

The William Pettypool Family of
Southside Virginia:
Lineage Reconstruction Based on a
Contemporary Review of Evidence

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The William Pettypool Family of Southside Virginia

This account reports unpublished early records for the immigrant ancestor as well as attempts to reconstruct accurately the relationships within a colonial Virginia family carrying the unusual surname Pettypool¹. Such a surname, because of its low frequency and distinctiveness, normally would yield comparatively easy-to-interpret links between generations. In this instance, two factors combined to confound earlier compilers²: the loss and/or previously limited accessibility of many early Southside Virginia records, including orders, deeds and probate, and the recurring use in subsequent generations of the ancestral progenitor's given name, William.

The experiences of this Southside Virginia family of middling status and aspirations are typical in many senses: economically, socially and demographically³. William Pettypool, the seventeenth century progenitor, left only one descendant, also called William. He in turn, living in the improved conditions of early eighteenth century Virginia, was able to leave two male heirs, one also a William. These two produced the large families commonly associated with expanding colonial frontier America, including two more Williams.

As frequently happens, the merged identities of these several eighteenth century men of the same name have impeded proper attribution of descendants in many branches. To redress this difficulty a contemporary review of the extant court orders, deeds, tithes and tax lists for all Southside Virginia counties was undertaken. This report documents fully all Pettypool men through the third generation as well as the two men of given name William in the fourth generation. From this review emerges a reconstruction that accounts for most of the "strays" and inconsistencies in earlier compilations.

CHAPTER 1

FIRST GENERATION

*R*EFERENCE to WILLIAM (1) PETTYPOOL's first mention in America records has lain at hand but undiscovered since the 1934 publication of Nugent's *Cavaliers and Pioneers: Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants 1623-1666*⁴. Because of erroneous transcription of the seventeenth century Virginia Land Office patent, the abstract and index to Nugent's monumental effort lists William Pettypool as William Pottpowler.⁵ Careful examination of the land office copy, however, shows that on a record dated 25 February 1658 William Pettypoole (possibly Pettypowle) is claimed as one of nine headrights to be exchanged for 450 acres of land in New Kent County.⁶ Thomas Merridith is named as patentee in this document, but the original headright claim has been "Assigned by Jno. Davis."⁷ In other words, it is John Davis who claims to have financed the transportation of the nine headrights, including William Pettypool, to Virginia. In this transaction Davis chooses not to exercise his right to take up land and instead, transfers this right to an assignee, Thomas Merridith.

Subsequent Virginia records supply evidence regarding the relationship between William Pettypool and John Davis as well as insight into Pettypool's status in colonial Chesapeake society. In York County on 13 November 1660, a suit is brought by John Raughn against Davis concerning tobacco plants "of the said Raughn. . . stolne and caryed away by Order and command of said Davis by his servants William Pettipoole and Anne Smith..."⁸ Recorded on the same day are depositions from William and Ann dated the previous day, 12 November 1660. In his deposition

William Pettypoole Saith that about May last. . . was ord by his then Master John Davis to goe to Burroughs. . . field being called upp about Midnight it being a great Gust. . . to steale and take away the plants of Emanuel Allvis & John Raughn the sd Pettypole being unwilling to goe. . . to steale any mans Goods in such a nature; yet being forced the Satterday night following being a Covenanted servant did goe, & to that purpose to the Effecting of wch designe hee gave him a paire of the othr servants shooes being plaine shoes because the dept shoes were French falls fearing thereby that hee should be tractt to the said Davis his house in carying home the plants. Then 3 dayes after hee the sd Davis came & told yor depont that if he would keep his Council in the stealing of the said plants & not divulge it abroad to any. . . then he would willingly give him a heifer of 2 years old..& pmised him further a plantacon in the Narrowes for term of life. . .⁹

The court minutes also recount that Anne Smith deposes the same as William Pettypool with similar promises made by Davis. Although they appear to escape the court's punishment for this transgression, at the court held 23 May 1661, it is

Ordered that Danl Wild have a warrant from the Clarke. . . [to] bring before us on sight. . . William Pettypoole and Anne his wife.¹⁰

Later at the same session, the clerk records that:

On request of William Pettypoole and Anne his wife for a discharge from their Comittmt till they gave bond for their good behavior the Ct discharge them accord they paying all costs.¹¹

This discharge seems not to have ended their troubles, however, for on 26 August 1661 William Pettypool

. . . & his wife Anne (as soon as Wm recover from sickness) [again] ord taken into sher's custody & detained till they give bond. . . for good behavior being persons of scandalous and dangerous behavior. . .¹²

In a statement recorded the same day they respond by naming "Master Jn Underwood their lawful Attor...",¹³ and at the next court, held 31 October 1661, they are again "discharged from bond for good behavior."¹⁴ Subsequent to this order, York County court records make no further mention of William or Ann Pettypool.

These early records, however, allow us to surmise the following:

1. William Pettypool, in company with the majority¹⁵ of his fellow seventeenth century immigrants to Virginia, began his life in America as an indentured servant. Although Ann Smith also likely obtained passage to Virginia as an indentured immigrant, no record documenting her origins has been found.
2. William Pettypool and Ann Smith's servitude ended between May 1660 and their appearance in court on 13 November 1660 as the clerk notes on the latter date that William and Ann were "last May...then both servants."¹⁶
3. William's release from service in 1660 suggests that his probable date of arrival in the Chesapeake lay between 1653 and 1656. This may be inferred because the Virginia Colonial Assembly had enacted a law in March, 1642/43, requiring four years service if a servant was 20 years or older when indentured, five years service if between the ages of 12 and 20 and seven years service if under the age of 12. ¹⁷ Only rarely were servants released before serving the allotted four years and only then if they or someone else could buy their freedom.
4. Based on the previously cited evidence, it is estimated that William Pettypool and Ann Smith were at least aged 21 and were probably older at the time of their release in 1660, making their projected dates of birth not later than 1639. ¹⁸
5. William Pettypool and Ann Smith were married between 13 November 1660 and 23 May 1661.

Although a search of extant Virginia records for Anne Pettypool yielded no further evidence of Virginia residence after her marriage, William does make one further appearance. Suggesting that they may have attempted to establish residence in Surry County, on 7 February 1664 William is enlisted by the Surry constable to serve as a member of a coroner's jury formed to view the "corpse of an unknown young man. . . found at the Landings of Mr. Benjamin Harrison. . ." ¹⁹ He signs with a mark the unanimous verdict written 8 July 1664 adjudging that the corpse "hath been drowned in the River."²⁰ No earlier or later mention of him has been found in Surry County records nor in the surviving records of surrounding Virginia counties.

Succumbing, perhaps, to the lure of the Chesapeake frontier of the 1660's, ²¹ William and Ann Pettypool next appear in colonial documents on 28 November 1665 when William is recorded at the Maryland Land Office claiming "...land for transporting himself Ann Pettipoole his wife and William Pettipoole his son [my emphasis]into the Province...".²² Since he proceeds in the same transaction to assign away his option to this 150 acres of Maryland land, it is not clear what his intentions

are regarding Maryland residence. No further evidence of him has been found in existing Maryland records of this period.

Although William Pettypool's movements subsequent to the 1665 Maryland headright demand are not documented, his wife Ann, with no mention of William, is plaintiff in a suit on 14 December 1668 in the Maryland Provincial Court. This record reads:

Francis Cole being bound over to this Court by Ann Pettypoole who swore the plaint agt him and he appear this Court to answer her Complaint Doth accordingly appear but the said Ann nor any other person coming in agt him is Cleared.²³

Chesapeake colonial courts, following English common law, customarily barred married women from bringing suit in their own name.²⁴ Thus, except in extraordinary cases, only in widowhood did a woman, once married, acquire the right to prosecute suits at law. Accordingly, Ann Pettypool's 1668 legal action against Francis Cole implies such a change in her marital status, and it thereby is inferred that William, the immigrant, was dead by December 1668.²⁵

Not again until some 26 years later does the surname Pettypool reappear in extant colonial Chesapeake records. On 3 August 1694 a Will Petepoole is sworn to sit on a grand jury in Charles City County Virginia.²⁶ Because grand jury service in colonial times required the attainment of one's majority,²⁷ it is assumed that the Will Petepoole in Charles City County in 1694 was at least 21 years of age and probably older. He was, therefore, born no later than 1673, making him of an age to be the likely son to the immigrant, William Pettypool, whose demand for Maryland headright land in 1665 had included a 50 acre parcel for his minor son William.

The extreme rarity of the surname Pettypool further supports the conclusion that it is William (2), son of the immigrant, and not another hypothetical immigrant of the same name in the Charles City County record. Exhaustive searches of colonial name indexes and country court records for both Maryland and Virginia have so far revealed no evidence of any others of this surname in seventeenth-century colonial Chesapeake.

Child of William and Ann Pettypool:

+ 1 i William Pettypool b. Va. before 1665; m.
Elizabeth (__)

CHAPTER 2

SECOND GENERATION

1.

