CAPTAIN JAMES DAVIES
OF THE VIRGINIA
POPHAM COLONIST AND JAMESTOWN SETTLER
ANCESTOR OF MANY OF THE BOGGESSES OF
HARRISON COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA

BY DIANE HILL ZIMMERMAN
PREFACE

The information contained herein should provide a good *guideline* for your own research. However, as with any other information found on the internet or published in family histories, genealogies, etc., it is up to you to verify the accuracy of any information you choose to use in your own genealogy work.

I welcome any additions, corrections or other input that you may have.

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They that go down to the sea in ships,  
that do business in great waters;  
These see the works of the Lord,  
and his wonders in the deep.  
For he commandeth, and raiseth the stormy wind,  
which lifteth up the waves thereof.  
They mount up to the heaven,  
they go down again to the depths;  
their soul is melted because of trouble.  
They reel to and fro, and stagger  
like a drunken man, and are at their wits' end.  
Then they cry until to Lord in their trouble,  
and he bringeth them out of the distresses.  
He maketh the storm a calm,  
so that the waves thereof are still.  
Then are they glad because they be quiet;  
so he bringeth them unto their desired haven.  
Psalms 107: 23-30

CHAPTER ONE

The Holy Grail that a genealogist hopes to find is a pilgrim ancestor who arrived on the Mayflower. Alas, the earliest New England forebear I could find was Anne Dudley Bradstreet¹, first published female poet of America, who came to Massachusetts with the Winthrop Fleet in 1630. Her husband and father were both very early governors of Massachusetts.

I was quite disappointed in my Boggess ancestors who also missed the Mayflower and didn’t make it to the new World until about 1664. They made up for this by marrying into a family with an even earlier connection to the New World – the Stringer family of eastern Maryland. Through them I am linked to Captain James Davies or Davis who was an original settler of the Popham Colony in New England and of Jamestown, Virginia, both in 1607. The Plymouth Colony wasn’t founded until 1620. The pilgrims were latecomers!
The connection is made through Katherine Eleanor Stringer, the wife of my 3rd gr. Grandfather, Alonzo Boggess. Those descendants of his

¹Diane Hill Zimmerman, As American as Apple Pie, The Harbert/Herbert Family of Harrison County, West Virginia. Self Published, 2007.
brother, Augustus Boggess and his wife, Lydia Ann Stringer, will share this heritage as Katherine and Lydia are sisters.

Alonzo and Augustus were worthy citizens of Harrison County (now West) Virginia, youngest sons of the original Boggess settlers in Harrison County, Samuel and Elizabeth Dorsey Boggess. Samuel was born in Fairfax County Virginia into a family closely associated with George Washington. Samuel's father, Robert, was a vestryman at Pohick Church, in Lorton, Virginia, with George Washington, George Mason and George William Fairfax. Washington also frequented the Boggess racetrack and 'ordinary.' At one time Robert asked Washington for money to buy some land but Washington politely refused. A transcript of this letter is at the end of this chapter.

A John Davis, most likely a James Davis descendant, describes the persevering vitality of parish life at Pohick in 1801: "About eight miles from Occoquan Mills is a place of worship called Powhick Church. Thither I rode on Sunday and joined the congregation of Parson Weems, a Minister of the Episcopal persuasion, who was cheerful in his mein that he might win men to religion. A Virginia Churchyard on Sunday resembles rather a race-course than a sepulchral ground .... [thus] I was confounded on first entering the Churchyard to hear 'Steed threaten Steed with

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2Rightly called "the Mother Church of Northern Virginia," Pohick was established sometime prior to 1724. The original edifice was located near a site now occupied by Cranford Methodist Church. The only artifact surviving from this period is the baptismal font, which experts have identified as a large Medieval mortar. In 1767, the Vestry decided to rebuild on a grander scale, constructing it out of elegant and more durable colonial brick. The present Pohick Church represents the fruit of their labors. Vestrymen George Washington, George Mason and George William Fairfax supervised the construction, which was completed in 1774. Armed with survey maps, Washington was said to have argued for the new site, two miles north of the old church, as being more centrally located. In order to finance the project, all parishioner families paid larger than usual "tithes" or mandatory annual contributions. In addition, the wealthy plantation owners of the parish—including Washington, Mason and Fairfax [and Boggess] each purchased family pews inside their new house of worship.
high and boastful neigh.' Nor was I less stunned with the rattling of carriage-wheels, the cracking of whips and the vociferations of the gentlemen ... . But the discourse of Parson Weems calmed every perturbation, for he preached the great doctrines of Salvation as one who had experienced their power." Of the congregation, Davis records that "one half was composed of white people, and the other of negroes." Undoubtedly those in the second group included many former slaves freed by Martha Washington on January 1st of that same year.

Samuel removed to Maryland before coming to western Virginia. The Boggesses, Dorseys and Stringers were elite families of the eastern shore of Virginia and Maryland.

James Davis and Rachel Keyes


James Davies or Davis was English, possibly from Devon as were the majority of the shareholders and participants. His family may have originated in Wales as Davies is Welsh. His wife was Rachel Keyes. He probably married in England and brought her over prior to the birth of their son, Thomas, who was born in Jamestown circa 1613. Later generations migrated up the Chesapeake Bay to present day MD. The reputed father of James, Sir Thomas Davis, later followed them to America, coming over on the Margaret and settling in Jamestown in 1619. This relationship isn't documented but Sir Thomas was also involved planning the settlement of Virginia, so some relationship is possible, even probable. James And Rachel named their son, Thomas, another indication of kinship.

3http://www.pohick.org/history.html


Kerry Davis, direct descendant of Captain James Davis, has created a wonderful website devoted to her Davis/Bean family. She wrote:

David Avant says in his book *Some Southern Colonial Families*, that Dr. Meredith B. Colket, Jr. had written to him, "I congratulate you on your success in establishing a lineage to Capt. James Davis ... . In my opinion it represents the earliest established English lineage to Colonial North America. As such, it appears to surpass claims for the Savage and Graves families ... . Neither Capt. John Smith nor anyone who accompanied him in the three vessels that came to Virginia in 1607 is known to have left descendants in the male line."

The Davis family, James, Rachell and young Thomas who must have been about four at the time, appear to have made at least one trip back to England as they are shown on the Passenger and Immigration roster as returning to Virginia in 1617 on the George. This must have been when they brought with them and paid transport for George Cooke and Alice Mulleines.\(^6\)

Captain James Davis was reported to have died in 1622/23 in Henrico, Virginia. The Muster lists of Virginia quoted by both Boddie and J.C. Hotten say "James Davis, dead at his plantation over the water from James City, February 16, 1623." Whether he was killed by the Indians or not is not shown.\(^7\)

David Avant disagrees and thinks this was not our ancestor James Davis. He believes Captain James Davis died about 10 years later at his home in Henrico as evidenced by the land patent inherited by his son Thomas and other data, as listed below:

1) Avant believes that Captain James Davis, his wife Rachel and the rest of the family, including son Thomas, were on a


\(^7\) The Indian massacre of 1622 (also known as the Jamestown Massacre) occurred on Good Friday, March 22, 1622. About 347 people, or almost one-third of the English population of Jamestown, were killed by a coordinated series of surprise attacks of the Powhatan Confederacy under Chief Opechancanough.
trip back to England at the time of the Musters of the Living and Dead in 1624/5 and therefore were not listed.

2) The patent of March 6, 1633 to his son Thomas of Warwicksqueaiak in which Thomas was named heir apparent to "James Davis, Gent., late of Henrico in Virginia, deceased. .. 100 acres in right of his father, an Ancient Planter," (Virginia Land Patents, Book 1, p. 128) seems to support the evidence that the James Davis listed as dead in 1624/5 was not our Captain James Davis.

3) Both Captain James and his wife Rachel are listed as "Ancient Planters" in Nugent's Cavaliers and Pioneers, which states: "James Davis, Gent. came to Virginia before 1616 as did his wife Rachel. He died before March 6, 1633, "an Ancient Planter," see patent of his son Thomas Davis, of Warwicksqueaiak, March 6, 1635."

Nugent's book also lays out the provisions for becoming Ancient Planters which appeared in the Charter of Orders from Sir Thomas Smythe, November 18, 1618, stating, in brief, they are those people who are known to have come to Virginia before the close of the year 1616, who survived the massacre of 1622, appeared in the Muster of 1624/4 as then living in Virginia, who remained for a period of at least three years, and who also must have paid their own passage. The Ancient Planters then received the "first patents of land in the new world as authorized by Sir Thomas Dale in 1618 for their personal adventure." It was also noted that "our intent is to establish our equal Plantations whereof we shall speak afterwards be reduced into four cities or Boroughs namely the chief city called James Town, Charles City, Henrico, and the Borough of Kocctan [later Elizabeth City].

I question the claim that James Davis didn’t die in 1622/23. His son, Thomas, would only have been ten at this time and couldn’t have inherited property until he came of age, eleven years later. However, the important thing is that he existed and left at least one child, Thomas.

His Greatest Achievement

Captain Davis was a military and community leader in addition to a

Warrosquoake Shire (with numerous variant spellings, including Warrascoyack, Warrascocke and "Warwick Squeak") was officially formed in 1634 in the Virginia Colony, but had already been known as Warascoyack County before this. It was renamed Isle of Wight County, Virginia in 1637.
ship's captain, but perhaps his greatest achievement was a diary he left that furnishes one of the earliest glimpses into the extraordinary effort in settling the New World. It's titled, The Relation of a Voyage unto New England. Began from the Lizard, ye first of June 1607, by Capt'n Popham in ye ship ye Gift, & Capt'n. Gilbert in ye Mary & John: Written by ... & found amongst ye Papers of ye truly Worshipfull: Sr. Ferdinando Gorges, Knt. by me William Griffith

His surname evolved into Davis so I'll use that spelling hereafter. I've included what data I have on the families that connect James Davis and the Boggesses in Family Group Records.

**English Colony in New England in 1607**

All during the sixteenth century, explorers from many nations poked and prodded at the coast of North America. Native Americans had already had so much contact with traders and fishermen that some were speaking pidgin Basque and French and wearing European type clothing when the Popham Colonists arrived. The Natives were also using an English type boat called a shallop. Evidence exists that the Vikings also made landfall in New England and the Irish claim one of their more adventurous monks named Brendan the Navigator also made the journey.

George Waymouth had already set up a cross of St. George on an island near the Fort and named this group of islands after St. George. Some Natives had been killed or taken forcibly to England and not returned until years later or never returned. The bad relationship between the white and red men had already taken root.

The Pilgrims would have starved if they hadn't been bailed out by English fishermen who, in Popham's wake, worked seasonally off the coast of Maine. The Spanish had a foothold on today's Florida and the Caribbean and the French a toe hold on "Nova Francia" in what would become Canada. Sir Walter Raleigh had planted and lost his

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Unless otherwise cited, I have used the following sources: an article in the Boston Phoenix dated October 27, 1997, Colony Lost and Found by Ellen Barry; The Virginia Adventure, by Ivor Noel Hume; Popham Colony - Not Just a Footnote from Imaginemaine.com; and Maine's Popham Colony by William H. Tabor.
colony on Roanoke Island off North Carolina. A permanent colony wasn't established until the Virginia Company was created on April 10, 1606. James I of England signed the charter granting a newly formed joint stock company the right to establish colonies on those shores of North America known to the English as Virginia. The Virginia Company was divided by the royal charter into two ventures, the London Company and the Plymouth Company.

The American Dream is Born

Each company was granted its own seal and was to be governed by two councils of thirteen, one in England, one in Virginia. A second charter in 1609 was issued to the London Virginia Company for the purpose of changing the form of government at Jamestown. It authorizes them “to take and hold property, to settle lands 200 miles north and 200 miles south of Cape [or Point] Comfort, and throughout the continent “from sea to sea,” including all islands within 100 miles of both coasts.” It also authorizes the granting of land to private ownership with due regard for merit and station. The American dream is born.

James and Robert Davis (Davies) were among those who signed the oath and covenant to be a true and faithful servant to the King; keep secret all matters concerning same; be circumspect agreeable to His Majesties letters, patents and directions. Others signing were George Popham, Raleigh Gilbert, Edward Harlie (Harlow), Ellis Best, Master Gome Carew and Rev. Richard Seymour, secretary and recorder.10

Strachey wrote, "one consisted of divers knights, gentlemen, merchants, and others of the City of London, called the First Colony [the London Company] and the other of sundry knights, gentlemen, and others of the City of Bristoll, Exeter, and the towne of Plymouth and other places, called the Second Colonye [the Plymouth Company]."11 Sir John Popham, Lord Chief Justice of England, had obtained the charter to colonize northern Virginia for the second colony and in 1606 sent out a ship under Captain Henry Callons, containing 100 or more persons. This ship


11 William Strachey, Historie of Travaile Into Virginia.
was captured by the Spanish and the persons taken to Spain and "made slaves in their galleons." The war with Spain was over but the Spanish didn’t take lightly anyone sailing in what they considered their territory. Understandably, they couldn’t comprehend why Englishmen headed for Virginia should take the long southern route unless they had privateering on their minds.

In spite of this setback, another attempt was made the following year.

Strachey said, “Howbeyt, the aforesaid late Lord Chief Justice would not for all this Spanish mischief give over his determinacion for establishing a colony within the aforesaid so goodly a country, upon the river of Sachdehoc; but again the next year prepared a greater number of planters, and better provisions, which in two shippes he did set forth.”

**The Benefactors**

Several people were responsible for providing wings for the fledgling venture. [Fernando] Gorges, Commander at Plymouth, England, and a cousin of Raleigh Gilbert, was conspicuous in making preparations for the voyage. By providing the funds necessary for the purpose of fitting out and establishing the colony, Sir John Popham doubtless has a prominent place. He not only made large contributions ... but he interested many of his friends and acquaintances in the work. George Somers, leader of the “Third Supply” fleet to Jamestown was also instrumental.

The London Company arrived at Jamestown in May of 1607 while the Plymouth Company landed on the native Abenaki territory of Mawooshen, today’s Maine, on August 19, 1607. One hundred and twenty or so colonists and sailors led by George Popham and Raleigh Gilbert went ashore at the mouth of the Kennebec River at Sabino Point at what is now Phippsburg, Maine. At the time the Kennebec was known as the Sagadahoc, and the little colony is also frequently referred to by that name. The colonists, however, named their settlement “Popham” after Sir John Popham, Lord Chief Justice of England, George’s uncle and the colony’s chief patron.

James Davis and his reputed brother, Robert, were among the company of men chosen to attempt the settlement. They had sailed across the Atlantic to Maine as Captain Robert Davis and Master James Davis of the ship, the Gift of God. Many of the gentlemen class were related by blood and/or marriage and were all from Devon or Bristol, England. This was “seafaring country.” George Popham was named president while Raleigh Gilbert, nephew of Sir Walter Raleigh, was vice admiral.
Sir Francis Popham, Sir John’s son, was treasurer. Sir Walter is another imminent figure in our country’s earliest history. He gave the land of Virginia its name (named for Queen Elizabeth I, the Virgin queen) and was its first governor. Ironically, Sir Raleigh had recently been sentenced to death by Sir John Popham for his alleged role in a plot to overthrow King James. Sir Walter was very involved in both Sagadahoc and Jamestown. In 1616, however, he was released in order to conduct a second expedition in search of El Dorado. This was unsuccessful and men under his command ransacked a Spanish outpost. He returned to England, and to appease the Spanish was arrested and executed in 1618. When he placed his head on the block looking west toward Virginia, someone advised him to turn it eastward toward Calvary. “What matter how the head lie,” he replied, “if the heart be right.”

**Guns Saluted Their Departure**

The ships set sail on May 31, 1607. The *Gift of God* was commanded by George Popham and the *Mary and John* by Raleigh Gilbert. They left from the old harbor of Plymouth, now known as Sutton's Pool, the same harbor from which the Mayflower sailed thirteen years later. As the ships sailed out of the harbor, the vessels were saluted by the guns of the fort. ... Gorges mentioned one hundred landsmen were on the ships which would not have included the designation “divers gentlemen of note”, who are to have accompanied the expedition. Strachey says the *Gift of God* and the *Mary and John* carried, “one hundred and twenty planters.” The crews of the two vessels should be added to this.

A brief account of the fortunes of the Popham colony appeared in 1614 in Purchas’s *Pilgrimes*. This was followed in 1622 by a short statement in *A Briefe Relation of the Discovery and Plantation of New England* by the president and council. In 1624, Captain John Smith included in his *General History of New England*, a brief record of the Popham enterprise. These were the principal sources of information concerning the colony until 1849, when the Hakluyt Society published

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12In 1594 Raleigh heard of a "City of Gold" in South America and sailed to find it, publishing an exaggerated account of his experiences in a book that contributed to the legend of "El Dorado."
Strachey’s account, written about 1616.\textsuperscript{13}

The narrative of the voyage begins at “the Lizard” [southwest extremity of the county of Cornwall] on the first of June, the day after the vessels sailed out of the harbor of Plymouth, fifty miles away. Both vessels, instead of taking the direct westerly course to the American coast, followed Waymouth’s [a previous explorer] course in the Archangel, and sailed southerly to the Azores islands, which were reached in twenty-four days.

On June 27, at the island of Flores, a landing was made for wood and water. Continuing the voyage, Popham and Gilbert fell in with two Flemish vessels on June 29, and Commander Gilbert, as a token of friendly feeling, invited the captain of one of the vessels to come aboard the Mary and John. The invitation was accepted, and the Flemish captain was kindly received and hospitably entertained. On his departure, the guest cordially invited Gilbert and a few others on the Mary and John to accompany him to his ship, apparently moved thereto by the kindly reception he himself had received.

To this “earnest entreaty”, Gilbert and those with him yielded; but to their surprise, on reaching the Flemish vessel, they were treated as prisoners, some of the party being placed in the “bilbows” (bilboes,\textsuperscript{14}) and others being subjected to “wild and shameful abuses.” It happened, however, that in the crew of the Flemish vessel were English sailors, who, noticing this affront to their countrymen, found opportunity to make known to Gilbert their determination to stand by him and his companions. When the Flemish captain discovered this evidence of a threatened uprising on the part of his own men, the situation was not pleasing to him. He accordingly hastened to release the prisoners, and returned them to their own ship to their “no small joy.”

Meanwhile, Popham, in the Gift of God, either had not seen or failed to answer the signals of distress made by the Mary and John ... . The two vessels thus fell apart, and did not again come together.


\textsuperscript{14}The bilboe or bilboes (plural) is a tool of corporal punishment for men and women alike. The device consisted of a heavy bar of iron with two loops of iron attached such that they could slide up and down and be tightened; the malefactor’s two legs would be slipped into the two loops, and the loops would be tightened such that movement would be considerably impaired and they would be otherwise discomfited.
until their arrival on the American coast.

On July 30, land was descried, evidently the Nova Scotia coast. Gilbert proceeded down the coast on his way to the appointed rendezvous. He arrived at one of the St. George’s islands where Waymouth had set up his cross.

**First Recorded Christian Worship in New England**

This took place the following day, led by Rev. Richard Seymour. The record notes: “Sunday, being the 9th of August, in the morning the most part of our whole company of both our ships landed on this island, the which we call St. George’s island [now Allen’s Island. St. George is now the name given to the whole group of islands], where the cross [planted by Waymouth] standeth, and there we heard a sermon delivered unto us by our preacher, giving God thanks for our happy meeting and safe arrival into the country, and so returned aboard again.”

James Davis’ record further records that after exploring the mighty Sagadahoc River (now Kennebec) they decided to build their plantation on the west side of the entrance of the river on, “almost an island of a good bigness” which describes the peninsula of Sabino. After this selection they held another religious service and their patent was read with the orders and laws therein prescribed. On August 20th, “All our companies landed & there began to fortifye.”

They built and named their fortification “Fort St. George” after the patron saint of England. Then they made an ambitious start at building a church, a storehouse and houses. Colonist John Hunt left a remarkable diagram of Fort St. George showing the placement of these buildings with the flag of St. George flying overhead. Although modern archaeology has proved this map to be accurate in most respects, it was made only seven weeks after the colonists landed and so is likely a view of their aspirations rather than what they actually accomplished.

Both Robert and James Davis were officers involved in the Sagadahoc Colony's administration; Robert as Master Sergeant and James as

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16Ibid
Captain of the fort.\textsuperscript{17} Thayer\textsuperscript{18} refers to them as a family of master mariners. Neither quote identifies them as brothers but they were certainly mariners from the same family and area. Further evidence is their shared taste for seafaring adventure, a talent for writing and being involved in the same quests. If he is the same Robert Davis, he would have been an older brother by ten or so years as he was master of Sir Walter Raleigh's vessel, the barke Rawley (Raleigh is spelled many ways), which sailed in Sir Humphrey Gilbert's expedition to Newfoundland in 1583.\textsuperscript{19} Humphrey Gilbert had "presented to the Queen a discourse [on] how Her Majesty may annoy the King of Spain ... by giving of licence under letters patent to discover and inhabit ... new lands."\textsuperscript{20}

Humphrey was Raleigh Gilbert's father and Sir Walter Raleigh's half-brother. He lost his life while commanding the Squirrel on that voyage, some say by Japanese pirates though it seems unlikely they'd be in the Northwest Atlantic area.

\textbf{Concerning the record left by James Davis,}

... the known and accessible sources of information regarding those earlier undertakings were exceedingly scanty. Careful research, however, especially in the last half century, has brought to light valuable original materials for the history of that earlier period ..... Among these new sources ... a manuscript ... discovered in 1876 as No. 806, in the library of Lambeth Palace, London, by the late Rev. Dr. B. F. DeCosta of New York ..... Its great value ... is that it is the original record both of the voyage of the Popham colonists ... and of the earlier undertakings connected with the planting of the colony at the mouth of the Kennebec .... It covers a period of about four months, that is, from the departure of the expedition from the Lizard June 1, 1607, to

\textsuperscript{17}John Bennett Boddie, \textit{17th century Isle of Wight County, Virginia: a history of the county of Isle of Wight, Virginia, during the seventeenth century, including abstracts of the county records}. (Chicago, Illinois: Chicago Law Printing Company).


\textsuperscript{19}Hakluyt's Voyages, Ed. 1589, p. 684.

\textsuperscript{20}Eliott Chandler, \textit{Ancient Sagadahoc: A Story of the Englishmen who Welcomed the Pilgrims to the New World}. Self published. May be read at \url{http://books.google.com/books}
September 26, 1607.

With this last date the journal abruptly closes; but Strachey, by evidences in his narrative, is believed to have used the journal ... in his continuation of the story from September 26. Apparently, this part of the journal was then lost. Although ... the name of the author is not mentioned, indications in the narrative point almost unmistakably to the conclusion that the writer was James Davis, one of Gilbert's officers on the Mary and John, and otherwise prominently connected with the colony.21

**Fighting Like Polecats**

After off-loading supplies and equipment, on October 7, Robert Davis sailed back to England in the Mary and John, to take word to their employers and bring further supplies. Captained by James Davis, the *Gift of God* left the Sagadahoc on December 16th and arrived in Plymouth on the 6th of February, 1608, with a report that the colonists were quite short of food. Perhaps because of the food shortage, the *Gift* brought about half of the 100 colonists, including the cooper, who was still needed, back to England. The investors in England were sorely disappointed that no profitable cargo arrived with them.

