

VA.046 GENEALOGY OF THE THOMAS FAMILY OF VIRGINIA.

Entered in January of 1989 by Robert R. Hill Sr.

Source: "Lost Tribes, by Worth S. Ray.

Note of Explanation: In order to better understand the following information much better, one must clearly understand the so called "Headrights" that are often mentioned.

When a person came to the colonies (Particularly Virginia) his coming entitled somebody to take up FIFTY (50) ACRES OF LAND. If he paid his own passage that right was his own. It was his headright. He could assign or sell it for his fare over, or for a sum of money or tobacco, or for anything else of value. So could the person who acquired it. Headrights were bought and sold as a speculative venture. Some made it a business. Ship owners amassed fortunes that way, and merchants advanced goods and merchandise to obtain them.

Often the person who paid for taking up (say) 1000 acres of land decided that he wanted some other tract of land, some more land next to it, or land in lieu of it in a different location, shire or county. If so, he allowed the land to forfeit. This did not destroy his "headrights." The lands simply reverted, but the headrights were still good. The same names, the same emigrants, even though many years may have passed.

Thus it appears that if a land owner in those days became dissatisfied with his lands, even after many years, or wanted to exchange them for title to other and more desirable lands in some other part of Virginia that were still open to settlement, then he could allow his original patent to lapse and still PRESERVE HIS SAME HEADRIGHTS- the list of emigrants originally used, and if he could trade somebody out of them, or bring more into the colony, he could add these to his first list and enhance his acreage up on (say) the RAPPAHANNOCK, the COROTOMON, or in HENRICO on the James River or the APPOMATTOX RIVER- ANYWHERE.

Now in lieu of this he could sell his original grant to some other planter who had a list of his own, preserve his old list, or secure the planter's list to use. Thus, these list of emigrants were swapped back and forth, first in the hands of one planter, then years later used by another, and so on.

This clearly explains why a lone emigrant or two appear on so many different applications for patents. Thus, also come about the strange fact that JOHN THOMAS or HENRY HAMBLIN or some other person appears to have been "bought over" by some shrewd planter, whom he never saw or heard of in his life

time, and who in fact had nothing whatever to do with his coming.

Example.....It is hardly possible that Captain Samuel Matthews took up land, for instance in Northumberland County with a large list of headrights and that all of these headrights settled on that land or in that part of the colony. They may have actually settled 200 or 300 miles away, in ANY part of the colony.

Early Emigrant Lists tend to confuse the researcher and were made up by a religious adherence to the name attached to each patent or grant, followed by the name of the person taking out the patent. As has been explained, these were often swapped, traded around and thus the same names will appear over and over, sometimes by a person who first used them and sometimes by a different person altogether, who in some way had obtained the right to them, after the persons listed had already been in the country for some 25 to 30 years. These "lists" give no such hint or facts and so a researcher will find the same person on the headright list of different planters in many parts of the Colony.

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## THE THOMAS FAMILY

### JOHN THOMAS 1/, THE IMMIGRANT

The first Thomas to arrive in Virginia was John Thomas 1/. He with others had departed England in 1609 in the ship "Sea Venture" which was wrecked off Bermuda. The victims of the shipwreck were so determined to come to the new colony that they built two smaller ships that were capable of withstanding the rough seas and in 1610 sailed up the James River (Virginia). All hands had made it to Virginia safely and with the exception of two men, who stayed on in Bermuda.

Serjant Samuel Sharpe had a wife Elizabeth and children. When he died, she married Thomas Parker. Among the property of value that Sharpe had left to his widow, was the headright of John Thomas 1/, whose transportation he had initiated. Elizabeth Parker (the widow) used this headright when she took out a patent to lands located between Curles and Varina in July of 1636. (Nugent, page 45). Now if this headright had been used before, then the land secured had escheated or lapsed because Elizabeth used it here again.

When Elizabeth Parker died, he (Thomas) remarried Circelie, the widow of Samuel Jordan and of Peter Montague, the latter being a patentee of land in Nansemond County, Virginia, adjoining young Thomas Jordan and and Humphrey Scowen.

Now information from Virginia seems to show that the first

John Thomas 1/ (immigrant) had the following children:  
(Nugent, page 173). He probably had some daughters but they  
are unknown.

1. William Thomas 2/.
2. Richard Thomas 2/.
3. Phillip Thomas 2/.
4. John Thomas Jr. 2/.
5. Mark Thomas 2/. (oldest son, not traced)

The first John Thomas Sr. 1/ (immigrant) was born in England  
or Wales before 1600. It is possible that he was already  
married on his arrival in Virginia in 1610, having left his  
family behind in England but if this be true or he married in  
Virginia is not known for sure. He settled on Queen's Creek  
in York County Virginia, and adjoining neighbors seem to have  
been Nicholas Jerneau, Henry Marshall, Joseph Croshaw,  
Richard and Edward Marshall. (Ref. Fleet's Colonial  
Abstracts, Vol. 24, p. 94 and Vol. 25, pp. 56, 59 and Nugents  
Cavaliers & Pioneers, pp. 45, 73, 102, 144, 128, 171, 182,  
185, 186, 220, 267 an 297).

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#### MARK THOMAS 2/, NUMBER 5 (ELDEST SON OF JOHN THOMAS SR.)

No information on him is available, has not been traced.

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#### JOHN THOMAS JR. 2/, NUMBER 4, (SON OF IMMIGRANT JOHN THOMAS SR.)

John Thomas Jr. 2/ (son of immigrant John Thomas Sr. 1/) was  
married to a woman named Dorothy. His date of birth is  
uncertain. Her maiden name is unknown.

John Thomas 2/, 350 acres York County, October 7, 1649. Upon  
North side of Queen's Creek etc....Also 50 acres for the  
transportation of DOROTHY wife. (This is assumed to mean  
DOROTHY his wife).

#### LAND PATENTS & NOTES RELATING TO JOHN THOMAS JR. 2/

John Thomas Jr. 2/ and Thomas Jordan (son of Samuel) had  
patented land together in Nansemond County Virginia.

Peter Montague patented 100 acres in Nansemond County  
Virginia on November 3, 1647, N side of New Town Haven River  
on the Eastward side of the mouth of Cross Creek, adjoining  
THOMAS JORDAN (deceased) and Humphrey Scowen (Scone).  
(Nugent, p. 173).