*W*ILLIAM (2) PETTYPOOL was born between 1661 and 1665. He apparently continued to reside in Charles City County after his 1694 grand jury appointment as William Pettipoll appears on the Charles City County militia list for 1701/2.²⁸ Although the large scale loss of seventeenth and eighteenth century records during the Civil War for Charles City County and its earliest descendant, Prince George County, greatly impede research, William Pettypool appears as follows in a list of surveys made in Prince George County by Robert Bolling, surveyor:

March 5, 1711, For William Pettypool on S. side of Moccasonock Creek adjacent to his own land - 65 acres.²⁹

Virginia land patent records contain the probable date of patent for the land surveyed in 1711 as well as another tract.

15 July 1717. William Pettypoole. 65 acres. Prince George County. On south side of Moccosoneck Creek, adjoining his own line.³⁰

9 July 1724. William Pettypool. 177 acres. Prince George County. On the lower side of Glancey's Quarter Branch, adjoining his own land.³¹

In addition to working the land, as implied by his ownership of tracts along Moccosoneck Creek, William Pettypool of Prince George County also participated in trade with native peoples beyond the Virginia frontier.

On 22 March 1710/11 John Wright, field agent for the South Carolina Board of Commissioners of the Indian Trade, reported to the Board that "William Dettypoole [sic], Tho. Edwards and Henry Tally of Virginia..." had posted bond in the amount of 100 pounds for a license to trade among the South Carolina natives.³² Distressed by competition from Virginia traders, the South Carolina colonial government, beginning in 1707, had required any Virginian trading in Carolina to post bond so as to guarantee good behavior among the natives.³³ Retained by the Board to live in the native villages, Wright apparently had encountered these three Virginians trading cooperatively in the South Carolina backcountry. Living conveniently south of the James River in Prince George County, Virginians such as William Pettypool were well placed to pursue trading as an added source of livelihood.³⁴

Two additional records from the second decade of the eighteenth century document William (2) Pettypool of Prince George County in relation to other colonial residents. In the first, "William Pettypool Sr." is designated a legatee in Thomas Parham's will, probated 14 May 1717 in Prince George County.³⁵ bequeaths 50 acres along Moccasoneck Creek to William but does not specify the nature of their relationship. It may be that William Pettypool and Thomas Parham were related through female lines, possibly from a remarriage of William's mother, Anne (Smith) Pettypool, or through the family of William's wife, Elizabeth. Colonial Chesapeake records thus far have not yielded sufficient evidence to support either proposition. The second record documents a January 1720/21 court order in which William proves an October, 1720 deed for sale of property from Charles Russell to John Bowling in nearby Henrico County.³⁶ Although this record also has been treated as a lead in the search for the family of William's wife, Elizabeth, thus far her origins have not been discovered.

Perhaps in recognition of advancing age, as he likely would have been nearing the seventh decade of his life, William (2) Pettypool made a will in September of 1721. As the document was not probated until 14 March 1726, he may have lived nearly five years longer. The abstracted will of William Pettypool reads:

13 September 1721. Prince George County. Will of William Pettypool. Two cows, half "my wearing Cloaths" and one gray colt to son William; two cows, three pounds one shilling "which is due to me," half "my wearing Cloaths," one long gun and one grey mare and foal to son Seth; two cows and one Sorrel mare to daughter Anne Mercy; one cow, one horse and three pounds four shillings to daughter Mary Broadway; land bought of John Stroud to grandson William Mercy; "all remainder of my land" after wife's decease to granddaughter Martha Mercy; all remainder of estate "both goods and chattels" to wife Elizabeth and after her death to granddaughter

Martha Mercy and my "Indian woman then to be free." Executor, wife Elizabeth Pettypool. Witnesses: George Tillman, John Patteson, William Wyatt. Probated 14 March 1726.³⁷

Children of William and Elizabeth () Pettypool:

+2 i William (3) Pettypool b. before 1701, evidenced by his patenting land on Sappone Creek, Prince George Co. 22 June 1722.³⁸ m. Frances ().

+3 ii Seth Pettypool b. before 1701, evidenced by his patenting land on Middle Creek, Prince George Co. 22 June 1722.³⁹ m. Martha ().

iii Ann m. Richard Massey;⁴⁰ d. between 8 May and 22 October 1770;⁴¹ children: William, Hezekiah, Ann, Martha, Sarah (m. () Jones), John, Richard, Tabitha.⁴²

iv Mary m. Edward Broadaway.⁴³ Known children: William, Edward.⁴⁴

CHAPTER 3

THIRD GENERATION

WILLIAM (3) PETTYPOOL William (2), William (1)

2.

*W*ILLIAM (3) PETTYPOOL (*William (2), William (1)*) son of William and Elizabeth Pettypool most likely was born by 1701, probably in Charles City County Virginia as evidenced by his father William's presence there between 1694 and 1701. He presumably was the elder of the two sons alive at the time of the writing of his father's will. He is named first as well as appointed executor when the elder William's relict, Elizabeth, declines to accept the responsibility.⁴⁵ He may not, however, have been eldest of the four named children as only his sister, Ann Massey, had children remembered by the elder William Pettypool in his will of 13 September 1721.

The parentage of William Pettypool's wife, Frances, remains unknown. She first appears in colonial records at the christening of her son, Stephen, an event recorded in the Bristol Parish Register as follows:

son of Wm and pettypool jun born 30th october 1721 bapt 14
feb 1722-23⁴⁶

Although the exact date of Frances () Pettypool's death has not been established, she is known to have survived until 1763. During March and August of that year she is listed in a surviving Dinwiddie County Clerks Fee Book for costs associated with probating the estate of "William Pettypool deceased."⁴⁷

William(3) Pettypool can be traced in extant colonial records beginning on 22 June 1722⁴⁸ when he patents what is to be the first of several tracts of land along Sappony Creek in then Prince George County, and what became Dinwiddie County when it was cut off in 1752. These patents, spanning a thirty year period, chronicle an expanding estate, at least in terms of land ownership. However, in the nearly total absence of Prince George and Dinwiddie County deed and court records from this period, it is impossible to know with certainty which parcels were permanently seated or ultimately sold. These patents are abstracted below:

22 June 1722. William Pettypoole Jr. 50 acres. Prince George County. On both sides of Sappone Creek adjoining Joseph Stroud.⁴⁹

1 August 1734. William Pettypoole. 200 acres. Prince George County. On both sides Sappone Creek adjoining Joseph Stroud.⁵⁰

20 Sept 1745. William Pettepoole. 380 acres. Prince George County. On the north side of Sappone Creek adjoining his own line.⁵¹

20 Sept 1745. William Pettepoole. 300 acres. Prince George County. On the north side of Sappone Creek.⁵²

10 Aug 1759. William Pettypool. 400 acres. Dinwiddie County. On the south side of Sappony Creek.⁵³

That some portion of these Sappony Creek lands was occupied by William Pettypool, his wife Frances and their family is virtually certain. In some of the earliest surviving Dinwiddie County records from the late eighteenth century, William (3)'s younger sons and their descendants pay taxes on parcels of land on and near Sappony Creek.⁵⁴

Although William Pettypool likely continued to reside along Sappony Creek until his death, from an early date he also patented land in newly opened sections of the Virginia frontier. The following additional patents are recorded for him:

28 Sept 1732. William Pettypoole. 276 acres. Brunswick County. On the south side of Nottaway River and on the south side of a Great Creek running into the river above the Falls...⁵⁵

5 Jun 1745. William PettyPool. 676 acres. Brunswick County. On the east side of Fucking Creek.⁵⁶

12 Janry 1746. William Petty Pool S^{enr}. 877 acres. Lunenburg County. On the West side of Fucking Creek beginning near the head of said Creek.⁵⁷

Whether these lands were acquired in order to insure the availability of non-depleted lands for his own use, to provide for his many sons or

merely for speculative gain cannot be fully ascertained. The recorded sale of the 676 acre parcel (which included the 1732 grant of 276 acres) for 90 pounds on 3 October 1748⁵⁸ lends some support to the latter interpretation. After the 1759 land grant in Dinwiddie County there is no additional mention of William Pettypool in the extant records of Dinwiddie County or its vicinity until March, 1763 when his wife, Frances, and son, Seth, are noted as executors of his estate.⁵⁹

Several of William and Frances Pettypool's children are known from the baptism records of Bristol Parish or by their association with one or the other of their parents in extant legal records. These children include the following, order not certain:

