgomery, Dennis
> Subject: CWF Journal Article
>
> Mr. Montgomery, *
> We read with interest the article entitled "The Doings in the Devil's Old
> Field" in the Spring 2003 CWF Journal. Our interest stems from the mention
> of Michael Upchurch, who is one of my wife's ancestors. Is there a historian
> on your staff, or someone else that you might recommend, who is familiar with
> the period from the 1630s to about 1800 in the counties of Surry, Isle of
> Wight, and Brunswick?
> /r
> Bob Barrs [ROBERT FREDDIE BARRS, SR]

Subj: RE: CWF Journal Article
Date: 5/1/03 3:10:50 PM Eastern Daylight Time
From: DMontgomer@CWF.org (Montgomery, Dennis)
To: RobertFBarrs@cs.com

Dear Mr. Barrs,

Thank you for your inquiry.

There is no one on the magazine's staff familiar with the counties you name in the period you mention. You might, however, contact a local historian over there named Eva Mary Gregory. She is the wife of L. B. Gregory, and they live in Spring Grove. I haven't a telephone number or e-mail address, but the Postal Service address is:

368 Spring Grove Road
Spring Grove, Virginia 23881-8114 → (757) 866-8542 [PER BOB BARRS]

Good luck.

↳ [I cannot locate this town on my Atlas - RPU]

Best regards,
Dennis Montgomery

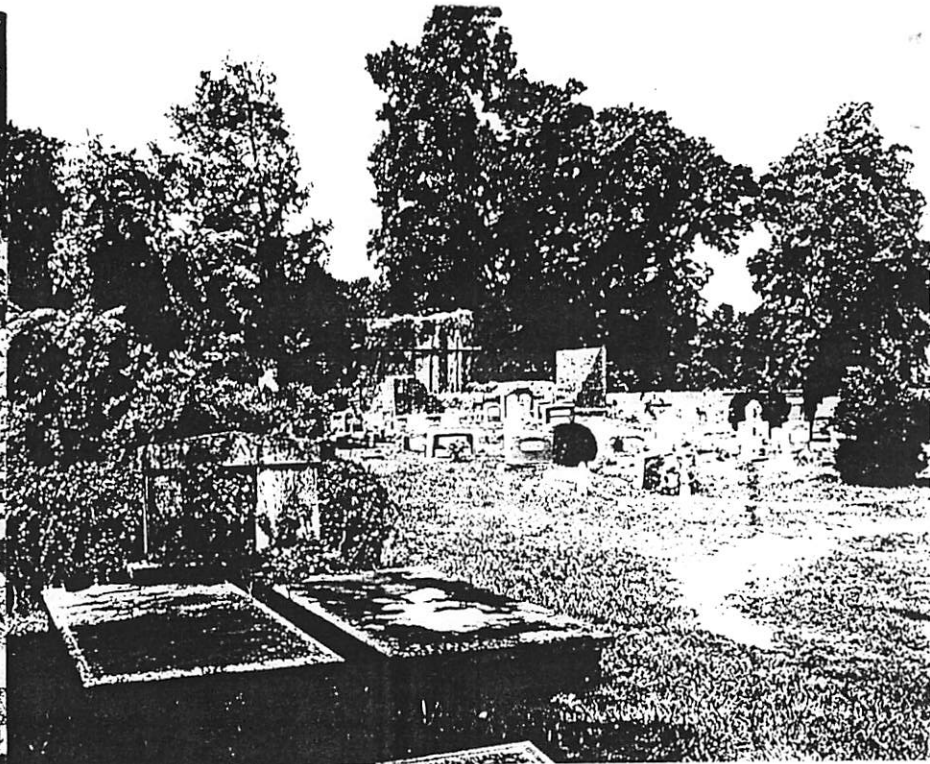
* This article provided in ltr
4 JUL 2003 Robert Freddie
Barrs, Sr to RPU. Copy of
the article placed in profile
of Michael U, I and in
Surry Co, VA file - RPU

SURRY CO, VA

- Item from the 25 OCT 2006 Lois Rose II to Richard Dean II who sent a copy on to RPU. A portion of the letter pertained to a stop Lois made in Surry Co, VA. The paragraph below and the attached page deal with that aspect of her letter

In addition to sending the family dates and information to you, I'm enclosing some photos that we took in July of 2005 on a vacation trip to VA. We had been to Virginia Beach, and took Hwy 10 northwest to find the small rural cemetery that is referred to in the Upchurch book as "Lawne's Creek Cemetary" where it is believed that Michael Upchurch is buried. It also has been called Lower Surry Church and Lower Southwark Church. I had found some information and pictures about it on the internet at www.kimshockey.com/va/southwark.html. It had actually looked very similar to the picture in the book until Hurricane Isabel came through VA in Sept. 2003. A tree was blown down, collapsing the standing walls. Since then, the remaining walls have been taken down for safety. The old headstones were made of marble so have deteriorated and no names are left. We also drove into the small village and found the Surry County courthouse where the records are, but decided not to stop there. The day we went there was about 100 degrees with 98% humidity.

1/4

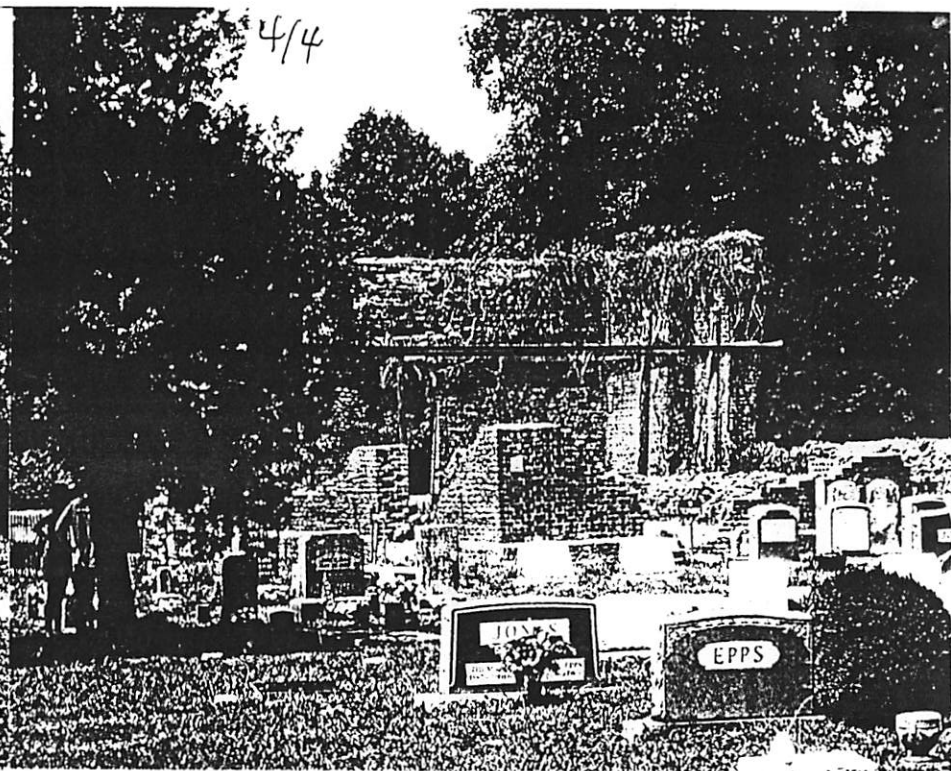


Louis Tomkave
 daughter of John Milton Upchurch
 and Rosalyn May Thompson
 difficult to smile - the sun was really bright ☺

To Rish for Louis Tomkave
 103006 1/4

To RDU for Louis Tomkave
 103006
 2/4

⑤
 2/1/12, K807 0121



View from road side

To RDU for Lois Tomhave
103006

3/4

To RDU for Lois Tomhave
103006

4/4

RRS copy 2/2
Ⓢ

RPU copy
1/2

ENCLOSURE to
Lois Tomhave letter 102506

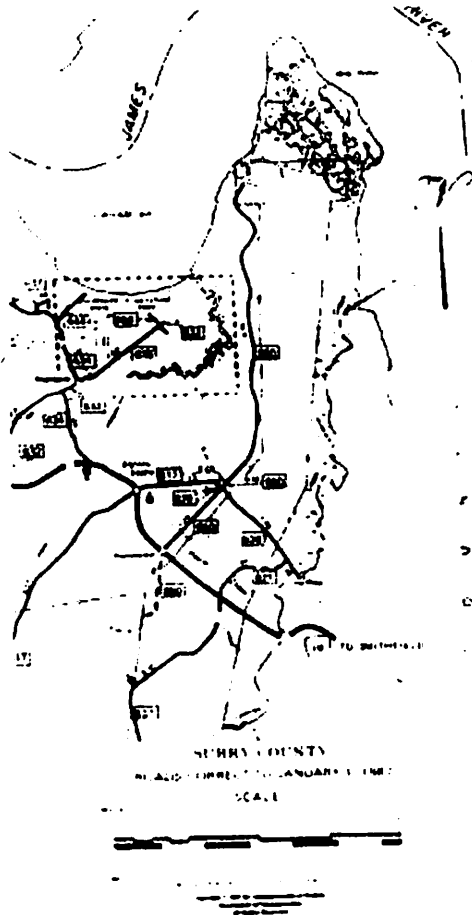
p 1/2

Rec'd by RDL
10/30/06

Recently Asked Question: "Where was Lawne's Creek Parish located in the very early 1700s?"

Part of 1987 Surry County, VA, Road Map
Showing approximate boundary of Lawne's
Creek Parish.

Lawne's Creek Parish was on the south side of
James River. Its formation was authorized by the
January, 1640, General Assembly.



An Act of March, 1643, relieved the inhabitants of
the burden of supporting James City Parish,
because they were living within Lawne's Creek
parish. Its boundaries were described as beginning
at the mouth of Hogg Island Creek, then running
along James River to Lanes [Lawne's] Creek, then
from Lanes [Lawne's] Creek to the head of its
uppermost branches, then westerly to the head of
the upper branches of [Lower] Chippokes Creek,
then to the mouth of [Lower] Chippokes Creek,
then back to Hogg Island Creek. While early acts
also described a Chippokes Parish, it seems to have
been absorbed by Lawne's Creek.

Southwark Parish was created in 1647 and
described as encompassing all the territory
extending from "the colledge" [College Creek] to
(and including) the Upper Chipoaks [Upper
Chippokes Creek]. Surry County was cut off from
James City County in 1652, and Lawne's Creek and
Southwark Parishes then lay within it.

Upon the organization of Brunswick County in
1732, Lawne's Creek and Southwark Parishes were
divided at the Blackwater River. Their areas south
of the river were combined into the new Albemarle
Parish. Their areas north of the river were
combined into Southwark Parish, so that Lawne's
Creek Parish ceased to exist as a separate entity.