John Thomas (Jr.) 2/ patented 174 acres in Nansemond County,

Virginia on 19 November 1654, upon East side of New Town Haven River; 150 acres at miles end of Humphry Scowen and 24 acres adjoining his own lands. Mr Jordan and Thomas Best; 150 acres granted to Peter Montague, December 18, 1645 and assigned to said John Thomas 2/; and the residue for the transportation of one person, William Skeed, Susan Jacob Edward Powell and Mary Watkins, the three last due". (Nugent, p. 297).

In March of 1600, a patent was issued to Thomas Parker in Isle of Wight County or Nansemond County for 350 acres and 50 acres that had been granted to Peter Montague on 25th of February 1638, and 40 acres for the transportation of a Negro Francis. One of these patents states that Thomas Parker had married the widow of Peter Montague. (Boddie p. 239; Va. Magazine 6, p. 420-424).

John Thomas Jr. 2/ is known to have had the following children:

1. Richard Thomas 3/.
2. William Thomas 3/.
3. John Thomas 3/.
4. Elizabeth Thomas 3/.
5. Sarah Thomas 3/.
6. Katherine Thomas 3/.

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WILLIAM THOMAS 2/, NUMBER 1, (SON OF JOHN THOMAS SR. 1/, WHO WAS THE IMMIGRANT).

It is known that John Batts and John Davis patented lands at the head of Queen's Creek in York County Virginia on 2nd April 1639, using the names of William Thomas 2/, Richard Thomas 2/ and Edward Marshall in the list of headrights, and in 1638 Captain Christopher Wormley obtained a patent in York County using John Thomas 1/ and Henry Marshall (Nugent, p.99). It is known that John Thomas 1/ had been living in York County in 1648 by an affidavit submitted as evidence of the will of Richard Marshall when it was proved and entered in the court records of York County (Nugent, p. 96).

When William AP Thomas died, he left a will in Elizabeth City County Virginia, adjacent and at the end of the peninsular. He apparently had also come to York County.

In 1648 William AP Thomas patented 335 acres in Elizabeth City County, 100 acres of which he had previously purchased from Major NICHOLAS HILL, who had lived there as a close neighbor to Thomas Watts and the THOMAS FAMILY before moving to Isle of Wight County.

Elizabeth Hill (daughter of Nicholas Hill) married William Thomas and he was probably a cousin to John, William, Richard

and Phillip Thomas, and who used the prefix "AP" in signing his name. This custom is said to originated in Wales, the probable origin of the Thomas Family. It was later dropped by his children.

William AP Thomas had also bought land in York County from William Hampton, and several of his descendents had moved into Isle of Wight County and intermarried with other related families of the other Thomas families in and around Queen;'s Creek (York County) and who followed in the wake of the Marshall and Major Nicholas Hill families.

A William Robinson was made the executor or administrator to the will of William AP Thomas. His daughter ANN THOMAS married into the Parson family of York County.

William AP Thomas of Queen's Creek (above) moved to the upper portions of Rappahannock sections of Westmoreland and Northumberland Counties of Virginia while some of his sons moved into Isle of Wight and Nansemond Counties of Virginia.

About 1666, (Nugent, p. 548) William AP Thomas' name was obviously used frequently used in the headrights list by persons previously known in James City and York Counties. This list included the names of John Prosser, Robert Tallaferro, Lawrence Smith (who used William Thomas' name twice) and also Humphrey Thomas, Giles Lovell, James Harrison and Robert and John Edwards.

Now in 1648, a William Barrett used the names of Gabriel and Simon Thomas in obtaining land on the Chickahominy River and they were probably sons of William AP Thomas.

10. William Thomas m. Elizabeth Hill (d/o Nicholas Hill & Silvestra Bennett.
11. Humphrey Thomas
12. Symon Thomas
13. Gabriel Thomas
14. John Thomas
15. Priscilla Thomas m. Humphrey Marshall
16. Rebecca Thomas m. William Harrison
17. Elizabeth Thomas m. Robert Hill

(See My Document entitled Hill-Thomas, Marshall Families)

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RICHARD THOMAS NUMBER 2, (SON OF IMMIGRANT JOHN THOMAS SR.)

In 1639, John Davis and John Batts had obtained a land patent in York County, Virginia and used the headrights of William and Richard Thomas and also Edward Marshall.

John Davis had previously used the headright of Richard Thomas in 1635 and he and his partner John Batts must have made a trade of some kind and David had apparently saved the Richard Thomas headright in the deal, because he certainly used it again in 1639. In the first application he stated that he had transported Richard Thomas at his own expense. In the second application he states that he himself (Davis) was a servant of Richard Perry, a London Merchant.

Richard Perry was the founder of the huge mercantile house known as "Perry, Lane & Co." of London. His son Henry Perry was the son in law of George Memiffee who lived on the James River (Virginia) and his other son Micajah Perry later became head of the London firm.

John Davis was a captain of a ship that traveled back and forth from England to Virginia and both he and Richard Thomas settled in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. William Thomas settled up in Lancaster and Northumberland Counties of Virginia, and his children lived in Isle of Wight County.

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The name of the wife of Richard Thomas is unknown and they have had a large family of sons and daughters, but all that we know of was:

38. Richard Thomas Jr.
39. John Thomas
40. William Thomas

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PHILLIP THOMAS 2/, NUMBER 3 SON OF IMMIGRANT JOHN THOMAS SR.

Phillip Thomas settled in York County, Virginia on Queen's Creek and was a neighbor of his brothers, John, William and Richard Thomas. John owned land here before 1637, probably when the settlement was first established. Phillip is known to have arrived in Virginia by 1635 from the following document.

William Hunt, 800 acres at the head of Heavendam Branch, a branch of the Western Branch of Nansemond River, December 14, 1635, for the transportation of sixteen (16) persons: Phillip Thomas, Evan Thomas, Sara Thomas, Thomas Batmason, Anne Jackson, Henry Miles, Franics Coach, Jonathan Longe, William Hunt, Michael Mackenye (McKinnie), Mary Matthews, William Scott and Katherine Scott. (Nugent, p. 238).

Phillip Thomas'2/ wife was named Sarah and she is believed to have been Sarah McKinnie, a sister to the above immigrant Michael McKinnie (underlined above).

From the records of Isle of Wight, Virginia it appears that the children of Phillip Thomas & wife Sarah McKinnie were:

30. Evan Thomas 3/.

31. Joseph Thomas 3/.
32. Michael Thomas 3/.
33. Robert Thomas 3/.
34. John Thomas 3/.
35. Phillip Thomas Jr, 3/.
36. Mourning Thomas 3/.
37. Priscilla Thomas 3/.