Children of William & Frances Pettypool

- + 4 i William(4) Pettypool b. presumably Prince George Co. Va. by 1720;⁶⁰ m Mary Caldwell;⁶¹ d. Lunenburg Co. Va. before 10 November 1774.⁶²
- ii Stephen Pettypool b. Prince George Co., Va., 30 October 1721;⁶³ m. first Sarah (___);⁶⁴ d. Sumter Co. S.C. before September 1804;⁶⁵ presumed children: David, [dau.] (m. Simon Daniels), Patty (m. William Nichols), Fanny (m. (___) Alexander).⁶⁶
- iii Tabitha Pettypool b. Prince George Co. Va. 13 October [1725] baptized 6 June 1726.⁶⁷
- iv Phillip Pettypool b. Prince George Co. Va. 13 March 1730;⁶⁸ m. first (___) Jones (dau. of Jacob);⁶⁹ m. Mary Tapley;⁷⁰ d. Warren Co. Ga. before 2 March 1802;⁷¹ known children (with Mary Tapley): Mary (m. (___) Graybill), Ephraim, Henry, James, Susannah (m. (___) Capps).⁷²
- v Frances Pettypool b. Prince George Co. Va. 25 September 1733.⁷³
- vi Ephraim Pettypool b. Prince George Co. Va. by 1735 evidenced by receipt of land patent in Brunswick Co. Va. 16 August 1756;⁷⁴ m. Ursula Avent;⁷⁵ d. Fairfield Co. S.C. before 15 January 1794;⁷⁶ known children: William, Abraham, Ephraim, Thomas, Tabitha, Frances, Nancy, Ursula.⁷⁷
- vii Henry Pettypool b. Prince George Co. Va. 27 January 1740-41.⁷⁸

viii Seth Pettypool b. Prince George Co. Va. by 1742, evidenced by his appointment, along with this mother, Frances, as executor of the estate of his father, William(3), in 1763;⁷⁹ d. ca. 1803 evidenced by disappearance from Dinwiddie County Va. personal property tax lists;⁸⁰ children: Seth, Dolly, William, Lucretia, Martha, Joseph, Ann, Lucy, Frances, Rebecca.⁸¹

Three additional Southside Virginia men are probable children of William and Frances (□) Pettypool although definitive documentary evidence for such attribution remains to be found. The births of the five children documented in the Bristol Parish Register span an eighteen-year interval. Without positing a longer reproductive span than implied by the known records, the likelihood that several additional children were born to William and Frances Pettypool is strong. Moreover, the following Pettypool men appear in geographic and social association with known children of William and Frances and cannot be attributed to the only other Pettypool man of childbearing age (Seth (3)) living in Southside Virginia at the time. These men are:

Probable Children of William & Frances Pettypool

ix Abraham Pettypool b. Prince George Co. Va. by 1734 evidenced by being grantee in deed in Beaufort Co. N.C. in 1755.⁸²

x Frederick Pettypool b. Prince George Co. Va. before 1742 evidenced by appearance as plaintiff in case brought in Sussex Co. Va. 15 September 1763;⁸³ known children: Henry (m. Jenny Green), Isham (m. Rhody Bowers).⁸⁴ ⁸⁵

xi John Pettypool b. presumably Prince George Co. Va. likely by 1744;⁸⁶ m. Anne Browder;⁸⁷ d. Dinwiddie Co. Va. after 1807 and before 1810 evidenced by disappearance from personal property tax lists;⁸⁸ known children: ⁸⁹ John, Stephen, David, Elizabeth (m. Pettipool Massey), Henry, Perkinson.

SETH (3) PETTYPOOL (William(2), William(1))

3.

*S*ETH (3) PETTYPOOL (*William(2), William(1)*) son of and Elizabeth Pettypool was born by 1701, presumably in Charles City County, Virginia. He is first reported in colonial records on 8 February 1720/21 when a survey of 134 acres "Lying between Drury Bolling's Lands and the Middle Creek" in Prince George County is recorded for him.⁹⁰ He obtained patent to the land on 22 June 1722.⁹¹

Although the surname of Seth Pettypool's wife is unknown, the records of Bristol Parish document her existence in the following record of her daughter Elizabeth's baptism:

: dau. Seth and Martha Pettypool born 8th May 1721 bapt
October 7th 1722⁹²

Thus, Seth Pettypool and Martha () were married prior to 1721. A deed record from Halifax County Virginia indicates that Martha was alive as late as 12 June 1773. On that date, she serves as witness to the sale of her son William's land by setting her mark to the indenture.⁹³

Unlike his brother, William(3), who apparently resided permanently along Sappony Creek, Seth Pettypool continued to move south and west as the Virginia Southside opened for settlement. Although early court records⁹⁴ and land patents⁹⁵ suggest a move to Namozine Creek, the watercourse forming the border between lower Amelia County and upper Prince George County, Seth very early relocated to the newly opened Brunswick County. This move probably was undertaken in the company of kinsmen as he settled in Brunswick close enough to his sister Ann Massey to serve as witness to the 1739 will of her husband, Richard Massey.⁹⁶

When Lunenburg County was cut off from Brunswick in 1746, Seth Pettypool resided far enough west in Brunswick to thenceforth be considered a resident of Lunenburg County. Both as plaintiff and defendant, he appears among the earliest court orders of the newly constituted Lunenburg County. In company with most of his contemporaries, his tenure in Lunenburg found him involved in numerous suits relating to minor debts at these quarterly courts.⁹⁷

In 1753⁹⁸ Seth Pettypool further consolidated his holdings at the western edge of development and had 400 acres "joining his own line" surveyed on Aarons Creek in Halifax County, itself newly formed in 1752 from Lunenburg. An additional 400 acres were surveyed in 1756,⁹⁹ a tract of 383 acres patented in 1765¹⁰⁰ and another 100 acres bought in 1771.¹⁰¹ Straddling the boundary between what was then Lunenburg (but is now Mecklenburg County) and Halifax County, the Aarons Creek holdings became the final stop for Seth Pettypool and family.

From the beginning of Seth Pettypool's settlement along Aarons Creek, the vestrymen of Antrim Parish (the ecclesiastical district coterminus with Halifax County) called upon Seth to assist in processionaling the boundaries of tracts in his area. He is noted in this capacity from 1753 until 1767.¹⁰² These activities being the extent of his documented civic participation, he thus served but a minor role in parish and county governance.

Although no will has been found for Seth Pettypool, a 1768 deed to son William reveals his economic worth toward the end of his life. The 1768 transaction, completed "in consideration of the sum of five hundred Pounds current money of Virginia,"¹⁰³ accrued to William 588 acres, four negro slaves, four feather beds and furniture, six head of horses and mares, 15 head of cattle, 13 head of sheep, and 50 head of hogs. While not wealthy, Seth had attained a measure of economic success by Southside standards. Blessed as well by a relatively long life, his final recorded act occurred on 4 March 1773 when he made a deed of gift of 64 acres to grandson Benjamin Pettypool.¹⁰⁴

Known children of Seth and Martha Pettypool

Known children of Seth and Martha () Pettypool:

- i Elizabeth⁴ Pettypool b. Prince George Co. Va. May 1721 baptized 7 October 1722.¹⁰⁵
- ii Sarah Pettypool b. Prince George Co. Va. November 1723 baptized 30 January 1723/24.¹⁰⁶
- iii John Pettypool b. Prince George Co. Va. 6 January 1725;¹⁰⁷ m. Sarah (),¹⁰⁸ d. Granville Co. N.C. before August 1803;¹⁰⁹ children: ¹¹⁰ Stephen, Robert (m. Nancy Boyd) ¹¹¹, William, Logustin (m. first Patsy Satterwhite)¹¹², Agnes (m. William Dixon)¹¹³, Sarah (m. first Edmond Jones?? [David Wilkerson])¹¹⁴, Elizabeth (m. John Jones)¹¹⁵, Fanny (m. Buckner Rooks)¹¹⁶, Martha (m. William Wilkerson).¹¹⁷
- iv Peter Pettypool b. Prince George Co. Va. 17 May 1727;¹¹⁸ m. Elizabeth Journey;¹¹⁹ known children: Seth, Catherine.¹²⁰
- v Seth Pettypool b. Prince George Co. Va. by 1732 evidenced by appearance as a tithable (age 16 and above) chargeable to his father on 1748 Lunenburg Co. Va.

tax list;¹²¹ m. Mary (__)¹²² by 1755 evidenced by son William's birth on 30 September 1755;¹²³ d. Granville Co. N.C. between 23 June and 1 August 1789;¹²⁴ children: ^{125,126} William (m. Anne Street), John (m. Eleanor Green), Seth, Young (m. Sally McVeigh), Jesse (m. Tabitha Green), Phillip (m. Anna Winfrey),¹²⁷ Clayborn, Elizabeth, Sarah, Mary, Jane, Nancy.

vi Anne Pettypool b. Prince George Co. Va. 25 September 1733 baptized 6 December 1733.¹²⁸

+ 5 vii William Pettypool b. by 1747 evidenced by being grantee in deed on 17 November 1768;¹²⁹ m. Sarah Tynes;¹³⁰ d. Halifax Co. Va. before 24 May 1813.¹³¹

FOURTH GENERATION

WILLIAM(4) PETTYPOOL**(William(3), William(2), William(1))**

4.