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Department of Transportation

References: Charles Francis Cocke, Parish Lines Diocese of
Southern Virginia (1964, Richmond, VA) 56-61;
William Waller Hening, The Statutes at Large..., vol I
(Charlottesville, 1969) 277 cited by Cocke.

RPU copy
2/2

ENCLOSURE to
Log Tom have letter 10 25 06 (8)
p 2/2

Close this window

Page revised 30 May 2006. © Surry County, Virginia, Historical Society and Museums, Inc.

Rec'd by RDU
10 30 06

Rec'd in
lt 31 DEC
1990 John
Thomas
to RPU

Bacon's Castle

SURRY COUNTY, VIRGINIA

1665



Bacon's Castle was built in 1665 by immigrant Arthur Allen, and is the oldest documented brick house in English North America. It possesses several architectural features that have, over the centuries, become all but extinct in this country. It is also the earliest Virginia house to be constructed in a cruciform design, that is, the main body of the house joined by a porch tower on the front and a stair tower to the rear. The handsome curvilinear or Flemish gables are accented by robust offset triple chimney stacks which also add to the atmosphere of great age which envelopes this entire plantation setting.



SURRY CO, VA

- The item below makes reference to Michael U, I in VA
It was sent on 17 NOV 2006 by [△]Mae Frances (Davenport) Cox
to [△]Kevin Michael Burton who sent it on to RPA under
Cover of his ltr of 27 NOV 2006 [NOTE: I am unable to pursue
this in detail at present but will scan file it as follows:
[△]MICHAEL U, I ; [△]SURRY CO, VA ; [△]ISLE OF WIGHT CO, VA
[△]ROBERT BENNETT ; [△]EDWARD BENNETT ; [△]ROBERT LAWRENCE

Burton, Kevin/CVO

From: Mae Cox [mae@coxok.com]
Sent: Friday, November 17, 2006 11:19 AM
To: Burton, Kevin/CVO; 'Kathryn Burton'
Subject: Cussell Creek

Wooohoooo... guess what I found!!!!

While searching and looking for information on Michael Upchurch, I, I've run across something pretty interesting. We still need to do more investigating to prove it all, so I thought I'd enlist your keen observation powers!

In the endorsement of Ferrar for the first letter written by Michael in 1650, it is noted that he *lives neere Cussell Creek nor far from Warrisqueke by Mother Bennett's plantation* [Isle of Wight County]. That particular location has not been identified as far as I can tell reading all the *Upchurch Bulletins*. I think though I may have found where he was talking about.

There was a widow Alice Bennett whose plantation was known as Warrascoyack. In April 1644, she bought 150 acres of land between Castle Creek and Cypress Swamp. Another reference is made to her in 1644 as Robert Lawrence buys land located on the *easternmost side of Lawnes creek adjoining the land of widow Bennett*.

Alice, as best I can determine, was the widow of Robert Bennett, son of Edward Bennett. Edward, of London, obtained a patent from the Virginia Company to establish Bennett's Plantation in 1622. There's a plethora of data on these folks!

I pulled a bunch of info on these folks trying to determine if I was on the right track. There are several references of a Castle Creek that appears to meet or merge with Quarter Spring. Both those names are listed in numerous descriptions of land transactions. It looks like this would have been in the northeastern part of Isle of Wight County, near Hog Island in Surry County. Reference is also made to it being near the town of Smithville, Virginia.

Doesn't this sound plausible? I do feel I've made a good find to solve the confusion about *Cussell Creek*! If you look at the handwriting where it's written, it actually looks like it could be *Castle* or *Castile*.

Cool!

U P C H U R C H

Surry County, Va.,

Court House

This item included in West Book on pg 151b

1656 - Indenture, Lease by Rodger Delk to MICHAEL UPCHURCH page 152

Whereas Rodger Delke for himself, his heirs, administrators and assigns hath d--and granted to farm let unto Michael Upchurch, his heirs administrators and assigns, one small division of land situated and lying bounded upon Lawnes Creek being bounded upon Swamp between John Gregory and said Michael Upchurch. For his breath (breadth) East upon the creek, South upon John B---- land, and West into the woods for length of said land, which was agreed to be 40 acres, and if it did extend to be more the said Michael Upchurch was to have it. If it turn out to be less than the lease to Timothy Med ? (note added "Madmonker")

If I, the said Michael Upchurch, my heirs, executors, and assigns doth rest satisfied without any molestation or disturbance unto Rodger Delke, his administrators or assigns and to have all rights, privileges and appurtenance thereto belonging, as hawking, fowling, fishing, & hunting, falling, sawing, making timber upon said land for own purposes of building houses upon said dividen of land, without molestation & disturbance of said Rodger Delke himself, his administrators, heirs, etc. The said Upchurch is to hold the said land himself, his heirs and assigns for and during the term of 21 years.

He the said Michael Upchurch, his heirs, assigns, etc. yield yearly 150 lbs of good sound merchandizable leaf tobacco and barrelled according to the Act of Assembly. The tobacco to be paid the 10th of Jan. every year ensuing from the date thereof upon all the deman unto the above Rodger Delke.

Furthermore I, the said Michael Upchurch do bind myself, heirs, administrators, assigns to plant and Orchard upon said land 30 Apple Trees and 10 pear trees, some Quince Trees, which Trees are to be planted before 3 years ensuing.

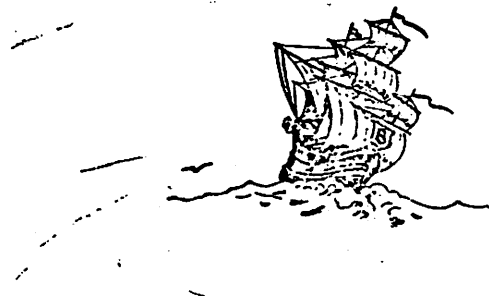
Rodger Delke specified for his heirs, assignes and administrators bind Michael Upchurch his heirs, assignees, etc. not to remove anything off said land, and furthermore to leave upon said land Tenantable housing at the expiration of said lease, and furthermore said Rodger Delke, his heirs and assignees, etc. is to find some small portion of timber for repairs of buildings, houses, after the lease expires.

Signed Rodger Delke
Michael Upchurch

THIS COPY IS PAGE 5 FROM 30 MAY 1978 LTR
MRS BLUE WEST TO RPU

COLONIAL SURRY

BY
JOHN B. BODDIE



Baltimore
GENEALOGICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY

1966

located on Lawne's Creek and had been originally patented by William Spencer. In his next patent, for 550 acres, dated January 24, 1662, he is designated as "Major" William Caufield.

Major Caufield also represented Surry in the House in 1659 and 1660. He died intestate, left one son, Robert, and a daughter, Elizabeth, who married William Seward. Robert Caufield was Burgess for Surry in 1676. He married Elizabeth, sister of Arthur Allen, 2nd, and died in 1691. She married, secondly, Joseph John Jackman, sometime Sheriff of Surry.

Robert Caufield, in his will dated January 2, 1691, leaves many legacies as he had no children. He gave his "niece Elizabeth, wife of William Holt", land bought of William Gray; "niece Mary, wife of James Bruton", land purchased of John Rogers; "nephew John Seward, land left me by my father on Hog Island." (B. 4, p. 240.) These two "nieces" and one "nephew" were respectively daughters and son of William Seward who made his will March 16, 1702-03, same probated May 4, 1703. He names his daughters, Mary Bruton and Elizabeth Holt. (B. 5, p. 275.) His son, John Seward, had predeceased him in 1699. (B. 5, p. 186.)

From 1661 to 1676 Governor Berkeley ordered no new elections for Burgesses. The General Assembly which served during this time was known as the "Long Parliament". It was not until Bacon's Rebellion had begun to spread that Berkeley yielded to popular calmer and issued writs for an election of Burgesses. He said in a proclamation that although he must testify to the ability and services of the present burgesses yet "Finding by too frequent complaints that the so long continuance of the present Assembly is looked upon as a grievance, he most regretfully did dissolve them."

The only new Burgesses who appeared for Surry in the House during this long time were Captain William Cockerham who served in 1663; Captain Lawrence Baker who served from 1666 to 1676; and William Browne who served in 1673. Accounts of Captain William Cockerham and William Browne are shown in the history of their families. (Post.)

Captain Lawrence Baker, who served ten years in the House, apparently had no sons, and only one daughter, Catherine, who married Arthur Allen II of Surry. Captain Baker was a Justice from 1652 to his death in 1681. He gave his wife one-third of his estate and his daughter the other two-thirds.

Chapter XII

AMERICA'S FIRST TAX STRIKE

THE BIRTHPLACE OF INDEPENDENCE

SEVERAL communities in the United States have claimed that their particular place was the "Birthplace of Freedom" because early in colonial times its citizens made protests against the payment of unjust and burdensome taxes.

We wish to advance the claim of Lawne's Creek Parish Church in Surry County as the "Birthplace of Freedom" in America for some of its parishioners met there on December 12, 1673 "to declare they would not pay their public taxes."

There was no freedom of assembly in those days and this unusual and unauthorized meeting alarmed the authorities. Two Justices of the County Court, by virtue of an English statute nearly 300 years old which empowered Justices to inquire into such "Riots", ordered the sheriff to arrest these "seditious" people and bring them before the court for trial.

This was only a prelude to Bacon's Rebellion in 1676. Governor Berkeley was America's first modern dictator. It will be noted in the following chapter on the Rebellion, that his methods of obtaining absolute rule was somewhat like that of Huey Long's and governors of other states to whom subservient legislatures gave autocratic powers.

America's freedom was not won by a single stroke. It was of slow growth, as typified by this and other like protests made from time to time, until it finally burst forth in a greater rebellion than Bacon's, the American Revolution.