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### THE MARSHALL-THOMAS-HILL CONNECTIONS.

Humphrey Marshall was born ca. 1630. He was the son of John Marshall, who may have married a daughter of Humphry Scowen. Humphrey Marshall's Will was probed in Isle of Wight County, Virginia in 1711. Many of his grandchildren had moved into N.C., where many of his descendents are known.

John Thomas 1/ (immigrant) owned lands in York County as early as 1637 (Nugent p. 73). In 1638 the headright of John Thomas 1/ and Humphrey Marshall were used in taking up land in York County (Nugent p. 102). In 1639 a John Davis used the headrights of William 2/ and Richard Thomas 2/ and Edward Marshall when he patented land on Queen's Creek in York County (Nugent p. 107). In York County in 1649, William Thomas 2/ by deposition proved the will of Richard Marshall (Fleet's Abstracts No. 25, p. 96).

Now the above notations will clearly show the early connection between the Thomas-Marshall Families but the Hill Family also played a role with these two families.

Thomas Hill, John Hill Sr. and Nicholas Hill are believed to have been brothers. Thomas Hill lived in James City County, Virginia but moved later into York County. John Hill Sr. settled in Lower Norfolk County at Sewell's Point, and his son John Hill Jr. became the Sheriff of that county.

Nicholas Hill lived in Elizabeth City County (Nugent p. 175) but later moved to Isle of Wight County. He left a will here in 1674 and married (his 2nd) to Silvestra Bennett.

William Thomas 2/ married their daughter and Humphrey Marshall married the sister of William Thomas 2/, who's name was Priscilla Thomas 2/. (Thus Nicholas Hill was the father in law of William Thomas 2/. William Thomas 2/ was thus a brother-in law of Humphrey Marshall, since his sister had married Marshall).

Now over in Norfolk County, John Hill Sr. (brother of Nicholas & Thomas Hill) died ca. 1647 and his brother Thomas was the administrator of his estate (Nugent p. 172).

Now before his death, John Hill Sr. had acquired the headrights of Nicholas Smith (later a Burgess) and John

Marshall, father of Humphrey Marshall (Nugent p. 172).

John Hill Sr. had a son named Robert Hill, who married Elizabeth Thomas 2/, (the sister of William Thomas 2/ and the niece of Priscilla Thomas 2/, who had married Humphrey Marshall.

Now Robert Hill and his wife Elizabeth Thomas 2/ had a son named Thomas Hill, who married Mary Marshall, the daughter of Humphrey Marshall and his wife Priscilla Thomas 2/.

This makes William Thomas 2/ the brother in law of Humphrey Marshall and Robert Hill. William Thomas 2/ was thus the son in law to Nicholas Hill and the uncle to both Robert Hill (who married his sister Elizabeth Thomas 2/) and John Hill Jr., the Sheriff of Lower Norfolk County and the brother of Robert Hill.

Thomas Hill (brother of John Hill Sr. & Nicholas Hill) was thus the uncle to Robert Hill (m. Mary Marshall) and John Hill Jr., the Sheriff of Lower Norfolk County.

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#### THOMAS FAMILY CONNECTION TO THE LAWRENCE FAMILY

The first known information on the Lawrence family was when William, Thomas, Robert and Giles Lawrence make their appearance in the Virginia records, about the same time and locality. It appears that they were all brothers.

When Col. William Edwards in 1642, patented 1200 acres of land at the head of Lawne's Creek, the land was bounded by lands of Justine Cooper, Robert Eley and ROBERT LAWRENCE. Now two of the headrights, out of twenty attached to his application for his land plus FOUR HEADRIGHTS for himself, were John Giles and JOSEPH LAWRENCE (Nugent, p. 131).

The wife of William Lawrence was named Joane. In 1647, William Lawrence sold or assigned his rights to Robert Warren (Nugent, p. 183). In 1656 the names of William Lawrence, Mary Lawrence, Sarah Lawrence, Anne Lawrence and Authur Lawrence were used as headrights by William Justice, in Charles City County, near Flower de Hundred-south side of the James River, and this event offers us the names of the children of William Lawrence and wife Joane, both who are believed to have been deceased by this time (1656).

In 1665, William and James Lawrence patented land together in Charles City County, adjoining David Jones, indicating further that they (the deceased William & Joane Lawrence) probably had another son named James Lawrence. Giles Lawrence patented lands in Nansemond County in 1651 (Nugent, p. 221).

Now as explained in the introductory notes, neither the dates of these patents nor the dates their names were used as headrights by any others offers proof or evidence of their arrival in Virginia.

Robert Lawrence was obviously a Quaker or a Quaker Sympathizer because in a deposition or statement by Thomas Jordan, the famous Quaker minister, made July, 1661, he stated he had been persecuted...

"by six weeks imprisonment for being taken at a meeting in my owne home and released by the King's Proclamation. 2ndly taken at a meeting at Robert Lawrence's (house) and bound over to the court of Nansemond County," and he adds "taken by Thomas Godwin, Sheriff, etc."

Robert Lawrence patented 200 acres in Isle of Wight County on 12 September 1644 (Nugent, p. 155), next to the "widow Bennett," and in partnership with Ellis Brown, another patent in Lower Norfolk County in 1644 (Nugent, p. 156).

The wife of Robert Lawrence in 1642 was named Elizabeth and her maiden name has not been determined. Extant records and deeds indicate the following children:

1. Robert Lawrence Jr.
2. George Lawrence
3. Henry Lawrence
4. John Lawrence
5. Ann Lawrence m. Jeremiah Exum.

(Reference 1.) The son Robert Jr. was married twice, his second wife was a widow Jane Gay, widow of Henry Gay, whom she had John Gay and Henry Gay.

In 1663, Robert Lawrence Jr. was granted land on the West side of Chowanoke River, (in North Carolina), at the same time and on the same date with other patents issued.

In 1704 he owned land exactly on the county line of Isle of Wight and Nansemond, 400 acres being in one county, 400 in the other (Quit Rent Rolls). He is said to have died in 1720, part of his will being illegible, so that the names of his children could not be determined (Boddie, p. 492).

However, from studying the records, land deeds etc..it appears that the children of Robert Lawrence Jr. and his first wife (unknown) were:

10. Robert Lawrence (III) m. Sarah Exum
11. a daughter Lawrence m. Henry Gay
12. a daughter Lawrence m. John Gay

(Reference 2.) The second son George Lawrence, son of

Robert Lawrence Sr. & Joane) patented lands in 1680 on the Western Branch of Nansemond, next to his father Robert Lawrence SR. and his brother John Lawrence.