After Robert and James Davis left the colony, only 45 colonists were left behind but not without transportation. They had built a pinnace, the *Virginia* that was used to make trips up the Sagadahoc as well as to far away Jamestown, and for fishing.

After a severely cold winter during which their President, George Popham, died, their warehouse burned, and their second-in-command demonstrated an inability to lead effectively, they had all become quite discouraged. The winter of 1607 is recorded as savage, the firewood was too green to burn, and inside their wattle-and-daub huts the men were fighting like polecats.

**Three Key Leaders Dead**

Conditions didn’t improve until the following spring when Captain James Davis’ *Gift*, and another unnamed ship, sailed from Topsham, England, “laden full of vitualls, armes, instruments and tooles” and with the bad news the their chief benefactor, Sir John Popham, had also died. The colonists rallied somewhat during the summer but then the third ship, Captain Robert Davis’ the Mary and John, arrived in September with additional supplies and more bad news. Raleigh Gilbert’s brother, Sir John Gilbert, had also died leaving the colony’s leader as heir of a large estate. Three key members dead in less than nine months! Gilbert planned to return to England

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21Burrage, *The Beginnings of Colonial Maine*
to claim his inheritance and no one volunteered to take his place.
The colonists determined to abandon all their efforts. They
dismantled the fort, loaded anything of value onto the three ships
and the newly constructed pinnace, Virginia, and sailed back to
Plymouth. Despite hardship and bad luck, the colony seems to have
failed due to lack of leadership more than anything else.

Other Davises

There are implications that another Davis was involved
in the "plantation of Sagadahoc," a John Davis. Captain
John Smith mentions them by name as "those noble
captains" connected with the planting of Sagadahoc,
Robert Davis, "James Davis and John Davis."\textsuperscript{21}

John Davis (1550-1605), writer of the much used Sea
Grammar\textsuperscript{22}, was referenced several times by Smith in his
three volumes of works. He was called, "the Navigator" for his three successive voyages to the Northwest in
1585/6/7. The "Davis Strait" is named for him. It is a
northern arm of the Labrador Sea, lying between
mid-western Greenland and Nunavut, Canada's Baffin
Island. He discovered it while exploring the area
seeking a Northwest Passage. His books were invaluable
to mariners of that era.

John Davis was born at Sandridge near Dartmouth around 1543 so he
could have been an older brother or other family member. He went on
his first voyage while still a very young boy. The Gilbert and
Raleigh families were his neighbors in Devon and he also sailed with
Sir Walter Raleigh. All these things seem to connect him to James
and Robert Davis but he didn't survive his voyage in 1605 so
couldn't have been part of the Popham venture, though his writings
were probably well read. Some say he was killed by Japanese pirates
but it seems unlikely they'd be in the northwest Atlantic Ocean.

Smith also described John Davis as "a poet of some small distinction
and a writing master at Oxford" and was one of the first authors to
recognize and refer to Shakespeare. Here is a poem he wrote:

\textsuperscript{21} John Smith, The Complete Works of Captain John Smith (1580-

\textsuperscript{22} John Davis, The Voyages and Works of John Davis, the
Navigator. published by the Hakluyt Society, 1\textsuperscript{st} Ser., LIX
[London, 1880].
A SONNET IN HONOR OF CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH
IN THE DESERVED
Honour of the Author,
Captains John Smith and his Worke.

Damn’d Envie is a sp’rite, that ever haunts
Beats, misnam’d Men; Cowards, or Ignorants.
But, only such shee followes, whose deer WORTH
Maugre her malice) sets their glorie forth.
If this faire Overture, then, take not; It
Is Envie’s spight (dear friend) in men-of-wit;
Or Feeare, lest morsels, which our mouthes possesse,
Might fall from thence; or else, tis Scottishnesse.
If either; (I hope neither) thee they raise;
They Letters are as Letters in thy praise;
Who, by their vice, improve (when they reproove)
Thy vertue; so, in hate, procure thee Love.
Then, On firme Worth: this Monument I frame;
Scorning for any Smith to forge such fame.

Jo: Davies, Heref.23

Another Davis?

Interestingly, there was a well known Chesapeake Bay pirate also named Davis. You may read about Edward Davis in Pirates on the Chesapeake Being a True History of Pirates, Picaroons, and Raiders on Chesapeake Bay 1610-1807 by Donald G. Shomette.

After this colony’s disastrous failure, James Davis returned to England as Captain of the pinnace, Virginia, the first English built ship built in America by the Sagadahoc Colonists. After resupplying, he sailed west again, but this time to Jamestown as part of the fleet of the "Third Supply."

FIRST ENGLISH-BUILT SHIP IN AMERICA

23John Smith, The Complete Works
Strachey wrote, “After Captain [Robert] Davis' departure they fully finished the Fort, trencht and fortified it with 12 pieces of ordinaunce. ... and the Carpenters framed a pretty pynnace of about some 30 tonne, which they called the Virginia, the chief shipwright beinge one Digby of London.” Digby probably chose lumber for the ship from the trees felled to build the fort. A pinnace is similar to a shallop except that it has a deck, which deflects the waves in high seas and allows it to be ocean worthy. It also provides shelter for the crew.

The colonists’ had brought the iron, rigging and tools necessary to build a small ship and they quickly assembled it using lumber cut from nearby forests. It was small enough to sail inland or near the shore but still big enough to be ocean worthy, after the rigging had been changed. They named the 50 ft. pinnace the Virginia of Sagadahoc after Queen Elizabeth I. It proved to be a well built, sturdy vessel, still in service several years later. Theories differ as to how she ended her days. One report states "for some twenty years she plied between England and Virginia until, as she returned with a cargo of tobacco, she was wrecked on the Irish coast." Another states she fell among the Barbary Pirates.

On most recorded voyages of discovery during that period, the smaller vessels, both pinasses and shallops, were built in England and then knocked down and stored within the larger ships. They were then re-assembled on arrival in the New World. There are also records of pinasses being built in England and towed to their destination, as well as many accounts of making the voyage under sail on their own. ..."24

Gorges wrote, “We purpose from henceforth to build our shipping there, where we find all commodities fit that service, together with the most opportune places that can be desired.”

George Somers, commander of the “Third Supply” to Jamestown was at least a joint owner. In a letter from Jamestown written by Gabriel Archer on 31 Aug 1609, Archer refers to “the Boat of Sir George Somers, called the Virginia, which was built in the North Colony.” Whether he purchased the Virginia following the abandonment of that “North Colony,” or financed its construction is unknown. It was a common arrangement in colonial times for an entrepreneur to supply ironwork, rigging, sails and outfit, and to contract with a shipbuilder to produce a vessel. Also, a vessel’s ownership was then usually measured in sixteenths, so Somers might well have been a joint owner, perhaps a “managing owner.”

... Somers was born in April of 1554 in the West Country shire of Dorset and, as a member of Parliament for Lyme Regis, a prominent spokesman for West Country interests. He was a distinguished maritime commander, an active participant in the movement to plant colonies in America and was a charter member of the London Company.

It appears that Robert Davis and George Somers had sailed together in another fleet fourteen years earlier in 1595, and that he was also linked to Somers' town of Lyme Regis in Dorset. There's no record of Davies being born there as Somers was, but these connections do reinforce the theory of the ownership of the Virginia.

In finding this relationship between Somers and Davis many of these little puzzle pieces now begin to fit together. William Armstrong Fairburn, author of Merchant Sail and, in 1901, Captain of the Mary Barrett which now rests in Georgetown's Robinhood Cover, wrote, "There seem to have been many members of the Davis family connected with the expedition, probably because of a direct or indirect financial interest in the venture or the influence of a backer of the enterprise." It certainly appears that the backer who involved the Davies in that expedition, and perhaps commissioned the building of the Virginia, was George Somers.

Although small, only 30 tons, the Virginia of Sagadahoc justified the wisdom and foresight of the Plymouth proprietors who had sent out the iron, sails and cordage for her construction. She was used for coasting voyages as far south as the Jamestown settlement, and, when the colony was broken up, she sailed for England in company with the Gift of God laden with furs and sassafras root. A true forerunner of the American clippers, she out-distanced her English-built companion and arrived in Plymouth harbor five days in the lead!

In 1957 the US issued a three cent purple commemorative stamp, on which was the great seal of Maine, a drawing of a pinnace, and the legend, "Shipbuilding 1607-1957, the

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26 Tons refers to the number of 'tuns' a vessel could stow before she was overloaded. A tun was a liquid container, typically a cask of wine, containing four hogsheads measure. Towards the end of the 17th century a 'tun' was taken as roughly a 'ton', or as a cask of liquid topping off around 2000 pounds.

27 Eliot J. Chandler, The Pinnace Virginia
Virginia of Sagadahoc, Popham Colony."
The little group responsible for keeping the Ft. St. George project going initiated a massive project to reconstruct the Virginia. It was the first ship built in New England, and the mere fact of its construction means the colonists succeeded," says Jane Stevens.\(^{28}\) That they boarded the boat and left New England forever does not bother her.

**Why They Failed**

The Popham Colony failed primarily due to lack of leadership though they did experience hardship and bad luck. Popham had been an ineffectual leader. He is described as "an honest man, but ould, and of an unweildly [unwordly] body, and tимерously fearfull to offende, or contest with others that will or do oppose him." Raleigh Gilbert was the opposite - "desirous of supremacy, and rule, a loose life, prompte to sensuality, litle zeal in Religion, humerouse, head stronge, and of small judgment and experience ...."\(^{29}\)

The colonists were quarrelsome and not inclined to work nearly as hard as the circumstances required. Some historians have attributed the colonists' bad behavior to their previous residences in England's gaols; others say that modeling the colony's structure on the feudal system did little to encourage diligence or hard work. Gorges wrote the settlers were riddled with "childish factions" and with "ignorant, timerous, and ambitiouse persons [who] hath bread an unstable resolution, and a generall confusion, in all theyr affayres." Absolutely nobody was prepared for a winter that was so early and severe.

By February Popham, who was at least 50 or 60 years old and possibly as old as 78, had died. Gorges says, "He had long been an infirm man." High aims and purposes, however, still animated him. He was not one to turn his back on any worthy enterprise... . Whatever toil or hardship it might bring to him personally. Gorges further honored him by writing, "However heartened by hopes, willing he was to die in acting something that would be serviceable to God or honorable to his country."

Gilbert, "desirous of supremacy and rule" but otherwise unfitted to


\(^{29}\)Letter from Sir Ferdinando Gorges to the earl of Salisbury, December 3, 1607
the task, took over. Trade with the natives was limited, and relations were strained. On an earlier expedition, a scouting party had captured five of their warriors and carried them to England. They were eventually returned but the natives were understandably wary of the colonist's intentions. Early meetings with the Pemequids involved the trading of hostages to ensure good behavior. Gilbert had a scuffle with the tribes up the Kennebec.

Relations with the Indians went from poor to disastrous. At some point trade commenced at the fort, but by late winter, things were out of hand. The story is unclear but it seems to involve some kind of sporting event, perhaps a tug of war, using a cannon. The Indians were on the wrong end, and the cannon was fired. Chaos reigned for a bit. Some of the colonists fled; a cask of gunpowder was broken open and another explosion occurred. In the end, the storehouse and some of the other buildings burned down. Definitely not a high point in Native American/Colonial relations.

The last of the Popham people were taken aboard on September 30, 1608. The next day the deserted Fort St. George began its slow process of vanishing into the earth. They arrived in Plymouth in the middle of December, 1608. On the 27th of the following month those of the failed Popham Colony were asked to join the Jamestown Colony under their new charter. Some accepted this invitation, including James and Robert Davis. They and others signed an oath to that effect.

When the traveler Samuel Maverick visited the Popham site in 1660, he "found Rootes and Garden hearbs and some old walls there...which shewed it to be the place where they had been."30

The failure had a discouraging effect upon English colonization in northern Virginia, and it was not until after the promotions of John Smith (for the land he cleverly renamed New England) and the success of the Pilgrims that the impetus was renewed.

Popham Celebration

At the Popham Celebration on August 29, 1862, the Maine Historical Society provided a granite memorial of the Popham settlement for insertion in the wall of Fort Popham. As the construction of the

fort was abandoned even before the close of the Civil War - so rapid
was the advance in the requirements for offensive and defensive
warfare in coast fortifications - the proposed memorial block
remained in the grounds of the fort until the approach of the
tercentenary of the Popham colony in 1907, when the society obtained
permission from the War Department at Washington to transfer the
memorial to the rock ledge, included in Popham’s fort, as indicated
on the Hunt plan. The transfer was made, and with a slight addition
to the inscription the location of Popham’s fortified settlement was
appropriately and accurately indicated.

Things Looking Up - George Popham Day

Jane Stevens is the chief instigator of
the yearly celebrations in the tiny
town of Popham Beach [near Phippsburg].
Every year around August 17 - the day
that Fort St. George was founded - Stevens and her sister Ellen organize
"George Popham Day," which begins with
a potluck in the library and culminates
in a flare-lit parade down the only
road in town. "It’s all over in half an
hour, but it’s pretty," says Stevens.
"Things get dull around here," she
adds, unnecessarily.

Locals have no difficulty remembering or sympathizing with the
Popham colonists. "In the winter there’s snow up to your gizzard,
and the wind blows like hell," says local restaurateur Jack Hayes.
"In August, you don’t know it, but it’s [winter] right around the
corner." Jane Stevens, who sometimes worries about blowing away when
she gets out of her car, figures the site of Fort St. George is "the
coldest spot south of Greenland."

They remember what John Abbott wrote about George Popham in 1875 in
his History of Maine and are determined to remember George even if
the rest of the world seems uninterested. Abbott recorded Popham’s
last words along these lines:

"I die content. My name will always be associated with
the first planting of the English race in the new
World. My remains will not be neglected away from the
home of my fathers and my kindred."

He was wrong on both counts. Within a year, Popham's men would pack
their bags and scrap the whole America scheme - "their interest in
the undertaking was of the slightest kind," wrote the historian
Henry Burrage in 1914. Back in England, they would report that
America was "over cold, and in respect of that not habitable by our
nation." "All our hopes have been frozen to death," wrote Popham's
sponsor, Sir Ferdinando Gorges. The Pilgrims would walk away with the credit for settling New England, and Popham's bones would end up in an unmarked grave, possibly under a parking lot. It would prove just another disappointment for George Popham, spectacular loser to Miles Standish in the horse race for historical standing.

Dr. Jeffrey P. Brain, Archaeologist

But after 400 years of deepening obscurity, things began to look up for George Popham when ... Dr. Jeffrey P. Brain, an archaeologist affiliated with the Peabody Essex Museum in Salem, dug up the floorboards of Popham's storehouse. Locals always knew about the colony - none of them really required any - but no archaeologist had ever found one piece of hard evidence linking the Popham story to a point in time or space.

Brain's forty year archaeological career began with excavations at Native American sites in the Mississippi Valley. Over time he grew fascinated with "contact" archaeology, that moment in history when Europeans arrived in the New World. Brain has authored scholarly studies that colleague Dr. Ian Brown calls "absolute classics, comparing historical documentation to the archaeological record;" became an authority on the archaeology of the 1539-42 De Soto expedition; even established a scholars' symposium to further the study of the French in the New World. Chief archaeologist of Jamestown, William Kelso, labels Brain "one of the great minds in contact archaeology."

... Because the colony was abandoned, the discovery [enabled] Brain to scientifically recreate the conditions of 1608. With access to evidence rather than the contradictory historical accounts, he [was] able to clarify the 400 year old mystery of why Popham failed. Most important, Brain's discovery ... re-injected this story into the historical record. The colony predated Plymouth by 13 years and was peopled by speculators who hoped to form a trade network. To them, America was a source of portable goods, pure and simple. Ultimately, Popham upsets the traditional narrative of settlement: that of pilgrims hoping to build a more ideal state. So when he dug through to those floorboards, it was a big moment.

Deafening Silence!

"There's no question about it. I've been a professional archaeologist for 40 years. I've enjoyed my career immensely," he says. "I've had some really good moments. This tops them all. Unlike so much historical archaeology, which is blessed with standing architecture, massive features, and enormous quantities of artifacts, the archaeology of the early historical period is
spectral: tiny needles in a vast continental haystack." On the phone to a colleague, he is more specific: "The amount of encouragement is really astounding, considering the deafening silence there was before."

John Hunt's drawing was a great aid to Dr. Brain in locating the fort. Scholars had viewed the map with skepticism. President George Popham sent to James I a report that the Native Americans say "there are nutmegs, mace and cinnamon in these parts" and that just seven days away lies "none other than the Southern Ocean, stretching towards the land of China." This would be the fabled and sought-after northwest passage.

The Hunt Map, in the permanence of the fortifications it shows, number of structures, elaborate gates, and especially its almost whimsical embellishment, similarly strains credulity. John Hunt enlivened the map with fiery blasts from the cannon, pennants flapping atop rather fantastic crenelated gates, and a walled garden outside the ramparts. "A lot of us poo-pooed the map," says Maine archaeologist Neill DePaoli, as "highly exaggerated fiction, created trying to promote things back home." \(^3\)

"I had an advantage," says Brain, even before breaking ground. "I was expecting subtleties." He anticipated thin strata, a bare scatter of artifacts. Rather than looking for foundations, he would probe for faint traces of impermanent structures, quickly raised by setting posts in holes for uprights, and laying sills directly on bare ground, a technique called "earth-fast" construction.

The map was located in Spain, sent to king Phillip III in 1609 by a espionage agent, Pedro de Zuniga, Spanish ambassador to England. "among the treasures secured for Brown's Genesis of the United States, by Dr. Curry in the library at [Archivo General de] Simancas, Spain was a copy of the draught of St. George's Fort erected by Captain George Popham, Esquire, on the entry of the famous River of Sagadahoc in Virginia, taken out [drawn by] by John Hunt the VIII of October in the year of our Lord 1607."

When this plan was published in the Genesis (Houghton, Mifflin Co., Boston, 1890, I 190), it was discovered that the generally accepted view as to the location of Popham's fort was no longer tenable. In fact, an examination of the plan, and of the topographical features of the peninsula of Sabino,


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soon made it evident that the newly discovered plan could only be made to fit the plot of ground situated a few hundred yards west of the present Fort Popham [a Civil War era fortification]. "When laid down the plan fitted the location as a to glove fits a hand."\(^{32}\)

And at the risk of appearing sentimental about a colony that miscalculated, underpacked, fled, and ultimately set back colonization for quite a few years, the archaeologist reveals one small, rather touching detail. Whenever he goes to the spit of land on Atkins Bay, he plants a cross of St. George.\(^{33}\)

Noel Hume said, "No archaeological site ranks higher on the list of things needing to be completed than does the excavation of Sabino Point."\(^{34}\) Dr. Brain concurs with this conclusion and is doing his utmost to bring light to the secrets buried at Fort St. George.

**Pilgrims had better PR!**

The Mayflower pilgrims had a much better public relations program so are more famous but the Jamestown colony was earlier and just as successful. That the Popham colony was contemporary with both of them isn't known at all other than by a select few - until now.

Dr. Brain only discovered it through a series of flukes. During the summer of 1990, while visiting a friend who had won a week in Popham Beach in a church raffle, Brain happened to read a small plaque about the colony. He was curating an exhibit on colonial excavation, and was surprised to hear that Popham existed at all, much less on a spot now distinguished by a parking lot and two houses.

In fact, the Popham expedition has been more or less blotted out of colonial history... . As recently as 1907, when locals were preparing to celebrate the tricentennial of Fort St. George's founding, "Plymouth put up a real holler about it," recalls Jane Stevens, 76, whose house is on the site of the original colony. And

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32 Burridge, *Beginnings of Colonial Maine*

33 Colony Lost And Found Turns Out The Pilgrims Were Tardy by Ellen Barry October 27, 1997: The Boston Phoenix.

Maine historians were equally resentful of their southern neighbors, whose claim to settling New England became a historical truism.

In 1862, on the occasion of the 225th anniversary of the Popham landing, the keynote speaker described a Puritan blitzkrieg that “endeavored to exterminate every thing that stood in the way of their ambition” and “gloried in extirpating every trace of title granted for others.” This spat was most heated in the middle of the 19th century, but some degree of animus has survived the late 20th.

**DIG IT - A Slice of Time!**

Dr. Brain rounded up funding from the National Geographic Society and set up a 10 day dig in 1994. The site was a difficult one, because it was inhabited before and after the era of the Popham Colony. Between the detritus of prehistoric native tribes and a 1905 military installation called Fort Baldwin, the Popham era began to look like a hopelessly tiny sliver of time. They had almost given up when they found a fragment of English pottery, combined with the first posthole of the storehouse, evidence enough for Brain to come back the following year. That year culminated in the climactic uncovering, roughly one foot below ground level, of the storehouse postholes, exactly where the 1607 map said they would be, and the charred remains of floorboards.

“You’re standing there uncovering a moment that hasn’t been seen in 400 years. This is something they couldn’t do in Jamestown, because it was continuously inhabited,” Brain says. “1607 is obliterated—but in Popham, we’ve got a slice of time.”

In 1998 excavations completely exposed the storehouse’s north gable-end and uncovered five west wall posts. Within this closed context, Brain found ceramics, glass trade beads, case bottle fragments, a clay pipe, many nails, lead munitions, armor, and iron hardware, “all consistent with an early 17th century English military trading establishment.” Most remarkably, in the southeastern corner [of the storage house] lay a caulking iron, used in
You can see the artifacts uncovered at the Maine State Museum. A project is underway to reconstruct the Virginia. This project is named Maine’s First Ship and their mission is "...to celebrate 400 years of shipbuilding by building a reconstruction of the Virginia, and of providing educational programs for school children and adults." If you’re interested in this project, more information is available at www.mainesfirstship.org/

Recently, I inquired about the status of the Virginia project and received the following:

Dear Diane,

We are still in the process of fund raising for the Virginia. Due to the economic times things have really slowed down, so construction has not yet begun. However this summer we are able to begin building an English style Shallop which was the type of small vessel we think was used by the Popham Colony to navigate along the Kennebec and transport goods and people to and from the Gift of God and Mary and John. Please check out this link for all the latest news.

http://www.pirish.com/The_Shallop_Project/Welcome.html

Thanks so much for your continued interest and support.

Marsha Conover
Administrative Manager

From the Shallop’s project webpage: "Maine’s First Ship is creating a reconstruction of a 16th century shallop (rowing and sailing craft) in the summer of 2010. The project will be completed by ninth and tenth grade students from Morse High School and directed by a master shipwright who will use the construction to teach traditional boat building skills and public interpretation.

In the 1600’s, the word “shallop”"
referred to an open wooden workboat such as a barge, dory or rowboat. Shallops were small enough to row but also had one or two sails. The shallop is a European-style boat of approximately 18 feet in length that can be outfitted to row or sail. It was reported that the colonists of Fort St. George (the Popham colony) brought a small shallop with them and used it upon arrival and during the construction of the Virginia."