But let us get along with the story. On January 3, 1673-74, following the gathering at Lawne's Creek Church, Lawrence Baker and Robert Spencer, Justices of the County Court issued the following writ which was recorded January 13, 1673: (Bk. 2, p. 40.) "Of how dangerous consequence unlawful assemblies and meetings have been is evident by the chronicles of our native country which are occasioned by a giddy headed multitude, and unless restrained may prove the ruin of a country, and therefore we, LAWRENCE BAKER and ROBERT SPENCER, two of ye justices of this county, being informed that on about the 12th of December last past, a company of seditious and rude people to the

number of 14 did unlawfully assemble at the Parish Church of Lawne's Creek, with intent to declare they would not pay their public taxes, and they expected divers others to meet them, who failing they did not put their wicked design in execution, and for the good law made against Rogues and Riots and particularly the Statute of 13 Henry IV, chapter 7, and injoining Justices to inquire of such meetings, we therefore sent our warrant to the Sheriff of this county to Cause,

| | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Matthew Swan | John Barnes | William Hancock |
| William Tooke | Robert Lacy | John Gregory |
| Thomas Clay | ✓ <u>Michael Upchurch</u> | John Sheppard |
| George Peters | William Little | John Greene |
| James Chessett | | |

to appear before us, yet the said persons not being satisfied with this former unlawful meeting, did this day, the greatest part of them meet together in ye old field called 'Devil's Old Field', and as we justly suspect did confederate not to discover who were the first instigators or moved them to their unlawful assembling as afore and we upon their examination to find they have unanimously agreed to justify their meetings, persisting in the same as appears by the open declaring of Roger Delke that if one suffers they would all burn, and we find their contemptuous behavior and carriage not respecting authority; have therefore committed ye persons aforesaid to the custody of the Sheriff, until they find security for their appearance at the next County Court and also for keeping the peace which we conceive consonant to the law in such cases, and ye mutinous persons aforesaid being so many in number. We have by Virtue of the Statute of ye 2d of Henry 5th command ye aide and assistance of several of the neighborhood for their security. Given under our hands the day and year aforesaid." (Book 2, p. 40.)

Many of the above fourteen men were respectable landowners. Matthew Swan was perhaps related to Col. Thomas Swann, one of the most prominent men in the county at the time and a member of the Council. William Tooke was the son of James Tooke of Isle of Wight County, who had served in the House of Burgesses. Thomas Clay was connected with the family of John and William Corker, burgesses and prominent in the early history of the county. John Barnes was a Quaker and a fairly prosperous man, who later married Mr. Tooke's widow. William Hancock married Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Spencer, and a relative of the same Capt. Robert Spencer who caused his arrest.

Roger Delke was the son of Roger Delke, Sr., who had been Burgess for Stanley Hundred in the session of 1632-33. John Gregory was the step-father of Roger Delke, Jr., as he had married Alice Delke his mother.

The depositions of all fourteen of the above men are recorded immediately after the above warrant from Capts. Spencer and Baker (id., pp. 40-41). That of James Chessett was the first: "James Chessett being this day at ye house of Capt. Law. Baker & coming with Thirteen persons who were summoned to appeare there to give an acct. of their Rioutous or unlawful Assembling att ye Church of Lawnes Creeke on ye 12th Xbr. Last, & for yt ye sd Chessett was not summoned, but comeing with ye Rest, he was brought before us ye subscribed, & being asked who gave him notice to come with ye Rest, he said he came of his own Simple head; he was also asked If he was of them yt mett at ye Church, he Answered 'yes', he being (asked?) why he invited Geo. Peetrs to yt meeting, he said it was to see his neighbors, soe yt he seemes premtorily to give an acct. of ye first pmoter or Instigator of that meeting."

He was followed by Roger Delke who "being this day brought before us the subscribed, and complaint being made to us by William Sherwood, sub sheriff of this county, the said Delke did this day say that 'we will burne all before one shall suffer.' Ye said Delke acknowledged he said ye same words, and being asked why they met at the church he said by reason their taxes were so unjust and they would not pay it. He was demanded who was the person that invited him to meet, he peremptorily denied; but ye said Delke on his own behalf and on the behalf of the others then met did declare their meeting was to be relieved from payment of Drams and Cyder which they never had. All the rest assented to what he said save only Michael Upchurch."

Robert Lacy then deposed that William Hancock took him to the meeting at the Devil's Field, though he was warned to the contrary, and that John Barnes, Michael Upchurch, John Greene and John Sheppard were also there. He also said that he was at the meeting at the church, about which John Sheppard told him. Thomas Clay deposed that William Hancock told him of the meeting and was the first to tell him that the levies were unreasonable. William Hancock denied who told him of the meeting. "very obstinately persisting."

George Peters testified that James Chessett asked him to go to the

church. Then Michael Upchurch denied who told him of the meeting or that he knew of the business they met about.

Matthew Swan's testimony was as follows: "Matthew Swan being this day brought before us the subscribed and being asked why he and others met at the Church, the 12th Xber, last, he said it was to agree about a redress from their taxes which were heavy. He was asked how he knew their taxes were unreasonably laid, he said Mr. Mason (Francis Mason, one of the justices) told him and also Mr. Goring said the same, and that there were some extraordinary taxes, he being demanded what discourse he and Mr. Goring had about the meeting, he said Mr. Goring said he would be there if he did not go from home, and the said Swan have also very obstinately persisted in the Lawlessness of the meeting, and said that all or most of the Country were of his mind."

John Greene in his deposition denied who instigated him to go meeting. William Little said that he went with John Barnes, but denied who instigated him to go. John Sheppard agreed with the others to meet at the church "to be redressed from their Levys"; he said that he heard from Samuel Cornell that the levies were unjust, and that Cornell said Mr. Holt (*i.e.*, Randall Holt) told him so.

John Barnes then being called denied who said first that the levies were unreasonable and said that he heard it from everybody. William Tooke also denied knowing who said first that the levies were unreasonable.

The examination was concluded by the deposition of Francis Taylor, a person not involved. "The deposition of Francis Taylor being called before Capt. Law. Baker, Mr. Robert Caufield, and Capt. Robert Spencer to swear his true knowledge concerning a meeting of some of the Parish on Friday 12 Xbr., 1673, at Lawne's Creek Parish Church is as follows: "That being at my lodging—looking out I espyed John Gregory going through the Field, and called him to desire him to make me a waistcoate, which he told me he would, but he asked me if I would not be at the Church for there was to be a great part of the Parish meeting there this morning concerning ye Levys. I told him I knew nothing of it, neither was I concerned in it, as being no house-keeper, but I did not much care if I went with him to see what was done. He told me he was going to Mr. Caufield's to take measure of one of his men, to make his freedom clothes and he would holler for me as he came back, which accordingly he did and we went together.

When we came there we found about halfe a score men sitting there,

and asking them how they did, and what they met for they said they did expect some more to come intending civilly to treat concerning the Levy for they did understand that there was several officers to be paid tobacco out of the Levy, which they knew no reason for, by reason they were put to as much trouble and expense as they were. Colonel Swan was to have 5000 lbs. tobacco for the officers and the Colonel was to be levied on this parish only. Their company not meeting yet they stayed there about an hour, and so resolved to speake about it on the next Sabbath being sermon day. In the Interior on Saturday, I being at Mr. Sherwood's (the sub-sheriff) requested him to see the list of the Levy which he did show me and there I saw the charge was levied on the whole county. Which I spoke of at the Church, they hearing said no more, and further saith not." (Book 2, pp. 42-3.)

This simple meeting of citizens to complain about their taxes seems to be a "tempest in a tea pot" from a 20th century standpoint. However, it appears to have been regarded as an extremely serious matter in 17th century Virginia under Berkeley's autocratic rule.

The case was speedily disposed of as follows at a court held for Surry County January 6, 1673/4 (O. B. 1671-90, p. 42): "for that they were sorry for their offence & were no projectors of ye same, John Gregory, Robert Lacy, James Chessett, Thos. Clay, Michll Uchurch, Wm. Tooke, Wm. Little and John Greene be ordered committed until they give bond for their future good behaviour and pay costs and be dismissed." (George Peters seems to have been unintentionally omitted from the above list.) John Barnes, John Sheppard, and William Hancock were ordered to "be committed untill they give ye like bond and pay each of them one Thousand pounds tobacco fine, to ye use of his Majesty, and pay costs." Roger Delke "altho he were noe Ring Leader in ye faction, yet for saying after much fair admonicon yt if one of them suffered they would burne all, he shall stand Comitted untell he give ye Like bond and pay ye Like fine of 1000 pds. of tobacco wth costs." . . . "& for ye sd Mathew Swan was a Chief projector of ye design & being asked if he were Convinced & said yt ye Cort had unjustly proceeded in ye sd Levy & Charged ye Cort therewith at ye Barr, it is therefore order'd that he stand Comitted untell he give bond for his good abearing wth security for his appearance at ye 3'd day of ye next Genrall Cort before ye Right Honourable ye Governour, & Councill for his Dangerous Contempt & Unlawful project & his wicked Prsisting in ye same; & being called again one by one & strictly

Examined how & by whome ye sd unlawfull Assembly was projected & sett on foot; it appearing yt ye sd Mathew Swan, Jno. Barnes, Jno. Sheppard and Wm. Hancock at ye house of ye sd Jno. Barnes did first resolve & conclude upon ye meeting & yt ye rest (with a great many more whome they intended to prsuade were only drawne on from ye beginning)."

The case of Matthew Swan was finally brought before the Council and General Court of Virginia on the afternoon of April 6, 1674 and settled as follows: "It is ordered that the order of Surry Court Against the mutinuss Psons he Confirmed and that Mathew Swan the ringleader of them, who was bound over to the Court be Fined Two Thousand pounds of tobacco and Caske and that all fines of the Psons goe towards the ffort at James City And that they pay all Just Costs and Charges." (Minutes of Council and General Court, p. 367.)

This, however, did not end the matter, for there is always a court of public opinion to which even dictators sometimes bow. This action caused so much resentment among the colonists that Governor Berkeley found it advisable to remit the fines which he finally did on September 23, 1674. (W. M. 23, p. 122.)

It is significant that these events occurred a full two years before the outbreak of the Rebellion, and the case indicates the discontent of the people and their sullen attitude toward their rulers. Only Lawnes Creek Parish men were involved in the above. When the actual rebellion broke out, most of those involved with Bacon—in fact, a very large majority—were inhabitants of Southwark, the other parish in Surry. Perhaps the spirit of the Lawnes Creek men had been broken by the condemnation of Matthew Swan and his colleagues.

Matthew Swan, the ringleader of this protest against high taxes, has many descendants in Virginia and the South. In 1675 he married Mrs. Mary Spiltimber, widow of Anthony Spiltimber and daughter of Robert Harris. His will was dated December 14, 1702 and probated Jan. 5, 1702/. He mentioned daughter, Elizabeth, wife of John Drew, daughter, Sarah; Elizabeth, daughter of John Drew; son-in-law, John Drew; daughter, Mary, wife of William Phillips; and grandson, John Phillips. Executors were John Drew and Sarah Swann. Witnesses were Arthur Allen, William Chambers, John Allen, and Robert Ruffin.

Children:

- I. Elizabeth, m. (1) John Drew, d. 1703. (See Drew.) (2) John Sugars. (No children.)
- II. Mary, m. William Phillips of Surry County, Va., who in his will dated Feb. 14, 1720/21, probated April 19, 1721, mentioned wife, Mary; sons, John, William, Swann, and Mathew Phillips (the three last named under 16 years of age); and daughters, Anne, Mary, and Elizabeth Phillips. Executors were wife, Mary, and sons, William and Swann Phillips. Witnesses: Joseph Wattell, William Newsum, Carter Crafford.
- III. Sarah, m. Carter Crafford (1682?-1743). (See Crafford.)