(Reference 3.) The third son Henry Lawrence, son of Robert Lawrence Sr. and wife Joane) is known to have owned 200 acres in Nansemond County in 1704 and from records it has been determined that he had at least the following children (maybe more):

13. Isabella Lawrence m. Thomas Page
14. Michael Lawrence
15. Thomas Lawrence

Now in 1663, John Lawrence (Number 4) patented lands in N.C. and the land was adjacent to those of his brother (Number 3) Henry Lawrence and were on the west side of "Chowanoke" river, in what later became Bertie County, N.C. John Lawrence was a Quaker and from the Quaker records it is shown that his wife was Mary. John Bennett Boddie's "Seventeenth Century Isle of Wight" we have the names of their children.

20. Priscilla Lawrence m. Matthew Whitfield and they were the ancestors of many persons
21. Mary Lawrence m. John Thomas (his 2nd wife).
22. John Lawrence m. Margaret Murphy, dau. of William Murphy..
23. Ann Lawrence m. Richard Exum (son of Jeremiah and Number 5 Ann Lawrence
24. Robert Lawrence m. Ann Council (He d. 1744).
25. Daughter Lawrence m. Henry Sanders
26. Daughter Lawrence m. Richard Taylor
27. Elizabeth Lawrence (d. 1708, left her lands to her sister Priscilla).

Number 21, Mary Lawrence that married John Thomas was his second wife and it appears to have been a rather late marriage as there were no children. This John Thomas is numbered 100 and was the son of Number 1, Richard Thomas and his wife Elizabeth Marshall. Number 1 Richard Thomas had a brother Number 3, John Thomas, who, in turn had a son (Number 105) John Thomas, who married Hannah (Exum?). By his first wife Elizabeth Portis, John Thomas (Number 100) was the father of John, Richard, William, Joseph, Phillip, Barnaby and Elizabeth Thomas. (she m. 1st John Boddie and 2nd John Dawson).

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#### FAMILY CONNECTS OF THE THOMAS-MCKINNIE FAMILIES.

On 14th December 1636, William Hunt took out a patent for land on the Western Branch of the Nansemond River, claimed to have transported into the colony of Virginia at some prior time several persons, including Phillip, Evan and Sarah Thomas, and one Michael McKinnie. Now Sarah Thomas may have

been the wife of Phillip, and a sister of Michael McKinnie. This Michael McKinnie and his wife Elizabeth were the ancestors of a long line of McKinnies, scattered through both North & South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas and other Southern states. The wife of Col. Nicholas Long of Halifax County, N.C. was one of his granddaughters, and many of the THOMAS were related to them as well.

In 1635, Michael McKinnie died and his wife, Elizabeth, remarried to Thomas Reves or Rives. She may have been Elizabeth Daniel, the sister of John Daniel, who died in 1679 Isle of Wight County, leaving a will naming Phillip Thomas and Richard Reynolds as the witnesses. The will of Michael McKinnie (in 1686) was witnessed by John Moore, Jeremiah Exum and Mary Daniel. Elizabeth Reeves died in Brunswick County, Virginia ca. 1730 and her estate was administered by Roger Daniel and John Daniel.

In 1680 Isle of Wight County, Owen Griffin and Phabo Cobb made a division of the estate of the deceased John Daniel, who left a will dated 1679. After the death of Owen Griffin, his widow Mary, became the wife of William Boddie, who's son John married Elizabeth Thomas (Number 206), daughter of John Thomas (Number 100). The will of Michael McKinnie in 1686 shows that there were only two sons:

1. John McKinnie
2. Barnaby McKinnie

Barnaby McKinnie married the widow of William Murphy, who was Mary Exum, daughter of Jeremiah Exum and wife Ann Lawrence. They moved to Bertie County, N.C., which later this portion of the county went over into Edgecombe County, N.C., and still later into Halifax County, N.C. Barnaby McKinnie later became very influential and a very wealthy man. His children were:

10. Barnaby McKinnie Jr. (d. 1736).
11. William McKinnie (d. 1739).
12. John McKinnie (d. 1753).
13. Richard McKinnie (d. 1756)
14. Robert McKinnie
15. Ann McKinnie m. William Murphy Jr.
16. Mourning McKinnie m. John Pope.
17. Patience McKinnie m. Joseph Lane.
18. Sarah McKinnie m. Isaac (Bucks?).
19. Christian McKinnie m. William Hurst.
20. Mary Jane McKinnie m. John Browne.

Number 1 John McKinnie, the eldest brother of Barnaby McKinnie married but his wife is unknown. It is known that of that marriage, a son Michael McKinnie married Rose ??? on the 10th of April 1710, after he became of age. He and his wife executed the following:

"Richard Exum, of Nansemond County, (Virginia), deed from Michael McKinnie and Rose, his wife, of Isle of Wight County, 200 acres on the Western Branch of Nansemond (River) in the county of Isle of Wight, being the land and plantation on which the grantor's grandfather, Michael McKinnie lived, part of an escheated patent for 450 acres, granted on April 20, 1692 to John McKinnie, father of said Michael McKinnie." The witnesses were William Crumpler and William Scott who married Mourning Exum, daughter of Jeremiah Exum and his wife Ann Lawrence, parents of the wife of Number 2, Barnaby McKinnie.

#### OTHER THOMAS FAMILY CONNECTIONS.

The Thomas Family is known to have connections to many families, so many that it is impossible for this write to go into details as has been done with the previous families. Other families that had ties with the Thomas Family were Boddie, Cotten, Dawson, Shearer, Portis, Dew, Bridges, Hardy Robinson, Crudup, Barrett and probably others.

The progenitor of the Boddie Family appears to have been William Boddie, who's first land patent in Virginia was in 1661. He apparently married three times, the first to Anna, the second wife was Elizabeth and the third was Mary Hunt.

Confusion appears among the Boddie Family about Mary Boddie, but it is suspected that she was the sister of William Boddie, while some say she was his daughter, but in any case Mary Boddie first married Thomas Dixon and her second marriage was to Henry Martin.

From the marriage with Thomas Dixon came the daughter Mourning Dixon, who married first John or Joshua Crudup and second to MICAHAH THOMAS SR. (Chapman's Isle of Wight Marriage Records, p. 13).

The names of the Dixon and Martins appear often in early North Carolina records with the Thomas' name and quite often where one group is they all often were together.