The archeological dig at Fort St. George was believed to be completed in 2005 as they had excavated all the site that was available to them. The rest of the site was on private property. But the summer of 2010 brought exciting news. Same White had bought a dilapidated summer house on part of this area and offered to let the archeologist dig there. An article concerning their finds was published in the Times Record, as follows.

Phippsburg dig in June unearths Elizabethan coin
by Set Koenig, Times Record Staff
Published: Friday August 13, 2010 3:02 PM EDT

PHIPPSBURG - New excavation of the 1607 Popham Colony site reveals that English settlers there were mining and smelting iron ore. Signs of the industrial metal work further suggest the colonists were high-level specialists with plans for a permanent presence, not a rag-tag band of misfits, the site's top expert said.

A June dig at the Phippsburg location also turned up what could be the second oldest coin ever found in Maine.

"The historical tradition has been that the Popham colonists were the riff-raff of England - vagabonds and thieves who were coerced into coming over here," said Dr. Jeffrey Brain, who discovered the location of the colony on Sabino Head during a 1997 dig, and who led the recent June dig as well. "This just shows the opposite, that they were craftsmen and specialists," he said.

Previously, archaeological work to study the short-lived colony at the mouth of the Kennebec River 403 years ago was restricted to publicly owned land on the peninsula overlooking Atkins Bay. A map of the settlement suggested there colonists occupied a larger space, but much of the additional area is now privately owned.

... . Brain said the previous landowners, like most of the private landowners in the area, didn't allow the archaeologists to dig on their property, But he said White's lot intrigued researchers because - unlike the state land where the 1997 work took place - the grounds didn't appear to have been as disturbed by the construction of nearby Fort Baldwin in 1905.
The unmolested ground proved to be fertile for discovery. Using colonist John Hunt’s 17th century map, Brain expected to find the colony’s blacksmith shop on White’s property and the adjoining town right-of-way associated with the road.

As the map suggested, Brain and a team of about 10 daily volunteers found “hearth-shaped features full of charcoal and metal, the remains of artifacts in the process of being forged when the site was abandoned.”

Brain’s team found the remains of smelters, used to process raw iron ore into material that can be forged into nails or tools. That means the colonists were engaged in advanced metallurgy, which is not the type of industrial process undertaken in temporary encampments.

“This is extremely important,” Brain, a senior researcher at the Peabody Essex Museum in Salem, Mass., told the Times Record in a telephone interview Wednesday.

“We expected to find forges, but we didn’t expect to find this extra element of smelting,” he said. “They were actually out mining iron ore and smelting right there on the site. This is an extra step beyond just forging artifacts ... to have the extra steps of mining and smelting iron ore is really a sign that they intended to stay permanently. They came intending to establish a New England.”

As for where the colonists were mining the iron ore, Brain said that remains to be determined. He said the raw material can be mined out of underground buildup. Alternately, he said impure iron deposits also can develop in bogs or swamps. “They have to have found a pure source somewhere not too far away,” he said. “We’re currently in the process of trying to determine where it came from.”

Another significant find that came from the June dig is a Queen Elizabeth I silver shilling minted between 1592 and 1695. Other than a Norwegian silver penny dated just earlier than 1100 A.D. allegedly found near Penobscot Bay in 1957, Brain said he believes the Popham Colony coin is the oldest ever found in Maine. Brain said the silver shilling was about the equivalent of a $20.00 bill in today’s terms.

“That coin was an exciting recovery,” he said. “Of course, coins always are. Even though we’re not treasure hunters, coins give us a lot of information. There was absolutely no need for money here, this was just someone who had a coin or two in his pocket and lost it here.”
Brain said no other coin has been found in all of the digging that's been done at the Popham Colony site, but he said in the same living area where the coin was located, diggers unearthed high end ceramics. Pottery of similar quality has been found in other residential areas in the colony as well, further suggesting the Popham group had its fair share of well-heeled settlers.

"It's an extra little bit of evidence that, indeed, these people were above the average run," he said. "The majority of colonists would have been soldiers. This was a fort, after all. But mixed in with them ... would have been very competent and socially respectable tradesmen and craftsmen, as well as the leaders of the colony."

Additionally, a monument to the construction of the Virginia was unveiled at a dedication ceremony on the Fort St. George site on August 20, 2010.

The monument is a large dressed boulder which features a metal cut-out of the Virginia with the history of Fort St. George and the Virginia written within the outline of the Hunt map.

Dedicated to the Virginia & the Popham Colony 10 Aug 2010.
Excavation of Fort St. George.

Buttons found on-site

Pieces of bellarmine jug from site

On board ship.

Pipe found on site.

Ships galley.

A “tun”

Pieces of armor found on-site

Sifting debris
John Hunt’s sketch of Fort St. George.
"All the world's a stage and all the men and women merely players... ."  
William Shakespeare

CHAPTER TWO

I doubt if even Shakespeare could have written a more interesting tale than was played out upon the stages of Fort St. George and Jamestown. He need not tax his imagination to come up with more vivid characters than dynamic, resourceful John Smith; gentle, loving Pocahontas and her wise and wily father, Powhatan; ineffectual George Popham; arrogant Raleigh Gilbert; well-born but clueless George Percy; bold Sir Walter Raleigh; dictatorial Thomas Dale; praiseworthy Thomas Gates; the prisoners, Don Diego de Molino and John Clark; and of course our hero, the swashbuckling Captain James Davis, brandishing his sword and musket. Bloody battles raged, pirates and spies added drama while politics and diplomacy added a measure of suspense. Naturally, women were rarely center stage but through them, America was civilized.

Feud and faction, charge and counter charge were elements. There's blood enough to satisfy the guys and romance enough for the gals - all the ingredients for a thrilling and dramatic saga with just enough comedic value to lighten the mix.

The overture of the American experience with its themes of independence; land ownership; private enterprise; was already being played. America's "original sin," slavery, entered stage right. African slaves helped build the nation beginning at Jamestown - but slavery also nearly destroyed it. Justified through "manifest destiny" we spread ever westward over the graves of Native Americans, driving before us or buying out the British,

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36 As You Like It, Act 2, Scene 7.
French, Spanish and eventually the Mexicans.

The Lost Colony

Today we call the earlier colonization attempt in 1585 by Sir Walter Raleigh on Roanoke Island, North Carolina “the Lost Colony.” The first group of Englishmen quickly wore out their welcome with the Natives and were taken back to England by Sir Francis Drake on his way home after a very successful foray on Spanish ports and shipping in the Caribbean.

Raleigh prepared for a second voyage in 1587. They again landed on Roanoke Island and founded the “City of Raleigh” in late July. A month later governor John White’s granddaughter, Virginia Dare, was born – the first white child born in America. John White was a talented watercolorist whose paintings of the Natives and their customs are displayed in the British Museum.

Raleigh returned to England to serve as a full time public relations and supply agent for the colony, but his relief ships were delayed by the invasion of the Spanish Armada. By the time they returned to Roanoke Island in 1590, the settlement was in ruins. On a post by the entrance was found CROATOAN carved in neat capitals, the name of a nearby island. But the weather turned bad and the fleet had to weigh anchor and put to sea before investigating further. No one knows to this day the fate of the Lost Colony.

Every Man Falleth to Work

Thomas Studley, who recorded events at Jamestown’s beginning on the banks of the James River in Virginia, wrote, “Now falleth every man to worke, the Councell contrive the Fort, the rest cut downe trees to make place to pitch their Tents; some provide clapbord to relade the ships; some make gardens, some nets, etc...” And thus began the first successful English settlement in the New World.

After this brave beginning by 104 English men and boys, thirteen years before the Pilgrims landed in Massachusetts, serious problems emerged. Relations with the Algonquin Indians were strained even though there were times when Indian trade revived the colony with food in exchange for glass beads, copper, and iron implements. The water supply was brackish
and food soon ran out which led to disease and death. A severe drought ensued and the Indians were reluctant to give up what remained of their food supplies. By now they were fed up with feeding freeloading interlopers. Many of the original colonists were upper-class Englishmen, and the colony lacked sufficient laborers and skilled farmers. In spite of all the “gentlemen,” present leadership was lacking until Captain John Smith was appointed.

**John Smith’s Rude Answer**

The London Company, with stockholders looking toward gains that might be derived from the finding of a passage to the South Sea and from the discovery of precious metals in the New World, was guilty of inadequate stewardship. The “First Supply,” brought by Newport on January 2, 1607, contained insufficient provisions and 70 new colonists. Likewise Newport’s “Second Supply” arriving in September of the same year, bringing again some 70 settlers, added little to the welfare of the colony. Then it was that John Smith, having been chosen president of the council, composed the letter known as “Smith’s Rude Answer,” in which he replied to the London Company’s demand that the colonists send commodities sufficient to pay the cost of the voyage, a lump of gold, assurance that they had found the South Sea, and one member of the lost Roanoke Colony.

He wrote:

> When you send again I entreat you rather send but thirty Carpenters, husbandmen, gardeners, fishermen, blacksmiths, masons and diggers up of trees, roots, well provided; than a thousand of such as we have: for except wee be able both to lodge them and feed them, the most will consume with want of necessaries before they can be made good for anything.\(^{37}\)

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\(^{36}\)Christopher Newport (1561-1618) was an English seaman and privateer. He is best known as the captain of the Susan Constant and commander of the other two ships of the initial voyage, the Godspeed and the Discovery. He made several voyages of supply between England and Jamestown. In 1609, he was Captain of the Virginia Company’s new supply ship, Sea Venture, during the Third Supply mission, and was shipwrecked in Bermuda. Christopher Newport University in Newport News, Virginia is named for Newport.

\(^{37}\)http://xroads.virginia.edu/~hyper/vaguide/history.html
Under Smith’s iron hand, the 200 or so settlers at Jamestown had been faring somewhat better with fewer deaths and fewer rebellions. The Colonists had become at least partly seasoned and were scratching out a life on Virginia’s soil. Then John Smith suffered an accident wherein he was burned by gunpowder igniting in his pocket [purse hung from his belt].

The specifics of this incident are unclear and it may not have been an accident. John Smith had made many enemies at Jamestown and a case for attempted murder could be made. Smith departed for England and thus the first phase in the development of Jamestown ended in October of 1609.

Smith was a master at self promotion and scholars don’t take much of what he wrote at face value. Alexander Brown, author of *The First Republic in America* wrote this disclaimer as part of the title of his book, “An account of the origin of the nation written from the records (1624) then concealed by the council, rather than from the histories then licensed by the crown.”

According to Brown:

John Smith said that the American colonies were “pigs of his sow” and he devoted many years to presenting his side of the case in various ways, with much shrewdness, turning to his advantage sundry circumstances and occasions. His history was licensed by the crown; it has been available from the first; we have been taught that it is the standard authority on the English colonization of America and those who may still wish to look from the John Smith standpoint will find many histories in every library to meet their views.

But the company records concealed by the Privy Council have never been made available to the public. No one has ever published an account of this movement based on the authentic evidences of those on whom the enterprise was really dependent in America and England.

Percy called Smith a “vainglorious fellow, devoting himself especially to sounding his trumpet as the hypocrites do. He appropriated to himself many deserts which he never performed....”

Ivor Noel Hume\(^38\) wrote that “Captain John Smith is a figure of legend and controversy, a hero and a villain, and one of history’s most extraordinary characters.... born to simple yeomanry.... He was in Virginia until late 1609, when he returned to England and wrote and directed the publication of his *Map of Virginia and Proceedings* at Oxford in 1612. He published eight books in his

remaining years, living in or near London on the generosity and encouragement of loyal friends. His chief work remains *The General History of Virginia, New-England, & the Summer Isles* (1624) in six books. He was taken ill and died, June 21, 1631, unmarried."

**The "Third Supply" and a Fortuitous Leak**

The "Third Supply" was the largest and best-outfitted English supply fleet to sail to the New World and was on its way to the relief of the Jamestown settlers. England was sending a new charter, management team and six hundred more settlers. Apparently undaunted, Captains James and Robert Davis again sailed for Virginia, for Sams\(^{39}\) says:

"On June 8th, 1609, there sailed from Falmouth the largest fleet ever sent over to Virginia. The great Charter of May 23, 1609, had been granted with a vast extension of territory and larger powers, given to the Company. The King had given up his attempt, and retired in favor of the Company. The Company had put forth great efforts, and the first immediate result of it was the assembling of a fleet of nine vessels, full of people and provisions. It was a force strong enough to put the Colony on its feet, had not misfortune awaited it."\(^{40}\)

Most of the following is taken from *The Virginia Adventure* by Ivor Noel Hume.

The lead ship, or admiral, was named the *Sea Venture* (or *Sea Adventure*) and was commanded by Sir George Somers. The *Diamond* was the vice admiral and the third, the *Falcon*, the rear admiral. Others in the fleet were the *Blessing*, the *Unity*, the *Lion*, the *Swallow*, an unnamed ketch (a small two masted vessel) and the pinnace, *Virginia*, captained by James Davis.

Sir Thomas Gates had been made interim governor and was aboard, but another major reinforcement under the command of Thomas West, Baron De La Warr, was being

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\(^{39}\)Conway Whittle Sams, *The Conquest of Virginia, the Second Attempt*: an account, based on original documents, of the attempt, under the king's form of government, to found Virginia at Jamestown, 1606-1610. (Salt Lake City, Utah: Filmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah, 1977). p. 579.

\(^{40}\)Boddie, p. 438.
planned. De La Warr [Delaware] would be officially named governor general. His ship was to arrive just in time to save Jamestown from being abandoned.

The fleet set sail from Falmouth with a stop at Plymouth on the 8th of June 1609, which put them directly in the path of a hurricane that came out of the Caribbean and across the Bahamas.

The Virginia was fortunate in developing a leak and having to go back to Plymouth for repairs. The other ships were ripped to shreds. Thirty-two died and were thrown overboard from the Swallow and Diamond, which were struck by the deadly black plague, and 150 marooned on the Bermudas. After the skies cleared, the Lion caught up with the Blessing, followed shortly afterward by the Falcon and the Unity, the latter in sorry shape. Of her seventy settlers, only ten remained fit, and of the crew, only the master, his servant boy and one sailor were well enough to sail the ship. Together these four vessels arrived in the James River on August 11. Three more, the Diamond, the Swallow and the Virginia came in later. The total number surviving was still close to 400 souls.

The Sea Venture had rammed itself between two coral outcrops at the Bermudas and there stuck. All those aboard, including a dog, got safely ashore. The dog proved to be a valuable commodity as he helped track and catch the many feral hogs. When the weather cleared, much of the ship’s superstructure was dismantled and transported three-quarters of a mile to the westerly island. They also saved some of the stores and tools and two black boxes containing Sir Thomas Gate’s orders for the governing of Jamestown. Thus they were able to complete two smaller ships from the wreckage; a seventy-ton pinnace called the Deliverance and a thirty-ton ship named Patience.

This misadventure is remembered because of the presence on board of William Strachey. He was literate, young and well educated and on a nodding acquaintance with most of London’s literary and theatrical luminaries. He used his descriptive powers to dramatize the foundering of the Sea Venture in True Reportory of the Wreck and Redemption of Sir Thomas Gates, Knight. This was eventually published by Samuel Purchas and Strachey’s manuscript was lost. Late in the eighteenth century, the Shakespeare scholar, Edmond Malone, was the first to suspect that Shakespeare had seen a copy of Strachey’s manuscript and used it as the genesis for his play, The Tempest.

There are differing opinions on whose record Shakespeare used for Brown in his First Republic said “Sylvestor Jourdain was part of
the Somers company and wrote The Discovery of the Bermudas otherwise called the Isle of Devils and with the finest and subtlest wit in the world gave a theme for a play ... ." Some believe Sylvestor Jourdain was actually Samuel Jordan whose granddaughter, Margaret Jordan, married James Davis' grandson, James Thomas Davis. Samuel Jordan was a passenger on the Sea Venture so it could be true but it's easy to confuse such similar names.

In 1958 the wreck was discovered by Bermudian diver, Edmund Downing. In 1978 it was verified and another investigation of the site was begun. By 1992 the Sea Venture remains had been fully documented and virtually every surviving artifact, from pins to a pewter candlestick, retrieved.

**Captain Davis Arrives**

In October 12, 1609, Captain James and Master Davis and sixteen men arrived at Jamestown aboard the Virginia. James Davis, being a man of some experience, was appointed to fill the vacant command at Fort Algernon, at the mouth of the James River at Point Comfort. John Smith writes, "... Captaine Davis arrived in a small Pinnace with some 16 proper men more, to those were added a company from James Towne under the command of Captaine Ratcliffe to inhabit Point Comfort." Ratcliffe was later killed by Indians and James Davis was made commander. Smith writes, "of all the [5] forts hereunto belonging, hath Captain James Davis the principle Command, and government."

I found no other reference to Robert Davis mentioned in the Jamestown project so he may have returned in England or died.

Cape Comfort was named by George Percy, (president of the colony after Smith), when they first arrived. He said, "When it grew to be towards night we stood back to our ships. We sounded and found it shallow water for a great way, which put us out of all hopes for getting any higher [up the river] with our ships, which rode at the mouth of the river. We rowed over to a point of land where we found a channel and sounded six, eight, ten, or twelve fathom, which put us in good comfort; there we named that point of land 'Cape Comfort.'"

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41Brown, First Republic
Percy also wrote, "After I had been president some fourteen days, I sent Captain Rattlief to Point Comfort for to build a fort there, the which I did for two respects: the one for the plenty of the place for fishing, the other for the commodious discovery of any shipping which should come upon the coast. And for the honor of Your Lordship's name and house, I named the same 'Algernon's Fort'" (After his noble and wealthy brother's eldest son.)

Strachey said:

"Upon Point Comfort our men did the last year ... raise a little fortification; which since hath been better perfected, and is likely to prove a strong fort, and is now kept by Captain James Davis with forty men, and hath to name Algernoone Fort, so called by Captain George Percy, whom we found at our arrival president of the colony, and at this time likewise in the fort."  

A Grisly Death

Percy recorded, "I sent Captain Ratliefe to Powhatan to procure victuals and corn by the way of commerce and trade, the which the subtle old fox at first made good semblance of, although his intent was otherways, only waiting a fitting time for their destruction, as after plainly appeared. The which was partly occasioned by Captain Ratliefe's credulity, for having Powhatan's son and daughter aboard his pinnace, [he] freely suff'red them to depart again on shore, whom if he had detained, keeping a proper and fitting court of guard but suff'ring his men by two and three and small numbers in a company to straggle into the savages' houses, when the sly old king espied a fitting time, cut them all off, only surprised Captain Ratliefe alive, who he tied to a tree naked with a fire before, and by women his flesh was scraped from his bones with mussel shells and before his face, thrown into the fire; and so for want of circumspection miserably perished... .Upon which defeat, I sent Captain James Davis to Algernone Fort to command there in Captain Ratliefe's place."

Fort Algernon and Cape Comfort are described as:

"By reason of the shoals which lie on the south side, this fort easily commands the mouth of the river, albeit it is as broad as between Greenwich and the Isle of Dogs." [500 yards].

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42 William Strachey, A True Reportory of the Wreck and Redemption of Sir Thomas Gates, Knight, upon and from the Islands of the Bermudas; His coming to Virginia and the Estate of that Colony Then and After, under the Government of the Lord La Warr, July 15, 1610.

43 Report of what Francisco Maquel (Francis Maguire), an Irishman, learned in the state of Virginia during the eight
This Cape Comfort is an island which lies at the mouth of a great river on which the English live. This river lies under 37½ degrees. In order to enter this river the vessels that come up have to pass very close to said island, where they find ten fathoms of water. And half a league inside of this island in the river there is a large and ample bay with twelve fathoms of water, and in it all the ships of England might lie at anchor.\(^4^4\)

In 1611 it "consists of stockades and posts without stone or brick, and contains seven pieces of artillery, two of 35 quintales, and the other of 30, 20, and 18, and all of iron - where 50 persons are present, counting men, women, and boys, of which 40 are fit to carry arms."\(^4^5\)

...the bay is seven or eight leagues wide and with good soundings, although ships have not security or shelter in it, and so go in until they shelter themselves behind Point Comfort, as he did, where there is room for thirty ships up to 800 tons to anchor; for although when the wind is north some sea is felt in there, it is not a matter of much importance. ... on that same point there is a fort beside the shore where seven pieces of artillery are counted, each about thirty hundredweight, placed alongside the water in such a way that since the entrance is narrow and the channel is not more than a musket-shot broad, ships cannot enter or anchor without the artillery doing them damage; and in that fort there are fifty soldiers of ordinary garrison; and half a league from it there are two other small fortifications, each having one piece of artillery of ten or twelve hundredweight, to guard the cornfields from the Indians; and that these forts and the first one on the point are fortified with stout palisades well joined together.\(^4^6\)

"At the entrance [of the James River] there is a fort, or, to say more correctly a [flaco de tablas?] ten hands high, with 25 soldiers and 4 iron guns. Half a league from here there is another one, but smaller, with 15 soldiers without artillery [Fort Charles]. There is still another smaller one, all of which are built the fort

months that he was there, July 1610.

\(^4^4\)Report of the Voyage to the Indies as far as Virginia...in behalf of the Alcalde Don Diego de Molino...

\(^4^5\)Report of shipmates of Don Diego de Molino, Nov.13, 1611.

\(^4^6\)Deposition of John Clark while prisoner in Spain, Feb, 18, 1613.
inland, half a league off, against the Indians. This has 15 soldiers more [Fort Henry]."  

It’s apparent that Fort Algernon was vital to the success of the Jamestown colony.

**Starving Time**

That winter was afterwards known as “the starving time” - except for the men at Point Comfort. No one ventured the several miles to Fort Algernon to see how they were faring until spring when they found Captain Davis and his men so well fed that they were feeding crabs to their hogs. Captain Davis was accused of deliberately concealing his supplies from the sufferers at James Town and even with plotting to keep his men healthy enough that they could commandeer the pinnaces and sail home to England. Davis response is lost, but he might well have asked why they had waited until spring to discover this. He couldn’t have known that they were unable to gather in the bounty of the river when he had easily done so. It seems more a condemnation of Governor Percy’s poor government than of Davis’ selfishness. It was Percy’s job to know where the fishing was best and to check on the men rather than vice versa.

At any rate, Percy had figured it out by the time Sir Thomas Gates arrived. It is recorded that all of the colonists were at Fort Algernon by reason “they were not of competency in numbers to take in again the two forts of Kecoughtan and to supply James Town and Algernoune Fort both, as also because at all times this place yieldeth the better relief by means of the fishing than James Town."  

Kecoughtan was a former Indian village that the colonists had burned. They rebuilt it as two forts, Fort Charles and Fort Henry. Each were manned by a maximum of fifteen men and sometimes by none at all, the former was at Strawberry Bank, four miles from Point Comfort and Fort Algernon, and Fort Henry was reportedly only a musket’s shot away to the west.

**A Year Late!**

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47 Letter to Don Alonso de Velasco from Don Diego de Molino while prisoner in Jamestown, May 28, 1613.