CENSUS OF TITHABLES IN SURRY COUNTY, VIRGINIA, IN 1668, 1678, 1688, AND 1698

BY W. A. GRAHAM CLARK

"Until after the Revolution, taxes in Virginia were imposed chiefly according to the number of tithables in each county. The tithables consisted of all male natives of the county, and imported free persons, above sixteen; and all male and female negro and Indian servants, whether above or under sixteen. The population was generally estimated at four times the tithables." (W. & M., Vol. 8, p. 160.)

In the Surry County Records on file at Surry, Virginia, there are included the lists of tithables in that county in the years 1668, 1669, 1670, 1674, 1675, and in each year from 1677 to 1703 inclusive. Each census was taken by four prominent men, usually two for Southwark Parish and two for Lawnes Creek Parish, and each census was taken on or near June 10th.

The tithables lists for 1668, 1678, 1688, and 1698 have been rearranged alphabetically to show all male whites over sixteen, and are given herewith. The spelling is as shown on the original lists and includes such names as "Richard Whichpatrick" (evidently Richard Fitzpatrick) and "James Horse-nails" (evidently James Hosnell) but in most instances there is little doubt as to the names intended even though there is variation in spelling from one list to another. In a few instances a question mark has been added after a name when the handwriting was such that there was uncertainty as to the name intended.

The following is a condensed record, for each of the four years listed, of (a) the total tithables, white, black, and Indian, including females who worked in the fields, (b) the total white males over sixteen, and (c) the total number of white family names (for instance, listing "Smith" as one surname, irrespective of whether those bearing this name were or were not related).

| Year | Total tithables (white, black, & Indian) | Total white males over sixteen | Total surnames of whites |
|------|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1668 | 433 | 216 | 182 |
| 1678 | 482 | 425 | 297 |
| 1688 | 582 | 476 | 337 |
| 1698 | 674 | 509 | 317 |

Odds and Ends

"The 25th day of March was the beginning of the year according to the Jewish computation; and the same rule was observed in England until by statute it was declared that beginning with 1752, the year should begin January 1. The statute was rendered necessary by the adoption in England of the reformed calendar of Pope Gregory XII, made in the year 1572. Most of the nations of Europe had adopted the Gregorian or 'New Style Calendar,' as distinguished from the Julian or 'Old Style' calendar, before the English." (Hening's *Statutes at Large of Virginia*, Vol. 1, p. 393.)

The title "junior" as used in the colonial and revolutionary periods does not necessarily signify "son of," as it is usually interpreted today. In this early period the term "junior" conveyed the thought of the "younger" of two men, but it does not signify that the man styled "junior" was the son of the man styled "senior." (By George H. S. King in *Tyler's Quarterly*, Vol. 21, 1939-1940, p. 280.)

SURRY COUNTY TITHABLES (WHITE) IN 1668

| | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Mr. Arthur Allen | Capt. Wm. Browne | Capt. (Wm.) Corker |
| Alberte Albatson | Hezekiah Bunell | Samuel Cornwell |
| Tho. Andrews | Maurice Burcher | Nicholas Craford |
| Hen. Applewhaite | Robt. Burges | Ralph Creed |
| (Richd.) Atkins | Mr. Tho. Busby | Thomas Crews |
| Capt. Law. Baker | Mr. (Edwd.) Bushell | Francis Davis |
| Mr. Charles Barham | Mr. Wm. Butler | Roger Delke |
| Mr. John Barker | Cornelious Cardenpaine | Robt. Dennis |
| Patrick Bartley | Wm. Carpenter | Amara Dolores |
| Walter Bartley | Robt. Carthrage | Richd. Drew |
| Wm. Bart | Mr. John Cary | Peleg Dunston |
| Mathew Batle | Richd. Case | Timothy Easwell |
| John Beasley | Tho. Causby | Edwd. Ellis |
| Marmaduke Beckwith | Mr. Robert Caufeild | Jerrimy Ellis |
| Jonas Benner | Maj. Wm. Caufeild | John Emerson |
| Tho. Bentley | Wm. Chambers | Antho. Evans |
| John Bincham | John Clarke | Robert Evens |
| Mr. (Tho.) Binns | Henry Clarke | Capt. Tho. flood |
| John Bird | Mr. Tho. Clarke | Wm. Foreman |
| John Blast | Wm. Clarke | Geo. Foster |
| Jno. Booth | Tho. Clary | Tho. Forcraft |
| Henry Braderton | Tho. Clay | Henry Francis |
| John Brady | John Clemens | Henry Freeman |
| Mr. Hen. Briggs | Capt. Wm. Cockerham | James Furbush |
| Richd. Briggs | John Collyer | Tho. Gibson |
| John Browne | Geo. Corke | Henry Gord |

¹ Probably Gerardt Gronwadt who so signed as witness to 1672 will of Samuel Jenkins.

Mr. John Goring
Francis Gray
Tho. Gray
Jarratt Greenewalt²
Mr. Peter Greene
Tho. Greene
John Gregory
Capt. (John) Grove
Roberte Gyles
Edw. Hale
Wm. Hancock
Wm. Hare
John Harlow
Richd. Harris
Mr. Ben. Harrison
Tho. Harte
Wm. Heath
Hermon Hill
Wm. Hill
John Hode
Xpher Holliman
Mr. Rand. Holt
Edmond Howell
Wm. Howell
fran. Howgood
Robt. House
Austin Hunicutt
John Hunicutt
Tho. Hux
Wm. Hux
Tho. Ironmunger
Richard Jarratt
Tho. Jarrell
Edward Joanes
Richard Joanes
Tho. Joanes
Martin Johnson
Mr. Arthur Jordan
Lx. Coll. (Geo.) Jordan
Wm. Judson
James Kilpatrick
John Kindred
John King
Joh. Kippin
(Wm.) Kite
Mr. Nath. Knight

Robt. Laine
Tho. Laine
Henry Lathrid
John Legrand
Gopher Lewis
Tho. Lilicrop
Arthur Long
Samll. Magget
Mr. Mathias Marriott
Maj. Wm. Marriott
Mr. Nich. Merriwether
Wm. Mills
Geo. Middleton
Michael Micqaney
Luke Mizell
John Moring
Edwd. Morth
Mr. Moulson
James Murrey
Edward Napkin
Wm. Newitt
James Nibley
Mr. Wm. Norwood
Tho. North
Phillop Oberry
(John) Orchard
Mr. Bartho. Owen
Wm. Oldis
(Richd.) Pace
Law. Peach
Geo. Petters
John Phillops
Wm. Prosser
Capt. (Thomas) Pitman
Obedia Pit
Mr. (Edwd.) Pitway
Sam. Plaw
Roger Potter
Edw. Ramsey
John Rawlings
Roger Rawlings
James Redick
Daniell Regan
Francis Reynolds
Robt. Reynolds
Andrew Robinson

Ralph Rochell
John Rogers
Joseph Rogers
Richard Rogers
Mr. Wm. Rookings
Wm. Rose
Mr. John Salloway
Tho. Sanders
Wm. Scarbrough
Wm. Seward
John Sheppe²
Wm. Shorte
Mr. Wm. Simmons
John Skinner
Richd. Skinner
Richd. Smith
Tho. Smith
fran. Sorsby
Tho. Sowersby
Antho. Spiltimber
Mr. Robt. Spensor
Wm. Spring
Tho. Stephens
Machew Swann
Coll. Tho. Swann
Vincent Shutleworth
Tho. Taylor
Edward Tanner
Mr. (Wm.) Thomson
Wm. Tooke
✓ Michael Upchurch
Ellis Vauter
Chr. Vaughan's Sonn
Timothy Walker
Edward Warren
John Warren
Mr. Tho. Warren
Wm. Warren
Geo. Watkin
Tho. Wicks
John Whitson
David Williams
Harebottle Wms.
Tho. Williams
Roger Wms.
Wm. Winter.

TOTAL 216

² Probably intended for John Shepperd (Sheppard).

Note.—Given names in brackets not shown in 1668 list of tithables but added from other records, mostly from the 1669 list of tithables.

The tithables for 1674—1683—1694 and 1702 were inserted in between Mr. Clark's lists in order to show the census at approximately five-year intervals. (J. B. B.)

A LIST OF TITHABLES TAKEN JUNE 10, 1674

Southwark Parish 238
Lawnes Creek Parish 182
Total 420

(Records 1671-84, pp. 95-98)

The numbers in brackets after each name refer to other persons who were tithables on same plantation or in household. These tithables were often partners, sons, or servants sixteen years, or over, in age. These numbers are shown for years 1674-1683-1694-1702. Persons who have "O" after their name were in household of person of same number who carries a numeral after his name such as: "Arthur Allen (50) 7."

| | | | |
|------------------|--------|--------------------|--------|
| Albriton, Albert | 1 | Bread, Richard | 1 |
| Allen, Stephen | 1 | Briggs, Mr. | (8) 3 |
| Allen, Arthur | (50) 7 | Briggs, Henry | (45) 3 |
| Amry, Thomas | 1 | Briggs, Richard | (45) 3 |
| Amry, Charles | (30) 6 | Browne, Major | (29) 6 |
| Amry, Edward | (30) 0 | Browne, Berkeley | (29) 0 |
| Anderson, David | (27) 3 | Broxey, Nath. | (38) 0 |
| Anderson, David | (27) 0 | Bunnell, Hezekiah | (5) 2 |
| Archer, Rog | (33) 0 | Burgess, Robert | 3 |
| Armstrong, Henry | 0 | Busby, Thomas | 2 |
| Arnold, George | (3) 2 | Carpender, Wm. | 2 |
| Atkins, Richard | 1 | Cartwright, Robert | 1 |
| Atkins, William | (22) 0 | Case, John | 1 |
| Avery, Richard | 1 | Case, John | 1 |
| Baker, Capt. Law | (37) 9 | Chambers, William | 2 |
| Baker, Henry | (37) 0 | Charles, John | 1 |
| Baker, John | (37) 0 | Chrisdemfolke, Ham | (33) 0 |
| Baker, Henry | (40) 0 | Clarke, Henry | 1 |
| Baly, — | (14) 0 | Clarke, John | 1 |
| Baley, Edward | 1 | Clarke, John | 1 |
| Baly, Henry | (4) 2 | Clarke, Thomas | 2 |
| Barham, Charles | 4 | Clay, Thomas | 1 |
| Barker, John | 3 | Clay, William | 1 |
| Bartlett, Walter | (33) 4 | Clements, John | 1 |
| Barnes, John | (36) 3 | Clinch, Chris | 2 |
| Barton, John | (37) 0 | Cogan, William | (42) 2 |
| Beck, Thomas | (30) 0 | Conick, Anthony | 0 |
| Benett, John | (17) 0 | Cooper, Hance | (43) |
| Bentley, Thomas | 1 | Corker, Capt. | (21) 4 |
| Bidelcome, John | (24) 0 | Corneswall, Samuel | 1 |
| Binam, John | 2 | Cotten, Tom | 1 |
| Bird, Thomas | 2 | Craft, John | 1 |
| Bishop, John | (43) 0 | Crewes, Thomas | 1 |
| Bishop, John | 1 | Culledge, Thomas | (50) 0 |
| Blackbone, Wm. | (5) 0 | Car, John | (41) 2 |
| Bluert, Lenard | (37) 0 | Dargett, John | (28) 0 |
| Blunt, William | (18) 0 | Davis, Arthur | 1 |
| Blunt, Thomas | (8) 0 | Davis, Thomas | (24) 0 |
| Bradford, Thomas | (29) 0 | Dawkes, John | (8) 0 |