#### THOMAS-DIXON-MARTIN CONNECTIONS

Adam Dixon and wife Ann, had a daughter Elizabeth. They and his servant John Martin all came together to Virginia on the ship "Margaret & John" in 1632 (Nugent p.8).

Thomas Dixon, son of Adam Dixon, is known to have died in 1670 and was married to Marie or Mary Boddie, sister of William Boddie. She was born 18th May 1635 (Boddie, p. 339). By her first marriage to Thomas Dixon, she had sons Thomas Dixon Jr. and Henry Dixon. After the death of Thomas Dixon, the widow Mary, remarried to Henry Martin and they had at least one son named Henry Martin Jr. In 1678 William Boddie

gave cattle to Henry and Mary Martin's three children, Thomas Dixon, Henry Dixon and Henry Martin.

Deeds that seem to connect the families together were:

1695 Henry Martin and Mary his wife sold to Henry Applewhite 80 acres of land. (Henry Applewhite was the son in law of Humphrey Marshall, having married his daughter Ann Marshall).

September 2, 1697,

Henry Martin and his wife Mary sold to John Thomas, of Isle of Wight County, 100 acres for 99 years. This was John Thomas who married Hannah Dawson, and who apparently died in 1725.

25 March 1797

Henry Martin and his wife Mary of upper Parish of Isle of Wight, sold to Ann Jones land in lower parish next to William Boddie. The witnesses were John Thomas (m. Susan Portis) Alexander Matthews (son of Elizabeth Boddie) and John Portis (father in law of John Thomas).

#### THOMAS-COTTEN FAMILY CONNECTION.

The Cotten Family may have originated in Virginia from Rev. William Cotten, minister of Hungar's Parish in Accomack County, Virginia. His wife was Ann Graves, daughter of Thomas Graves. Among his children was a daughter named Verlinda Cotten, who married William Stone, who later became Governor of Maryland. His sons are believed that have been John, Thomas and William Cotten of York County, Virginia.

Thomas Graves was the grandfather of Ralph Graves, who married the daughter of Joseph Croshaw, of Queen's Creek in York County. Joseph Croshaw's land was adjacent to the lands of John, William, Phillip and Richard Thomas on Queen's Creek in York County.

Now John Cotten had earlier owned land on King's Creek in Accomack County on Eastern Shore, in the same neighborhood of Hungar's Parish Church, of which Rev. William Cotten was minister (Nugent p. 285). Now as late as 1661, William Drummond, later appointed the first Governor of Old Albemarle, N.C., used the headright of John Thomas as well as many other prominent and wealthy notables, who are known to have never lived in Westmoreland County, Virginia, in taking up a patent for 4750 acres of land (Nugent, p. 403-404).

On 30th January 1659, a Captain Francis Harrison died and his estate was appraised by Christopher and Robert Harrison, John Stampe and John Cotten. Robert Harrison married Elizabeth Comins, daughter of Nicholas Comins and they were the ancestors of the Harrisons that lived mostly south of the

James River and who's members married into the Thomas Family. Anthony Matthews took up a patent in Isle of Wight County and used the headright of a William Cotten, who apparently moved across the James River from York County. It appears that this William Cotten was the father of both John Cotten and Thomas Cotten who died in Bertie County, N.C.

Their families were:

JOHN COTTEN (WILL 1728)

m. 1st Martha Godwin

m. 2nd Martha Jones

children:

1. John Cotten
2. William Cotten
3. Thomas Cotten
4. Samuel Cotten
5. James Cotten
6. Arthur Cotten
7. Joseph Cotten
8. Alexander Cotten
9. Priscilla Cotten
10. Susannah Cotten m. John Spears?
11. Mary Cotten m. Holland
12. Martha Cotten m. Francis Benton

Captain John Thomas married Anne Cotten, and his brother Richard Thomas (Number 301) married Barsheba Wills, sister of Richard Wills who m. Priscilla Cotten as shown below. John Spears was also a son in law (m. Susannah Cotten)?

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THOMAS COTTEN m. Sarah Dew (d. 1753) was widow of William Bridges.

children:

1. Charles Cotten
2. Robert Cotten
3. Mary Cotten
4. Martha Cotten m. John Scott
5. Patience Cotten
6. Priscilla Cotten m. Richard Wills

#### THOMAS CONNECTION TO COL. JOHN DAWSON FAMILY

Col. John Dawson lived in Bertie County, N.C. was married twice. His first wife was Elizabeth Thomas, daughter of John Thomas (Number 100). John Thomas had married Susannah Portis and Mary Lawrence. Col. Dawson's second marriage was to Charity Alston, daughter of John Alston.

In 1637 records of Isle of Wight County, Virginia shows a

William Dawson listed as a "planter" and John Dawson, apparently his brother, lived in York County and was a neighbor to John Thomas and his brother.

In 1658, Henry Dawson of Isle of Wight County patented land, and it appears that he was the son of either John or William Dawson. Now twenty years later Martha Dawson, widow of Henry Dawson, was still living, and Isle of Wight County records shows the following:

"William Boddie and wife Mary, sell to Nicholas Casey the plantation where a widow woman, Martha Dawson now dwells and woodland-100 acres-where Martha Dawson and three sons, Henry Dawson, John Dawson and Martin Dawson now live, and will not sell away their rights during their life-time. June 6, 1703." (Boddie, p. 650).

Why was William Boddie solicitous to these Dawsons? It was because His wife was Martha Martin, sister of Henry Martin, who had married Mary Boddie (her second husband) and who was a sister to William Boddie.

Henry Dawson and Martha Martin had four children the three sons named above but the fourth child was a daughter Hannah Dawson, who married JOHN THOMAS.

On 2nd May 1698, Martha Dawson, being "sick and weak" appointed her son Henry Dawson to be her attorney in respect to land she received from Margery Shepard, of Warwick County. This Power of Attorney was witnessed by John Portis and James Mercer (Nugent, p. 631).

Now John Thomas, who had married Hannah Dawson, was the first cousin of the John Dawson who married Susannah Portis, daughter of John Portis. This John Thomas (Number 100) was the son of John Thomas Esquire (Number 3), who was the brother of Richard Thomas (Number 1), who had married Elizabeth Marshall.

The same John Thomas (Number 100) who married Susannah Portis, was the father of Elizabeth Thomas, who became the first wife of John Dawson, son of Henry and Martha (Martin) Dawson.