*W*ILLIAM (4) PETTYPOOL (*William(3), William(2), William(1)*) of Lunenburg County has been confused by earlier compilers¹³² with his father, William(3) of Prince George (then Dinwiddie) County and with his younger cousin, William(4) (son of Seth(3)) of Halifax County. This William(4) Pettypool was born by 1720 in Prince George County to William and Frances Pettypool and died before 10 November 1774 in Lunenburg County, Virginia.¹³³

He married before 6 June 1748 Mary, daughter of Edward Caldwell, of Lunenburg County. On the above date Caldwell makes a deed of gift of 400 acres on the "North side of Couches Creek" to his "beloved Son-in-law William Petepool and Mary his wife." This is land "adjoining the Plantation whereon the said Petepool now lives." Moreover, according to Caldwell's instructions, this land is to be equally divided between "my two Gran-Children Colwell Petepool and William Petepool" at the deaths of their parents.¹³⁴

Accordingly, we know from this 1748 record that this William Pettypool already is established on Couches Creek in Lunenburg County and that he has at least two children. William's son, "Colwell" attained his majority (age 21) before 12 August 1763 as on that date he was named as defendant in a suit brought before the Lunenburg County court.¹³⁵ Accordingly, William's probable date of marriage to Mary Cald-

well occurred no later than 1741 and his probable date of birth was 1720 or earlier. Lunenburg County land tax returns record that Mary (Caldwell) Pettypool remained on the Couches Creek property until her death between 1806 and 1807.¹³⁶

Evidence that this Couches Creek William is not the Pettypool of Prince George (then Dinwiddie) County but most likely that William Pettypool's son is contained in the Lunenburg County court records for the January term 1749.¹³⁷ In a suit brought by William Pettypool against John Stone, of Lunenburg County calls two witnesses to assist in pressing his suit: Edward Caldwell and William Pettypool S^{enr}. The court orders William to pay Edward merely for "four days attendance according to law." In contrast, for William Pettypool S^{enr} "It is ordered that the said pay him for two days attendance and for **once coming and returning Sixty-five miles** [emphasis mine] according to Law." In order to estimate the probable location of William Pettypool Senior's home, maps provided by the Virginia Department of Transportation were consulted. An arc with radius representing thirty-two and one half miles extending east from the site of the early Lunenburg court was traced.¹³⁸ Not surprisingly, the trace of the path bisects present Dinwiddie County and crosses Sappony Creek at a point consistent with the likely location of William(3) Pettypool's home tracts. Thus, available evidence supports the inference that the younger William was assisted in this suit by his own father, William(3) Pettypool of Prince George, as well as by his father-in-law Edward Caldwell.

Separation of William(4) Pettypool of Lunenburg from his cousin (4) of Halifax County relies again on evidence from the court records. While William of Halifax lived long enough to serve in a Revolutionary War militia,¹³⁹ William Pettypool of Lunenburg was dead before 10 November 1774. On the latter date the "Noncupative Will of William Pettypool S^{enr} decd was produced in Court."¹⁴⁰ David Burton, one of the witnesses to the will, swore that William Pettypool gave "all his Estate both real and Personal to his wife so long as she continued his Widow. But in case she married again it was his Will that all the said Estate would be sold and the money arising there from should be put out at interest and be equally divided between his three youngest Sons."¹⁴¹ On 13 July 1775, "Mary Pettypool, Widow of William Pettypool S^{enr} decd ... relinquished her right to the Administration of the... Estate..."¹⁴²

Children of William & Mary Pettypool

Children of William and Mary (Caldwell) Pettypool, among others, order not certain:

- i Caldwell(5) Pettypool, b. Lunenburg Co. Va. by 1742, evidenced by his appearance as a defendant in a

suit brought in Lunenburg Co. court 12 August 1763;¹⁴³ m. Mary Gromarrin 1765;¹⁴⁴ d. Lunenburg Co. Va. before 10 February 1791;¹⁴⁵ children:¹⁴⁶ Wiltshire Gromarrin (m. Martha Ingram)¹⁴⁷, Martha (m. Edmund Parkes Bacon)¹⁴⁸, Mary, Elizabeth (m. Robert Ship),¹⁴⁹ Ursula (m. Lewis Tucker),¹⁵⁰ Francis (m. Thomas Ingram);¹⁵¹ served as a private, then corporal in the Revolutionary War.¹⁵²

ii William Pettypool, b. Lunenburg Co. Va. by 1743, evidenced by his appearance as defendant in a suit brought in Lunenburg County court 13 June 1764;¹⁵³ m. first Martha Ragsdale,¹⁵⁴ m. second Frances Brooks (bond 15 February 1775);¹⁵⁵ d. Newberry Co. S.C. by May 1796;¹⁵⁶ children by Martha Ragsdale:¹⁵⁷ Edward (m. Sarah Wrenn),¹⁵⁸ Patty Ragsdale (m. Horatio Winn);¹⁵⁹ children by Frances Brooks: ¹⁶⁰ Nancy (m. Drury Satterwhite), Richard, Frances (m. _____ Moseley), Susanna (m. Drury Satterwhite), Laban (m. Lettice S. Earle)¹⁶¹, William.

iii Baxter Pettypool b. Lunenburg Co. Va. by 1759, evidenced by appearance as tithable on Lunenburg Co. tax list for 1775;¹⁶² m. Ann _____;¹⁶³ d. Augusta, Richmond Co. Ga. 3 October 1808;¹⁶⁴ known children: ¹⁶⁵ McCarton, Labon; served as private in Revolutionary War.¹⁶⁶

iv John Pettypool¹⁶⁷, b. Lunenburg Co. Va. by 1764, evidenced by appearance as defendant in suit brought in Lunenburg Co. court 14 July 1785;¹⁶⁸ m. Lucy Clarke (bond 11 February 1790);¹⁶⁹ d. Barren Co. Ky. between 17 June and July 1827;¹⁷⁰ children:¹⁷¹ Elizabeth C. (m. William B. Cook),¹⁷² Mary Lee (m. John M. Shirley),¹⁷³ William C. (m. Elizabeth (___),¹⁷⁴ John (m. Eliza Wren).¹⁷⁵

v [son], birth date unknown, who along with siblings Baxter and John, was one of the three young sons referred to in his father's, will of 10 November 1774.¹⁷⁶

WILLIAM(4) PETTYPOOL

(Seth(3), William(2), William(1))

5.

*W*ILLIAM (4) PETTYPOOL (*Seth(3), William(2), William(1)*) was born in Southside Virginia to Seth and Martha Pettypool by 1747.¹⁷⁷ As Seth Pettypool's movements during this period cannot be precisely determined, it is not possible to locate with certainty the place of William's birth. Most likely he was born in Brunswick County, possibly in Lunenburg County. His death occurred before 24 May 1813 in Halifax County.¹⁷⁸

While no known documentary evidence exists as to the surname of William Pettypool's wife, Sarah, an informal "history" written by her great-grandson dated 27 September 1900, indicates that she was born Sarah Tyne (Tynes).¹⁷⁹ According to Halifax County land tax records, Sarah (Tynes) Pettypool was alive in 1826 but deceased by 1827.¹⁸⁰

William Pettypool lived his entire adult life in Halifax County, farming tracts on or near Aaron's Creek and residing most likely on the land bought from his father, Seth. Like most of his contemporaries, land transfers account for the majority of William Pettypool's appearances in Halifax County records. He is, however, mentioned in other contexts. On 21 November 1776, he is appointed "surveyor of the road,"¹⁸¹ while in August, 1777, William Pettypool is "recommended...to be appointed and added to the Militia of this County..."¹⁸² Serving during the Revolutionary War as an ensign in the company of Captain Richard Jones, William Pettypool bore the colors for his unit.

In a later record (22 September 1798), it is noted that William Pettypool, Ambrose Gregory and John Wilbourn make bond "unto James Wood Esq governor of Virginia in sum of five hundred Dollars" as promise to "well and truly perform and Execute the building of a bridge across Aron (sic) creek at Peter Overbeys."¹⁸³ This is likely the site of Pool's Mill, shown on contemporary maps near the spot where US Highway 58 crosses Aaron's Creek at the boundary between Halifax and Mecklenburg Counties. Final references to William Pettypool of Halifax document the appraisal and distribution of his estate among his nine children between 24 May and 25 October 1813.¹⁸⁴

Children of William and Sarah Pettypool

Children of William and Sarah (Tynes) Pettypool listed in order designated by estate distribution, presumably order of birth:

- i Elizabeth(5) Pettypool b. Halifax Co. Va.; m. Sylvester Overby,¹⁸⁵ d. before 23 August 1813;¹⁸⁶ children: William.¹⁸⁷

ii Stephen Pettypool b. Halifax Co. Va. 9 April 1772;¹⁸⁸ m. first Mildred Washington Gregory 24 December 1795; m. second Susan _____; d. Mecklenburg Co. Va. 24 July 1857; children with Mildred Gregory: Bedford (m. first _____Tally, m. second Ann Maria Cole); Mary (m. Robert Yancey Overbey), Sally (m. James Williamson); Betsy (m. Hezekiah Ashbury Overbey), Rebecca (m. Joseph Blanks), George W. (m. Emily Yancey), Edmond Franklin (m. Sarah Gregory), William (m. Frances Owen); child with Susan _____: Elizabeth (m. _____McOnell).

iii Seth Pettypool b. Halifax Co. Va. after 1773 and before 1775;¹⁸⁹ m. first Nancy Pettypool before 14 September 1801;¹⁹⁰ m. second Elizabeth Wilson 27 October 1806;¹⁹¹ d. Trigg Co. Ky. by 25 September 1835;¹⁹² children with Nancy Pettypool:¹⁹³ Buckner (m. Matilda Faulkner);¹⁹⁴ children with Elizabeth Wilson:¹⁹⁵ Martha (m. Robert B.