On May 20, 1610, two pinnaces were spotted on the horizon heading toward the bay. Fearing that the ships were Spanish, the fort’s forty defenders stood to their arms throughout the night. When dawn found the pinnaces lying offshore, Davis fired a warning cannon, and all waited nervously as a boat put out from one of the vessels and came toward the fort. Only then did they discover that the pinnaces were the Bermuda-built Deliverance and Patience, bringing Gates, Somers, and all but two of the wrecked Sea Venture’s passengers and crew safely to the end of their journey, albeit a year late.

Jamestown was nearly abandoned because it was in such poor condition by the time Gates arrived. He described it as:

... entering the town, it appeared rather as the ruins of some ancient fortification than any people living might now inhabit it. The palisadoes [palisades or fort walls] were torn down, the ports open, the gates from off the hinges, the church ruined and unfrequented, empty houses whose owners untimely death had taken newly from them, rent up and burnt, the living not able, as they pretended, to step into the woods to gather other firewood; and, it is true, the Indian as fast killing without as the famine and pestilence within.

Gates planned an orderly evacuation. A beating drum summoned the settlers to file out of the fort and down to their appointed ships. By noon all were aboard - but before they had gone more than a few miles, a longboat was spotted coming up the river. Lord De La War and the new supply fleet had arrived and with them came provision to last four hundred men a full year - good news doubtless received by many with glum disappointment. It was June 10, 1610, the English expecting to live in America numbered about 500. How many or few of these were women, a factor of enormous significance in assessing the settlers’ quality of life, has gone unrecorded.

John Rolfe left us a letter with a very interesting description of the Jamestown area but it’s too lengthy to include here. Rolfe catalogs the prosperity that has unfolded since the second charter.

The Indians now trade land for food from the English. And the father of Virginia tobacco (Rolfe) calls for tobacco quotas. Rolfe believes in orderly development under wise absolutism, each man at his appointed task. He wants Virginia to be a place where honest people with modest means can get a start. We begin to recognize our nation. Democracy was born in this commonwealth of farmers, among
people concerned about corn, hogs, God, and tobacco.

**John Rolfe, a True American**

Up to now, America has been described by Englishmen. Rolfe married an American [Pocahontas] and is the first Englishman to sound like an American. He is telling Englishmen about a place where he has struck root - his country.

Rolfe tells us all about the boroughs, but like a true Virginian he refused to live anywhere but on his own plantations. One of them is across the river from Jamestown. The European village, that easily thrrove in the northern and middle colonies, was stillborn in Colonial Virginia. Towns emptied out faster than the authorities could plan and fill them. An early American lifestyle is the rural commuter, nowhere so soon as on the James River.

**Pocahontas, The Movie** - differs considerably from the accounts I researched. It seemed to have more to do with imagination than fact. Among other dissimilarities, Pocahontas married John Rolfe, not John Smith. She was kidnaped by Samuel Argall and held as a hostage for peace but she also visited Jamestown many times, bringing gifts and serving as an emissary for her father, Powhatan. She probably did have a part in saving John Smith’s life. She was converted to Christianity and her name changed to Rebecca upon baptism.

She spent seven months in England with Rolfe and their infant son, Thomas, on what amounted to a promotional visit sponsored by the Virginia Company, in part to gain support for a proposed soul-winning school for Indians to be set up near Henrico. To make sure that Pocahontas was recognized as real royalty, she came with a retinue of about a dozen Indians headed by Tomocomo, her brother-in-law, along with his wife and her half sister Matachanna, three female servants, and four Powhatan men. Some in this group would stay to be educated in England in spite of their shock at London’s filth and pollution. English opinions were sharply divided on the wisdom of their marriage, not so much on racial grounds as on religious.

Rebecca never returned to America. She had taken ill, and had barely begun the voyage back when her illness became so severe that

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the ship had to stop in Gravesend. It was there she died - some say of influenza, some say of pneumonia, some say of smallpox - in 1617 at the age of 22. The filth and squalor of London that had so shocked her Powhatan retinue had claimed their Princess. She was interred somewhere in the nave of St. George’s Church, which burned down in 1727. The church was rebuilt in 1731, but where exactly Pocahontas’ remains lie is unknown today.

John Rolfe returned to Virginia in 1617, and married Joane, the daughter of William Pierce, who had come to Jamestown in 1609. Rolfe made out his will in 1622, confessing to being “sick and weak in body.” Most believe Rolfe died at the age of 37 in the Indian Massacre of 1622 though his name does not appear on the list of the Massacre dead. His farm at Bermuda Hundred had been destroyed.

The Rolifes’ son, Thomas, was sickly, and was left to be raised in England by his brother, Henry Rolfe. John Rolfe never saw his son again. In 1635, at the age of 20, Thomas returned to Virginia to reclaim his birthright - both English (“Varina,” the plantation, named for a variety of tobacco, on which he was born) and Indian, as his grandfather Powhatan had left him thousands of acres all around Jamestown.

Thomas married an Englishwoman, Jane Poythress, and began a family. Many Virginians (the Blairs, Bollings, Lewises, Randolphs), and many British, today are understandably proud to trace their lineage back to the remarkable, storybook union of the Indian princess Pocahontas and the tobacco farmer, John Rolfe.

Shortly after Rolfe notified Powhatan of his daughter’s death, Powhatan resigned his leadership, entrusting it to his brother Opitchapan, and moved to a site as far as possible from the English settlements. Just a year later, in 1618, he died. Opitchapan’s successor, the warlike Opechancanough, instigated the Indian Massacre of 1622. Powhatan’s confederacy, decimated by disease and a futile war against a never-ending wave of immigrants, was completely subjugated by 1644. In 1651, the country’s first Indian Reservation was established in Virginia for the remnants of Pocahontas’ people.

John Rolfe had married in England before he sailed with the Somers’ Company in the Sea Venture. After the shipwreck, his wife gave birth to a child, a girl they named Bermuda. She was christened February 11, 1610. His wife and child either

\[49http://xroads.virginia.edu/~hyper/vaguide/history.html\]
died in Bermuda or soon after reaching Jamestown. His wife’s name is unknown.  

**A Queen and Her Children are Murdered**

In August the village of Wowinchopunck, king of the Paspahedgehs was attacked in something resembling European battle order. Many villagers were killed, the queen and her children were taken prisoner and taken aboard the boats. The soldiers burned the village and cut down all the growing corn. George Percy wrote, “We marched with the queen and her children to our boats again where, being no sooner well shipped, my soldiers did begin to murmur because the queen and her children were spared. So upon the same a council being called, it was agreed upon to put the children to death, the which was effected by throwing them overboard and shooting out their brains in the water. Yet, for all this cruelty, the soldiers were not well pleased, and I had much to do to save the queen’s life for that time.”

Percy sent Captain Davis ashore with half the force on their way back. About two miles down river they were incited by threatening Indians on the bank. He recorded:

“I sent Captain Davis ashore with most of my soldiers, myself being wearied before, and for my own part but an easy foot man. Captain Davis at his landing was affronted by some Indians, who spared not to send their arrows amongst our men. But within a short time he put them to flight, and landed without further opposition; marching about fourteen miles into the country, cut down their corn, burned their houses, temples, and idols, and amongst the rest a spacious temple, clean and neatly kept, a thing strange and seldom seen amongst the Indians in those parts; so having performed all the spoil he could, returned aboard to me again, and then we sailed down the river to James Town.

My lord general [De La Warr], not being well, did lie a-shipboard, to whom we rowed; he being joyful of our safe return, yet seemed to be discontent because the queen was spared, as Captain Davis told me, and that it

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was my lord’s pleasure that we should see her dispatched (the way he thought best - to burn her). To the first I replied that having seen so much bloodshed that day, now in my cold blood I desired to see no more; and for to burn her I did not hold it fitting, but either by shot or sword to give her a quicker dispatch. So turning myself from Captain Davis, he did take the queen with two soldiers ashore, and in the woods put her to the sword. And although Captain Davis told me it was my lord’s direction, I am persuaded to the contrary.”

So it is certain that the queen was killed by Captain Davis but whether it was his own or his commander’s idea is open to debate. It was well known that Percy didn’t accept responsibility easily. Edward Wright Haile says of him, “A True Relation confirms Percy’s own ineptitude. He is wellborn, honest, intelligent, and thoroughly dense. Is he unaware of the horrendous self-indictment as governor in admitting Fort Algernon was well supplied while Jamestown went through the infamous ‘starving time’? ...this reads like a recollection without notes. The writing is spare, without the eloquent style or phrase of his Discourse. I find it a piece of grimness relieved by sheer horror.”

Away They Went!

Later at Point Comfort, several ships were spotted, three of them were Mediterranean-style caravels. A messenger boat set out for Jamestown with the long-expected news that the Spaniards were coming. Percy wrote, “Three principals of the Spaniards coming ashore in their boat not far off Algernown’s Fort, the which Captain Davis espying, laid in ambush for them, they not knowing of any fort to be there, and so surprised them - the chiefest of them being one Diego Molinos, a commander of some fort or hold in the West Indies, the other Antonio Pereos, his companion, the third a pilot [Francisco Lembri] who went under the name and habit of a Spaniard, but was after found and discovered to be Englishman.”

Molino explained that their ship had strayed off course and asked to borrow an English pilot who knew the James River to bring the ship to a safe anchorage. Davis thought that a fair request, particularly when Molino was prepared to remain with his own pilot while his English counterpart guided the ship into safe water. But no sooner was the English pilot aboard than the Spaniard hoisted sail and departed - leaving Molino, Pereos, and their pilot behind.

John Smith wrote, “About this time it chanced a Spanish ship, beat too and againe before Point Comfort, and at last sent a shore their boat, as desirous of a Pilot. Captain James Davis, the governor, immediately gave them one, but he was no sooner in the boat, but a way they went with him, leaving
three of their companions behind them.”

An embarrassed and doubtless enraged Captain Davis had much explaining to do. The subsequent detention of Molino would create an unwelcome international incident. It was feared that the pilot would be forced to guide a fleet of galleons to put an end to England in America. Hume wrote, “The whole affair is a cruel fluke. Two men were to die [Lembri and Perios] and two more [the English pilot and de Molino] to languish five years in prison - while their nations were at peace!”

The English pilot taken aboard the Spanish ship was named John Clark. His deposition was taken in Spain after he had been a captive over a year and a half. He was a prisoner for five years before being released to go back to England. Interestingly, he was the pilot on the Mayflower, which transported the pilgrims to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620.

“In the City of Madrid on the 18th day of the month of February of 1613... . His Worship took and received this man’s oath in form of law, and he gave it well and completely.” He was born in London and had been a pilot for four years but before that had sailed the world for an additional four years. He had been in the crew of a ship in a fleet of three who sailed from London to Jamestown. His side of the Spanish/James Davis story is somewhat different. He said:

“...there came a longboat in which were twelve or thirteen men, of whom three landed; and the captain of the fort having gone to them with a squad of soldiers asked the three men - one of whom this deponent knew that he was an Englishman and a pilot because of having seen him before. He understood that the Spanish came to Virginia “to seek a ship of the King of Spain which had been lost on that coast;”' and the captain told him that he would have to give account to his governor of their coming, who was then at the principal place called Jacobus [Jamestown] twenty leagues from there, and so he did in a barge. And he said to one of the three that in order that the caravel should not be lost in the bay where it had anchored, they should bring it up into the river and to Point Comfort, where it would be safe; and he having replied that whoever was left in her would not know how to do it, and that they should give him a pilot for that purpose, the captain ordered this deponent to take the same longboat in which the three had come and go on board the said caravel, and so he did; and on his coming to here, the master said that he would not sail on unless they brought back to her those who were missing; and as the English captain would not give them up, though on another day the longboat returned for them, the said caravel without waiting longer sailed away with this deponent to Havana, leaving the three in the power of the
Sir Thomas Dale

Go to the Devil!

Brown, in his First Republic, gives a slightly different version of the story. It seems that Captain Davis lay in ambush and when the Spaniards came ashore he captured their leader Don Diego de Molina with Marco Antonio Perez and Francis Lymbrye. After parleying with the Spaniards about their leader, he gave them a pilot to sail to James Town, but when the pilot arrived on board, the Spaniard, suspecting that something was wrong, kept Clark as a prisoner. The next day, after much parleying over the prisoners on both sides, the master of the Spanish vessel told Captain James Davis that unless he surrendered Don Diego and his companions he would fight him. Davis, in reply to the Spaniard, told him to “go to the Devil,” and he returned to Havana, taking Clark with him, and arriving there on July 20, 1611.

The Character of James Davis

We can surmise his character through what has been written about him. Strachey wrote that the fort at Point Comfort “will require the faith and judgment of a worthy commander to be there always present....” It was the point of first defense for the colony and not only did James Davis have its command, but also of Coxendale and its five forts named Hope in Faith Fort, Charity Fort, Mount Malado, Elizabeth Fort and Fort Patience. “Of all the [5] forts hereunto belonging, hath Captain James Davis the principle Command, and government.”

John Rolfe also mentioned that James Davis had the command at Henrico. Sir Thomas Dale wrote, “... my new company, constituting Captain James Davis tax-master [taskmaster] of the whole three forts; [probably Algernon, Charles and Henry Forts] who having instructions given from myself should appoint each captain of the fort what to command his officers and his people to execute, who weekly therefore (I did so order it) that they should give account to Captain Davis and Captain Davis to me.”

Percy also recorded, “... at Algernowne’s Fort, the which was accidentally burned down to the ground, except Captain Davis’ house and the storehouse. Whereupon Captain Davis, fearing to receive some displeasure and to be removed from thence, the same being the

51Ralph Hamor, A True Discourse of the present estate of Virginia, and the success of the affairs there till the 18th of June, 1614.
most plentifullest place for food, he used such expedition in the rebuilding of the same again that it is almost incredible.”

John Smith listed him in a group of “noble Captaines” involved in the plantation of Sagadahoc along with Robert and John Davis.

Ivor Noel Hume writes that “he was a man of some experience” who “played a leading role in the Popham enterprise on the Kennebec.”

We know he was resourceful, courageous, lucky and very tough. In addition to his mariner’s skills he possessed considerable military prowess and was a respected leader of his troops. He couldn’t have rebuilt the fort so quickly after it burned or given so much responsibility without the support of his men and respect of his leaders.

I think Grandpa Davis showed remarkably good judgment in all the decisions we are aware of. He certainly was astute enough to settle down in the “New World” that he helped create. He was a product of his time in an extremely bloodthirsty era. Captain Davis carried out his orders, no matter how distasteful they may be to us. I revere him for his courage and fortitude. And for the color he contributes to my pedigree.

Jamestown and Fort St. George Revisited

I’ve had a love of history ever since I was a child. To me, books weren’t worth reading or movies worth viewing unless they were set in an earlier day. Modern times had no charm for me; I was fascinated by the way my ancestors lived. When I discovered my relationship to James Davis, I developed a yearning to visit the site of Ft. St. George. Contacts with Bud Warren and John Bradford and a call to Jane Stevens augmented my desire so my husband and I included the site on a “leaf peeping” vacation to New England in 2001.

John Bradford very kindly met us and gave us a tour and filled us in on discoveries and events. He introduced us to Jane Stevens, whose home is on the site. She says that George Popham is buried underneath her house and is a regular ghostly visitor. As his name was Bradford I had to ask if he was a descendant of William Bradford, first governor of Massachusetts. He is.

We had missed the dig by a week. The sod was replaced to preserve the remains and hadn’t yet had time to blend in. As we left, Jane and John rang the ships bell on her porch and the flag of St. George waved in the breeze, a perfect

John Bradford

Replaced sod at Fort St. George.
ending to a wonderful visit. The whole experience was enhanced by the beautiful New England autumn colors and wonderful friends we made.

The site of Fort St. George is beautifully situated on the river and seeing it was well worth the time. Popham Beach is lovely, largely a summer community, and we want to vacation there again. The village of Georgetown is across the river and Phippsburg nearby. I tasted my first lobster at Spinney’s Restaurant, just around the corner from the fort, but wasn’t impressed by the amount of work to get at a mediocre taste but I did enjoy the butter. As we ate we watched fishermen and harbor seals compete for fish.

Dr. Brain sent me a note concerning the 2003 dig. "We had another very productive excavation at Popham this year. Nothing spectacular, but more evidence of the structures within the fort, as well as a fine assemblage of artifacts. All together, more pieces of the puzzle that will aid in our reconstruction of Fort St. George."

My aunt and uncle had taken me on my very first vacation to the Outer Banks of North Carolina, when I was fifteen. On the way we stopped at Jamestown and Williamsburg. I was fascinated by the costumes and demonstrations of an earlier way of life, including the Indian village. At the time, I hadn’t a clue that my ties to that place were even stronger than my interest in it’s history. I also learned of Sir Walter Raleigh’s “Lost Colony” as we attended the outdoor play of the same name.

My husband and I visited Jamestown again a few years ago. This time the soles of my feet tingled as I walked the very ground my ancestors had walked. The actual site of the fort was discovered in 1996 so we were able to tour both the reconstructed fort and village and the archaeological excavations. Part of the fort has slipped into the river but much remains. More digging this summer (2003) unearthed evidence of the fort’s western wall and north corner, defining the fort’s shape for the first time and indicating that it enclosed 1.1 acres.

Diane striking a pose at Williamsburg c1956.

Diane & Janet at Lost Colony monument.

Church tower was built as part of 5th church in 1686. Is the oldest 17th structure above ground at Jamestown. Present church was built by DAR in 1906 on site of earlier churches.
Today the only structure remaining aboveground is the tower of the brick church. The church was built in 1639 but the tower wasn’t added until sometime after 1647. It is of great significance for it is the only 17th century structure standing at Jamestown and one of the oldest English-built edifices in the United States.

The first place of worship at Jamestown was a simple shrine in the forest covered with a tattered sailcloth. This crude shelter was the first Anglican church in Virginia. Services were conducted by the Rev. Robert Hunt, who had been sent to Virginia with the first settlers by the Bishop of London.

A timber church was begun shortly after they arrived and was located within the palisaded fort. John Smith described it as “a homely thing like a barne, set upon cratchets, covered with rafts, sedge, and earthe; so was also the walls.” It burned to the ground in a fire which destroyed the village in 1608. James Fort was rebuilt during the early cold and bitter months of 1608, including new houses and a new frame church. It is believed Pocahontas was baptized and married John Rolfe here.

A frame church was built in 1617 outside the confines of the fort. It is of great historical significance. Within its walls, in 1619, met the first representative legislative assembly in the New World. This meeting of elected planters, held July 30 through August 4, set a pattern of self-government for all the American colonies. James Davis very likely participated in this meeting.

A brick Memorial Church, which today stands east of the 17th century brick church tower, was a gift to the Association in 1907 by the National Society of Colonial Dames of America. Inside one may see (covered with plate glass) the brick and cobblestone foundations of the 1617 frame church and the brick foundation of the 1639 church.

The fort and village have also been reconstructed complete with chapel, cottages and cannon. In the woods beyond the fort are the reed-covered dwellings of an Algonquin Indian Village. In both places, we were guided into the past by costumed interpreters living in much the same way as the original peoples, including flies on the food they were eating.

The three original ships, Susan Constant, 100 tons, commanded by Captain Christopher Newport, carrying 71 persons; the Godspeed, 40 tons, commanded by Captain Bartholomew Gosnold, carrying 52 persons; and the
Discovery a 20 ton pinnace commanded by Captain John Ratcliffe, carrying 21 persons, have been replicated and moored in the James River. They are open to touring. A costumed crew maintain the vessels and also answer questions in the dialect of the colonists. The ships are so tiny, it's hard to imagine them crossing the ocean safely. The crews quarters are likewise small as were the men and women of long ago.

Only a few miles from where America's colonial history began at Jamestown in 1607, colonial America came to an end with the Battle of Yorktown 173 years later, and a new nation was born. Colonial Williamsburg completes Virginia's Historic Triangle, all within a 20 mile span.

Today the eclectic choir that is America constitutes the most powerful voice in the world. The American cause should have failed - but it didn't - because of the American people.

Ray & Diane at Fort St. George site on Kennebec River in Maine. Civil War era Fort Popham in background.

John Bradford & Jane Stevens present the flag of St. George on her porch near site of fort.

Largely intact pistol uncovered at Jamestown

Rapier hilt discovered at Jamestown dig.

Jamestown blacksmith.

Lighthouse at Point Comfort.

John Smith's map of early Virginia.
More Ancient Planters: The Samuel Jordan Family

I have another interesting ancestor who was an "Ancient Planter" at Jamestown. Samuel Jordan is believed to have been on the Sea Venture with Sir Thomas Gates and George Somers and arrived with them in 1610 at Jamestown on the Deliverance, built from timbers of the wrecked Sea Venture. He was born about 1575 in or near Lyme in Devon, as was George Somers. He had married in England but his wife is unknown as is the date or place of her birth and death. Samuel didn't marry again until 1620 so she may have survived the journey and lived for a time at Jamestown or remained in England.

They had three sons, Robert, Thomas and Samuel, Jr., and possibly a daughter, Anne Marie. It was a standard practice to leave young children in England with relatives. At least one, Thomas, did come to Jamestown as it was his daughter, Margaret Jordan, who married Thomas James Davis, the grandson of James and Rachel Davis. She is my 8th gr. grandmother.

Samuel must have been from a well-born family as he is educated and a natural born leader. He was a representative in the House of Burgesses, the first legislative assembly convened in America. Some credit him with writing an account of his voyage on the Sea Venture which supplemented Strachey's account but others believe the credit goes to Sylvester Jourdain, a similar enough name to cause confusion. Joseph Luther says,

The flagship carried Sir Thomas Gates, Governor of the colony; Sir George Somers, commander of the London Company's naval operations; and Vice-Admiral Christopher Newport,
commanding the ship. Among the passengers on the Seaventure was Samuel Jordan. Also on the Seaventure was Silvester Jourdain. Perhaps the first authentic news of the disaster to reach England was Jourdain's pamphlet on the discovery of the "Barmudas" published in London in the late autumn of 1610. Silvester Jourdain was the son of William Jourdain of Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire. He stayed in Virginia but a few weeks.

Mr. Luther gave no reference for this information and didn’t respond to my query.

Self Government

Unless otherwise indicated, the source for the following is History of the United States of America by William Henry Elson.53

It is interesting to note the king's failure to provide for a house of burgesses in the governmental plans he instituted after the demise of the London Company had little effect upon the progress of the democratic principle.

The first steps toward democratic government in America is shown by the rapidly succeeding charters of Virginia. King James, blindly devoted to the autocratic theory of government, refused to embody any democratic features in the first charter. The local council was subject to a superior council resident in England, and both were under the instructions of the king. The charter guaranteed the rights of Englishmen to the people, but gave them no voice in their own government.

But the colony came to the verge of failure, and in the belief that a more liberal government would enhance the prospects of success, a second charter was applied for and granted. By this more democratic charter of 1609 all vacancies in the council, as also the executive office, were to be filled by the vote of the stockholders. This gave the company the character of a body politic, the right of self-government. It was a great advance over the first one in the process of transplanting English government to American soil, a great step toward the more important charter of 1612.

By this third charter all governmental power, including the making of their own laws and the choosing of all officials, was given into the hands of the stockholders. But the company did not immediately extend this right to the colonists; it placed local affairs in the

hands of a governor of its own choosing.

