THE COCKE FAMILY.

GENEALOGY.

THE COCKE FAMILY OF VIRGINIA.

THE COCKE FAMILY OF VIRGINIA (HENRICO)—(FIFTH AND SIXTH GENERATIONS).

I. LINE OF THOMAS COCKE.2

Thomas Cocke2 left the following children: Thomas,8 Stephen,3 James,8 William,8 Agnes,3 and Temperance.3

Thomas Cocke3 left the following children: Thomas, James Powell,3 Henry,3 Brazure,4 Mary,4 and Elizabeth,4

We have in our last article gotten through with the fourth generation of the Cocke family from Richard Cocke.1 We now enter upon generations five and six, and begin with the children of Thomas Cocke,4 the eldest son of Thomas Cocke,3 the eldest son of Thomas Cocke,2 the eldest son of Richard Cocke.1

1. DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS COCKE.4—Thomas Cocke,4 son of Thomas,8 died unmarried, and left no descendants. As we have mentioned, he was the executor of his father’s will. Henry,4 son of Thomas,8 also died unmarried; and of Elizabeth we know nothing. The only children left of Thomas Cocke8 are James Powell,4 Brazure,4 and Mary.” Mary Cocke,4 who married Rev. William Finney, we have noticed. There only remain the descendants of James Powell Cocke4 and Brazure Cocke.4

2. DESCENDANTS OF JAMES POWELL COCKE,4 SON OF THOMAS.3—He left only two children: James6 and Martha.8

James Cocke,4 son of James Powell Cocke,4 was born at Malvern Hills about 1721. He was alive in 1781.* He married, in 1742, Mary Magdeleine Chastain, daughter of Dr. Stephen Chastain, one of the French Huguenots at Mannikin Town, who came over, we are told, “in the first ship,” and whose name occurs on the records in Henrico Clerk’s Office in 1706. The wife of Stephen Chastain was named Martha, and we learn from the Parish Records of King William Parish, signed by Jean Chastain, clerk, that she died in 1725, aged 52 years.

* A letter from Colonel Charles Fleming to Colonel Davies, describing the movements of the enemy, dated January 10, 1781, says: “Colonel Nicholas is at Mr. James Cock’s, at Malburn Hills with between 3 and 400 men.” Calendar Virginia State Papers, I, 426. This was at the time of Arnold’s landing with 800 troops at Westover, and marching upon Richmond.
The Huguenot settlement at Mannikin Town was made in the year 1700, one of the most active promoters in the enterprise being Dr. Daniel Coxe, of London, who owned large tracts of land in the Carolinas, and who was no doubt of the family of the English Cockes, whose name as early as 1600 is spelled interchangeably Cock, Cocke, Cox, Coxe.

Prominent among the names of the Huguenot settlers in Virginia were those of Salle, Fontaine, Chastain, Dupuy, Latané, Marye, Maury, Duval, Contesse [Tylers descended from], &c., &c.*

There were three Chastains among these settlers in the beginning of the eighteenth century: Dr. Stephen Chastain, Pierre Chastain (vestryman) and Jean Chastain (clerk of the parish).

In the year 1700 more than 500 immigrants, under the Marquis de la Muce, were landed in Virginia, by four successive debarkations. Dr. Brock has published a most interesting account of them in the fifth volume of the Virginia Historical Collections, with the pedigrees of some of the prominent families, including the Chastains.

Among the settlers at Mannikin Town were three ministers and two doctors, one of the former being Louis Latané; and the physicians being Etienne Chastain (Castaing) and La Soree.

The parishioners at Monocanwont Town proceeded to erect it into a parish (King William parish), and to elect a vestry of twelve men, one of whom was Pierre Chastain. Another was Abra. Salle, who seems to have been a leading man, and who was a justice of Henrico in 1709.

In the year 1726 the clerk of the parish is Jean Chastain, who holds the office until 1754, where the Register of Births ends.

As time rolls on the names of Anne, Charlotte, Elizabeth, Magdelaine, Jane, Martha, Judith, Rene occur on the record.

It appears from the foregoing account that there were three of these Chastains originally at Mannikin Town. The name of Dr. Stephen Chastain is spelled both Castaing† and Chastain (See Virginia Historical Collections V, page viii).

On pages 112-14 of the Virginia Historical Collections is a list of "Tithables," at Mannikin Town, in 1744—apparently the head of the family and the blacks. The highest number of blacks is credited to James Cocke, who was a very young man, and apparently living (with his Huguenot wife) at Mannikin Town. His list is eight persons; Wm.

*There were other Huguenot names in the colony, not of this settlement: the Barraud, the Bowdoins, the Bertrands, the Trezevant, the Moncures, the Ghiselines, &c.

† In La France Protestante we find the following notice of this family:

"Castaing, ancienne famille de Manvezin [at foot of the Pyrenees, in extreme south of France, on northern frontier of Spain], Jean Castaing, practitioner [lawyer], fut pendant long temps un des membres actif de Consistoire de sa ville natale en xvii e siecle"  

"En 1635 ses collegues au sein de ce conseil etait Sebastien de Saint-Faust, docteur; Joseph D. Lamigue, docteur; de Goulain bourgeois; Isaac Dirah; Jean Machat, docteur; depui en synode de Castres, 1637; John Charles, medecin; Jean Dupre, bourgeois; Jean Dubarry, notarie; Etienne Lassene, docteur; Daniel Cadours, marchand." III, 833.
Salle, five; estate of John James Flournoy, six; John Chastain, five; Mrs. Ann Scott, eight; Mrs. Eliza Bernard, six. On page 104 James Cocke and Mary Magdelaine Chastain have a son born to them in 1743—Chastain Cocke.