Taylor),¹⁹⁶ Stephen (m. Ellen Ladd),¹⁹⁷ Nancy (m. John D. V. Pool),¹⁹⁸ John W. (m. Sarah Caroline Daniel),¹⁹⁹ Matthew Bedford (m. Sarah Jane Wilson),²⁰⁰ Fielding W. (m. Mary Jane Wilson),²⁰¹ Elizabeth (m. William Howard),²⁰² Wiley D. (m. Amanda Wilson),²⁰³ Sarah Virginia (m. Henry Childress).²⁰⁴

iv Patsy Pettypool b. Halifax Co. Va.; m. John Wilbourn.²⁰⁵

v Rebecca Pettypool b. Halifax Co. Va.; m. Thomas Staples 2 December 1812.²⁰⁶

vi Caldwell Pettypool b. Halifax Co. Va. after 1780 and before 1786;²⁰⁷ m. Patsy Pettypool 21 January 1808;²⁰⁸ d. Trigg Co. Ky. before 20 January 1845.²⁰⁹

vii Allen T. Pettypool b. Halifax Co. Va. 20 July 1786;²¹⁰ m. Sarah F. Pettypool (bond 15 March 1813);²¹¹ d. Trigg Co. Ky. 20 October 1846.²¹²

viii William Pettypool b. Halifax Co. Va.; m. Jane Talley 30 August 1814.²¹³

ix John E. Pettypool b. Halifax Co. Va. after 1780
and by 1790;²¹⁴ m. Frances Blanks 18 July 1814,²¹⁵ d.
Halifax Co. Va. by 20 October 1846.²¹⁶

CHAPTER 5

SUMMARY

*W*ILLIAM (1) Pettypool was the earliest and apparently the only immigrant of his surname in colonial America. While some of the data presented here have appeared in partial form elsewhere, this study represents an attempt to collate and interpret systematically all available early records pertaining to the immigrant William and his earliest colonial descendants. Another purpose of this account is to distinguish among the several William Pettypools born in Southside Virginia during the pre-Revolutionary era. Because of the recurring use of the given name William, earlier compilers of colonial descendants have tended to confuse generations and thereby wrongly attribute descendants. Other interested researchers are encouraged to use this information as a springboard for seeking solutions to the many remaining unanswered questions.

Notes

¹ The surname Pettypool has many variant spellings in colonial Chesapeake records including: Petypool, Pettey pool, Petty Pool, Pettipool(e), Petepool, Pettypoole, Pettipoll, and P. Pool. By the early nineteenth century many branches of the family had dropped the fore part of the name altogether, making their separation from other families of the surname Pool and Poole a much more difficult task.

² Dr. David Bruce P'Pool, *The Pettypool Family History, Beginning about 1700 AD and down to the present time* (typescript; Library of the National Society, *Daughters of the American Revolution*; Washington, D. C., 1960). All Pettypool family researchers owe a debt of gratitude to Dr. P'Pool. Although one can quarrel with some of the conclusions drawn and inferences made about particular lineages, this compilation lays the groundwork for study of the Pettypool family in America. It is particularly strong in tracing the descendants of Seth of the third generation, Dr. P'Pool's direct ancestor.

³ Studies of colonial social and economic history from the last quarter of the twentieth century have added immeasurably to knowledge of Chesapeake immigrants of the "middling" and lesser sort. Of particular value in understanding events in the lives of seventeenth and early eighteenth Pettypools were the following: Lois Green Carr, Phillip D. Morgan and Jean B. Russo (eds.), *Colonial Chesapeake Society*, (Chapel Hill N.C.: University of North Carolina Press, 1988); Gloria L. Main, *Tobacco Colony: Life in Early Maryland, 1650-1720* (Princeton NJ: Princeton University Press, 1982), Russell R. Menard, *Economy and Society in Early Colonial Maryland* (New York: Garland Publishing, 1985); Allan Kulikoff, *Tobacco and Slaves: The Development of Southern Cultures in the Chesapeake, 1680-1800* (Chapel Hill N.C.: University of North Carolina Press, 1986). Insight into the meaning of the Southside Virginia experience can be found in Michael Lee Nichols, "Origins of the Virginia Southside, 1703-1753: A Social and Economic Study" (Ph.D. diss., College of William and Mary, 1972); and Richard R. Beeman, *The Evolution of the Southern Backcountry: A Case Study of Lunenburg County, Virginia 1746-1832* (Philadelphia Pa.: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1984.)

⁴ Nell Marian Nugent, *Cavaliers and Pioneers: Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants 1623-1666* (1934, Rpt. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., 1963), 386, Index, 712.

⁵ The script used in the seventeenth century copy of the patent from which the transcription was made features extravagant flourishes and

"o's" and "e's" that are nearly indistinguishable.

⁶ Virginia State Land Office, Patents No. 4, 1655-1662: 254. Photocopy in possession of the author.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ York County Virginia Deeds, Orders, Wills 3:95 (13 November 1660), as cited on a card filed under "Pettipoole, William" in the York County Project Biographical File, Department of Historical Research, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.

⁹ York Co. Va. Deeds, Orders, Wills, 3:99 (13 November 1660).

¹⁰ York Co. Va. Deeds, Orders, Wills, 3:120 (23 May 1661).

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² York Co. Va. Deeds, Orders, Wills, 3:127 (26 August 1661).

¹³ York Co. Va. Deeds, Orders, Wills, 3:129 (26 August 1661).

¹⁴ York Co. Va. Deeds, Orders, Wills, 3:134 (31 October 1661).

¹⁵ Wesley Frank Craven, *White, Red and Black: The Seventeenth Century Virginian* (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1971), 5.

¹⁶ York County Virginia Deeds, Orders, Wills 3:99 (13 November 1660), as cited on a card filed under "Pettipoole, Anne" in the York County Project Biographical File, Department of Historical Research, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.

¹⁷ William W. Hening, *The Statutes at Large. Being a Collection of All the Laws of Virginia, Volume 1.* (1823, Rpt. Charlottesville; University Press of Virginia, 1969), 257.

¹⁸ There is, in fact, credible evidence that William was born earlier. The parish register of St. Dunstan's Church, Stepney, a suburb of Elizabethan London, shows an entry for a William Petipoole, son of Samuel and Alice (Jackson) Petipoole, christened 20 October 1630 (Computer printout of St. Dunstan's Stepney, London, England 1621-1641 Births and Christenings A-Z, Batch #C 5576-6 (1978):649, microfilm 1,238,617, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah). The uniqueness of the surname, and the absence in extant English or American records of any other plausible seventeenth century candidate with the same given name, support the inference that the William Pettypool christened near London in 1630 is the same William who immigrated to America before February, 1658.

¹⁹ Weynette Parks Haun, *Surry County Virginia Court Records (Deed Book I) 1664 thru 1671, Book II (Durham, N.C.: Author, 1987)*, 7.

²⁰ *Ibid.*

²¹ Menard, *Early Colonial Maryland*, 163. Citing numerous local histories and genealogies, Menard concludes that Maryland was the Chesapeake frontier in the 1650s and 1660s, and many of the families who migrated there in this period came from Virginia in search of new opportunities.

²² Maryland Land Office (Patents), 9:50. Photocopy in the possession of the author.

²³ Maryland Provincial Court (Land Records), FF:673. Photocopy in the possession of the author.

²⁴ Marylynn Salmon, *Women and the Law of Property in Early America* (Chapel Hill, North Carolina: The University of North Carolina Press, 1986), 14.

²⁵ For a discussion of life expectancy among adult male seventeenth century Chesapeake immigrants, see Russell R. Menard "Immigrants and Their Increase: The Process of Population Growth in Early Colonial Maryland," in *Law, Society and Politics in Early Maryland*, Aubrey C. Land, Lois Green Carr, and Edward C. Papenfuse, Editors (Baltimore, Maryland: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1977), p. 93. Menard's mortality statistics support the inference that William Pettypool died after little more than one decade in the Chesapeake. Seventy percent of all males immigrating to the Chesapeake in the middle decades of the seventeenth century died before reaching age 50; forty-one percent died before age 40. Also, recall that in early August, 1661 the York County Virginia court had deferred detention of William because of sickness. Malaria and other water-borne diseases were endemic to the Chesapeake of that era.