Common Men Could Now Own Property

Under Sir Thomas Dale, in September 1611, the City of Henricus was established as the second successful English settlement in North America. Within months of his arrival, he instituted martial law and initiated an ambitious expansion of the settlement. Today, 400 years later, Henricus Historical Park re-creates Dale’s successful settlement and is celebrating its 400 anniversary this year, 2011.

The opportunity for property ownership by the common man was a unique concept in the New World. This innovative idea combined with the development of the first English hospital, the chartering of the first college in North America and the establishment of tobacco as the first cash crop in Virginia contributed to the successful permanent colonization of North America and the eventual establishment of the United States of America.  

Sir Thomas Dale (d. 1619) was a British naval commander and acting Governor of Virginia for three and one-half months in 1611, and again for a two-year period between 1614 and 1616. In the interim, he served for five years as Marshall of the colony and was the highest ranking law enforcement officer in Virginia. Governor Dale is best remembered for establishing order in Virginia.

After the departure of Dale, the colonists suffered severely for a few years at the hands of a governor, Sir Samuel Argall, who robbed and plundered them in every way.

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Sir Edwin Sandys

Sir Samuel Argall (died ca. 24 January 1626) was an English adventurer and naval officer. As a sea captain, in 1609, Argall was the first to determine a shorter northern route from England across the Atlantic Ocean to the colony of Virginia based at Jamestown, and made numerous voyages to the New World. He captained one of Lord De La Warr's ships in the successful rescue mission to Virginia in 1610 which saved the colony from starvation. As a sea warrior, he is best-known for his successful diplomacy with the Powhatan Confederacy. He kidnapped the Chief's daughter, Pocahontas, as security against the return of English
in his power. But better times were at hand. At about this time, Sir Edwin Sandys became more influential in the Virginia Company, and his policies soon made a difference in the colony. One of his first acts was to send the colony, in 1619, one of its best governors, Sir George Yeardley, who became the first to introduce popular government into America. The company instructed its governor to call an assembly of the settlers and give them a share in the government. This became the House of Burgesses - the first representative body in America.

Sir George Yeardley (1587-1627) was a plantation owner and three time colonial Governor of the Colony of Virginia. Another survivor of the Virginia Company of London's ill-fated Third Supply Mission, he survived the shipwreck on Bermuda. He is best remembered for presiding over the initial session of the House of Burgesses. It has met continuously since, and is known in modern times as the Virginia General Assembly.

First Elections

The idea of electing burgesses was new and important. It gave Virginians a chance to control their own government for the first time. Burgess originally meant a freeman of a borough or burgh. It later came to mean an elected or appointed official of a municipality, or the representative of a borough in the English House of Commons.

The year 1619 became the most memorable year in the early history of Virginia. It was this year that witnessed the beginnings of two institutions, opposite in character, each of which was destined to play a great part in the future development of the new nation that was now struggling to be born. The first was government by the people, and the second the institution of slavery. The first was to increase and expand until it developed into the greatest self-governing people in the world's history; the second was to fasten itself like a blight on the free institutions of the same people and in the end to bring about the sacrifice of tens of thousands of human lives.

This year also witnessed the coming of ninety young women to be wives of the colonists. To secure one of thee prizes the bachelor planter was required to win the maiden's consent and to pay her passage across the sea (about one hundred and twenty pounds of tobacco), and as there were many more men than women, the courtship must have been very interesting. Other women were brought from time captives and property held by Powhaton. This action eventually resulted in the restoration of peace and trade relations between the English and the Powhaton Confederacy.
to time, and family life was soon firmly established in the new colony. The sound of playing children, workmen's hammers and axes and the smell of baking bread was a sure indication the settlers were here to stay.

It's often forgotten that the first two successful settlements in America were commercial ventures, licensed by the King. A part of the problem in the early days of Jamestown was its population of inexperienced, unqualified men seduced with a promise of riches by the ever-recruiting companies. England soon recognized this, and is credited for implementing what was then a radical idea - it insisted that a permanent settlement had to have women. Thus the English were successful in creating a permanent presence in the New World, unlike the more adventuring and wide-ranging French and Spanish.  

Soon after affairs had begun to run smoothly in the colony, Virginia narrowly escaped an invasion of the Pilgrim Fathers, whose expedition, financed mainly by members of the London Company, was authorized to settle south of the Hudson River in Southern Virginia. Thrown off their course, the Pilgrims set foot on a rock off the coast of northern Virginia. So did chance take a hand in determining the course of history.

Of the People, For the People, By the People

The House of Burgesses of Virginia first met in July, 1619, as a one-house assembly with a governor, Sir George Yeardley, members of a council of his choosing, and two burgesses from each of the boroughs. Their purpose was to preserve the same rights as the residents of Britain for Virginia's freeholders, being the white male property holders. This added up to 22 men, 2 men representing each of Virginia's 11 "plantations" (settlements or counties) with the governor and his council. The burgesses were to speak directly for the colonists.

The major goal of the House of Burgesses was to change the law as imposed by Thomas Dale. Yeardley signed off on the changes which effectively ended martial law in Jamestown and resulted in new-found freedoms among the settlers. The House of Burgess' epoch meeting effectively represented the first form of democracy in the New World.

56 http://www.tobacco.org/History/Jamestown.html#aa2

57 http://www.usahistory.info/southern/Virginia.html

58 http://www.xroads.virginia.edu/~hyper/vaguide/history.html
Early deliberations of the burgesses also centered on education. In 1618 the City of Henricus had been selected as suitable site for a proposed university. The East India School, which was to be established at Charles City Point to educate the Indians and convert them to Christianity, was planned to prepare students for the college; money had been subscribed. After the massacre of 1622, plans were abandoned for the East India School and the university.59

The first meeting of the House of Burgesses was held in the choir of the Jamestown Church. Its first order of business: setting a minimum price for the sale of tobacco. Before long the people were living under the laws of their own making, and a "government of the people, for the people, and by the people" thus gained its first foothold on American soil. This granting of a share in the government to the people attracted new settlers, who, from this time, came in ever increasing numbers.

The House determined the eligibility of its own members, passed local laws, carried out the provisions of the governor and the charter, and regulated taxes. It developed into a two-house legislature, with little English influence, by the mid-seventeenth century. In 1699 the government moved to Middle Plantation (soon renamed Williamsburg) Virginia. There it met in two consecutive Capitol buildings (the first use of the word in the English Colonies). In 1776 it became the General Assembly with two houses with the ratification of the Virginia Constitution.

Williamsburg has been restored to much of its earlier glory and should be a must visit for American families.

The House of Burgesses continued to make up the other part of the General Assembly with its members chosen by those who could vote in the colony. At first the burgesses were elected only by free men in the colony. Women, indentured servants, and Native Americans could not vote. Later the rules for voting changed, making it necessary for men to own at least fifty acres of land in order to vote.

Until royal recognition of the house of burgesses came in 1628, governors Francis Wyatt, George Yeardley, and Francis West were wise enough to allow the burgesses to assist the council unofficially in the passing of "proclamations, ordinances, and orders." The principle of taxation by representation was reiterated in resolutions passed in 1631, in 1632, in 1642, in 1652, and many other times before a Virginian gave the Declaration of Independence to the world.60

59http://xroads.virginia.edu/~hyper/vaguide/history.html
60http://xroads.virginia.edu/~hyper/vaguide/history.html
Anglo-Saxon love of personal liberty continued to express itself in the Virginia colony. All the revolutionary pronouncements that emanated from Virginia between 1763 and 1776 had their antecedents in the period that immediately followed the dissolution of the London Company. Just before the revocation of the company's charter the general assembly had resolved, forecasting the words of Parliament's petition to Charles five years later and in amazing prophecy of the doctrine condemning taxation without representation, that 'the governor shall not lay any taxes or impositions upon the colony, their lands or commodities, other than by authority of the General Assembly.'

**The Tobacco Coast**

In 1614, in what has been called by at least one historian the most momentous event of the 17th century, the first shipment of Virginia tobacco was sold in London. Tobacco became the rage, tobacco and nothing else. We have reports of it being grown in the very streets of Jamestown. Laws had to be passed forcing farmers to devote a percentage of their efforts to growing food.

By 1639 Jamestown had exported 750 tons of tobacco. Tobacco was the American colonies' chief export. The Jamestown colonists had not found gold, nor a route to the South Seas, nor the Lost Colony of Roanoke Island. But they had found tobacco. Tobacco had brought the settlement from wretched failure to giddying success. Tobacco had created the need for labor at any price (even institutionalized slavery), and - since it wore out the soil every 4-7 years - the mad rush for land all through the waterways of the Chesapeake Bay - or, as the entire area soon became known, "Tobacco Coast." Tobacco can well be credited with making Jamestown the first permanent English colony in the New World.

The London company (Jamestown) never made any money and was dissolved in the 1620s. The prohibition against direct sales of tobacco to other countries (all such sales had to be made through London, where hefty excise taxes were levied) was one of the main aggravations leading to the American Revolution.

**A Davis is also a Representative**

Thomas Davis was the representative for Martin-Brandon, Captain John Martin's plantation. This may have been Thomas Davis, father

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61 http://xroads.virginia.edu/~hyper/vaguide/history.html
62 http://www.tobacco.org/History/Jamestown.html#aa2
of James the colonist, but he didn’t arrive until 1619 so it was probably James himself. There are indications that his name was James Thomas. Major Thomas wasn’t born until 1613 so it couldn’t have been him.

Members of the first council were: Samuel Macock, John Pory, Captain Nathaniel Powell, Captain Francis West and Reverend William Wickham. John Pory was designated secretary and speaker; John Twine, clerk of the General Assembly and Thomas Pierce, Sergeant of Arms.

Plantations and their representatives were: For James City, Ensign William Spense and Captain William Powell. For Charles City, Samuel Sharpe and Samuel Jordan. For the City of Henricus, Thomas Dowse and John Plentine. For Kiccowtan, Captain William Tucker and William Capp. For Martin-Brandon, Captain John Martin’s Plantation, Thomas Davis and Robert Stacy. For Smythe's Hundred, Captain Thomas Graves and Walter Shelley. For Martin's Hundred (also known as Wolstenholme), John Boys and John Jackson. For Argal's Gift, Thomas Pawlett and Edward Gourgainy. For Flowerdieu Hundred, Ensign Edmund Rossingham and John Jefferson. For Captain Lawne’s Plantation, Captain Christophor Lawne and Ensign Washer. For Captain Warde's Plantation, Captain John Warde and Lieutenant John Gibbes.63

In December 1779, they removed to the new capitol, Richmond, during the administration of Governor Thomas Jefferson.

The Melting Pot

In spite of the many drawbacks of unworthy governors and their frequent quarrels with the assembly and people, Virginia continued to prosper, and by the end of the seventeenth century the population numbered a hundred thousand. The people up to this time were almost wholly English, but in 1700 several hundred Huguenots64 made their home in the colony. About 1730, the Scotch-Irish began to settle in large numbers in the Shenandoah Valley, and soon after these came the Germans. The frontier was moved gradually westward from the tide-water counties until it had crossed the summit of the Alleghenies.

The coming of these peoples infused new modes of life, new religious customs, new democratic ideas into Virginian society; and

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63 Source: Charles E. Hatch, Jr.

64 Between the 16th and 17th centuries, a member of the Protestant Reformed Church of France or French Calvinists.
in the course of the next half century many vital changes were brought about, as the abolition of primogeniture and entail, the separation of Church and State, and religious toleration. Thus the various nationalities, blending slowly into one people, spent the remainder of the colonial period hewing away the forests and laying the foundations of a great state.

**A Notorious Woman**

In 1620 Samuel married Cicely Bailey, a widow with a young daughter. Cicely was born in England in 1600 and arrived in America in 1610 aboard the Swan. She married William Bailey while still very young. Bailey apparently died between 1617 and 1620.

There were so few women in Jamestown at that time that it was the custom for women to marry soon after the death of their husbands as it was an absolute necessity for their safety to have a male protector. Cecily 20, promptly married her much older neighbor Samuel Jordan, 42, shortly before December 1620. Cecily was about a year younger than Samuel Jordan's eldest son.

One of Samuel Jordan's land grants was in an area called Bailey's Point, owned by William Bailey, the first husband of Cicely. Their child, Temperance, born in 1617, was named for Temperance Flowerdew, the future wife of General Yeardley.

Opinions vary as to her maiden name. Some believe it is Reynolds and that she was a relative of Samuel Jordan. They say Cicely's mother was Samuel Jordan's first cousin in Dorsetshire. The Jordan ancestor in England, Thomas Jordan of Dorsetshire, had at least two children: Thomas, Jr. and Cicely. Cicely, married in 1580 to Robert Fitzpen or Fippen of Weymouth in Dorset. Their youngest daughter, Cicely Fitzpen, was born in 1593 and married a man named Reynolds. Their daughter was Cicely Reynolds. The above Thomas Jordan Jr.'s son is the Samuel Jordan who settled in Jamestown.

Other researchers have assumed her name was Greene because there was a Cecily Greene listed in "Hakluyt's List of Immigrants to Virginia" before 1624. Since Cecily is not my ancestor I won't dwell on her parentage even though she is an interesting character. She was the target of the first breach of promise suit in the New World.

Samuel survived the massacre of 1622 by fortifying his home and bringing many settlers into it to present a mass defense. He died the following year while Cecily was pregnant with their second child.

Reverend Greville Pooley, age 46, had conducted Samuel Jordan's funeral service and proposed to Cecily only four days later. He was so anxious that he performed a ceremony with himself as groom, bride and minister. Alexander Brown in his *First Republic in
bride and minister. Alexander Brown in his *First Republic in America* records the following:

"Three or four days thereafter [the funeral], the Reverend Greville Pooley came to see Captain Isaac Madison ... and entreated Madison to put the matter to her. ...being urged finally consented and broached the subject to Mrs. Jordan who replied that she would as willingly have Mr. Pooley as any other, but she would not marry any man until she delivered. This was all that a man ought to have asked; but Pooley could not wait, and soon went to see her herself.

Mr. Pooley convinced Madison to witness his contraction to Cecily. ... Pooley ... told her he should contract himself unto her - and spake these words - 'I Greville Pooley do take thee Sysley, to my wedded wife, to have and to hold until death us do part, and thereto I plight thee my troth.'"

Then (holding her by the hand) he spake these words, "'I Sysley, take thee Greville, to my wedded husband, to have and to hold until death us do part, and thereto I plight thee my troth.'" But Madison heard not her say these words, nor that Mr. Pooley asked her whether she did consent to these words. Then Mr. Pooley and she dranke each to the other, and he kissed her and said these words, "'I am thine and thou art mine, til death us do separate.'" Mrs. Jordan then desired that it not be revealed that she did so soon bestow herself after her husbands death, whereupon Mr. Pooley protested before God that he would not reveal it until the time she saw fitting. He failed to keep his promise however and told of his good luck.

Apparently, this made her so angry she refused to go through with the wedding. Soon afterwards Cecily accepted another proposal of marriage and became engaged to William Farrar who had been living at Jordan's Journey since the massacre. He was an attorney and was handling Samuel Jordan's estate.

Rev. Pooley brought suit for breach of promise on June 14, 1623 to compel Cecily to marry him. He accused Cecily of jilting him and alleged that it was nothing short of "Skandelous" for Mr. Farrar to be "in ordinary dyett in Mrs. Jordan's house and to frequent her Company alone." This case was the object of much discussion for many years.

The Governor and Council of Virginia could not decide the questions and referred the case to the Council for Virginia in London, "desiring the resolution of the civil lawyers thereon and a speedy return thereof." But they declined to make a decision and returned it, saying they "knew not how to decide so nice a difference." Reverend Pooley was finally persuaded to drop the case. As a
result on January 3, 1624/25, the Reverend Pooley signed an agreement freely acquitting Mrs. Jordan from her promises. Cecily then formally "contracted herself before the Governor and Council to Captain William Farrar."  

The Governor and Council of the Colony were so struck by the extraordinary incident that they issued a solemn proclamation against a woman engaging herself to more than one man at a time, giving Cecily a place in history.  

The jilted Pooley soon found solace in a bride but met a tragic death in 1629, when Indians attacked his house, and slew him, his wife and all his family.

Cecily seemed to attract strong, accomplished older men. Within the first year of their marriage William Farrar was given a position of great responsibility when on March 4, 1625/6, Charles I appointed him a member of the King’s Council, a position he probably held until just prior to his death in 1636. William and Cecily Farrar continued to reside at Jordan’s Journey after their marriage. Records from the Minutes of the council and General Court of Colonial Virginia 1622-1632 show that William Farrar was living at Jordan’s Journey as late as September 1626, and possibly until 1631/32.

The achievement for which Cecily’s husband William Farrar is most remembered is the establishment of Farrar’s Island, an estate their descendants would own for 100 years. It was located in what is now Henrico County, Virginia on a bend in the James River at the former site of the city of Henricus, the second settlement of the colony. The estate consisted of 2000 acres, very large for its day, granted to William Farrar for the transportation of 40 settlers. It was not until after William Farrar’s death in 1636, at the age of 54, that the patent for Farrar’s Island was granted posthumously by King Charles I to his and Cecily’s son William Farrar II on June 11, 1637.

Presumably, thrice widowed Cecily Farrar continued to raise

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66Tidewater Virginia, 1929

Jordan's Journey

Samuel Jordan and his wife Cicely are described in their grant, "Samuel Jordan of Charles City in Virga., Gent., an ancient planter who hath abode ten years Compleat in this Colony" and "Cecily his wife an ancient planter also of nine years continuance." In the land-grant for 450 acres, "Given at James City 10 December 1620, signed by George Yeardley, ‘Knight’, Governor and Capt. Genl. of Virginia, etc." This 450 acre grant was made at St. James City on the south side of the James River just below the confluence of the Appomattox with the James. He called his plantation "Jordan's Journey" or "Jordan's Point" although it had been called "Begger's Bush."

He apparently acquired more than one lot of property as the following adds up to 561 acres and he had more than 400 acres when he died. The land-grant is described as being -

"in several places: one house and 50 acs. called Bailies Point in Charles hundred, bordering E. upon the gr. river, W. upon the main land, S. upon John Rolfe and N. upon land of Capt. John Wardeffe; 2ndly, 1 tenement containing 123 acs. etc encompassed on the W. by Martins Hope, now in tenure of Capt. John Martin, Master of the Ordinance; & 388 acs. in or near upon Sandys his hundred, towards land of Temperance Bailey, W. upon Capt. Woodlief etc."

Evidently, Samuel Jordan's patent ranks next in date to "the earliest extant patent" which was granted by Governor Sir George Yeardley to ancient planter William Fairfax, Yeoman, of Charles City. The adjoining land of John Rolfe is of special interest. It was John Rolfe who married Pocahontas, the Indian princess, in 1614 so they were neighbors of Samuel Jordan.

The adjoining land of Temperance Bailey was a tract of 200 acres in the "Territory of Greate Weynoke", where William Baily and Samuel Jordan had tracts of land also. Temperance Bailey's share had been allotted to her as "the sole heir of her father" under the law of 1618. In essence, Samuel Jordan also controlled these lands, as Temperance was only about three years old at that time.

Temperance Bailey later became the first wife of Richard Cocke and mother of his two oldest sons, Richard of Bremo and Thomas of Malvern Hills. They were married about 1637. Richard Cocke was County Commandant of Henrico, a member of the House of Burgesses,

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68 The Farrars
from Weyanoake in 1632 and from Henrico in 1654. His son, Thomas Cocke, married Mary Brassieur, sister of Margaret, who became the wife of Thomas Jordan, son of immigrant Samuel Jordan.

**Jamestown Massacre**

When the Indian Massacre occurred in March 1622, Samuel gathered his family and neighbors into his fortified home. His son, Robert, was killed by the Indians at Berkeley-Hundred some five miles from Charles City while trying to warn his neighbors of the impending attack.

The local tribes organized and executed a surprise attack on March 22, 1622. Chief Powhatan was dead as was his daughter, Pocahontas, friends of the English. His brother Opekankano, who had never been friendly, now ruled. The colonists were lulled into a sense of complacency as John Smith wrote, the Indians “came unarmed into our houses with deer, turkeys, fish, fruits and other provisions to sell us... .” The friendly-appearing group were apparently followed with armed warriors. Three hundred and forty-seven men, women and children were killed in a coordinated series of attacks.

Berkeley Plantation in Charles City County is directly across the river from Jordan’s Point. The Berkeleys were also killed and the property shortly came to be in possession of the Harrison family. It was the home of Benjamin Harrison signer of the Declaration of Independence. His third son and the 9th President William Henry Harrison was born there. President William Henry Harrison’s grandson Benjamin Harrison was the 23rd President of the United States.

After the colonists recovered, they pursued the savages with as little mercy as they were shown and put to death far more than they had lost. Twenty-two years later this same chief, now an old man, made a second attack on the settlement, killing over two hundred, but his tribe was again put down with a firm hand and himself taken captive and put to death.

Samuel survived the massacre only to die the following year. The inventory of Samuel Jordan’s estate indicates that he owned two plantations, five houses, two boats and 10 servants.
Muster of the Inhabitants of Jordan's Journey

To determine how many colonists survived the massacre, a muster or census was taken on January 21, 1624. Listed at Jordan's Journey were:

WILLIAM FERRAR aged 31 yeares [arrived] in the Neptune in August 1618.
SISLEY JORDAN aged 24 yeres in the Swan in August 1610.
MARY JORDAN her daughter aged 3 yeares 
MARGARETT JORDAN aged 1 yeare)borne heare
TEMPERANCE BALEY aged 7 yeares)
(There is a single bracket three lines high to the right of the three daughters names, then the words "borne heare" indicating all three girls born in Virginia. William Farrar's age listed as 31 is incorrect. He was ten years older.)

Below the family listing is a section listing "SERVANTS" followed by the names of ten males ages ranging from 16 to 26 years. Following that is a list of food, livestock, ammunition and buildings at Jordan's Journey:

PROVISIONS: Corne, 200 bushells; Fish, 2 hundred.
ARMS AND MUNITION: Powder, 14 lb; Lead, 300 lb; Peeces fixt, 11; Coats of Male, 12.
CATTLE, SWINE ETC: Neat cattell young and old 16; Swine, 4; Poultrie, 20.
HOUSES AND BOATS: Houses, 5; Boats, 2.

Jordan's Journey Goes Upscale

Today Jordan's Journey is a high-end residential development with the Jordan's Point Country Club, golf course and the Dockside restaurant conveniently nearby. In the development is a road called "Beggars Bush" and outside is "Jordan's Point road." The location of Samuel and Cecily Jordan's house site was where the base of the Benjamin Harrison Bridge and the Jordan point Yacht Haven is now. On the side of the road leading to the subdivision is a state marker noting the significance of Samuel Jordan and his plantation.