Note this item from Boddie's 17th Century Isle of Wight," p. 609:

April 6, 1693, John Portis gives to his daughter Susannah Thomas, wife of John Thomas, land in the Upper Parish for life. Susannah was the former wife of John Frizzell, deceased, and if she dies before her son, Will Frizzell is of age 18, then his grandson Will Frizzell is to possess it. If Will Frizzell have no heirs then to John Portis' son, John Portis Jr. Witnessed by John Bell and John and Edward Prime.

Now the John Thomas that married Hannah Dawson had two sons, Samuel and Richard Thomas. They married Elizabeth and Eleanor Shears, daughters of John Shear Jr. They had a brother named John Shear who died in Northampton County, N.C. who named John Dawson as his executor. This seems to imply that Col. Dawson was a kinsman with the descendents of both Richard Thomas (Number 1) and his brother John Thomas Esquire (Number 3), he himself having married Elizabeth Thomas, Richard granddaughter, while his sister, Hannah, married John Thomas, the son of John Thomas (Number 3). All of this, is indicated by the records above.

Col. John Dawson moved into Bertie County, N.C. ca. 1732, later Northampton County, N.C. and served in the General Assembly, member of the Governor's Council and as a member of the Supreme Court, and as Colonel in the Spanish Alarm. His son John Dawson Jr. by his 2nd wife, Charity Alston, was a member of the House of Commons from both Northampton and Halifax Counties of N.C.

#### THE FAMILY CONNECTIONS OF THE THOMAS FAMILY TO THE SHEARER-PORTIS-DEW-BRIDGES FAMILIES.

George Sheare's Headright was claimed by Thomas Hampton on May 19th of 1673, when he secured a land patent of 700 acres on the Nansemond River, in the Upper Parish of (New) Norfolk County (Nugent, p. 56). George Shearer had a son John Shearer who was born ca. 1630 and who died in 1706-07 in Isle of Wight County.

William Parnell was a headright of John West in 1651 when he patented 1550 acres in York County. He was the father of Thomas Parnell, whose wife may have been the sister of John Portis (Nugent, p. 213).

Alexander Portis patented lands in Lancaster County in 1654 with Thomas Williams (Nugent, p. 299). He died in Berkeley Precinct, N.C. in 1675 at the home of Andrew Ellwood. He was probably the father of John Portis, who married Deborah Hardy, and the wife of Thomas Parnell.

Col. Thomas Dew was a member and Speaker of the House of Burgesses of the Colony of Virginia and was also a member of the Governor's Council from 1642 till 1660. He represented Nansemond County in the House of Burgesses, was a "planter" and also a Quaker. He married a woman named Elizabeth, and died in York County, Virginia sometime before 1691. He had a son John Dew, born in Nansemond County, Virginia and who married Elizabeth Shearer, daughter of John Shearer.

Col. Joseph Bridger of Isle of Wight County, Virginia married Hester Pitt, daughter of Robert Pitt, a Burgess with Col. Bridger. John Pitt's, his wife's brother, married Oliver Hardy, aunt of Deborah Hardy, who married John Portis. Col

Bridger disinherited his son Joseph Bridger and his descendents changed the spelling of Bridger to BRIDGERS. Joseph Bridger Jr. died in 1713. William Bridgers, son of Joseph Jr. (d. 1729 in Bertie Co., N.C.) had a son William Bridgers, who married Sarah Dew, grand-daughter of John Dew and Elizabeth Shearer. After the death of William Bridgers, Sarah (Dew) Bridgers married Thomas Cotten, brother of John Cotten, whose daughter Anne Cotten married JOHN THOMAS (Number 300). (SEE CHART).

1. John Shearer married daughter of Thomas Parnell and had :

10. Alexander Shearer
11. Susannah Shearer
12. Robert Shearer (d. 1727)
13. John Shearer Jr. married Elizabeth
14. Elizabeth Shearer m. John Dew.

12. Robert Shearer married Elizabeth and had the following children:

20. Robert Shearer
21. Arthur Shearer
22. John Shearer
23. William Shearer
24. Prudence Shearer m. Arthur Williams.
25. Susannah Shearer m. JOHN DEW JR.

Robert Shear's (No. 12) Will was witnessed by Henry Gray and Joseph Boone, dated 1727 in Chowan Precinct, N.C..

13. John Shear Jr., died in Isle of Wight County, Virginia in 1703. His wife was Elizabeth and they had following children:

30. John Shearer III (d. Northampton Co., N.C. in 1752).
31. Elizabeth Shearer m. SAMUEL THOMAS.
32. Eleanor Shearer m. RICHARD THOMAS.

Now Susannah Shearer and husband John Dew Jr. were the parents of Sarah Dew, who married (1st) William Bridgers (2nd) Thomas Cotten, brother of Joseph Cotten of Bertie County, N.C.

Samuel Thomas and Richard Thomas were the sons of John Thomas, who married Hannah Dawson. When John Shearer III (Number 30 above) died, leaving a will in Northampton Co., N.C. in 1752/53, the inventory of the estate was taken by William Exum, Francis ---? and John Williams, and he made his wife and Col. John Dawson the Executors. Samuel Thomas and Richard Thomas had a brother Jacob Thomas, who married Mary Harrison, of Isle of Wight County, Virginia.

When Joseph Thomas (Number 300) of Bertie County, N.C. made his will ca. 1757/58 he mentions his son Josiah Thomas and other children. He made Thomas Whitmell and Authur Williams, son in law of (Number 12) Robert Shearer, his Executor.

John Williams, who appraised and inventoried the estate of John Shearer III, brother in law of Samuel and Richard Thomas, was the father of Arthur Williams, the Executor of Joseph Thomas (Number 330).

### THE HARDY FAMILY

Among the many people of Isle of Wight County, Virginia who flocked southward into OLD ALBEMARLE (N.C.) were members of the Hardy Family.

The first ancestor of this family was George Hardy, shipwright, who made an assignment of land to Peter Hayes on February 11, 1636 in Isle of Wight. He was a Burgess from Isle of Wight in 1641 until his death in 1654/55/. Mentioned in his will was Thomas and George Hardy, his "kinsmen." The first George Hardy acquired from Edward Bruce, property on Lawne's Creek, known as "Hardy's Mill."

April 15, 1646 Edward Bruce deeds George Stevens, John Watkins and George Hardy, for 17,500 pounds of tobacco, One Water Mill at head of Lawne's Creek, with housing, land, etc.. Witnessed by James Hammond, James Brewer, Stephen Webb. (Vol. 7, Wm & Mary Qtrly Mag., page 227).