²⁶ Charles City Co. Va. Court Orders, 1687-1695: 521, microfilm F1 7365, Pt. 2, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

²⁷ Arlene H. Eakle, "American Court Records," in *The Source: A Guidebook of American Genealogy*, Arlene Eakle and Johni Cerny, editors (Salt Lake City, Utah: Ancestry Publishing, 1984), 186. Table 6.3 summarizes the ages at which business could be legally transacted under American common law through the middle of the nineteenth century. The commonly recognized legal age for serving on a grand jury, petit or coroner's jury was 21.

²⁸ Lloyd DeWitt Bockstruck, *Virginia's Colonial Soldiers* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., 1988), 215.

²⁹ Prince George County Virginia Deeds, Wills, Settlement of Estates, Etc. 1713-1728:749, microfilm 33053, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

³⁰ Abstracts of Patents and Grants, Virginia State Land Office (hereafter Va. Abstracts), Prince George Co., Book 10:338, microfilm 29314, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

³¹ Va. Abstracts, Prince George County, Book 12:62, microfilm 29314, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

³² W. L. McDowell, editor, *Journal of the Commissioners of the Indian Trade, 1710-1718*, Colonial Records of South Carolina (Columbia, South Carolina: South Carolina Archives Department, 1955), 7. Suspecting again that a transcription error in McDowell's published version was responsible for mistakenly identifying William Pettypool as William "Dettypoole", a copy of the original 22 March 1710/11 proceedings of the Board of Commissioners was obtained from the South Carolina Department of History and Archives. In this instance, the error lay either in John Wright's report or in the Board clerk's recording of the proceedings as the archival record also reads "Dettypoole."

³³ Alan Vance Briceland, *Westward from Virginia: The Exploration of the Virginia-Carolina Frontier 1650-1710* (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1987), 190.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, 191.

³⁵ Prince George Co. Va. Surveyors Platt Book, Deeds, Wills, Inventories and Settlements of Estates 1713-1728:168, microfilm 33051, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

³⁶ Benjamin B. Weisiger III, compiler, *Henrico County, Virginia Deeds 1706-1737* (Richmond, Va.: Author, 1985), 169.

³⁷ Prince George Co. Va. Surveyors Platt Book, Deeds, Wills, Inventories and Settlements of Estates 1713-1728:972-973, microfilm 33053, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

³⁸ Va. Abstracts, Prince George Co. Book 11:122, microfilm 29314, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

³⁹ *Ibid.*, 129; in this record Seth is erroneously called "Stith" Pettypoole.

⁴⁰ Churchill Gibson Chamberlyne, *Births from the Bristol Parish Reg-*

ister of Henrico, Prince George and Dinwiddie Counties Virginia 1720-1789 (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1980),61,62,64.

⁴¹ Brunswick Co. Va. Will Book 4:27-28, microfilm 30634, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

⁴² Chamberlyne, Bristol Parish Register,61,62,64; also Brunswick Co. Va. Will Book 4:27-28, microfilm 30634, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

⁴³ Chamberlyne, Bristol Parish Register,6,8.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ Prince George Co. Va. Surveyors Platt Book, Deeds, Wills, Inventories and Settlements of Estates 1713-1728:973, microfilm 33053, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah

⁴⁶ Chamberlyne, Bristol Parish Register, 76.

⁴⁷ John Frederick Dorman, "Dinwiddie County Clerks Fee Book, 1763," *The Virginia Genealogist* Volume 39, Number 2 (April/June, 1995):35. This fee book, now found among the records of the city of Petersburg, contains some of the only extant evidence about eighteenth century Dinwiddie County estates. By good fortune, it happens to contain information documenting the death of William(3) Pettypool of Dinwiddie County.

⁴⁸ Va. Abstracts, Prince George Co. Book 11:122, microfilm 29314, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰ Va. Abstracts, Prince George Co. Book 15:260, microfilm 29314, FHL, Salt lake City, Utah.

⁵¹ Va. Abstracts, Prince George Co. Book 24:56, microfilm 29314, FHL, Salt lake City, Utah.

⁵² Va. Abstracts, Prince George Co. Book 24:64, microfilm 29314, FHL, Salt lake City, Utah.

⁵³ Va. Abstracts, Dinwiddie Co. Book 34:357, microfilm 29310, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

⁵⁴ Thomas P. Hughes and Jewel B. Standifer, *Land Records Dinwiddie County 1752-1820* (Memphis, Tenn.: n. pub., n.d.),135.

⁵⁵ Va. Abstracts, Brunswick Co. Book 14:510, microfilm 29310, FHL,

Salt Lake City, Utah.

⁵⁶ Va. Abstracts, Brunswick Co. Book 25:99, microfilm 29310, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

⁵⁷ Va. Abstracts, Lunenburg Co. Book 25:507, microfilm 29313, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

⁵⁸ Lunenburg County Va. Deed Book 1 1746-1751:442-443, microfilm 32388, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

⁵⁹ Dorman, "Dinwiddie County Clerks Fee Book, 1763," 35.

⁶⁰ Lunenburg Co. Va. Court Orders 1746-1752:326-328, microfilm 32403, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah. In this 1749 court order, William(4) Pettypool of Lunenburg County is ordered to reimburse a William Pettypool Senior, who has made a sixty-five mile round trip to Lunenburg to serve as a witness in a suit brought by the younger William. The descendants of the only other Pettypool man of sufficient age (Seth(3)) to have fathered a son old enough to initiate a court case in 1749 have been accounted for. Accordingly, it is argued that William3 Pettypool (of Dinwiddie County) is the father of this Lunenburg County William Pettypool born by 1720.

⁶¹ Lunenburg Co. Va. Court Orders 1746-1752:326-328, microfilm 32403, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

⁶² Lunenburg Co. Va. Court Orders 1769-1777:444, microfilm 32408, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

⁶³ Chamberlyne, Bristol Parish Register, 76.

⁶⁴ Margaret M. Hofman, Abstracts of Deeds Edgecombe Precinct Edgecombe County North Carolina 1732-1758 (Weldon N.C.: The Roanoke News Co., 1969),163.

⁶⁵ Sumter Co. S.C. Conveyances Book B:141-144, microfilm 355677, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

⁶⁶ Ibid.

⁶⁷ Chamberlyne, Bristol Parish Register, 77.

⁶⁸ Ibid.,78.

⁶⁹ Hofman, Deeds of Edgecombe County North Carolina, 158.

⁷⁰ Judge Folks Huxford, Genealogical Material from Legal Notices

in Early Georgia Newspapers (Easley S.C.: Southern Historical Press, 1989), 242.

⁷¹ Rev. Silas Emmett Lucas, Jr., Some Georgia County Records Vol. 1 Being Some of the Legal Records of Columbia, Hancock, Jefferson and Warren Counties, Georgia (Easley S.C.: Southern Historical Press, 1977), 376.

⁷² Ibid., 332.

⁷³ Chamberlyne, Bristol Parish Register, 79.

⁷⁴ Ephraim Pettypool's probable descent from William(3) and Frances Pettypool is affirmed by his appearance as a plaintiff in probate proceedings against the estate of William(3) Pettypool in August, 1763 in Dinwiddie County as cited in John Frederick Dorman, "Dinwiddie County Clerk's Fee Book, 1763," The Virginia Genealogist Volume 40, Number 1 (January/March, 1996):19. Moreover, his receipt of a land patent in 1756 (Va. Abstracts, Brunswick Co. Book 33:281, microfilm 29310, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah) would have required him to be 21 years of age. With the exception of his brother, Seth (3), (whose descendants have been accounted for) no Pettypool man other than William(3) was of sufficient age to have sired Ephraim.

⁷⁵ David A. Avant, Jr., Some Southern Colonial Families, Volume 1 (Tallahassee FL: L'Avant Studios, 1983), 14, 24.

⁷⁶ Brent Holcomb, Some South Carolina County Records Vol. 1 (Easley SC: Southern Historical Press, 1976), 117.

⁷⁷ Ibid.

⁷⁸ Chamberlyne, Bristol Parish Register, 80.

⁷⁹ Dorman, "Dinwiddie County Clerks Fee Book, 1763," 35.

⁸⁰ Dinwiddie Co. Va. Personal Property Tax Lists, 1800-1819:1803, microfilm 31113, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

⁸¹ Tucker-Pettypool family Bible record, 1765-1908, The Library of Virginia, Archives and Manuscripts Database, online <http://eagle.vsla.edu/cgi.bin/bible.gateway?bib=0005-31260&conf=010000>, 9 leaves downloaded 16 February 2001.