Samuel's sons: Thomas, Robert and Samuel Jr. Jordan

Samuel's three adult sons from his first marriage, Thomas, Robert, and Samuel, are believed to have come to Virginia in the 1620s.
Thomas reportedly came on the *Diane* in 1623 so his brothers may have traveled with him. Robert reportedly died on March 22, 1622, during the Indian massacre. The other son, Samuel, is believed to have come to Virginia as a young man, returned to England to study at Oxford, and then came back to the Virginia after completing his studies at All Souls College, Oxford. He is believed to have first settled in Surry County, Virginia.

Thomas Jordan was born around 1600 in Wiltshire, England and died about 1644 in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. His wife's name is not positively known but they had three identified children, Thomas Jr., Matthew and Margaret. He settled on 900 acres in Warrosquyoake (Isle of Wight County), Virginia, which he was granted for paying for the transportation of 18 men as colonists on July 2, 1635.69 He was still there on May 25, 1637 when William Denham patented 300 acres in Isle of Wight county about three miles up New Town Haven River.70 In 1624-5 he headed the list of the governor’s men, or guards, at James City and he represented Warrosquyoake in the House of Burgesses in 1628-9 and 1632.71

Some have identified Thomas Jordan’s wife as Lucy Corker (c.1604-c.1700) but she married Thomas Jordan of Surry County.

Thomas Jordan, Sr. was dead by 10 Aug. 1644 when Thomas Davis Jr. got a patent to 200 acres in Upper Norfolk County next to Thomas Jordan, deceased. He may have been dead by 1637 when an earlier Thomas Davis patent mentioned land “which Thomas Jordan lately lived upon.”72 Thomas Davis had married his daughter, Margaret Jordan.

**Thomas Jordan, Jr. - More Quaker’s in the Family**

Many of my ancestor families were of the Quaker faith but I welcome yet another. They aren’t my direct ancestor’s but are interesting enough to include here.

Thomas Jordan Jr. and Margaret Brassieur were both born in Virginia. Margaret Brassieur was the daughter of Robert Brassieur of Avignon in France, of Huguenot decent but who converted to the Quaker religion.

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69 Patent Book 1, p. 233.

70 Patent Book 1, p. 432.


72 Adventurers of Purse and Person, p. 380.
Margaret influenced her husband to convert also. Thomas became a Quaker in 1660 when he “received the truth after which he abode full faith in it.”

He was born in 1634/5 and they were married in 1659. He was the first Quaker of his family and became very prominent in that faith. They had ten sons, some of whom became Quaker ministers, and two daughters. All his children were born in Nansemond County, Virginia.

Their plantation was 550 acres in Nansemond, immediately southeast of Isle of Wight, it was originally known as Upper Norfolk. It was renamed for the Nansemond Indians in 1646 and was granted to him in October 1666.

Thomas and his family suffered much physically and materially for their Quaker faith. His testimony is recorded in William W. Hinshaw’s Abstracts of the Chuckatuck Monthly Meeting Minutes, pp. 31-32.

1661, 1, -. Thomas’ testimony: “By six weeks imprisonment for being taken at a mtg in my own house and released by the King’s proclamation & also for being taken at a mtg at Robert Lawrence’s & bound over to the Court of Nansemond for refusing to swear according to their wills & against the commands of Christ, was sent up to Jamestown a prisoner for upwards of ten mo. Presently John Blake took away my three servants & left my wife in a distressed condition with a young child at her breast that to help herselfe the child did hurt itt selfe with crying which servants were kept about nine weeks and then returned againe by the Governor’s order. Taken by distress by John Blake his Sheriff of Nansemond County two feather bedes & three feather boalsters & furniture to them with other goodes which did amount to 3967 pounds of tobacco; also a servant man that had 3 yr to serve taken by John Blake. Taken by distress by Thomas Godwin sherieff ten head of cattle & delivered to William Stinton of James Towne. The sufferings of these goodes did amount to 3907 by aprisement, the servant to 1600. In all 5607. Thomas Jordan dated from Chuckatuck.”

1672, 10, -. Thomas is mentioned in a letter from George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends (Quakers) sent from Elizabeth

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74 Patent Book 6, p. 39.
River to friends at Nansenum; he & others were authorized to keep a man's mtg.

1699, 10. 8. - A memorial concerning Thomas - Thomas Jordan of Chuckatuck in Nansemond Co. In Virginia was born in ye yr 1634 & in ye yr 1660 hee received ye truth & abode faithfull in it & in constant unity with ye faithfull friends thereof & stood in opposition against all wrong & desatefull spirits having suffered ye spoiling of his goods & ye imprisonment of his body for ye truth sake & continued in ye truth unto ye end of his dayes is ye beleefe of us his dear wife & children abover written Hee departed this life ye eight day of ye tenth mo on ye sixth of ye weeke about ye second hour of ye afternoon & was bur ye twelfe day of ye said mo on ye third of ye week in ye yr 1699.\(^75\)

Thomas died on November 8, 1699/1700 in Chuckatuck Parish, Nansemond County.\(^76\) Margaret, who still owned 200 acres in Nansemond County in 1704\(^77\), died December 7, 1706.

**The Davis and Jordan Families Connect**

James Thomas Davis (c.1642 - aft. 1688) was born in Chuckatuck County, Virginia, the son of Major Thomas Davis and Elizabeth or Rebecca Christian and died in Somerset County Maryland. He married Margaret Jordan, daughter of Thomas Jordan. She was born abt. 1640, also in Nansemond, Virginia and died aft. 1688 in Somerset County, Maryland. Together they had seven children: Richard, Sarah, Thomas, Rachel and Mary.

They had two sons named Thomas. The first one died on January 1, 1667 and the second Thomas was born on January 28, 1667 so he was also given the name of Thomas, a very common practice of the time. They were living in Chuckatuck Virginia when their daughter Sarah was born in 1662, and in Manokin, Somerset County, Maryland in 1666 when the first Thomas was born.

That Thomas Davis, Sr. Of Anne Arundel County, Maryland, was the son of James Thomas Davis of Somerset County, Maryland and of Virginia was proved by Harry Wright Newman, an authoritative


genealogist and author of Annapolis, Maryland. His brilliant work connect the Davis family of Florida, South Carolina, and Maryland to Captain James Davis, Gentleman, who came to Virginia in 1607.\textsuperscript{78} Thomas Davis Sr. Died testate in 1749. His records and those of his descendants ... are all fully documented and in print.

Chuckatuck is a small village near the North Carolina border. James Thomas and Margaret apparently moved from Chuckatuck to Somerset County Maryland between 1662 and 1666, probably in company with other members of the family. It should be noted that Somerset is an eastern shore county of Maryland, adjoining the Northern Neck of Virginia between the Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic Ocean.

On March 14, 1663 James Davis, Somerset County, patented a 600 a. tract Davis’s Choice. On March 30, 1669 he and wife Margaret conveyed it to John Smith and Henry Smith, sons of Henry Smith of Accomack County, Virginia. In 1666 James Davis recorded his cattle marks in Somerset County. In 1666 James Davis had 140 acres “Pool’s Hope” which had been patented by Thomas Pool on April 15, 1667. On March 13, 1669 Thomas Pool and wife Elizabeth conveyed 200 a. (now called Davis’ Change) to James Davis. On March 30, 1669 James Davis and wife Margaret conveyed 100 a. of Davis’ Change to William Thompson, of Virginia now called Thompson’s Adventure, who sold it to Henry Smith in 1671.\textsuperscript{79}

Thomas Davis and Thoe (sic) Davis, sons of James Davis, Somerset County, were transported from Virginia by 1671. (Thoe would have to be Richard as the other Thomas was dead in 1671).

On May 13, 1679 James Davis and wife Margaret conveyed 100 a. of Davis’ Change to Gideon Tilghman.

James Davis witnessed the will of Thomas Abbott, Somerset County, on February 14, 1706.

In 1709 Edward Davis, son of James Davis willed Davis’ Change to his son Edward Davis. [Not sure who these Edwards are].

Also of interest is historic St. Luke’s Church, Mother Church of Warrasquoyacke Parish, which must have been where the Davis family worshiped as it was only three miles away.

\textsuperscript{78}Fenton Garnet Davis Avant, The Davis Wood Family of Gadsden County, Florida and their Forebears. Easley, South Carolina: Southern Historical Press, 1979.

Venerable Historic St. Luke's, Mother Church of Warrasquoyacke Parish (later called Isle of Wight) was affectionately known as "Old Brick Church" long before it was given its present name in 1820. It is the oldest existing church of English foundation in America and the nation's only surviving Gothic building. It forms a unique bridge between the early civilization of our country and the rich culture of Medieval England. Its structure reflects the architectural and spiritual descendants of the great Gothic cathedrals of England.

By tradition and recollection of the first Vestry Book, the church is dated to 1632. It closely relates to the Tower Church at Jamestown, dated circa 1638/39. As was common at the time, it took four or five years to erect such a church; and the finishing of the interior fittings required an additional number of years, even in this parish, already numbering 522 persons in the year 1634.

Colonel Joseph Bridger of "White Marsh" long associated with "Old Brick Church", a man of significant wealth, and a member of the Council of State to Charles II for Virginia, is known to have settled in the parish at least as early as 1657.

According to tradition, Colonel Bridger brought members of the Driver family from England to do "finish" work on the church. Colonel Bridger was given increasing acknowledgment for the important contributions he made in bringing the church to completion. His remains, relocated to the church in the 1890's, are in the church's chancel marked by a basalt ledger stone.

By the Order of Assembly issued in March 1623, this parish was one of only four locations, other than Jamestown, where the General Court of the Colony was permitted to convene. Since the Court convened in the church, there was urgency to make it suitably reflect this important function. The "Lord Governour and Captaine Generall" would be present and, during their stay, attend church service. The high box-pews were designated for their use.
Historic St. Luke's Church has the oldest Gothic architecture in America. Among the Gothic features are buttresses, stepped gables, brick-traceried windows, and the medieval tie-beam timber interior roof structure. Several years lapsed between the construction of the church and the completion of its interior architecture, perhaps as many as twenty-five. The temporary forms were replaced with the permanent Jacobean fittings by Colonel Bridger circa 1660. In the meantime, new settlers brought knowledge of changing architecture in the Mother Country, England as evidenced in the nearby Jacobean mansion, "Bacon's Castle" c1665).

The Jacobean finishing of the interior of the church contains Tuscan columns formed from the trunk of a tree and turned balusters of the rood screen and kneeling rail. The design and joinery of the interior architecture is exquisite and represents highly skilled craftsmanship.

For nearly four centuries, Historic St. Luke's Church has persevered through war, destruction, misuse and abandonment, witnessing the great events of our nation's history. Within its walls, echoes can still be heard of our Founding Fathers who first established a foothold in America in 1607. This house of worship welcomed New World colonists, Revolutionary War and Confederate soldiers down through the ages. Spared by time and the hands of men, this ancient church, in spite of the vicissitudes of history, has been a place of worship, refuge and ceremony.

Down through the ages, the great and the humble figures through time have journeyed to Historic St. Luke's Church and paid their respects, thus making it a continuing symbol of the history of our nation. 80

As the Davis and Jordan family are now connected, I’ll end this narrative and refer the reader to the included descendants charts. Other than my notes, you’ll see all the information I have on these families.

I hope you’d enjoyed your journey into the past as much as I have.

80http://www.historicstlukes.org/
The James River in 1616

- Current
- Abandoned

Chesapeake Bay
Ode to the Virginian Voyage

West and by south forth keep;
Rocks, lee shores, nor shoals,
When Aeolus scowls
You need not fear,
So absolute the deep.

You brave, heroic minds,
Worthy your country's name,
That honor still pursue,
Go and subdue,
Whilst Loit'ring hinds
Lurk here at home with shame.
Britons, you stay too long -
Quickly aboard bestow you,
And with a merry gale,
Swell your stretch'd sail,
With vows as strong
As the winds that blow you.
Your course securely steer,
West and by south forth keep;
Rocks, lee shores, nor shoals,
When Aeolus scowls
You need not fear,
So absolute the deep.

And cheerfully at sea
Success you still entice
To get the pearl and gold
And, ours to hold,
VIRGINIA -
Earth's only paradise

Michael Drayton - 1608
Descendants of Sir Thomas DAVIS

1. Sir Thomas DAVIS (b.About 1545-, England)
   sp: UNKNOWN
2. Captain James DAVIS (b.About 1575/1580-, Gloucester, England; d. 16 Feb 1623-, Henrico, Virginia)
   sp: Rachel KEYES (b.About 1587-, England; m.About 1610; d. About 1633/1634)
3. Major Thomas DAVIS (b. 1613- Jamestown, Nansemond, Virginia; d. Bef 20 Sep 1683-, Warwicksqueick, Virginia)
   sp: Elizabeth or Rebecca CHRISTIAN (b. About 1615-, England; m. About 1637)
4. Thomas DAVIS (b. About 1638-, Virginia; d. 24 Feb 1664-, Virginia)
   sp: Jane
5. Thomas DAVIS III
6. Thomas DAVIS
7. Thomas DAVIS
8. Thomas DAVIS
9. Thomas DAVIS
10. Thomas DAVIS III

4. Richard DAVIS (c. About 1640; d. 1696-, Somerset, Maryland)
   sp: Elizabeth BARRY (b. 29 Feb 1659)
5. Martha DAVIS (b. 3 Apr 1676)
   sp: Charles HALL Jr. (m. About 1693)
5. Thomas DAVIS (b. 10 Jan 1677-Manokin, Somerset, Maryland)
6. Richard DAVIS (b. 6 Jun 1680; d. 1703)
7. William DAVIS (b. 20 Feb 1681; d. About 1712)
   sp: Sarah
5. John DAVIS (b. 27 Jul 1685-Back Creek, Maryland)
5. Elizabeth DAVIS (b. 1 Feb 1686-Back Creek, Maryland)
6. Rosannah DAVIS (b. Mar 1690-Back Creek, Maryland)
   sp: Robert MURRAY

4. James Thomas DAVIS (b. About 1642-Chuckatuck, Nansemond, Virginia; d. After 1688-Manokin, Somerset, Maryland)
   sp: Margaret JORDAN (b. About 1640-Nansemond, Suffolk city, Virginia; m. About 1656; d. After 1688-Manokin, Somerset, Maryland)
5. Richard DAVIS (b. About 1660-Chuckatuck, Nansemond, Suffolk city, Virginia)
5. Sarah DAVIS (b. 5 Apr 1662-Chuckatuck, Nansemond, Virginia; d. 13 Apr 1727)
5. Thomas DAVIS (b. 8 Jul 1665-Manokin, Somerset, Maryland; d. 1 Jan 1667-Manokin, Somerset, Maryland)
5. Thomas DAVIS (b. 28 Jan 1667-Manokin, Somerset, Maryland; d. 11 Apr 1749-, Anne Arundel, Maryland)
   sp: Mary Elizabeth PIERPONT (b. About 1677-, AA, Maryland; m. About 1695; d. 13 May 1749-, Anne Arundel, Maryland)
6. Richard DAVIS Sr. (b. 26 Apr 1697-London Town, Anne Arundel, Maryland; d. 4 Aug 1743)
   sp: Ruth WARFIELD (b. 1707-, Maryland; m. 15 Sep 1719; d. 1781-, Maryland)
7. Elizabeth DAVIS (c. 16 Jul 1721-All Hallows Parish, Maryland)
   sp: John MARRIOTT
8. Ruth MARRIOTT
9. Rachel MARRIOTT
10. Elizabeth MARRIOTT
11. John MARRIOTT
12. Richard MARRIOTT
   sp: Sarah HAMMOND

7. Thomas DAVIS III (b. 2 Sep 1722-, Anne Arundel, Maryland; d. About 1764)
   sp: Anne CULVER (b. About 1725/1727)
8. Joshua DAVIS (b. 21 Aug 1748-, Anne Arundel, Maryland)
9. Henry Culver DAVIS (b. 9 Nov 1750-QCP, Anne Arundel, Maryland; d. 24 May 1819-, Laurens, South Carolina)
   sp: Elizabeth (b. 1750; d. 1806)
10. Joshua DAVIS (b. 4 Nov 1787-, Laurens, South Carolina; d. 31 Aug 1859-Mt. Pleasant, Florida)
   sp: Esther Gamble MONFORD (b. 1 Jun 1788-, Laurens, South Carolina; m. 29 Apr 1814; d. 5 Jun 1876-)
11. Henry DAVIS Jr. (b. 1790; d. 22 Mar 1804-, Laurens, South Carolina)
12. Elizabeth DAVIS Jr. (b. 1790; d. 1796-, Laurens, South Carolina)
13. DAVIS
14. DAVIS
15. DAVIS
16. DAVIS
17. DAVIS
18. Elizabeth DAVIS (b. 1750; d. 30 May 1806-, Laurens, South Carolina)
Descendants of Sir Thomas DAVIS

8. Thomas DAVIS (b.2 Jan 1754-, Anne Arundel, Maryland)
7. John DAVIS (c.1723-All Hallows Parish, Maryland; d. Abt 1774)
6. Elizabeth DAVIS (b.20 Aug 1699-, Anne Arundel, Maryland)

7. Sarah DAVIS (b. Abt 1760-, Maryland; d. 25 Jun 1805-, Montgomery, Maryland)
sp: Col. Henry GRIFFITH Jr. (b.1 Mar 1744-, Montgomery, Maryland; m. Abt 1777; d. 14 Apr 1809-)
8. Thomas GRIFFITH (d. Abt 1838-, Montgomery, Maryland)
sp: Mary SAPPINGTON

7. Drucilla DAVIS (b. Bef 1758)
6. John DAVIS (b. 6 Oct 1726-, Anne Arundel, Maryland; d. Abt 1778)
sp: Ariana WORTHINGTON (m. Abt 1758)
sp: Elizabeth CLARK