When George Hardy, one of the grantees of the above deed, died, the property fell to the "kinsman" GEORGE HARDY, mentioned in the will, who in 1663 married Mary Jackson, daughter of Richard Jackson and wife Mary Bennett. The second George Hardy was a son of John Hardy, who was born in 1613 and died in 1670. His (John Hardy) Family chart is listed below:

JOHN HARDY (b. 1613) married Olive Council in 1632, and had following children:

1. John Hardy m. Alice (Will in 1676).
2. Olive Hardy m. Col. John Pitt of Isle of Wight.
3. George Hardy (1633-1693) m. Mary Jackson.
4. Richard Hardy.

1. JOHN HARDY and his wife Alice were the parents of:

10. Olive Hardy m. (1) Giles Driver (2) John Bromfield.
11. Lucy Hardy m. Rodges Council.
12. Ann Hardy m. Robert Burnett (He m. 2nd Joan (Allen) Williamson.

13. Isabell Hardy m. William Mayo.
14. Deborah Hardy m. John Portis.

11. LUCY HARDY and her husband RODGES COUNCIL had:

20. Christian Council m. Edward Bryan.
21. Lucy Council m. Richard Wooten.
22. Robert Council.
23. Hardy Council.
24. John Council m. the widow of Richard Jefferys.
25. Rodges Council Jr.

Now Number 20, Edward Bryan and wife Christian Council were the ancestors of most of the persons named Bryan, who left Isle of Wight County, Virginia and went down into Old Albemarle County, N.C.

#### THE FAMILY CONNECTIONS OF THE THOMAS-EDWARDS FAMILIES.

Robert Edwards was the first husband of Mary Hunt, daughter of William Hunt, who obtained land on the Western Branch of the Nansemond River in 1635, with the headrights of PHILLIP, EVAN and SARAH THOMAS and MICHAEL MCKINNIE (Nugent, p. 238). Her second husband was Owen Griffin. Her Third husband was William Boddie, which this last marriage taking place ca. 1700. John Boddie, son of William, married ELIZABETH THOMAS. Robert Edwards and Mary Hunt had several daughters. Two of them married James Bragg. Now after James Bragg died, she married Thomas Roberts, ca. 1674/75. Her name was Elizabeth. Bragg had first married her sister Mary Roberts, and after she died he married her sister Elizabeth Edwards. Edward Palmer and Elizabeth Roberts in June of 1675 witnessed assignment of Thomas Barnes to William Boddie. WILLIAM THOMAS, brother of Elizabeth, who married John Boddie, had a son JOHN THOMAS, who married Christina Roberts, ca. 1732. Christina Roberts was born ca. 1713 in Nansemond County, Virginia. Thomas Roberts and his wife Elizabeth (Edwards) Roberts were probably the parents of THOMAS, JOHN and JAMES ROBERTS, one of whom would be the father of Christina Roberts, who married Number 324 JOHN THOMAS, in Nansemond County, Virginia, and who died in 1788 in Edgecombe County, N.C. (See Thomas Family Chart of "100, John Thomas and his family.")

#### THE THOMAS-ROBINSON FAMILY CONNECTIONS.

Jonathan Robinson, John Sanders and Richard Thomas patented lands in Nansemond County, Virginia in 1681. The wife of Jonathan Robinson was SARAH THOMAS, sister of RICHARD THOMAS, and this Jonathan Robinson owned land on the Western Branch of the Nansemond River, nearly 50 years prior to his death, adjoining lands patented by John Symons or Simmons. On the Chart of (4) JOHN THOMAS, father of RICHARD THOMAS and the father in law of Jonathan Robinson, it is shown that the

children of Jonathan Robinson and wife SARAH THOMAS were William, John, Jonathan and Archelaus Robinson. This is not conclusive, and there may have been more children.

Members of this Robinson family moved into N.C. and in the records there is mentioned a land patent by John Robinson in 1714, in which he appears to have sold to Richard Taylor, a brother in law of JOHN THOMAS (number 100). Also mentioned are deeds to James Blount, Henry Bond, John Skinner and others of Nansemond County and Isle of Wight Counties, Virginia. This appears to indicate he was a son of Jonathan Robinson. John Robinson, in his 1720 Will, mentions Margaret, George and Elizabeth.

Jonathan Robinson's wife had an uncle MARK THOMAS, and the names of Mark and Jonathan both appear in the Robertson Family records. Here was the ancestor perhaps of the JOHN ROBERTSON, who lived in Brunswick County, Virginia, where he married Mary Gower and became the father of General James Robertson (of Nashville, Tennessee fame) who had a brother MARK ROBERTSON (killed by Indians) and a son Jonathan Robinson (who met the same tragic fate).

Speculation is made that when John Robertson, father of General James Robertson, died in N.C., the guardian of his younger children was Michael Rogers (an older one) back in Nansemond County, Virginia, from whence the THOMAS < ROBINSON and ROGERS family came to N.C. General James Robertson married Charlotte Reeves, a descendent of Thomas Reeves, who married Elizabeth, the widow of Michael McKinnie.

#### THE THOMAS-CRUDUP FAMILY CONNECTIONS.

FROM BODDIE'S 17TH CENTURY ISLE OF WIGHT, PAGE 545

William Godwin of the Lower Parish, acknowledges receipt of legacies left to Elizabeth Wright, by the will of her father, Thomas Wright, September 6, 1666. Witnesses: John Marshall and Barnett Crudup.

The William Godwin, of the above, was the father of Martha Godwin, who married John Cotten, who died in Bertie County, N.C. in 1728. The John Marshall, mentioned above, was the brother of Elizabeth Marshall. Barnett Crudup was perhaps the father of John or Joshua Crudup, who married Mourning Dixon, who after the death of her first husband, married MICAJAH THOMAS. Mourning Dixon was a daughter of Thomas Dixon, the son of Thomas Dixon, whose mother was Mary Boddie, a sister of William Boddie. William Boddie was therefore the brother to the grandmother of Mrs. Mourning Crudup, who married MICAJAH THOMAS SR., as her second husband.

Mourning Dixon was related also to Col. John Dawson, who married the widow of the only son of William Boddie-ELIZABETH

THOMAS. After the death of of Mourning Dixon's grandfather, Thomas Dixon, his widow married Henry Martin, whose sister Martha Martin Henry Dawson and was the mother of Col. John Dawson.

It was this Martin Family that married into the MARSHALL FAMILY, and whose representative Abraham Martin, after marrying a Marshall, moved into South Caroline, where his descendents became very prominent. The inter marriage between the Marshalls and the Martins probably occurred in Isle of Wight County, Virginia.