⁸² Abraham Pettypool, like his putative brother, Ephraim, was transacting legal business in the mid-1750s (Beaufort Co. N.C. Deed Book 3 1748-1763:231, microfilm 416404, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah) arguing for a birth date no later than 1734 and by the same argument as used

with Ephraim, for descent from William(3). Buttrressing this argument is evidence that the Abraham and Ephraim Pettypool families migrated together southward from Virginia into North and South Carolina over the course of the latter third of the eighteenth century. The two appear as taxpayers in Pitt County, North Carolina in 1764, as reported in Clarence E. Ratcliff, *North Carolina Taxpayers 1701-1786*, (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1984), 159. Later they appear contemporaneously in the records of Camden District, South Carolina during the decade of the 1780Gs (Brent Holcomb & Elmer O. Parker, *Abstractors, Camden District, South Carolina Wills and Administrations 1781-1796 (1770-1796)*, (Easley, S.C.: Southern Historical Press, 1978) 2,6).

⁸³ Frederick Pettypool's appearance as a plaintiff in Sussex County in 1763 (Sussex Co. Va. Court Orders 1761-1764:271, microfilm 34175, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah) implies a birth date not later than 1742. As such it puts Frederick within the documented childbearing period of William3 and Frances Pettypool of Dinwiddie County. Moreover, the geographic proximity of Sussex and Dinwiddie counties further supports his likely descent from this couple.

⁸⁴ Lunenburg Co. Va. Deed Book 14:371, microfilm 32393, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

⁸⁵ Emma R. Matheny and Helen K. Yates, *Marriages of Lunenburg County Virginia 1746-1853* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, Inc., 1979), 94.

⁸⁶ John and Anne Pettypool had a son, John, who was baptized 14 February 1762 as noted in John Bennett Boddie, *Births, Deaths and Sponsors 1717-1778 from the Albemarle Parish Register of Surry and Sussex Counties, Virginia*, (Redwood City, California: Pacific Coast Publishers, 1958), 111. Even allowing for a very young marriage on John Pettypool Senior's part (say 18 years), this still puts his birth no later than 1744, again making him a likely candidate for inclusion in the family of William3 and Frances Pettypool of Dinwiddie County. As with Abraham and Frederick, the available geographic evidence also supports this contention. John Pettypool Senior and his descendants pay taxes in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries for lands on and near Sappony Creek, the home site of William3 Pettypool.

⁸⁷ Dinwiddie Co. Va. Chancery Order Book 1:104-106, microfilm 31107, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah. Thanks to Mrs. Delores Dickson, 251 S. Eagleview Circle, North Salt Lake, Utah 84054, John Pettypool family genealogist, for directing the author to these Dinwiddie County chancery records documenting the identities of John Pettypool's children and his wife's surname.

⁸⁸ Dinwiddie Co. Va. Personal Property Tax Lists, 1800-1819:1808-1810, microfilm 31113, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

⁸⁹ Dinwiddie Co. Va. Chancery Order Book 1:104-106, microfilm 31107, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

⁹⁰ Prince George Co. Va. Deeds, Wills, Settlements of Estates, 1711-1792:757, microfilm 33053, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

⁹¹ Va. Abstracts, Prince George Co. Book 11:129, microfilm 29314, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

⁹² Chamberlyne, Bristol Parish Register, 75.

⁹³ Halifax Co. Va. Deed Book 9:77, microfilm 31884, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

⁹⁴ Amelia Co. Va. Court Orders 1735-1751:13, microfilm 30459, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

⁹⁵ Nugent, Cavaliers and Pioneers, 414.

⁹⁶ Brunswick Co. Va. Will Book 4, Pt. 1 with Inventories and Accounts 1761-1777:27,28, microfilm 30634, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

⁹⁷ Lunenburg Co. Va. Court Orders 1748-1752:20,205,234,244,307; 1753-1754:276, microfilms 32403 and 32404, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

⁹⁸ Marian Dodson Chiarito, Entry Record Book 1737-1770 (Land entries in the present Virginia Counties of Halifax, Pittsylvania, Henry, Franklin and Patrick) (Nathalie Va.: The Clarkton Press, 1984), 138.

⁹⁹ *Ibid.*, 190.

¹⁰⁰ Va. Abstracts, Halifax Co. Book 36:806, microfilm 29311, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

¹⁰¹ Halifax Co. Va. Deed Book 8:145, microfilm 31883, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

¹⁰² Marian Dodson Chiarito, Vestry Book of Antrim Parish Halifax County Virginia 1757-1817 (Nathalie VA.: The Clarkton Press, 1983), 16,37,52,61,82,96.

¹⁰³ Halifax Co. Va.. Deed Book 7:270, microfilm 31883, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

¹⁰⁴ Halifax Co. Va. Deed Book 9:75, microfilm 31884, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

- ¹⁰⁵ Chamberlyne, Bristol Parish Register, 75.
- ¹⁰⁶ Ibid.,76.
- ¹⁰⁷ Ibid.,77.
- ¹⁰⁸ Zae Hargett Gwynn, Abstracts of the Wills and Estate Records of Granville County North Carolina 1746-1808 (Rocky Mount N.C.: Joseph W. Watson, 1973), 271.
- ¹⁰⁹ Ibid.
- ¹¹⁰ Ibid.,276.
- ¹¹¹ Catherine Lindsay Knorr, Marriage Bonds Halifax County Virginia, 1753-1800, (Pine Bluff Ark.: by the author, 1957),75.
- ¹¹² Brent A. Holcomb, Marriages of Granville County, North Carolina, 1753-1868 (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1981), 266.
- ¹¹³ Halifax County Va. Deed Book 20:147-149, microfilm 31889, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- ¹¹⁴ Ibid.
- ¹¹⁵ Ibid.
- ¹¹⁶ Ibid.
- ¹¹⁷ Ibid.
- ¹¹⁸ Chamberlyne, Bristol Parish Register, 77.
- ¹¹⁹ Lunenburg Co. Va. Will Book 2:415, microfilm 32380, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- ¹²⁰ Ibid.
- ¹²¹ Landon C. Bell, Sunlight on the Southside: Lists of Tithes, Lunenburg County, Virginia, 1748-1783 (Phildelphia Pa.: no pub.,1931), 71.
- ¹²² Lunenburg Co. Va. Court Orders No. 4:349, microfilm 32405, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- ¹²³ Greenville Chapter of South Carolina Genealogical Society, Greenville County South Carolina Cemetery Survey, Volume Two (Greenville S.C.: A Press, 1979), 431.
- ¹²⁴ Gwynn, Wills of Granville County North Carolina, 140.

¹²⁵ Ibid.

¹²⁶ Miss Connie Andrea, 4204 Devine Street, Columbia, SC 29205 made available the "Pettypool, Pettipool, Ppool, Poole and Pool" file compiled by her father, the genealogist, Leonardo Andrea. Contained therein are the names of the wives of William, John, Young and Jesse Pettypool, sons of Seth Pettypool of Granville Co. N.C. who removed to South Carolina late in the eighteenth century.

¹²⁷ Holcomb, Marriages of Granville County, North Carolina, 267.

¹²⁸ Chamberlyne, Bristol Parish Register, 79.

¹²⁹ Halifax Co. Va. Deed Book 7:270-271, microfilm 31883, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

¹³⁰ P'Pool, Pettypool Family History, 60. Elbert Stephen P'Pool, grandson of Stephen Pettypool of Mecklenburg Co. and great-grandson of William and Sarah Pettypool of Halifax Co. wrote what he remembered of his forebears in a "history" dated 27 September 1900 which is reproduced in Pettypool Family History.

¹³¹ Halifax Co. Va. Court Orders Pleas 30:228, microfilm 31913, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

¹³² P'Pool, The Pettypool Family History, 13.

¹³³ Lunenburg Co. Va. Court Orders 1769-1777:444, microfilm 32408, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

¹³⁴ Lunenburg Co. Va. Court Orders 1746-1752:326-328, microfilm 32403, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

¹³⁵ Lunenburg Co. Va. Court Orders Book 9:162, microfilm 32407, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

¹³⁶ Mary last appears on these tax lists in 1806; Horatio Winn, the husband of her granddaughter, Patty Ragsdale Pettypool, pays tax on the "Pool Est" property in 1807 as reported on the Lunenburg County Virginia Tax Lists, 1806 and 1807, Virginia State Library microfilms, Reels 180 and 181.

¹³⁷ Lunenburg Co. Va. Court Orders Book 2:265, microfilm 32403, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

¹³⁸ Virginia Department of Transportation, 1401 East Broad Street, Richmond VA. 28219, provided maps for all requested counties. These maps, rich in detail, show minor as well as major watercourses.

¹³⁹ Halifax Co. Va. Court Orders Pleas 9:234, microfilm 31923, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah

¹⁴⁰ Lunenburg Co. Va. Court Orders 1769-1777:444, microfilm 32408, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

¹⁴¹ Lunenburg Co. Will Book 2:416, microfilm 32380, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah

¹⁴² Lunenburg Co. Va. Court Orders Book 13:456, microfilm 32407, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

¹⁴³ *Ibid.*, Book 9:162.

¹⁴⁴ J. Staunton Moore, *The Annals and History of Henrico Parish Diocese of Virginia and St. John's P.E. Church* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1979), 229.