SURRY COUNTY TITHABLES (WHITE) IN 1678

Peter Adams
Wm. Alderson
Mr. Ar. Allen
Jno. Allen
Stephen Allen
Wm. Allin
Samll. Alsebrooke
Rob. Altoff
Jacob Aminges ?
Cha. Anny
Rich. Anderson
David Andrews, senr.
David Andrews, junr.
Rob. Andrews
Tho. Andrews, senr.
Tho. Andrews, junr.
Tho. Andrews
Tho. Andrews' son
Dan. Anslø
Henry Armstrong
Geo. Arnold
Wm. Arnold
Rich. Atkins
Robert Austin
Rich. Avery
Tho. Badge
Capt. Baker
Hen. Baker
Jno. Baley
Jno. Ballard
Capt. Charles Barham
Mr. Jno. Barker
Jno. Barnes
Jno. Barton
Wm. Barton
Walter Bartley
Jno. Bashaw
Jno. Battle
Danll. Bayley
Jos. Beale
Tho. Beale
Bluit Beaumont
David Beard
Tho. Bee
Jonah Bennett
Tho. Bentley
Jno. Berry
Jno. Binam
Tho. Binns
Jno. Bird
Jno. Bishop
Jno. Bishop
Roger Blackborne
Wm. Blackborne

Ri. Blow
Tho. Blunt
Wm. Blunt
James Bohon
Jno. Bolton
Phill. Bolton
Tho. Boobe
Tho. Boulton
Tho. Bouth (Booth?)
Francis Bowman
Wm. Bowman
Jno. Boy
Henry Braderton
Tho. Bradford
Rich. Bread
Ed. Bridgman
Mr. Hen. Briggs
Bartho. Britle
Andrew Browne
Edwd. Browne
Jno. Browne
Maj. Wm. Browne
Hezekiah Bunnell
Robert Burgis
Jno. Burnett
Mr. Tho. Busby
Edwd. Canox
Cor. Cardingpan
Wm. Carpinder
Wm. Carpenter
John Cary
Tho. Carr
Jno. Case
Mr. Robt. Cautfield
Wm. Chambers
James Chesset
Wm. Chivers
Jno. Clarke
Jno. Clarke
Rich. Clarke
Mr. Tho. Clarke
Wm. Clarke
Tho. Cley
Jno. Clements
Christ. Clinch
Jno. Cockerin
Jno. Collins
Sam. Cornewell
Anthony Cornish
Tho. Cotta
Tho. Cottrell
Patrick Coulter
Charles Covee
Tho. Crews

Lewis Crow ?
Wm. Crudge
Ar. Davis
Ar. Davis
Edwd. Davis
Solomon Davis
Cha. Dennis
Wm. Draper
Mr. Ri. Drew
Tho. Drew
Wm. Drew
Jno. Dun
Jno. Dunford
Peleg Dunstone
Jno. Edwards
Tho. Edwards
Tho. Edwards
Mr. Wm. Edwards
Wm. Elliot
James Ellis
Jer. Ellis
Geo. Essell
Mich. Essell
Thy. Essell
Tim. Essell
Abraham Evans
Anthony Evans
fra. Evins
Robt. Evans
Jo. Farloe
Tho. Farmer
Rob. Fellows
Humph. Felps
Jno. Fenly
Bartho. Figures
Tho. Fleare
Jno. Flood
Tho. Flood
Wat. Flood
Joseph Foard
James Forbes
Wm. Foreman
Tho. Foscraft
Chr. Foster
Geo. Foster
Hen. Francis, senr.
Hen. Francis, junr.
(Tho.) Futerell
Tho. Gibbons
Roger Gilbert
Jno. Golledge
Wm. Goltney
Wm. Goodman
Mr. Jno. Goring

Zekell Gorrell
Henry Gray
Jno. Gray
Jno. Gray
Fra. Gray
Tho. Gray
Wm. Gray
Wm. Gray, junr.
Jesper Gransom
Edwd. Greene
Rich. Greene
James Griffin
Jno. Griffin
Jno. Grigory
Ustace Grimes
Bo. Gullick
Corne. Hall
Wm. Hancock
Geo. Harris
Jno. Harris
Rich. Harris, senr.
Rich. Harris, junr.
Wm. Harris
Mr. Benj. Harrison
Wm. Harvy
Adam Heath
Wm. Heath
Geo. Henton
Jno. Hicks
Rich. Hide
Tho. High
Harmon Hill
Sion Hill
Hen. Hollinsworth
Mr. Rand. Holt
Ralph Holton, senr.
Ralph Holton, junr.
Ni. Hoskins
Robert House, senr.
Rob. House, junr.
Edmund Howell
Geo. Howell
Jno. Hulett
Van Humphry
Austin Hunicutt, junr.
Jno. Hunicutt
Wm. Hunt
Phy. Hunyford
Tho. Hux, senr.
Tho. Hux, junr.
Tho. Hyard
Jno. Ironmonger
Tho. Ironmonger
Tho. Jarrell
Cha. Jarrett
Rich. Jelkes
Geo. Jennings

James Johnson
Martin Johnson
Nicho. Johnson
Wm. Jones
Mr. Arthur Jordan
Lt. Col. (Geo.) Jordan
Geo. Jordan
James Jordan
Ri. Jordan
Rivers Jordan
Robert Judkins
Samll. Judkins
Rob. Kae, senr.
Rob. Kae, junr.
Mr. Jno. King
Tho. King
Tho. Kite
Wm. Kite
Wm. Kitto
Wm. Knott
Robert Lacy
Rob. Lancaster
Tho. Lane, senr.
Tho. Lane, junr.
James Largoe
Patrick Lashley
Tho. Last
Mr. Geo. Lee, senr.
Geo. Lee, junr.
Jno. Lee
Rich. Leech
Wm. Lile
Samll. Linn ?
Ar. Long
Wm. Lictall
Wm. Lucus
Jno. Macarter
Danll. Macloide
Hugh Magee
Samll. Magett
Mr. Malden
Owen Marko
Cha. Marrett
Math. Marriott
Jno. Marshall
Peter Martin
Mr. Fra. Mason
Ni. Mason
James Mathews
Samll. Mathews
Jno. Mathewson
Tho. Mathis
Marco Mechino
Dennis Medeare
Mr. Meriwether
Geo. Middleton
Owen Middleton

Tho. Middleton
Pe. Miller
Solomon Miller
Tho. Milton
Law. Mizle
Luke Mizell
Jno. Miniard
Owen Mierick
Mr. Moring
Jno. Morgan
Geo. Morrell
Rich. Morris
Allin Muget
Jno. Muget
Ja. Murry
Wm. Nance
Edwd. Napkin
Samll. Newell
Wm. Newitt
Wm. Newsum
Roger Nicholls
Ja. Nicholson
Robt. Nicholson
Mr. Wm. Norwood
Jno. Oneale
Rob. Paddant
Ben. Pane
Tho. Parrett
Wm. Peacocke
Rich. Peirce
Ni. Perry
Ja. Petegree
Edwd. Pettrway
Wm. Pettway
David Phillips
Jno. Phillips
Jno. Phillips
Wm. Phillips
Jno. Pittford
Capt. (Thomas) Pittman
Tho. Pittman
Wm. Pittman
Samll. Plaw
Samll. Pollett
Lt. Roger Potter
Jno. Price
Geo. Prince
Rich. Prince
Geo. Procter
Wm. Prosser
Jno. Pulestone
Mr. (Jno.) Randolph
Dennis Raphden
Ab. Ratcliffe
Jno. Rawlings
Roger Rawlings
Roger Rawlins

| | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Wm. Reade | Tho. Sidway | Mich. Upchurch |
| Danll. Regan | Mr. Wm. Simons | Walter Vaughan |
| Hen. Reynolds | Christo. Smith | Isack Very |
| Robert Reynolds | Jno. Smith | Jno. Vincent |
| Jo. Richardson | Ri. Smith | Thy. Walker |
| Ja. Riddick | Francis South | Jo. Wall |
| Andaro Right | Fra. Sowerby | Tho. Waller |
| Jno. Roberts | Tho. Sowerby | Ab. Wallis |
| Na. Roberts | Alex. Spensor | Jno. Warring |
| Jno. Rodwell | Capt. (Robt.) Spensor | Tho. Waring |
| Danll. Rogers | James Stringfellow | Ri. Washington |
| Jno. Rogers, senr. | Mathew Swann | Hen. Watkins |
| Jno. Rogers, junr. | Col. (Thomas) Swann | Ja. Watkins |
| Jo. Rogers | Capt. Samll. Swann | Jno. Watkins |
| Wm. Rogers | Wm. Swet | Chas. White |
| Wm. Rogers | Edwd. Tanner | Geo. White |
| Danll. Rome | Edwd. Tayler | Jno. White |
| Wm. Rose | Fra. Tayler | Wm. White |
| Ed. Rowell | Jno. Tayler | Jno. Wiggenden |
| Wm. Rugsby | Walter Taylor | Jno. Wilkeson |
| Mr. Robt. Ruffin | Wm. Temple | Chas. Williams |
| Wm. Sadler | Jno. Thompson | Geo. Williams |
| Henry Sanford | Jno. Thompson | Lewis Williams |
| Jos. Seate | Samll. Thompson | Roger Williams |
| Tho. Senior | Mr. Wm. Thompson | Tho. Williams |
| Ni. Sessums | Mart. Thorne | Cha. Willis |
| Wm. Seward | Tho. Tias | Ni. Wilson |
| Jno. Sharpe | Ri. Tias | Ni. Witherington |
| Phy. Shelly | Ri. Tias, junr. | Tho. Wright |
| Jno. Shepard | Tho. Turner | Tho. Young |
| Jno. Shugar | Jno. Turvet | |
| | | TOTAL 425 |

A list of tithables belonging to Lawnes Creeke Parish in Surry County taken 12th of June, 1683 by Robert Caufield.