#### THE THOMAS-BARRETT FAMILY TIES.

In 1689 York County, Virginia Hon. Nathaniel Bacon received a deed to certain indentured servants, including an Indian boy, from EDWARD THOMAS. This deed was witnessed by WILLIAM BARRETT and William Davis. In 1649, a WILLIAM BARRETT used the headrights of SIMON and GABRIEL THOMAS in taking up lands, East of the Chickahominy (Nugent). These notations disclose a positive connection between the THOMAS and the BARRETT Families in the early 17th century in Virginia.

In Bertie County and Edgecombe County, N.C., in the next century, there was a THOMAS and a BARRETT Family, who were in probably in some way related, is therefore not at all surprising. A Barrett family and a THOMAS Family lived on a creek often called "Braswell's Creek."

On May 2, 1706, James Daniel of Nash County, N.C. sold a part of this same land, which he purchased of MICAJAH THOMAS to JOHN BARRETT. James Daniel also sold some of this land to Frederick Daniel in 1779.

In 1787 this James Daniel bought 200 acres of land farther down in Nash County, N.C. "on the waters of Tosnet Creek." About this time James Daniel died and left a will.

A NATHAN BARRETT witnessed the deed between James Daniel and John Barrett in 1786. John Barrett came from Northampton County, Virginia. Some of these Barretts probably lived in Franklin County, N.C., along the Tar River, and a certain DAVID BARRETT, who moved to Sumner County, Tennessee, where there, he married into the THOMAS FAMILY, and was doubtless from this stock.

#### THE THOMAS AND WEST FAMILY CONNECTIONS.

In the Indian Uprisings that proceeded the rise and fall of Nathaniel Bacon along the James River, a certain HENRY WEST was killed. His son William West joined bacon in his so-called "rebellion," after which, to escape the wrath of Sir William Berkley, he was forced to leave the country. About 1668-before the rebellion- this William West married Rebecca,

the daughter of Robert Braswell. Evidently he had been pardoned, and settling in Newport Parish in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. (Boddie, p. 263). This William West, according to Judge Boddie, left a will in 1708, in which his wife was mentioned as Martha, and his six children named were RICHARD, WILLIAM, ROBERT, REBECCA, and MARY WEST, who married William Green.

It maybe that the researched on this family have been confused and the William West, who died and left a will in 1708 with a wife Martha, may have been confused and this William West may be William West Jr., who witnessed a deed of Walter Eutter and John Boddie-William Boddie's son in law in (1683?). More than likely the children of the "Rebel" William West were Henry, Nicholas, William and Robert West.

In 1690 Henry West and John Portis-father in law of JOHN THOMAS-patented 900 acres of land in Isle of Wight County, and the same year WILLIAM WEST, Will Godwin (father in law of John Cotten) and Walter and Jeremiah Eutter, are all mentioned together.

Another WILLIAM WEST, probably a son of William West Jr., died leaving a will in Isle of Wight County in 1719. Only one son, THOMAS WEST, is mentioned, as were daughters Sarah, Elizabeth and Mary and son in law JOHN WILLIAMS.

Isaac and Israel West of this family, went into Northampton and Halifax Counties of North Carolina and Elizabeth West, daughter of Isaac West, married James Daniel, who bought lands on Braswells Creek in Nash County, N.C. from MICAJAH THOMAS.

ISRAEL WEST died leaving property to John Daniel's children. WILLIAM WEST and HENRY WEST settled in Beaufort District, N.C. and in 1741, WILLIAM WEST sold lands on Seacock Swamp in Isle of Wight County, Virginia and on the south side of Blackwater Swamp to Thomas Browne of Isle of Wight.

WILLIAM WEST died in Beaufort, leaving a will in 1744 and HENRY WEST died in Beaufort leaving w will dated 1762. IN Henry's will he mentions sisters Mary Sojourner, Sarah Peyton, Celia Tynes, nephew John Payton and niece Holland Applewhite. HENRY WEST of this last will, was the son of WILLIAM WEST, of the first will, and his Executor. The wife of WILLIAM WEST was named Susannah.

#### SOME WEST AND BARRETT MARRIAGES OF SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY, VA.

1. MARTHA WEST m. ETHELRED HOLT, 2ND JAMES DAUGHTRY ON JUNE 14, 1781.
2. WILLIAM WEST m. CRISSEY BARRETT, BURWELL BARRETT, 2ND ON NOVEMBER 11TH, 1793.
3. JESSE J. WEST m. JANE NEWSOM ON 31 MAY 1634.

4. JAMES C. WEST m. MARTHA DAWSON, JESSE T. WEST AND TALBOT G. WEST on 15TH FEBRUARY 1830.
5. SCUTCHIN WEST m. MARTHA FOWLER ON 7TH JULY 1831.
6. SALLY WEST m. HYRAM FAISON ON 21ST SEPTEMBER 1829. She was daughter of WILLIAM WEST
7. JESSE J. WEST m. LAVIENEY BRYANT, WILLIAM BRYANT. 2ND ON 19TH APRIL 1828..
8. JESSE B. WEST m. MARY B. POPE, ANDERSON POPE, 2ND ON MARCH 22, 1827.
9. JESSE J. WEST m. LUCY NEWTON, DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM NEWTON ON 21ST MARCH 1823.
10. MOURNING WEST m. JONAH W. CATEON ON 1ST FEBRUARY 1795.
11. JAMES WEST m. LUCY TRAVIS ON 27TH NOVEMBER 1800.
12. PATHEY B. WEST m. DANIEL BOYKIN ON 18TH JULY 1811.
13. ELIZABETH WEST m. BENJAMIN TRAVIS, consent of WILLIAM WEST, ON 16TH MAY 1814.
14. MARTHA WEST m. SOLOMON BRETT (daughter of John J. West) ON 2 JUNE 1823.
15. LUCY WEST m. THOMAS DAVIS (daughter of William West) ON 13TH MAY 1823.
16. ELIZABETH BARRETT m. JAMES C. WEST; RICHARD DARDEN AND BENJAMIN B. WEST, ON 31ST DECEMBER 1829.
17. BURWELL BARRETT, SEC. (SECURITY? FOR POLLY WEST) m. JOSHUA BARNES ON 4TH FEBRUARY 1818; ALSO FOR NANCY WEST m. WILEY LANE AND JAMES WEST m. DIANA POND; ALL MARRIED IN 1818.

THOMAS FAMILY GENEALOGY CONTINUED ON VA.47