¹⁴⁵ Lunenburg Co. Va. Court Orders Book 16:12, microfilm 32409, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

¹⁴⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁴⁷ Katherine B. Elliot, *Marriage Records, 1765-1810, Mecklenburg County Virginia* (Easley S.C.: Southern Historical Press, 1984), 98.

¹⁴⁸ Emma R. Matheny and Helen K. Yates, *Marriages of Lunenburg County, Virginia, 1746-1853* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1979), 4.

¹⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, 109.

¹⁵⁰ Landon C. Bell, *The Old Free State—A Contribution to the History of Lunenburg County and Southside Virginia* (Richmond, Virginia: The William Byrd Press, Inc., 1927), 431.

¹⁵¹ Matheny and Yates, *Marriages of Lunenburg County Virginia*, 66.

¹⁵² *General Index to Compiled Military Service Records of Revolutionary War Soldiers, File 2837, National Archives Microfilm Publication M860, Roll 41.*

¹⁵³ Lunenburg Co. Va. Court Orders Book 10:94, microfilm 32407, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

¹⁵⁴ Evidenced by a deed of gift on 13 May 1773 from Edward Ragsdale to his "two Grand Children Edward Pettypool and Patty Ragsdale Pettipool" recorded in Lunenburg Co. VA. Deed Book 13:279, microfilm 32393,

FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

¹⁵⁵ Matheny and Yates, Marriages of Lunenburg County Virginia, 94.

¹⁵⁶ Brent Holcomb, Newberry County South Carolina Minutes of the County Court 1785-1798 (Easley SC: Southern Historical Press, 1977), 269.

¹⁵⁷ George Leland Summer, Newberry County South Carolina Historical and Genealogical (n.p., n. pub., 1950), 374.

¹⁵⁸ Matheny and Yates, Marriages of Lunenburg County Virginia, 94,137.

¹⁵⁹ Matheny and Yates, Marriages of Lunenburg County Virginia, 94,137.

¹⁶⁰ The names of the children of William and Frances (Brooks) Pettypool as well as the spouses of Nancy, Frances and Susanna are noted in George Leland Summer, Newberry County South Carolina Historical and Genealogical (n.p., n. pub., 1950), 374.

¹⁶¹ South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, Vol. 37:159.

¹⁶² Baxter Pettypool's 1775 appearance on the Lunenburg County tax lists is cited in Bell, Sunlight on the Southside, 353. He appears in 1782 as a tithe chargeable to Mary Pettypool as reported in Lunenburg County, Virginia Personal Property Tax Lists, 1782 & 1785 (Miami Beach, Fl.: T. L. C. Genealogy, 1992), 26.

¹⁶³ Mrs. John Lee (comp.), National Society Daughters of the American Revolution Vol. II Records of Richmond County Georgia (Vidalia Ga.: Georgia Genealogical Reprints, n.d.), 116.

¹⁶⁴ Augusta Chronicle (Augusta, Richmond Co. Georgia) 8 October 1808, University of Georgia Libraries, Athens. (Microfilm)

¹⁶⁵ Lee, Records of Richmond County Georgia, 24.

¹⁶⁶ General Index to Compiled Service Records of Revolutionary War Soldiers, Files 2888-2890, National Archives Microfilm Publication M860, Roll 41.

¹⁶⁷ Bell, Sunlight on the Southside, 396. John Pettypool appears on these printed tax lists as a tithe chargeable to his widowed mother, Mary Pettypool, for the year 1783.

¹⁶⁸ Lunenburg Co. Va. Court Orders Book 15:63, microfilm 32409,

FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

¹⁶⁹ Matheny and Yates, Marriages of Lunenburg County, 94.

¹⁷⁰ Barren Co. Ky. Wills Book 2:407, microfilm 209740, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

¹⁷¹ Ibid.

¹⁷² Elizabeth C. Pool entry, Barren Co. Ky. Marriage Index, microfilm 551018, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

¹⁷³ Ibid., Mary Lee Pool entry.

¹⁷⁴ William C. Pool household, 1850 U.S. census, Barren County, Kentucky, population schedule, page 427, dwelling 348, family 354; microfilm 7844, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

¹⁷⁵ John Pool entry, Barren Co. Ky. Marriage Index, microfilm 551018, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

¹⁷⁶ Lunenburg Co. Va. Court Orders 1769-1777:444, microfilm 32408, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

¹⁷⁷ Halifax Co. Va. Deed Book 7:270-271, microfilm 31883, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

¹⁷⁸ Halifax Co. Va. Court Orders Pleas 30:228, microfilm 31913, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

¹⁷⁹ P'Pool, Pettypool Family History, 60. Elbert Stephen P'Pool, grandson of Stephen Pettypool of Mecklenburg Co. and great-grandson of William and Sarah Pettypool of Halifax Co. wrote what he remembered of his forebears in a "history" dated 27 September 1900 which is reproduced in Pettypool Family History.

¹⁸⁰ Halifax Co. Va. Property Tax List, 1827. Virginia State Library Microfilm, Reel 133.

¹⁸¹ Halifax Co. VA. Court Orders Pleas 9:179, microfilm 31923, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

¹⁸² Halifax Co. VA. Court Orders Pleas 9:233-234, microfilm 31923, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

¹⁸³ Halifax Co. VA. Deed Book 17:522, microfilm 31887, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

¹⁸⁴ Halifax Co. VA. Court Orders Pleas 30:228,283,382,420, microfilm

31931, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

¹⁸⁵ Ibid.

¹⁸⁶ Ibid.

¹⁸⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸⁸ The dates and names associated with the Stephen Pettypool family are taken from the Pettypool Family History. Dr. Bruce P'Pool, the compiler, had access to a family history written by his uncle, Elbert Stephen P'Pool, who was a grandson of Stephen Pettypool of Mecklenburg Co., in addition to other family records.

¹⁸⁹ Seth P. Poole household, 1820 Federal Census, Trigg Co. Ky., 13, microfilm 186189, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

¹⁹⁰ Mecklenburg Co. Va. Court Orders, 1801:72, microfilm 32556, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

¹⁹¹ Marian Dodson Chiarito and James Handley Prendergast, *Marriages of Halifax County Virginia, 1801-1831* (Nathalie Va.: Clarkton Press, 1985), 108.

¹⁹² Trigg Co. Ky. Wills Book B 1835-1843:27,28, microfilm 321328, FHL, Salt lake City, Utah.

¹⁹³ Ibid.

¹⁹⁴ Eurie Pearl Wilford Neal, *Trigg County Handbook*, (Nashville Tenn.: Rich Printing Co., 1961),310.

¹⁹⁵ Trigg Co. Ky. Wills Book B 1835-1843:27,28, microfilm 321328, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.

¹⁹⁶ _____, *A Reprint of Goodspeed's 1888 History of Lawrence County Missouri* (Rpt. Cassville Mo.: Litho Printers, 1973),29.

¹⁹⁷ Cordelia C. Gary (Comp.), *Marriage Records 1851-1900, Christian County Kentucky, Vol. II*, (n. p., n. pub., 1970), 227.

¹⁹⁸ Neal, *Trigg County Handbook*, 315.

¹⁹⁹ Ibid., 316.

²⁰⁰ Ibid., 321.

²⁰¹ Neal, *Trigg County Handbook*, 320.

- ²⁰² Neal, Trigg County Handbook, 318.
- ²⁰³ _____, A Reprint of Goodspeed's 1888 History of Lawrence County Missouri (Rpt. Cassville Mo.: Litho Printers, 1973), 34.
- ²⁰⁴ Cordelia C. Gary (Comp.), Marriage Records 1797-1850, Christian County Kentucky, (n. p., n. pub., 1970), 104.
- ²⁰⁵ Halifax Co. Va. Court Orders Pleas 30:362, microfilm 31931, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- ²⁰⁶ Chiarito and Prendergast, Marriages of Halifax County, 127.
- ²⁰⁷ Caldwell Pettypool household, 1830 Federal Census, Trigg County, Kentucky, page 15, microfilm 7821, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- ²⁰⁸ Holcomb, Marriages of Granville County, 266.
- ²⁰⁹ Trigg Co. Ky. Wills Book C 1843-1851:173-174, microfilm 321329, FHL, Salt Lake City, Utah.
- ²¹⁰ Neal, Trigg County Handbook, 449.
- ²¹¹ Prestwoud Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, Marriage Records Mecklenburg County Virginia (South Hill Va.: by the Society, 1962), 135.
- ²¹² Neal, Trigg County Handbook, 449.
- ²¹³ Prestwoud Chapter DAR, Marriage Records of Mecklenburg, 136.
- ²¹⁴ John E. Pool household, 1830 Federal Census, Halifax County, Virginia, page 428, microfilm 29671, FHL, Salt lake City, Utah.
- ²¹⁵ Prestwoud Chapter DAR, Marriage Records of Mecklenburg, 136.
- ²¹⁶ Halifax Co. Va. Court Minutes Book 13:184, microfilm 31937, FHL, Salt lake City, Utah.