A list of tithables taken the 9th of June 1683 within the precincts of Lower Chipcoaks and Blackwater in Lawnes Creek Parish by Robert Ruffin.

A list of tithables above Upper Sunken Marsh taken June 10th, 1683 by Benjamin Harrison.

A list of tithables taken June 9, 1683 by Samuel Swann.

A list of tithables taken by order of Court by James Dykes June 9. 1683.

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| Taken by Robert Caufield | 122 |
| " " Robert Ruffin | 90 |
| " " Benjamin Harrison | 115 |
| " " Samuel Swann | 110 |
| " " James Dykes | 71 |
| Total | 508 |

(Book 1671-1684, pp. 524-528)

| | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|--------------------|---------|
| Adams, Peter | 1 | Browder, Edward | (21) 2 |
| Adkins, Thomas | (37) 0 | Browne, And | (6) 0 |
| Allen, Maj. Arthur | (23) 7 | Browne, Thomas | (42) 0 |
| Allen, John | (33) 0 | Browne, Col. Wm. | (78) 8 |
| Allen, William | (9) 0 | Bruton, James | 1 |
| Allen, Thomas | (88) 3 | Bullock, Richard | (48) 0 |
| Alsobrook, Sam | (77) 7 | Bunnell, Hez | 1 |
| Andrews, Thomas Sr. | (76) 3 | Busby, Thomas | (48) 3 |
| Andrews, Robert | (76) 0 | Byneham, John | (44) 2 |
| Andrews, Barth | (76) 0 | Byneham, John | (44) 0 |
| Andrews, David | (63) 3 | Byneham, James | (45) 0 |
| Andrews, Richard | (80) 0 | Cane, James | (84) 2 |
| Andrus, Thomas | 1 | Carr, Thomas | 1 |
| Ashley, Thomas | (31) 0 | Carpender, William | (84) 0 |
| Avery, Richard | (59) 2 | Carpender, William | (32) 3 |
| Baggott, John | (62) 0 | Case, And | (50) 0 |
| Bagly, Hue | | Case, John | 1 |
| Bagly, Peter | 1 | Case, John | (1) 2 |
| Bags, Thomas | (73) 3 | Cartright, Richard | |
| Baker, Henry | 1 | Caufield, Robert | (24) 10 |
| Baker, Mrs. Elizabeth | 4 | Cawwood, John | (92) 0 |
| Bamer, John | 3 | Chapman, Will | (63) 0 |
| Barber, Peter | 1 | Chissell, James | 1 |
| Barefoot, Noah | (43) 0 | Chivers, William | 1 |
| Barker, John | 2 | Clarke, John | 1 |
| Barten, William | (94) 0 | Clarke, John | (60) 0 |
| Bartlett, Walter | (19) 3 | Clarke, Thomas | 1 |
| Battell, Thomas | (33) 0 | Clary, Thomas | (1) 0 |
| Battle, John | (30) 0 | Clary, William | (4) 0 |
| Bayley, Anselm | 1 | Clemons, John | 1 |
| Bayley, Edward | 1 | Cockerham, William | (6) 2 |
| Bennett, Jonas | (83) 0 | Cockerham, Thomas | (14) 0 |
| Beale, Joseph | 1 | Cogan, William | (17) 0 |
| Beck, Lawrence | 1 | Coker, John | 1 |
| Bently, Thomas | (28) 2 | Combe, John | (17) 0 |
| Bently, Thomas | (28) 0 | Conish, Anthony | 1 |
| Binns, Thomas | (91) 6 | Cook, John | (43) 0 |
| Bird, Thomas | 1 | Cooke, Thomas | (8) 0 |
| Biton, Ri | 1 | Cooper, Thomas | (82) 0 |
| Blackborne, William | 1 | Collier, John | (58) 0 |
| Blow, Rich | (72) 0 | Collins, John | (20) 0 |
| Blunt, Thomas | (47) 3 | Collins, John | 1 |
| Bookey, Edward | (25) 0 | Cotten, Thomas | 1 |
| Bowen, Arthur | (24) 0 | Crawford, Robert | (41) 2 |
| Boy, William | (42) 0 | Creede, William | (78) 0 |
| Boy, John | (87) 0 | Crews, Thomas | (74) |
| Braderton, Hen | (18) 0 | Crews, William | (74) |
| Bradford, Pat | (17) 0 | Crouch, William | (11) 0 |
| Bradford, Thomas | (59) 0 | Cutt, Edward | (93) 0 |
| Briggs, Henry | (29) 4 | Davis, Arthur | 1 |
| Briggs, Francis | (29) 0 | Deberry, Peter | 1 |
| Briggs, Charles | (29) 0 | Deerchim, Thomas | (40) 10 |
| Briggs, Henry Jr. | (47) 0 | Delke, Roger | 1 |
| Brittell, Bart | 1 | Dennis, Nathaniel | 1 |
| Broadrib, William | (67) 0 | Dennis, William | (36) 0 |

SURRY CO, VA

The Attached Record for 1665 from Surry
Co, VA provided to RPM in Ltr 18 MAY 1991
from Vicki Marie Barfoot - It concerns
"Daniel Uplundi" as reported in
West's Uplundi Book on page 20.
However, Vicki now interprets this
to be "Daniel UPBRIAN". Her interpretation
reported in UB Vol 12 No 2 APR 1991

257

Know you more by these shales that Edward Wood of Hox Island in the
 parish of Lawns Brooke hath for me my heirs executors &c. bargained
 sold & delivered unto Capt. Wm. Browne or his assigns for less 2 black cows
 one good cow one black heifer good yearling heifers two calves except one
 yearling & 1/2 in bag by crops of one black acre about five year old one
 shearer & 1/2 bollock one pullet called my one flock bed life & 1/2 one
 habrauo: & if doe warrant & abounding the sale of all the above expressed goods
 to be just good & lawfull as the other notes exte: &c. & of any other
 right doe & due to the said by any claim title or right in or to the said
 if doe a lye & oblig my self to be knowne by in open Court the County of
 for the County of Surrey as witness my hand & Seale the 3rd of June
 1668

The condition of his obligation is such that if he above of Edward Wood
 his heirs executors &c. die at or before the 1st of Oct. next at some
 point landing in the parish of Lawns Brooke the first of good night
 unto the about of Capt. Wm. Browne, then of the said shales by w^{ch}
 some of the good husband yearly & nine of the said shales (some of ground
 Lawns or Bason) crops his suff. casheles containe so fame or to be
 & rows or to be that you his obligation to be void of none effect & his wife
 to stand in full force power & virtue as also to be fully force of
 more for force

Soaled Signed & Delivered
 in the presence of us
 Geo. Wathm
 Nath. Stanborn

Edward Wood Sealed & Delivered
 Acknowledged in Court & lay 26th by all
 Randall Holbe Attorney of the County of Surrey 1668

These are to certify that Edward (son of Joe de York) & Apoynted
 shall for me in my name to acknowledge by deed of Sale of Cattle &
 Good wryth in mentioned in your bond as if hand obliged my self
 his acknowledgment to be as above force as if from self had not acknowledged
 it as witness my hand this first of May 1663
 Wm. Raleigh
 25. 7 Bisse
 Edward Cross

Wheremore of the party as we are to make diligent inquiry of the late body of
 Edward Cross the late wife lived in Ralph (son of) Hale for her dyed a natural
 death or violent, if violent death by the hands or hands of any person or
 persons by unlawful blows or strokes or weapons or weapons or any other
 unlawful manners to hasten him to the death, or by any means to inquire into the death
 or murder, or by any means or otherwise the same, or any person or persons
 who have or have not lawfully to direct, or by any means to the death of
 the said Edward Cross to die without a lawful trial or assistance of a
 lawyer in writing
 Soe help us God

These subscribed being sworn by the State of Maryland before the 8th of March
 1663: James White Clerk of the Court of the said colony: body of the said Edward Cross
 Ralph Hale after a careful perquisition upon the body of the said Edward Cross
 to our best judgment and understanding we do certify that he died a natural death
 none of the kind set out above as is
 Done at the Court the 25th of May 1663

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------|------------------|
| Robt. Spenser | John. Ashe | Ellis Barber | John. A. Gabriel |
| Thomas Harris | John. Broad | James Sharbent | Hon. H. Lister |
| John. Spilomber | Wm. Swarth | John. Hodge | James Harris |

SURRY CO, VA

The Attached Record for 1661 from Surry
Co, VA provided to RPK in Ltr 18 MAY
1991 from Vicki Marie Boufoot - It
concerns an "Edward Upchurch" as
reported in West's Upchurch Book
on page 20. However, Vicki now
interprets this to be "Edward ALLCHURCH".
Her interpretation reported in UB
Vol 12 No 2 APR 1991

Weo have bound our selves to confirme you in the true performance of your last
condition wch we have here all good & sell to our hands & souls for any years about
wrighton do by affime of J^r Burgess doe bind my selfe to leave by my selfe
housing wch ever any obstruction as wittness my hand pat housing pat it
is on the 20th of the month of June 1663

Witnessed by
of us whose names are here subscribed
Marye [] James
Susana B^r Gregory Mar: 1663
Francis Bonas 1663

J^r: Gregory 3000 last wch
Roger R D Dole 3000
J^r: R Burgess 3000

Walter []

To all to whom these shal come know you that Edward Mappin for
divers good causes more here bits moving doe constitute nominate appoint
my selfe beloved friend of John [] my true & lawfull attorney
of James of tobacco that he by J^r Dumbston in any wise stand
indolent unto me by bill or account to release acquit & discharge
or Comouse his selfe in law to & for me and sett at Liberty as he
of attorney shall see cause to quenege & granting unto my selfe attorney
full & ample power to do or act what he shal see convenient
of about the last of June of this date ratifie & confirme what my
attorney shall lawfully doe as is my selfe sworn to in the
as wittness my hand this 20th of June 1663

11041255

for Ashiton
Henry Silberry

Recorded 2 days Ed: William
1664 of Geo: Waller records

I was all more by these points that were the: Liciton Dow: Duffoon & Harpo: own
we being firmly obliged unto our Soudaigne Lord passing in his former or present
you and of his good will & grace to be paid upon demand 100 pound: (well as) truly to
be made some two hundred and twenty pound: upon the first of June: for fully
I sincerely firmly by these points witness our hands & seals the 3 day of May
1664

The condition of his obligation is Such that if he goe above bound the: Liciton
shall at all time & times hereafter not have sword, pistol, gun or any
other weapon what so ever directly or indirectly he bring or receive
by his selfe for some abuse offered to it: And if he shall
Liciton shall of firme for obligation for his points to be void and of
none effect after his death: And if he shall have power or virtue
Signed sealed & delivered

In presence of
Wm. Barker
John Rogers

Recorded 15 May 1664
of Geo: Waller records

To: Liciton
Dow: Duffoon
Harpo: own
Seals
Edward

SURRY CO, VA

Item in It 16 DEC 1995 EMMA LOUISE W E R PU

"Colonial
SURRY"
Chapter XII

Upchurch

AMERICA'S FIRST TAX STRIKE
THE BIRTHPLACE OF INDEPENDENCE

SEVERAL communities in the United States have claimed that their particular place was the "Birthplace of Freedom" because early in colonial times its citizens made protests against the payment of unjust and burdensome taxes.