7. Sarah MARRIOTT
7. Thomas Davis MARRIOTT
7. Emanuel MARRIOTT
7. Rachel MARRIOTT
7. Mary MARRIOTT (c. 15 Aug 1720-All Hallows Parish, Anne Arundel, Maryland)
6. Mary DAVIS (b. 9 Jan 1701-, Anne Arundel, Maryland; d. 12 Dec 1768-, Anne Arundel, Maryland)
sp: John RIGGS Jr. (b. 13 Dec 1687-, England; m. 21 Jan 1720; d. 17 Aug 1762-, Anne Arundel, Maryland)
7. Thomas RIGGS (b. 20 Oct 1722-All Hallows Parish, Anne Arundel, Maryland; d. 25 Oct 1797)
7. Rachel RIGGS (b. 11 Jun 1724-All Hallows Parish, AA, Maryland; d. 16 Apr 1794-QCP, Anne Arundel, Maryland)
sp: Edward WARFIELD (m. 6 Oct 1741)\(\text{A}\)
7. John RIGGS Jr. (b. 11 Jul 1726-All Hallows Parish, Anne Arundel, Maryland; d. 9 Sep 1808)
7. James RIGGS (b. 13 Apr 1729-All Hallows Parish, Anne Arundel, Maryland; d. 14 Aug 1780)
sp: Sarah HOWARD (m. bet 1766/1768)
7. Ruth RIGGS (b. 20 Oct 1730-All Hallows Parish, Anne Arundel, Maryland; d. 18 Oct 1779-QCP, AA, Maryland)
7. Mary RIGGS (b.22 Nov 1732-, AA, Maryland; m.20 Jan 1752; d.1 Mar 1809-)
   sp: Benjamin GRIFFITH (b.22 Nov 1732-, AA, Maryland; m.27 Nov 1755; d.1785-, Anne Arundel, Maryland)
7. Mary RIGGS (b.22 Nov 1732-, AA, Maryland; m.20 Jan 1752; d.1 Mar 1809-)
   sp: Elisha GRIFFITH (b.25 Mar 1758-, Anne Arundel, Maryland; d.4 Sep 1781-, Fayette, Pennsylvania)
   sp: Ann GRIFFITH (b.26 Aug 1756-, Anne Arundel, Maryland)
   sp: Thomas SMITH
7. Mary RIGGS (b.22 Nov 1732-, AA, Maryland; m.20 Jan 1752; d.1 Mar 1809-)
   sp: Thomas SMITH
7. Mary RIGGS (b.22 Nov 1732-, AA, Maryland; m.20 Jan 1752; d.1 Mar 1809-)
   sp: Aquilla DORSEY (b.27 Mar 1729-, Anne Arundel, Maryland)
   9. Aquilla DORSEY Jr. (b. 1779)
   9. Ann DORSEY (b. 1780)
7. Mary RIGGS (b.22 Nov 1732-, AA, Maryland; m.20 Jan 1752; d.1 Mar 1809-)
   sp: Richard STRINGER Jr. (b.1776-, Anne Arundel, Maryland; m.1790-)
   9. Katherine Eleanor STRINGER (b.25 Apr 1803-, AA, Maryland; d.12 Oct 1853-Jones Run, H, Virginia)
   sp: Alonzo BOGGESS (b.15 Dec 1795-New Market, F, Maryland; m.20 Feb 1819; d.24 Nov 1848-)
   10. Achsah BOGGESS (b.3 Dec 1820-, Harrison, Virginia; d.23 Jan 1900-RR, Harrison, West Virginia)
   sp: John G. COFFMAN (b.30 May 1815-, Harrison, Virginia; m.15 Feb 1838; d.8 Dec 1892-)
   11. Alonzo B. COFFMAN (b.29 Dec 1838-, Harrison, Virginia; d.Mar 1875-RR, H, West Virginia)
   sp: Emily Jane HARBERT (b. 1837-, Harrison, Virginia; m.10 Oct 1863; d.1 Jan 1875-)
   12. Frederick W. COFFMAN (b. 1864; d. 21 Aug 1900-Gregory's Run, H, West Virginia)
   sp: Ruth L. HUSTEAD (b.1860; m.8 Feb 1883)
   12. Ulysses Sheridan COFFMAN (b. 1865; d. 12 Oct 1853-Jones Run, H, Virginia)
   sp: Sarah HAYES (b. 1866; d. 12 Oct 1853-Jones Run, H, Virginia)
   sp: John N. COFFMAN (b. 1872)
   11. Benjamin F. COFFMAN (b.11 Mar 1841-Robinsons Run, Harrison, Virginia; d.6 Jun 1902-)
   sp: Mary Harriet HARBERT (b.1844-, Harrison, Virginia; m.24 Nov 1864)
   11. John Marshall COFFMAN (b.15 May 1845-, Harrison, Virginia; d.1904)
   sp: Cornelia Jane SWIGER (b.1845-, Harrison, Virginia; d.16 Nov 1865)
   12. Allison E. COFFMAN (b.8 Sep 1866-Dola, Harrison, West Virginia)
   sp: Mary E. MARTIN (b. 1866, Western Virginia; m.5 Feb 1887; d.13 Aug 1919-)
   12. Seldon E. COFFMAN (b.14 Jun 1870-Dola, Harrison, West Virginia; d.3 Dec 1878-)
   12. Charles G. COFFMAN (b.30 Aug 1875-Dola, Harrison, West Virginia; d.17 Aug 1929-)
   sp: Alma HAYMAKER (b. 21 Jan 1889-Clarksburg, H, West Virginia; m.14 Oct 1909)
   13. Frank Haymaker COFFMAN (b.10 Nov 1911-Clarksburg, Harrison, West Virginia)
   13. Julia Gray COFFMAN (b.8 Nov 1916-Clarksburg, Harrison, West Virginia)
   12. Cora E. COFFMAN (b.22 Nov 1882-Dola, Harrison, West Virginia)
   sp: Leslie HAWKER (m.9 Oct 1901)
   sp: Plummer E. HILL (m.15 Sep 1912)
   11. Theopilous COFFMAN (b.27 May 1845-Robinsons Run, Harrison, Virginia; d.30 Apr 1863-)
   11. Frederick W. COFFMAN (b.9 Nov 1847-Robinsons Run, Harrison, Virginia; d.18 Jul 1851-)
   11. Francis M. COFFMAN (b.22 Jun 1849-Robinsons Run, Harrison, Virginia; d.24 May 1857-)
   11. Jesse F. COFFMAN (b.7 Aug 1851-,- Harrison, Virginia; d.10 Apr 1917-, H, West Virginia)
   sp: Virginia A. HARBERT (b.27 Apr 1826-,- Harrison, Virginia; m.2 Nov 1872)
   12. Sarah A. COFFMAN
   12. Leota D. COFFMAN
   sp: Frank L. ROBEY (m.22 Dec 1900)
   12. Allie A. COFFMAN (b.1874)
   sp: Clarence S. BATES (b.4 Jul 1874-Lamberts Run, H, West Virginia; m.13 Jan 1898)
12. Glenn COFFMAN
   sp: Laura E. ASH (m.31 Dec 1914)
12. Herbert S. COFFMAN (b.Ab 1891;d.2 Aug 1920-Lamberts Run,H,West Virginia)
   sp: Emory S. BATES (b.1876;m.19 Sep 1900)
12. Delbert G. COFFMAN (b.Ab 1885-Sardis,Harrison,West Virginia;d.1 Feb 1886-)
12. Chester R. COFFMAN (b.Ab 1883;d.1884)
12. Emma B. COFFMAN (b.1879)
   sp: Walter S. SHREVE (m.28 Jun 1896)
11. Elizabeth Eleanor COFFMAN (b.16 Aug 1853-Robinsons Run,H,Virginia;d.3 Mar 1922-)
   sp: Evander Ferdinand ROGERS (b.5 Apr 1846-,,Virginia;m.11 Oct 1877;d.12 Apr 1913-)
   12. Bernard Clyde ROGERS (b.12 Jul 1878-,Harrison,West Virginia;d.12 Jul 1878-)
   12. Ada Lee ROGERS (b.5 Nov 1879-,Harrison,West Virginia;d.15 Sep 1908)
   12. D. Raymond ROGERS (b.10 Dec 1881/1882-C,Harrison,West Virginia;d.24 Apr 1969-)
      sp: Frances STONE (m.26 Feb 1918)
      13. G. Ferdinand ROGERS
      sp: Louise CAMP
      sp: Judith MILLER
      13. Rosanne ROGERS
      sp: J. A. WILSON
11. Jasper N. COFFMAN (b.21 Jun 1855-RR,Harrison,Virginia;d.31 Jan 1884-RR,H,Virginia)
11. Amanda COFFMAN (b.Ab 1856-RR,Harrison,Virginia;d.17 Jul 1857-RR,Harrison,Virginia)
   sp: Frances O. HARBERT (b.27 Nov 1862-,Harrison,West Virginia;m.16 Oct 1879)
   12. Claude Arthur COFFMAN (b.21 Feb 1883-Eagle District,Harrison,West Virginia)
      sp: Lulu M. SWIGER (b.1894)
   12. Jessie Pearl COFFMAN (b.31 Aug 1885-Harrison,West Virginia)
      sp: Lovell Daniel ODELL (m.28 Aug 1904)
   12. Homer L. COFFMAN
      sp: Sarah HARBERT (m.27 Sep 1903)
   12. Wilber Douglas COFFMAN (b.1887)
      sp: Edna E. SWIGER (b.1889)
11. Luther H. COFFMAN (b.29 Apr 1859-,Harrison,Virginia;d.28 Jun 1917-S,H,West Virginia)
   sp: Ida Leora CUNNINGHAM (b.4 Jan 1866-SD,Harrison,West Virginia;m.6 Nov 1894)
   12. Bessie Dawn COFFMAN (b.19 Mar 1886-Shinnston,Harrison,West Virginia)
   12. Infant COFFMAN
11. James T. COFFMAN (b.27 May 1861-Robinsons Run,Harrison,West Virginia)
   sp: Mary Anne SHAW (b.Jul 1862-,Harrison,Virginia)
   12. Aubrey COFFMAN
   12. Stella COFFMAN
   12. Bertha COFFMAN
   12. Hugh COFFMAN
   12. Gertrude Beryl COFFMAN
      sp: Robert Clyde HARBERT (m.15 Apr 1917)
11. George B. McClellan COFFMAN (b.17 Feb 1863-Robinson Run,H,Virginia;d.29 Dec 1920-)
   sp: Rosalie B. WEEKLY
   12. Jessie Leona COFFMAN
      sp: Seward HARDESTY (m.2 Jun 1917)
   12. Aura Lois COFFMAN
      sp: John Earl MARTIN (m.1 Jun 1913)
11. Charles T. COFFMAN (b.1 Nov 1865-RR,H,West Virginia;d.3 Mar 1883-RR,H,West Virginia)
10. Mary Ann BOGGESS (b.23 Jul 1822-Jones Run,H,Virginia;d.30 Oct 1842-Nauvoo,H,Illinois)
   sp: Jacob G. BIGLER (b.4 Apr 1813-Shinnston,H,Virginia;m.28 Mar 1841;d.23 Feb 1907-)
11. Alonzo Harrison BIGLER (b.14 Apr 1842-Nauvoo,Hancock,Illinois;d.14 Apr 1842-)
10. Amelia BOGGESS (b.15 Jan 1824-Jones Run,H, Virginia; d.30 Sep 1893-JR, H, West Virginia)
   sp: George W. ROBINSON (b.23 Nov 1823-, Virginia; m.27 Aug 1844; d.21 Aug 1907-)
  11. Mary Melinda ROBINSON (b.1845-, Harrison, Virginia; d.1882-SD, Harrison, West Virginia)
      sp: John Robert BOGGESS (b.11 Nov 1839-, Harrison, Virginia; m.23 Dec 1862)
      12. Fernandis A. BOGGESS (b.21 May 1864-, Harrison, Virginia)
          sp: Albert Dudley ROBINSON (b.9 Feb 1856-, Harrison, Virginia; m.25 Feb 1886)
      12. Tabitha B. BOGGESS (b.23 Feb 1866-, Harrison, Virginia; d.16 Sep 1900-, H, Virginia)
          sp: J. Russell LINDSEY
      12. Ada A. BOGGESS (b.6 Nov 1870-, Harrison, Virginia; d.1882-, Harrison, Virginia)
      12. Arrena B. BOGGESS (b.19 Feb 1873-, Harrison, West Virginia)
          sp: David Wamsley STIERS (b.4 May 1864-JR, H, West Virginia; m.8 Mar 1891)
      12. Ella Grace BOGGESS (b.1 Dec 1879-, Harrison, West Virginia; d.24 Mar 1899-)
  11. (Sarah?) Florinda ROBINSON (b.1846-, Harrison, Virginia; d.18 Oct 1856)
  11. Fletcher ROBINSON (b.1847-, Harrison, Virginia)
      sp: Martha A.
      12. Rosetta V. ROBINSON (b.About 1870-, Harrison, West Virginia)
          sp: James A. GRIFFIN (b.About 1868-, Harrison, West Virginia; m.19 Oct 1890)
  11. Josephine ROBINSON (b.About 1849/1850-, Harrison, Virginia)
      sp: Amos Gilbert SWIGER
  11. Thomas E. ROBINSON (b.About 1851-, Harrison, Virginia)
      11. Camisee ROBINSON (b.7 Mar 1851-, Harrison, Virginia; d.23 Dec 1926-, H, West Virginia)
          sp: Savilla BARTLETT (b.26 Jan 1856-, Harrison, Virginia; d.12 Apr 1908-, H, West Virginia)
      11. Lemar ROBINSON (b.30 Jan 1853-, Harrison, Virginia; d.24 Oct 1931)
          sp: Rosetta Florinda HARBERT (b.About 1857-, Harrison, Virginia; m.11 Feb 1875)
          12. Gracie ROBINSON (b.1875; d.1962)
              sp: Emory Scott CUNNINGHAM (b.6 Sep 1869-, H, West Virginia; d.10 Sep 1939-)
              12. Estel M. ROBINSON (b.1878)
                  sp: Carma MASON
      11. Melissa ROBINSON (b.27 Nov 1855-, Harrison, Virginia)
      11. Bruce ROBINSON (b.About 1858-, Harrison, Virginia)
          sp: Alice ROBEY (b.About 1862-, Harrison, West Virginia; m.13 Nov 1879)
      11. Florinthia C. ROBINSON (b.About 1858-, Harrison, Virginia)
      11. Francis M. ROBINSON (b.About 1863-, Harrison, West Virginia; d.14 Jan 1940)
          sp: Laura M. HARBERT (b.About 1868-, Harrison, West Virginia; m.21 Nov 1886)
      11. Virgina B. ROBINSON (b.About 1866-, Harrison, West Virginia)
          sp: George McClellan MARTIN (m.20 Dec 1887)
      11. Ranseler George ROBINSON (b.About 1869-, Harrison, Virginia)
          sp: Dora Tabitha ROGERS
          12. Wayman Harper ROBINSON
              12. Ola Melvina ROBINSON (b.3 Mar 1896-, Harrison, West Virginia; d.Jul 1979)
                  sp: Rollin Ray HARBERT (b.8 Aug 1892-; West; m.30 Nov 1916(Div); d.23 Jul 1979-)
              13. Nina Marie HARBERT (b.6 Sep 1917-Eagle District, Harrison, West Virginia)
                  sp: Bernard Galye GIFFORD (b.27 Aug 1917; d.21 Mar 1994)
  10. Caroline BOGGESS (b.11 May 1826-Jones Run, H, Virginia; d.5 Mar 1906-, Harrison, Virginia)
      sp: John R. ROBINSON (m.11 Nov 1847; d.22 Jan 1896-, Harrison, Virginia)
      11. Benjamin Ferdinand ROBINSON (b.13 Nov 1848-, Harrison, Virginia; d.23 Jan 1899-)
          sp: Delilah BOGGESS (b.13 Feb 1850-ED, H, Virginia; m.13 Nov 1870; d.20 Sep 1890-)
      11. John Thaddeus ROBINSON (b.About 1849-, Harrison, Virginia)
          sp: Mary BOGGESS
      11. Belinda ROBINSON (b.About 1850-, Harrison, Virginia)
      11. Louisa Rebecca ROBINSON (b.22 Sep 1851-, Harrison, Virginia; d.13 Jul 1917-, Washington)
          sp: Alpheus Asby BOGGESS (b.8 Nov 1853-, Harrison, Virginia; m.20 Mar 1873)
      11. Caleb ROBINSON (b.About 1853-, Harrison, Virginia; d.About 1853-, Harrison, Virginia)
      11. Albert Dudley ROBINSON (b.9 Feb 1856-, Harrison, Virginia)
          sp: Fernandis A. BOGGESS (b.21 May 1864-, Harrison, Virginia; m.25 Feb 1886)
11. Tippy ROBINSON (b.Abtl858-, Harrison, Virginia)
11. Daffy Downdilly ROBINSON (b.24 Oct 1860-, Harrison, Virginia; d.20 Dec 1913-, H, Virginia)
   sp: Louisa
11. Marietta ROBINSON (b.10 Jul 1862-, Harrison, Virginia)
   sp: H. R. HESS
11. Nelson ROBINSON (b. Abt 1866-, Harrison, Virginia)
11. Curtis ROBINSON (b. Abt 13 Nov 1866-, Harrison, Virginia)
   sp: Blanche
10. George Washington BOGGESS (b.26 Oct 1828-Jones Run, Harrison, Virginia; d.28 Jan 1892-)
   sp: Mary COFFMAN (b.16 Oct 1829-Prospect Valley, H, Virginia; m.20 Feb 1849;d.7 Feb 1924-)
11. Alonzo BOGGESS (b.18 Dec 1849-BR, H, West Virginia; d.28 Nov 1863-BR, H, West Virginia)
11. Eliza Jane BOGGESS (b.22 Aug 1851-BR, H, West Virginia; d.19 Apr 1853-BR, H, West Virginia)
11. Mary Anne BOGGESS (b.15 Aug 1853-Boggess Run, H, West Virginia; d.30 May 1856-)
11. Mildred Eleanor BOGGESS (b.26 Apr 1855-Boggess Run, H, West Virginia; d.22 Apr 1839-)
   sp: Jesse A. HARBERT (b.22 Jan 1851-JR, H, Virginia; m.12 Dec 1871; d.9 Sep 1925-)
   12. Mary Elizabeth HARBERT (b.1873-Jones Run, L, Harrison, West Virginia; d.17 Apr 1895)
   12. Russell A. HARBERT (b.1878-Mannington, Marion, West Virginia)
   12. Emma M. HARBERT (b.1881-Mannington, Marion, West Virginia)
11. Rosalie BOGGESS (b.2 Apr 1857-BR, H, West Virginia; d.1 Sep 1928-Sardis, H, West Virginia)
   sp: Lewis C. HUSTEAD (b.1851; m.7 Mar 1878; d.1933-Sardis, Harrison, West Virginia)
   12. Ada M. HUSTEAD
11. Fernandes Penelope BOGGESS (b.29 Sep 1858-BR, Harrison, West Virginia; d.6 Apr 1859-)
11. Charles Alpheus BOGGESS (b.11 Feb 1860-Boggess Run, H, West Virginia; d.2 Jan 1943-)
   sp: Frances or Fanny Viola BICE (b.22 Nov 1865-, West Vi; m.7 Jan 1883; d.7 Apr 1961-)
   12. Bessie Florence BOGGESS (b.30 Dec 1883-BR, Dola, H, West Virginia; d.7 Nov 1968-)
   sp: Joseph Lyda HARBERT (b.14 Nov 1888-, West Vi; m.2 Oct 1907; d.25 Aug 1918-)
   13. Kenneth HARBERT (b.26 Aug 1908-, Harrison, West Virginia; d.16 Jun 1999-)
      sp: Bessie GOOD (b.9 Jan 1920-, Hawaii; m.1945; d.11 May 2008-)
      13. Phyllis Margery HARBERT (b.22 Sep 1910-, Harrison, West Virginia; d.1 Apr 1990-)
         sp: Howard Leon MOLYNEAUX (m.30 May 1927)
         sp: Eddie ROSENGHART
      13. Mary Ernestine BOGGESS (b.18 Aug 1885-Boggess Run, H, West Virginia; d.10 Aug 1885-)
12. Ernest Lysle BOGGESS (b.2 Aug 1885-Boggess Run, H, West Virginia; d.10 Aug 1885-)
12. Everett Earl BOGGESS (b.21 Mar 1891-Boggess Run, H, West Virginia; d.25 Dec 1897-)
12. Chelsie Sylvan BOGGESS (b.5 Jul 1899-Boggess Run, H, West Virginia; d.4 May 1930-)
   sp: Mary Ann or Mollie SMITH (b.22 Feb 1901-, We; m.16 Nov 1917; d.5 Aug 1995-)
   13. Castle Hugh BOGGESS (b.19 Nov 1919-Dola, H, West Virginia; d.22 Aug 1986-)
      sp: Helen BURKE (m.19 Feb 1949)
      13. Mary Ernestine BOGGESS (b.1 Dec 1921-Dola, H, West Virginia; d.12 Mar 2011-)
         sp: James Lewis DRINKHOUSE (b.14 Mar 1913; d.17 Sep 1957-L, M, Michigan)
         sp: Melvin NOFTZ
12. Wanda Opal BOGGESS (b.2 Nov 1901-Boggess Run, H, West Virginia; d.16 Oct 1989-)
   sp: Cecil Jennings HILL (b.14 Mar 1900-, West Virg; m.29 Jun 1918; d.13 Aug 1979-)
13. Charles Edward HILL (b.18 Aug 1919-Dola, H, West Virginia; d.28 Nov 1980-)
   sp: Vivian Louise SMITH (b.2 Nov 1920-, West; m.6 Aug 1938; d.21 Oct 1965-)
   sp: Marie Carrie Walton BROWN (b.15 Mar 1928; m.16 Dec 1965(Div))
   sp: Margaret Lucille JOY (b.16 Apr 1928-Neb; m.2 Oct 1972; d.11 Mar 1980-)
   13. Cecil Ralph HILL (b.20 Mar 1924-Clarksburg, H, West Virginia; d.4 Nov 2004-)
      sp: Leona Elia Mae CHIDESTER (b.15 Mar 1928; m.24 Jun 1950; d.30 Sep 1998-)
   13. Phyllis Barbara HILL (b.4 Nov 1926-Kent, Portage, Ohio; d.28 Sep 2000-)

Descendants of Sir Thomas DAVIS
Descendants of Sir Thomas DAVIS

11. Bruce BOGGESS (b. 19 Sep 1861 - BR, Harrison, Virginia; d. 7 Aug 1864 - BR, H, West Virginia)

12. Elsie M. BOGGESS (b. 29 May 1890 - Jones Run, Harrison, West Virginia; d. 3 Jan 1909 -)

12. Lulu Agnes BOGGESS (b. 23 Aug 1892 - Jones Run, H, West Virginia; d. 31 Oct 1981 -)

sp: Lewis Clark ROGERS (b. 19 Feb - Bennett, BR, H, West Virginia; d. 11 Jul 1964 -)

12. Gay BOGGESS (b. 15 Feb 1895 - BR, H, West Virginia; d. 9 Nov 1993 - C, H, West Virginia)

sp: Atley Earl ROGERS (b. 18 Dec 1891 - Dola, Harrison, West Virginia; d. 1971 -)

13. Mary Lou SWIGER

sp: Vonda SWIGER (b. 28 Apr 1900 - Jones Run, H, West Virginia; d. 14 Nov 1989 -)

sp: William LLOYD

13. Robert Lewis BOGGESS (b. 18 Feb 1936 - Turtle Creek, Allegheny, Pennsylvania)

sp: Barbara GILES

12. Cairo A. BOGGESS (b. 25 May 1904 - Jones Run, Harrison, West Virginia; d. 14 Jun 1905 -)

12. Zelma Lee BOGGESS (b. 4 Jul 1906 - Clarksburg, Harrison, West Virginia; d. 9 Aug 1926 -)

12. Ruth Emeretta BOGGESS (b. 19 Aug 1912 - Wiseman Run, Marion, West Virginia)

sp: Sam WINTERS (b. 16 Jan 1900 - Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Pennsylvania)

13. Samuel James WINTERS (b. 27 Dec 1937 -)

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sp: Robert Steven BRACKEN (b. 2 Aug 1920 - , We; m. 3 Jul 1947; d. 18 Feb 2000 -)

sp: John Francis ROBEY (m. 23 Nov 1944 (Div))
Descendants of Sir Thomas DAVIS

sp: Karen FASSEL
- 13. John Anthony WINTERS
  sp: Susan GRIFFIN

12. George Denzil BOGGESS (b.8 Jun 1914-Wiseman Run, Marion, West Virginia)
  sp: Lucy Madge YATES (b.20 Aug 1913;m.24 Feb 1937)
  - 13. Barbara May BOGGESS (b.13 Jan 1940-Sycamore, Harrison, West Virginia)
    sp: Franklyn Grant or Buzz DEAN
  - 13. George Denzil BOGGESS (b.25 Mar 1941-Sycamore, Harrison, West Virginia)
    sp: Carolyn Mae DAVIS

12. Ray BOGGESS

11. Reuben Alfred BOGGESS (b.2 Jan 1874-Boggess Run, Harrison, Virginia;d.15 Oct 1899-)
  sp: Erna A. (Ernie) MOORE (b.Jan 1870-Wallace, Harrison, West Virginia;m.2 Oct 1892)
  - 12. Leslie V. BOGGESS (b.Dec 1894-Jones Run, Harrison, West Virginia)
    sp: Ethel HORNBECK
  - 13. Barbara May BOGGESS (b.13 Jan 1940-Sycamore, Harrison, West Virginia)
    sp: Franklyn Grant or Buzz DEAN
  13. George Denzil BOGGESS (b.25 Mar 1941-Sycamore, Harrison, West Virginia)
    sp: Carolyn Mae DAVIS

12. Ray BOGGESS

11. Reuben Alfred BOGGESS (b.2 Jan 1874-Boggess Run, Harrison, Virginia;d.15 Oct 1899-)
  sp: Erna A. (Ernie) MOORE (b.Jan 1870-Wallace, Harrison, West Virginia;m.2 Oct 1892)
  - 12. Leslie V. BOGGESS (b.Dec 1894-Jones Run, Harrison, West Virginia)
    sp: Ethel HORNBECK
  - 13. Barbara May BOGGESS (b.13 Jan 1940-Sycamore, Harrison, West Virginia)
    sp: Franklyn Grant or Buzz DEAN
  13. George Denzil BOGGESS (b.25 Mar 1941-Sycamore, Harrison, West Virginia)
    sp: Carolyn Mae DAVIS

12. Wilbur Howard BOGGESS (b.Sep 1896-Jones Run, Harrison, West Virginia;d.31 Jan 1919-)
  sp: Bertie MONTGOMERY (b.9 Oct 1895-Brockridge, West Virginia;d.29 Apr 1980-)
  - 13. Mary Elizabeth BOGGESS (b.22 Jul 1917-Akron, Summit, Ohio)
    sp: Herbert Lewis MARTIN (b.11 Jul 1914-BR,D,H,West Virginia;m.12 Jan 1940-

10. Argat T. BOGGESS (b.12 Nov 1830-Jones Run, H, Virginia;d.11 Oct 1861- H, West Virginia)
  sp: William Harrison CUNNINGHAM (b.2 Aug 1820-C, H, Harrison, Virginia;m.30 Jun 1850;d.6 Apr 1914-)
  - 11. Marion Tillman CUNNINGHAM (b.Ab 1850-,Harrison, Virginia;d.1936)
    sp: Frances A. HARBERT (b.11 Nov 1855-,Harrison, Virginia;m.16 Jan 1873;d.1913)
    - 12. Bertha M. CUNNINGHAM (b.1874;d.1964)
    - 12. Estella Gay CUNNINGHAM (b.1876;d.1976)
    - 12. Cecil Warn CUNNINGHAM (b.1878;d.1964)
    - 12. Ora M. CUNNINGHAM (b.1880)
    - 12. Eva Levine CUNNINGHAM (b.1882;d.1954)
    - 12. Kelly CUNNINGHAM (b.1883)
      sp: Ora Vena SANDY (b.1889)
    - 12. Carson C. CUNNINGHAM (b.1885-,H, West Virginia;d.1969-,Harrison, West Virginia)
      sp: Beatrice NUZUM (b.1898;d.1960)
    - 13. Ruth CUNNINGHAM
    - 13. Cleva CUNNINGHAM
    - 13. Mary Lou CUNNINGHAM
    - 13. Ida Belle CUNNINGHAM
    - 13. Regina CUNNINGHAM
    - 13. James CUNNINGHAM
    - 13. John CUNNINGHAM
    - 13. Junior CUNNINGHAM
    - 13. Robert CUNNINGHAM
    - 12. Dorsey CUNNINGHAM (b.Sep 1891-Sardis, Harrison, West Virginia;d.5 Feb 1892-)
    - 12. Ray S. CUNNINGHAM (b.1893)
    - 11. Mary Ann CUNNINGHAM (b.Ab 1850-Cunningham Run, Harrison, Virginia;d.20 Oct 1861-)
    - 11. James Elmore CUNNINGHAM (b.Ab 1851-Cunningham Run, H, Virginia;d.1 Dec 1861-)
    - 11. William Lafayette CUNNINGHAM (b.17 Jan 1854-CR, Harrison, Virginia;d.8 Nov 1861-)
    - 11. Louisa Victoria CUNNINGHAM (b.13 Aug 1855-,Harrison, Virginia;d.14 Apr 1899-)
      sp: Benjamin Franklin GRIFFIN (b.28 Jul 1853-,H, Virginia;m.16 Jan 1873;d.6 Jun 1922-)
    - 12. Lennie May GRIFFIN (b.20 Mar 1876-,Harrison, Virginia;d.21 Jan 1920-,H, Virginia)
    - 12. Mattie May GRIFFIN (b.20 Mar 1876-,Harrison, Virginia;d.21 Jan 1920-,H, Virginia)
Descendants of Sir Thomas DAVIS