We wish to advance the claim of Lawne's Creek Parish Church in Surry County as the "Birthplace of Freedom" in America for some of its parishioners met there on December 12, 1673 "to declare they would not pay their public taxes."

There was no freedom of assembly in those days and this unusual and unauthorized meeting alarmed the authorities. Two Justices of the County Court, by virtue of an English statute nearly 300 years old which empowered Justices to inquire into such "Riots", ordered the sheriff to arrest these "seditious" people and bring them before the court for trial.

This was only a prelude to Bacon's Rebellion in 1676. Governor Berkeley was America's first modern dictator. It will be noted in the following chapter on the Rebellion, that his methods of obtaining absolute rule was somewhat like that of Huey Long's and governors of other states to whom subservient legislatures gave autocratic powers.

America's freedom was not won by a single stroke. It was of slow growth, as typified by this and other like protests made from time to time, until it finally burst forth in a greater rebellion than Bacon's, the American Revolution.

But let us get along with the story. On January 3, 1673-74, following the gathering at Lawne's Creek Church, Lawrence Baker and Robert Spencer, Justices of the County Court issued the following writ which was recorded January 13, 1673: (Bk. 2, p. 40.) "Of how dangerous consequence unlawful assemblies and meetings have been is evident by the chronicles of our native country which are occasioned by a giddy headed multitude, and unless restrained may prove the ruin of a country, and therefore we, LAWRENCE BAKER and ROBERT SPENCER, two of ye justices of this county, being informed that on about the 12th of December last past, a company of seditious and rude people to the

number of 14 did unlawfully assemble at the Parish Church of Lawne's Creek, with intent to declare they would not pay their public taxes, and they expected divers others to meet them, who failing they did not put their wicked design in execution, and for the good law made against Rogues and Riots and particularly the Statute of 13 Henry IV, chapter 7, and injoining Justices to inquire of such meetings, we therefore sent our warrant to the Sheriff of this county to Cause,

| | | |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Matthew Swan | John Barnes | William Hancock |
| William Tooke | Robert Lacy | John Gregory |
| Thomas Clay | Michael Upchurch | John Sheppard |
| George Peters | William Little | John Greene |
| James Chessett | | |

to appear before us, yet the said persons not being satisfied with this former unlawful meeting, did this day, the greatest part of them meet together in ye old field called 'Devil's Old Field', and as we justly suspect did confederate not to discover who were the first instigators or moved them to their unlawful assembling as afore and we upon their examination to find they have unanimously agreed to justify their meetings, persisting in the same as appears by the open declaring of Roger Delke that if one suffers they would all burn, and we find their contemptuous behavior and carriage not respecting authority; have therefore committed ye persons aforesaid to the custody of the Sheriff, until they find security for their appearance at the next County Court and also for keeping the peace which we conceive consonant to the law in such cases, and ye mutinous persons aforesaid being so many in number. We have by Virtue of the Statute of ye 2d of Henry 5th command ye aide and assistance of several of the neighborhood for their security. Given under our hands the day and year aforesaid." (Book 2, p. 40.)

Many of the above fourteen men were respectable landowners. Matthew Swan was perhaps related to Col. Thomas Swann, one of the most prominent men in the county at the time and a member of the Council. William Tooke was the son of James Tooke of Isle of Wight County, who had served in the House of Burgesses. Thomas Clay was connected with the family of John and William Corker, burgesses and prominent in the early history of the county. John Barnes was a Quaker and a fairly prosperous man, who later married Mr. Tooke's widow. William Hancock married Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Spencer, and a relative of the same Capt. Robert Spencer who caused his arrest

Roger Delke was the son of Roger Delke, Sr., who had been Burgess for Stanley Hundred in the session of 1632-33. John Gregory was the step-father of Roger Delke, Jr., as he had married Alice Delke his mother.

The depositions of all fourteen of the above men are recorded immediately after the above warrant from Capts. Spencer and Baker (id., pp. 40-41). That of James Chessett was the first: "James Chessett being this day at ye house of Capt. Law. Baker & coming with Thirteen psons who were summoned to appeare there to give an acct. of their Rioutous or unlawful Assembling att ye Church of Lawnes Creeke on ye 12th Xbr. Last, & for yt ye sd Chessett was not summoned, but comeing with ye Rest, he was brought before us ye subscribed, & being asked who gave him notice to come with ye Rest, he said he came of his own Simple head; he was also asked If he was of them yt mett at ye Church, he Answered 'yes', he being (asked?) why he invited Geo. Pectrs to yt meeting, he said it was to see his neighbors, soe yt he seemes preemptorily to give an acct. of ye first pmoter or Instigator of that meeting."

He was followed by Roger Delke who "being this day brought before us the subscribed, and complaint being made to us by William Sherwood, sub sheriff of this county, the said Delke did this day say that 'we will burne all before one shall suffer.' Ye said Delke acknowledged he said ye same words, and being asked why they met at the church he said by reason their taxes were so unjust and they would not pay it. He was demanded who was the person that invited him to meet, he peremptorily denied; but ye said Delke on his own behalf and on the behalf of the others then met did declare their meeting was to be relieved from payment of Drams and Cyder which they never had. All the rest assented to what he said save only Michael Upchurch."

Robert Lacy then deposed that William Hancock took him to the meeting at the Devil's Field, though he was warned to the contrary, and that John Barnes, Michael Upchurch, John Greene and John Sheppard were also there. He also said that he was at the meeting at the church, about which John Sheppard told him. Thomas Clay deposed that William Hancock told him of the meeting and was the first to tell him that the levies were unreasonable. William Hancock denied who told him of the meeting. "very obstinately persisting."

George Peters testified that James Chessett asked him to go to the

church. Then Michael Upchurch denied who told him of the meeting or that he knew of the business they met about.

Matthew Swan's testimony was as follows: "Matthew Swan being this day brought before us the subscribed and being asked why he and others met at the Church, the 12th Xber, last, he said it was to agree about a redress from their taxes which were heavy. He was asked how he knew their taxes were unreasonably laid, he said Mr. Mason (Francis Mason, one of the justices) told him and also Mr. Goring said the same, and that there were some extraordinary taxes, he being demanded what discourse he and Mr. Goring had about the meeting, he said Mr. Goring said he would be there if he did not go from home, and the said Swan have also very obstinately persisted in the Lawlessness of the meeting, and said that all or most of the Country were of his mind."

John Greene in his deposition denied who instigated him to go meeting. William Little said that he went with John Barnes, but denied who instigated him to go. John Sheppard agreed with the others to meet at the church "to be redressed from their Levys"; he said that he heard from Samuel Cornell that the levies were unjust, and that Cornell said Mr. Holt (*i.e.*, Randall Holt) told him so.

John Barnes then being called denied who said first that the levies were unreasonable and said that he heard it from everybody. William Tooke also denied knowing who said first that the levies were unreasonable.

The examination was concluded by the deposition of Francis Taylor, a person not involved. "The deposition of Francis Taylor being called before Capt. Law. Baker, Mr. Robert Caufield, and Capt. Robert Spencer to swear his true knowledge concerning a meeting of some of the Parish on Friday 12 Xbr., 1673, at Lawne's Creek Parish Church is as follows: "That being at my lodging—looking out I espyed John Gregory going through the Field, and called him to desire him to make me a waistcoat, which he told me he would, but he asked me if I would not be at the Church for there was to be a great part of the Parish meeting there this morning concerning ye Levys. I told him I knew nothing of it, neither was I concerned in it, as being no house-keeper, but I did not much care if I went with him to see what was done. He told me he was going to Mr. Caufield's to take measure of one of his men, to make his freedom clothes and he would holler for me as he came back, which accordingly he did and we went together

When we came there we found about halfe a score men sitting there,

and asking them how they did, and what they met for they said they did expect some more to come intending civilly to treat concerning the Levy for they did understand that there was several officers to be paid tobacco out of the Levy, which they knew no reason for, by reason they were put to as much trouble and expense as they were. Colonel Swan was to have 5000 lbs. tobacco for the officers and the Colonel was to be levied on this parish only. Their company not meeting yet they stayed there about an hour, and so resolved to speak about it on the next Sabbath being sermon day. In the Interior on Saturday, I being at Mr. Sherwood's (the sub-sheriff) requested him to see the list of the Levy which he did show me and there I saw the charge was levied on the whole county. Which I spoke of at the Church, they hearing said no more, and further saith not." (Book 2, pp. 42-3.)

This simple meeting of citizens to complain about their taxes seems to be a "tempest in a tea pot" from a 20th century standpoint. However, it appears to have been regarded as an extremely serious matter in 17th century Virginia under Berkeley's autocratic rule.

The case was speedily disposed of as follows at a court held for Surry County January 6, 1673/4 (O. B. 1671-90, p. 42): "for that they were sorry for their offence & were no projectors of ye same, John Gregory, Robert Lacy, James Chessett, Thos. Clay, Michl Uchurch, Wm. Tooke, Wm. Little and John Greene be ordered committed until they give bond for their future good behaviour and pay costs and be dismissed." (George Peters seems to have been unintentionally omitted from the above list.) John Barnes, John Sheppard, and William Hancock were ordered to "be committed untill they give ye like bond and pay each of them one Thousand pounds tobacco fine, to ye use of his Majesty, and pay costs." Roger Delke "altho he were noe Ring Leader in ye faction, yet for saying after much fair admonition yt if one of them suffered they would burne all, he shall stand Comitted untell he give ye Like bond and pay ye Like fine of 1000 pds. of tobacco with costs." . . . "& for ye sd Mathew Swan was a Chief projector of ye design & being asked if he were Convinced & said yt ye Cort had unjustly proceeded in ye sd Levy & Charged ye Cort therewith at ye Barr, it is therefore order'd that he stand Comitted untell he give bond for his good abearing wth security for his appearance at ye 3'd day of ye next Genral Cort before ye Right Honourable ye Governour & Councell for his Dangerous Contempt & Unlawful project & his wicked Prsisting in ye same; & being called again one by one & strictly

Examined how & by whome ye sd unlawfull Assembly was proje & sett on foot; it appearing yt ye sd Mathew Swan, Jno. Barnes, Sheppard and Wm. Hancock at ye house of ye sd Jno. Barnes did resolve & conclude upon ye meeting & yt ye rest (with a great n more whome they intended to psuade were only drawne on from beginning)."

The case of Matthew Swan was finally brought before the Council and General Court of Virginia on the afternoon of April 6, 1674 settled as follows: "It is ordered that the order of Surry Court Ag the mutinuss Psons he Confirmed and that Mathew Swan the ringle of them, who was bound over to the Court be Fined Two Thou pounds of tobacco and Caske and that all fines of the Psons goe to the sfort at James Citty And that they pay all Just Cost\$ and Char\$ (Minutes of Council and General Court, p. 367.)

This, however, did not end the matter, for there is always a cou public opinion to which even dictators sometimes bow. This a caused so much resentment among the colonists that Governor Berl found it advisable to remit the fines which he finally did on Septe 23, 1674. (W. M. 23, p. 122.)

It is significant that these events occurred a full two years befor outbreak of the Rebellion, and the case indicates the discontent o people and their sullen attitude toward their rulers. Only Lawnes C Parish men were involved in the above. When the actual reb broke out, most of those involved with Bacon—in fact, a very majority—were inhabitants of Southwark, the other parish in S Perhaps the spirit of the Lawnes Creek men had been broken b condemnation of Matthew Swan and his colleagues.

Matthew Swan, the ringleader of this protest against high tax many descendants in Virginia and the South. In 1675 he married Mary Spiltimber, widow of Anthony Spiltimber and daughter of R Harris. His will was dated December 14, 1702 and probated J: 1702/. He mentioned daughter, Elizabeth, wife of John Drew, d ter, Sarah; Elizabeth, daughter of John Drew; son-in-law, John I daughter, Mary, wife of William Phillips; and grandson, John Ph Executors were John Drew and Sarah Swann. Witnesses were A Allen, William Chambers, John Allen, and Robert Ruffin.

Children:

- I. Elizabeth, m. (1) John Drew, d. 1703. (See Drew.) (2) John Sugars. (No children.)
- II. Mary, m. William Phillips of Surry County, Va., who in his will dated Feb. 14, 1720/21, probated April 19, 1721, mentioned wife, Mary; sons, John, William, Swann, and Mathew Phillips (the three last named under 16 years of age); and daughters, Anne, Mary, and Elizabeth Phillips. Executors were wife, Mary, and sons, William and Swann Phillips. Witnesses: Joseph Wattell, William Newsum, Carter Crafford.
- III. Sarah, m. Carter Crafford (1682 ?-1743). (See Crafford.)

SURRY CO, VA

FROM LTR 9 SEP 1990 Marie Elizabeth Sobell to RPM

SURRY COUNTY RECORDS
SURRY CO, VA. 1652 - 1684
BY ELIZA TIMBERLAKE DAVIS

PAGE 152 2 JAN 1656. INDENTURE BETWEEN ROGER DELKE AND MICHAEL UPCHURCH OF A PLANTATION ON LAWNES CREEK BYING BETWEEN JOHN GREGORY AND SO MICHAELL UPCHURCH (UPSHURE) 40 ACRES OF LAND, IF LESS THAN THE LEASE TO TIMOTHY MADMONKER, FOR 21 YEARS. REC: MAY 1660

PAGE 198 4 NOV 1662. JOHN BASON (MASON) SELLS TO RICHARD SKINER A PARCELL OF LAND AT THE HEAD OF LAWNES CREEK ON THE WEST SIDE OF A DIVIDANT OF LANDTO FAWLEY'S LAND, FORMERLY BELONGED TO ROBERT PARKE. WIT: GEO WATTKINS, MICHAEL UPCHURCH (UPSHURE) REC: 5TH 7BER 1662.

PAGE 232 2 NOV 1661. EDWARD UPCHURCH, HE MOVING, MADE MR. JOHN PEED AND PELEG DUNSTAN TO PAY OUT SOME SUMS OF TOB. BY HIM INDEBTED. WIT: JOHN ASHTON, HENRY TILLARY

FOL. (NOT GIVEN) 5 MARCH 1671. DEPOSITIONS MICHAELL UPCHURCH AGED FIFTY ODD SAYS GEO. KNIGHT ON XMAS. EVE LAST KILLED DEARE AND ASKED HIM IF THERE WERE NOT ANY TURKEYS AND HE SD. NOE BUT 2 HE KILLED, ETC.
TESTE: GEO. WATKINS

PAGE 40 3 JAN 1673/4. DECISION OF LAW. BAKER AND ROBT. SPENSER, TWO OF THE JUSTICES OF THIS CO. ABOUT THE GIDDY HEADED MULTITUDE INFORMED ABT 12 OF BR. (SIC) LAST PAST A COMPANY OF SEDITIOUS AND RIDE PEOPLE TO THE NUMBER OF FFOURTEENE DID UNLAWFULLY ASSEMBLE AT YE PSH. CHURCH OF LAWNES CREEK WITH INTENT TO DECLARE THEY WOULD NOT PAY THEIR PUBLIG TAXES, AND YET THEY EXPECTED DEVERSE OTHERS TO MEET THEM, WHO FAILING THEY DID NOT PUT THEIR WICKED DESIGNE IN EXECUTION AND STATUE OF YE 13TH OF HENRY IV, CHAP 7, WE SENT OUT WARRANT FOR: THE FOLLOWING, TO APPEAR.

MATT SWANN
WM HANCOCK
ROBT LACY
THO CLAY
JNO. SHEPPARD
JAMES CHISSELL

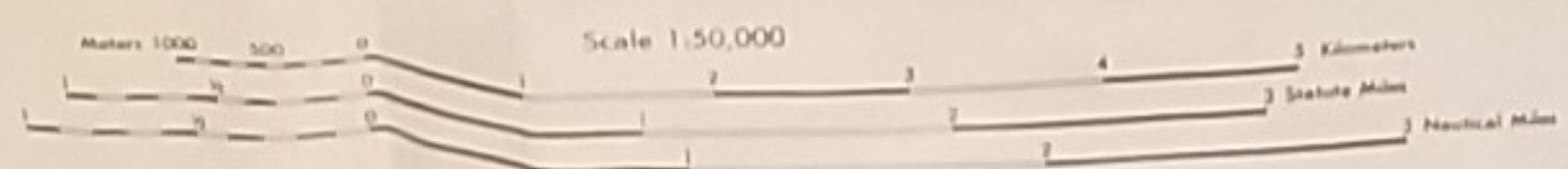
JNO. BARNES
WM TOOKE
JNO. GREGORY
MICHAEL UPCHURCH
GEO PEETERS

THEY NOT BEING SATIFIED WITH THEIR FORMER UNLAWFUL MEETING DID THE GREATEST PART OF THEM, THIS DAY MEETE TOGETHER IN YE OLD FIELD CALLED YE DWELL'S FIELD AND DID CONFEDERATE TO NOT DISCOVER WHO WERE FIRST INSTIGATORS OF THEM AND HAVE AGREED TO PERSISTIN YE SAME AS APPEARS BY OPEN DECLARING OF ROGER DELK THAT IF ONE SUFFERS THEY WOULD BURN ALL, SO HAVE COMMITTED THE AFORESD PERSONS TO CUSTODY OF SHERIFF UNTIL THEY FIND SECURITY FOR THEIR APPEARANCE AT NEXT COUNTY COURT, ETC.

PAGE 14 5 JULY 1681. FRA UPCHURCH, ROBERT REYNOLDS. FRANCIS UPCHURCH GRANTED ADMINISTRATION ON ESTATE OF MICHAEL UPCHURCH, DECEASED.
WIT: JOHN THOMPSON, WM. SERVARD

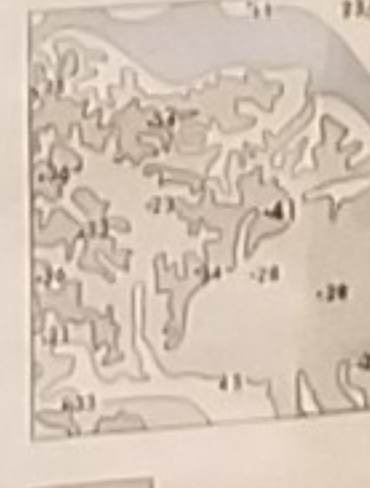


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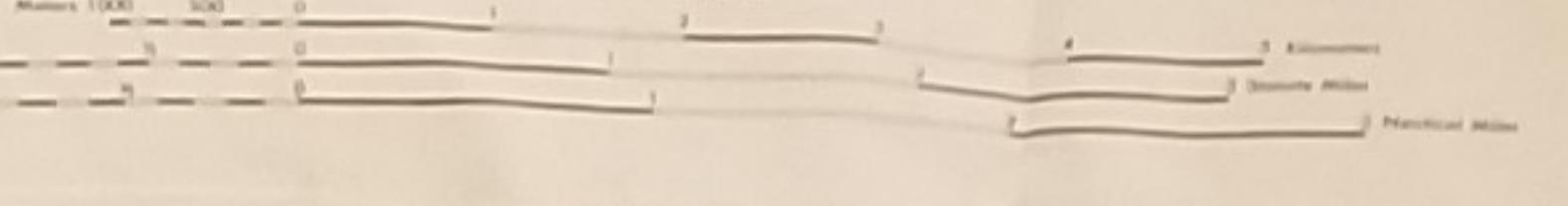


ELEVATIONS IN METERS
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 METERS

Table with 2 columns: Elevation (Meters) and Contour Interval (Meters). Includes a legend for contour lines.

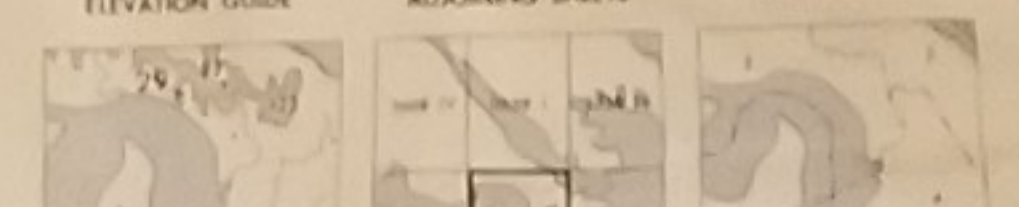


LEGEND
SYMBOLS AND DESCRIPTIONS
Roads, Railroads, Canals, etc.



ELEVATIONS IN METERS
CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 METERS

Table with 2 columns: Elevation (Meters) and Contour Interval (Meters). Includes a legend for contour lines.



ELEVATION GUIDE
ADJOINING SHEETS
BOUNDARIES

Table with 2 columns: Elevation (Meters) and Contour Interval (Meters). Includes a legend for contour lines.

X LZs (Army Helicopter Land Zone)