11. Samantha F. CUNNINGHAM (b.2 Sep 1859-, Harrison, Virginia)
   sp: Newton CUMBRIDGE

12. Arthur CUMBRIDGE

12. Ila Blanche CUMBRIDGE (b.Sep 1889-, Harrison, West Virginia; d.Oct 1968-, West Virginia)
   sp: Wayman A. CORNWELL (b.13 Jun 1886-, Harrison, West Virginia; d.1952-)
   13. Gladys CORNWELL (b.20 Sep 1908-Enterprise, M, West Virginia; d.21 Aug 1939-)
      sp: Hallie Lowell SMITH (b.13 Nov 1915-, Ohi; m.26 May 1938; d.23 Dec 2005-)

12. Herbert CUMBRIDGE
12. Guy CUMBRIDGE
12. Rose CUMBRIDGE
12. Velva CUMBRIDGE
12. Minerva CUMBRIDGE
12. Mable CUMBRIDGE

10. Catherine Elizabeth BOGGESS (b.5 Apr 1833-Jones Run, Harrison, Virginia; d.14 Oct 1899-)
   sp: Robert BOGGESS (b.14 Feb 1831-, Harrison, Virginia; m.3 May 1855; d.23 Dec 1901-)
   11. Rensaler L. BOGGESS (b.14 Jan 1861-, Harrison, Virginia; d.16 Sep 1864-, H, West Virginia)
      sp: Abner ROBINSON (m.10 Oct 1851)
   10. Alonzo Harrison BOGGESS (b.5 Jun 1838-Jones Run, Harrison, Virginia; d.22 Nov 1863-)
      sp: Amanda W. HUSTEAD (b.About 1838-, Tyler, Virginia; m.About 1859)
   11. Lydia E. BOGGESS (b.8 Sep 1859-, Harrison, Virginia; d.9 Feb 1906)
      sp: Lloyd ROGERS (b.About 1840-, Harrison, Virginia; m.About 1876)
   12. Inez ROGERS
      sp: Lonnie MOORE
   12. Pearl ROGERS
      sp: Luther ZIRKLE
   12. Dola ROGERS
      sp: HALL
   12. Carl ROGERS
   12. Arles ROGERS

11. Mary Ann BOGGESS (b.20 Aug 1861-, Harrison, Virginia; d.31 Jan 1870-, Harrison, Virginia)

10. Melissa BOGGESS (b.5 Jan 1845-Jones Run, H, Virginia; d.30 Jun 1880-ED, H, West Virginia)
   sp: Silas STARK (b.1844-Jones Run, Harrison, Virginia; m.24 Jan 1867; d.1921)
   11. Bruce STARK (b.About 1867-, Harrison, West Virginia; d.Jul 1880-ED, Harrison, West Virginia)
   11. Charles Russell STARK (b.About 1871-, Harrison, West Virginia)
      sp: Emeretta F. HARBERT (b.4 Nov 1870-, Harrison, West Virginia; m.31 Mar 1892)
   11. Willis STARK (b.About 1874-, Harrison, West Virginia; d.Jul 1880-ED, Harrison, West Virginia)
   11. Gideon STARK (b.1876-, Harrison, West Virginia)
      sp: Rosa COPENHAVER
   11. Lettie STARK (b.1878-, Harrison, West Virginia)

9. Lydia Ann STRINGER (b.About 1805-Clarksburg, Harrison, Virginia; d.5 Sep 1859-, Harrison, Virginia)
   sp: Augustus March BOGGESS (b.8 Mar 1798-NM, F, Maryland; m.4 Feb 1823; d.25 Jun 1864-)
10. Eliza Ann BOGGESS (b.28 Aug 1824-Clarksburg, H, Virginia; d.27 Mar 1891-Union, SL, Utah)
   sp: Jesse TURPIN (b.22 Jun 1816-PC, Stewart, Tennessee; m.24 Dec 1840; d.22 Jun 1854-)
   11. William Augustus TURPIN (b.4 Oct 1841-, Harrison, Virginia)
11. James Moroni TURPIN (b.31 Dec 1844-Jones Run, Harrison, Virginia; d.14 Feb 1922-)
   11. Eliza Jane TURPIN (b.28 Mar 1846-Jones Run, H, Virginia; d.24 Aug 1901-Pocatello, B, Idaho)
   11. Virginia Ann TURPIN (b.26 Oct 1850-, Harrison, Virginia; d.Aug 1876-Union, Salt Lake, Utah)
   11. Matilda Ann TURPIN (b.22 Jul 1853-, Harrison, Virginia; d.21 Sep 1935-Idaho Falls, B, Idaho)
      sp: MAXFIELD
   sp: Peter VAN VALKENBURG (b.12 Apr 1812-Schaghticoke, Renssalaer, New York)
   11. Mary Louisa VAN VALKENBURG (b.5 Jun 1856-Union Fort, Salt Lake, Utah)
   11. Lydia Alice VAN VALKENBURG (b.25 Dec 1857-Union Fort, Salt Lake, Utah)
   11. Julia Ann VAN VALKENBURG (b.30 Jun 1861-Jones Run, Shinnston, Harrison, West Virginia)
Descendants of Sir Thomas DAVIS

11. Peter Boggess VAN VALKENBURG (b.30 Jun 1864-Union Fort,Salt Lake,Utah)

11. Melissa VAN VALKENBURG (b.8 Oct 1867-Union Fort,Salt Lake,Utah)

10. Lydia Jane BOGGESS (b.Abt 1825-Clarksburg,Harrison,Virginia;d.4 Jan 1896)
   sp: James Allison GRIFFIN (b.12 Dec 1834-,Harrison,Virginia;m.12 Apr 1858;d.4 Jan 1909)
   11. Emma GRIFFIN (b.Abt 1867-,Harrison,West Virginia)
      sp: H. Lee MARTIN (b.Abt 1865-,Harrison,West Virginia;m.18 Feb 1892)

10. Richard BOGGESS (b.1827-Jones Run,Harrison,Virginia;d.1866)

10. Elizabeth BOGGESS (b.15 Mar 1828-,Harrison,Virginia;d.9 Apr 1855-,Harrison,Virginia)
   sp: Rolby JACKSON (m.23 Nov 1848)

10. Robert BOGGESS (b.14 Feb 1831-,Harrison,Virginia;d.23 Dec 1901-,Harrison,West Virginia)
   sp: Catherine Elizabeth BOGGESS (b.5 Apr 1833-,H,Virginia;m.3 May 1855;d.14 Oct 1899-)
      11. Rensaler L. BOGGESS (b.14 Jan 1861-,H,Virginia;m.16 Sep 1864-)** Printed on Page 9 **

10. Joshua Dorsey BOGGESS (b.23 Dec 1832-,Harrison,Virginia;d.2 Oct 1895-,H,West Virginia)
   sp: Emily Jane COFFMAN (b.16 Mar 1833-,Harrison,Virginia;m.27 May 1858)

11. James D. BOGGESS (b.1858-,Harrison,Virginia)

11. Francis M. BOGGESS (b.27 Oct 1858-,Harrison,Virginia;d.17 Dec 1861-,Harrison,Virginia)

11. Norman J. BOGGESS (b.7 Feb 1860-,Harrison,Virginia;d.3 Dec 1910-,M,West Virginia)
   sp: Martha F. LEE

11. Virginia J. BOGGESS (b.28 Jan 1861-,Harrison,Virginia)

11. Bruce BOGGESS (b.28 Jan 1861-,Harrison,Virginia;d.12 Feb 1861-,Harrison,Virginia)

11. BOGGESS (b.Dec 1862-,Harrison,Virginia;d.Dec 1862-,Harrison,Virginia)

11. BOGGESS (b.2 Dec 1871-,Harrison,Virginia;d.Bef 1880-,Harrison,Virginia)

11. BOGGESS (b.17 Jul 1876-,Harrison,West Virginia;d.18 Jul 1876-,Harrison,West Virginia)

11. Ida M. BOGGESS (b.Abt 1877-,Harrison,Virginia)
   sp: A. L. HUSTEAD

10. Mary Elizabeth BOGGESS (b.1834-Jones Run,Harrison,Virginia)
   sp: Caleb ROBINSON (b.8 Apr 1832-Lumberport,Harrison,Virginia;m.26 Mar 1858)

11. Luther S. ROBINSON (b.1859-,Harrison,Virginia)

11. Fernando Elmore ROBINSON (b.15 Apr 1862-,Marion,Virginia;d.12 Feb 1942-M,California)
   sp: Melissa Florence BOGGESS (b.5 Mar 1866-B, Virginia;m.16 Apr 1885;d.14 Jul 1950-)
      12. Bertha ROBINSON ** Printed on Page 7 **

11. Jane BOGGESS (b.1835-Clarksburg,Harrison,Virginia)
   sp: GRIFFIN

10. William Augustus BOGGESS (b.14 Feb 1845-Clarksburg,Harrison,Virginia;d.28 Apr 1907-)
   sp: Bergitte Engelsen ORSTAD (b.25 Jul 1847-T,S,T,Norway;m.4 Apr 1868;d.28 Nov 1913-)

11. Lydia Elizabeth BOGGESS (b.26 Jun 1869-Union,Salt Lake,Utah;d.26 Jun 1869-M,SL,Utah)

11. Charlotte Millicent BOGGESS (b.21 Jun 1870-Union,Salt Lake,Utah;d.5 May 1886-)
   sp: Martha Jeanette GLOVER (m.15 Dec 1897)
   sp: Clara Charlida JOHNSON (m.19 Mar 1902)

11. Lillian Almiady BOGGESS (b.26 Dec 1874-Union,Salt Lake,Utah;d.27 Sep 1875-U,SL,Utah)

11. Mildred Orletty BOGGESS (b.25 Aug 1876-Union,Salt Lake,Utah;d.20 Nov 1937)
   sp: Francis John LENNBERG (m.30 Dec 1899)

11. Ole Augustus BOGGESS (b.8 Jun 1878-Union,Salt Lake,Utah;d.5 Feb 1920-Union,SL,Utah)
   sp: Rhoda Rosalia BUTTERFIELD (m.19 Nov 1902)

11. Naomi May BOGGESS (b.3 Mar 1880-Union,Salt Lake,Utah;d.29 Mar 1881-,SL,Utah)

11. Jesse Moroni BOGGESS (b.7 Oct 1882-Union,Salt Lake,Utah;d.30 Dec 1951-Provo,U,Utah)
   sp: Emma Elizabeth LYM (m.24 Jun 1909)

11. Ida M. BOGGESS (b.Abt 1877-,Harrison,Virginia)
   sp: A. L. HUSTEAD

11. Elmo Engel BOGGESS (b.27 Jan 1885-Union,Salt Lake,Utah;d.15 Dec 1957-Union,SL,Utah)
   sp: Mary Ann Jeanette LARSON (m.28 Jun 1911)
   sp: Catherine GILBERT (m.15 Oct 1952)
Descendants of Sir Thomas DAVIS

sp: Mary M. COFFMAN (b.27 Jul 1840-Sedalia,Doddridge,West Virginia;m.12 Aug 1860)
  11. Savilla LYONS (b.12 Aug 1861-Wallace,Harrison,Virginia)
  11. Felix R. LYONS (b.4 Feb 1863-Wallace,Harrison,Virginia)
  11. Louisa LYONS (b.10 Jan 1865-,Doddridge,Virginia)
  11. Alexander LYONS (b.7 Feb 1867-,Doddridge,Virginia)
  11. Sheridan LYONS (b.4 Apr 1869-,Doddridge,Virginia;d.10 Jan 1925-Sedalia,D,West Virginia)
  11. Amanda LYONS (b.2 Mar 1871-,Doddridge,Virginia)
  11. Ida May LYONS (b.26 Mar 1872-,Doddridge,Virginia;d.Abtl 1872-,Doddridge,Virginia)
  11. Charles G. LYONS (b.7 Feb 1873-,Doddridge,Virginia)
  11. Della LYONS (b.31 Jan 1875-,Doddridge,Virginia)
  sp: Jesse ROBINSON
  11. Rufus LYONS (b.19 Aug 1878-,Doddridge,Virginia)
  11. James LYONS (b.31 Jul 1880-,Doddridge,Virginia;d.Aug 1901-Sedalia,Doddridge,Virginia)
  11. Fletcher LYONS (b.12 Oct 1882-,Doddridge,Virginia)
  8. Katherine GRIFFITH (b.18 Jul 1765-,Anne Arundel,Maryland)
  sp: Benjamin KING
  8. Orlando GRIFFITH (b.24 Nov 1767-Queen Caroline,Anne Arundel,Maryland)
  sp: Susan MCBEE
  sp: RILEY
  8. Charles Greenberry GRIFFITH (b.11 Jul 1771-,Anne Arundel,Virginia)
  8. John H. GRIFFITH (b.1773-Queen Caroline,Anne Arundel,Maryland)
  sp: Elizabeth SCARIOTT
  7. Catherine RIGGS (b.24 Feb 1734-All Hallows Parish,Anne Arundel,Maryland;d.8 Apr 1802)
  sp: Abednego HYATT
  7. Ann RIGGS (b.23 Jul 1738-All Hallows Parish,Anne Arundel,Maryland;d.Washington,Maryland)
  sp: Hugh HYLAND (m.1768)
  7. Samuel RIGGS (b.6 Oct 1740-All Hallows Parish,AA,Maryland;d.25 May 1814-Brookeville,AA,Maryland)
  sp: Amelia DORSEY (b.23 Aug 1749;m.1767;d.6 Aug 1807-Brookeville,Anne Arundel,Maryland)
    8. Mary RIGGS
    8. Henrietta RIGGS
    8. Anna RIGGS
    8. Thomas RIGGS
  7. Elisha RIGGS (b.4 Oct 1742-All Hallows Parish,Anne Arundel,Maryland;d.7 Jun 1777-,Anne Arundel,Maryland)
  sp: Carolina WELSH (b.Abtt 1742-,,Maryland;m.Abtt 1762)
    8. John Hammond RIGGS
  7. Nackey RIGGS (b.27 Jan 1745-All Hallows Parish,Anne Arundel,Maryland;d.9 Sep 1817)
  sp: Samuel BROWN (m.30 Nov 1773)
  7. Captain Amon Edwin RIGGS (b.21 Apr 1748-All Hallows Parish,Anne Arundel,Maryland;d.16 Mar 1822)
  sp: Ruth GRIFFITH (b.18 May 1747-,,Maryland;m.21 Dec 1769;d.24 Sep 1830)
    8. John RIGGS (b.20 Nov 1770-,Montgomery,Maryland)
    sp: Esther WILLET (m.18 Dec 1794)
    8. Henry RIGGS (b.23 Jul 1772-,Montgomery,Maryland)
    sp: Jemima Jacob GRIFFITH (b.17 Feb 1784;m.20 Nov 1804;d.15 Nov 1819)
    8. Charles RIGGS (b.25 Feb 1774-,Montgomery,Maryland;d.10 Sep 1802)
    8. Amon RIGGS Jr. (b.10 Mar 1776-,Montgomery,Maryland)
    8. James RIGGS (b.27 Feb 1779-,Montgomery,Maryland)
    8. Samuel RIGGS (b.31 Jul 1781-,Montgomery,Maryland)
    8. Eleanor M. RIGGS (b.27 May 1784-,Montgomery,Maryland;d.Abtt 1863)
    8. Mary RIGGS (b.23 Jan 1787-,Montgomery,Maryland)
    8. Joshua RIGGS (b.4 Apr 1790-,Montgomery,Maryland;d.1810)
  6. Thomas DAVIS Jr. (b.24 Feb 1704-,Anne Arundel,Maryland;d.19 Apr 1749)
  sp: Elizabeth GAITHER (b.14 Oct 1711;m.Abtt 1730)
    7. Mary DAVIS (b.21 Dec 1733-,,Maryland)
    7. Ephraim DAVIS (b.3 Jan 1736-,,Maryland;d.13 Aug 1769-,,Maryland)
    7. Elizabeth DAVIS (b.20 Aug 1741-,,Maryland;d.21 Dec 1795-,,Montgomery,Maryland)
Descendants of Sir Thomas DAVIS

7. Amos DAVIS (b.14 Jan 1743-, Maryland; d. Abt 1793)
   7. Sarah DAVIS (d.25 Jun 1805)

6. John DAVIS (b.5 Nov 1707-, Anne Arundel, Maryland)
   6. Rachael DAVIS (b.9 Sep 1708-, Anne Arundel, Maryland)
      sp: Sylvanus MARRIOTT (m.9 Dec 1730)
      7. John MARRIOTT
      7. Sylvanus MARRIOTT Jr.
      7. Hammutal MARRIOTT

6. Samuel DAVIS (b.7 Sep 1711-, Anne Arundel, Maryland; d. Abt 1756)
   sp: Deborah
   6. Sarah DAVIS (b.20 Nov 1713-, Anne Arundel, Maryland)
      sp: John BATEMAN
   6. Jacob DAVIS (b.27 Jan 1715-, Anne Arundel, Maryland)
   6. Ruth DAVIS (b.16 Aug 1716-, Anne Arundel, Maryland)
      sp: Joshua WARFIELD (c.25 Sep 1710-All Hallow's Parish, Maryland)
      7. Thomas WARFIELD
         sp: Elizabeth HOLLIDAY
         sp: Elizabeth MARRIOTT
      7. Joshua WARFIELD
      7. Caleb WARFIELD (b.1743-, Maryland)
      7. Henry WARFIELD
      7. Elizabeth WARFIELD (d.26 May 1783)
         sp: Joseph WELLS (m.22 Nov 1781)
      7. Mary WARFIELD
      7. Eleanor WARFIELD
         sp: John WELSH (m.1 Nov 1783)

6. Robert DAVIS (b.8 Jul 1719-, Anne Arundel, Maryland; d.21 Nov 1789)
   sp: Ruth GAITHER (b.4 Oct 1724)
   7. Thomas DAVIS (d. Abt 1812)
      sp: Eleanor
   7. Nicholas DAVIS
   7. Eli DAVIS (b. Abt 1758)
      sp: Jane SEARS
      8. Sarah DAVIS
         sp: George Dorsey DAVIS
      8. Ruth DAVIS
         sp: Nathan RANDALL (b. Abt 1770; m.16 Oct 1790)
      8. Richard DAVIS (b. Abt 1786; d.28 Apr 1872)
      8. John DAVIS
      8. Rezin DAVIS

7. Milcah DAVIS
   sp: Caleb WARFIELD (b. Abt 1767-, Kentucky; d.1836-, Harden, Kentucky)
   8. Mary Betsy WARFIELD
      sp: Henry LONG (m.3 Oct 1812)
   8. Smith WARFIELD
   8. John Wesley WARFIELD
      sp: Nancy LIVINGSTON
      sp: Nancy RAE (m.21 May 1835)

7. Gaither DAVIS (b. Abt 1754)
7. Ruth DAVIS
   sp: John RANDALL
7. Elizabeth DAVIS
   sp: John BROWNE (m.30 Apr 1778)
7. Sarah DAVIS (b. Abt 1757)
Descendants of Sir Thomas DAVIS

7. Ichabod DAVIS (b. 15 Apr 1758; d. 29 Jul 1845)
   sp: Delilah RANDALL (m. 22 Jan 1785)
     8. Julia DAVIS (b. Abt 1796)
        sp: Samuel KOFFEL
     8. Mary DAVIS (b. Abt 1788)
        sp: Josiah GASKILL
     8. Amos DAVIS (b. Abt 1790)
     8. Isaac R. DAVIS (b. Abt 1792)
     8. John DAVIS (b. Abt 1794)
     8. Ruth DAVIS (b. Abt 1796)
        sp: MCCORD

7. Caleb DAVIS (b. 1762)
   sp: Louisa BROWNE
     8. John D. DAVIS
     8. William R. DAVIS
     8. Thomas DAVIS
     8. Henry Gassaway DAVIS (b. Abt 1823)
        sp: Mary Toogood COLLINS

6. Francis DAVIS (b. 21 Jun 1722, Anne Arundel, Maryland; d. 1778)
   sp: Anne Dorsey HAMMOND (b. 1728)
     7. Rezin DAVIS
     7. Matthias DAVIS
     7. Lucy DAVIS
        sp: PHILLIPS
     7. Ruth DAVIS
        sp: Rezin WELSH
     7. Mary Ann DAVIS
        sp: Reverend Henry WELSH
     7. Zachariah DAVIS (d. 23 Feb 1829)
        sp: Elizabeth HYATT (m. 11 Nov 1794)
     7. Thomas DAVIS
     7. Samuel DAVIS
        sp: SHIPLEY
        sp: Hannah HOBBS
     7. Nancy DAVIS
        sp: Henry MYERS

5. Rachel DAVIS (b. 2 Jan 1672, Manoakin, Somerset, Maryland)
5. Mary DAVIS (b. 16 Mar 1673, Manokin, Somerset, Maryland)
   sp: James WRIGHT (b. Abt 1673-N, Chester, Pennsylvania; m. Abt 2 Dec 1707; d. 4 May 1759, Frederick, Virginia)

4. William DAVIS (b. Abt 1646)
   sp: Anne HOOPER
     5. Elizabeth DAVIS (b. 4 Feb 1667)
        sp: Henry LYNCH
        sp: Ephraim WILSON
     5. Martha DAVIS (b. 14 Sep 1670)
        sp: Thomas JONES
        sp: Robert CATHERWOOD
     5. Sarah DAVIS (b. 16 Dec 1672)

4. Mary DAVIS
   sp: SANDERS
     5. Richard SANDERS
     5. John SANDERS
   sp: Mary BOWERS (m. Abt 1639)
3. John Davis (b. 1610-, Isle of Wight, Virginia)

3. Nathaniel Davis