From the records in the Land Office we learn that Stephen Chastain, between 1714 and 1730, received patents for some 1,400 acres of land in Henrico and Goochland counties, chiefly the former. Peter Chastain patents some 500 acres.

We ascertain through the Land Records that there was a fourth member of this family among these refugees. There is a warrant, dated April 1, 1717, to Charles Chastain, for 672 acres of land in Charles City county, "granted for divers good reasons, but more especially for the importation of 100 persons to dwell within this our colony of Virginia." George II, Governor Spotswood, 1717.

This Charles Chastain no doubt resided in Charles City county, and not with the main colony. Land, it would appear, had greatly appreciated in value, as in the middle of the previous century the government had allowed fifty acres per head for the importation of colonists.

The Chastains, as a name, have disappeared from Virginia. In the Richmond Enquirer of September 15, 1818, is a non-resident chancery notice in a suit in Buckingham county, of David Guerrant vs. Lewis Chastain, John Chastain, William Chastain, Jacob Chastain, Judith Chastain and others.

In the Enquirer of February 26, 1833, Chastain Clarke advertises a manufactory of cotton yarns at the falls of river above Manchester.

In the Enquirer of October 25, 1822, is a long chancery publication: Thomas Keenan and Sarah Gillis vs. Miles Batts, John Brockenbrough, William Archer, Ph. N. Nicholas, the President and Directors of the Bank of Virginia, &c., &c., and Milton Clarke, Colin Clarke, and William B. Chastain, late merchants and partners, &c.

Colin Clarke was father of Captain Maxwell Clarke, of Richmond, and of the first Mrs. Douglas Gordon. He lived at Warner Hall, Gloucester county, having moved there from Chesterfield county.

The mother of Colin Clarke was a Salle, with which Huguenot family the Chastains had intermarried.

Captain Clarke informs us that the late Chastain White, of Hanover, was a son of Larkin White, who was a son of General Mercer White.

In the year 1752 we find the name of Isham Chastain* among the vestrymen of Antrim parish in Halifax county, Va.


He must also have left a daughter, who married circa 1710 a Chastain, probably Pierre or Jean. Otherwise, except as a fancy name, we cannot account for Isham Chastain, of Halifax, in 1752.

Colin Clarke was son of Colonel James Clarke, of Powhatan, born 1792, married Mary Goode Lyle, who died in 1884 in South Carolina, at the residence of her son-in-law, Governor Manning.

The Bowdoins, Barrauds and Bertrands intermarried with the line of Richard Cocke\textsuperscript{4} and Bowler Cocke,\textsuperscript{6} of Bremo, and will be noticed further on.

James Powell Cocke\textsuperscript{4} left also a daughter, Martha, referred to in his will as married, but we do not know the name of her husband.

The Descendants of James Cocke,\textsuperscript{6} of Malvern Hills.

I. Chastain Cocke,\textsuperscript{6} born March 14, 1743, died March 19, 1795; married Martha Field (born 1752, died 1816), daughter of John and Elizabeth (Royall—her mother a Field) Archer, a sister of the father of Hon. William S. Archer, United States Senator. He was ancestor of the "Cockes," of "Clover Pasture," Powhatan county. Among his children were: 1. William Archer Cocke,\textsuperscript{7} died 1844; in Legislature from Powhatan 1822; married Catherine Murray Winston Ronald;\textsuperscript{*} 2. John Field Cocke,\textsuperscript{7} died 1857; captain of cavalry in war of 1812; married Anne Waller Ronald; 3. James,\textsuperscript{1} married Mary Lewis, of Williamsburg.

Captain John Field Cocke\textsuperscript{1} was father of the late Richard Ivanhoe Cocke,\textsuperscript{9} Commonwealth's Attorney for Fluvanna; member of Legislature, and of Constitutional Convention of 1850-51; and of the late Judge Ronald Cocke,\textsuperscript{6} of Fluvanna.

II. James Powell Cocke,\textsuperscript{6} born 1748; died January 13, 1829. He married twice: First, Elizabeth Archer, sister of Martha Archer, wife of Chastain Cocke,\textsuperscript{6} and of the father of Hon. Wm. S. Archer,\textsuperscript{+} (died 1773, without issue); second, September, 1777, Lucy Smith, born

\textsuperscript{*} William Ronald, of Powhatan, was at this period one of the leading public men in the State. He was in the Legislature during and after the Revolution, and in the Convention of 1788. Mr. Rives, in his "Life of Madison," classes him with the ablest men in the parliamentary bodies of that epoch.

His brother (they were both Scotchmen), Andrew Ronald, was one of the most eminent lawyers of Richmond. He was opposed to Patrick Henry in the great suit arising from the confiscation of British debts during the war.

\textsuperscript{+} Col. William Archer, County Commandant of Amelia, was a distinguished officer during the Revolution. His son, Hon. William S. Archer, was U. S. Senator from Virginia, 1841-47, and was a man of large wealth and a striking type of the old Virginia gentleman. His brother, Dr. Branch T. Archer, of Powhatan, is recommended (see Richmond Enquirer) by Legislative Caucus of 1819-20 as a Presidential Elector. He was President of the Convention which framed the Constitution of Texas, and Secretary of War for that republic. See Howe's Historical Collections, page 173-4.
October, 1756; died February 27, 1816. He was born at Malvern Hills, and lived there until about 1785, and was a justice of Henrico county in 1770.

Lucy Smith, the second wife of James Powell Cocke, was the daughter of Obadiah Smith, of Westham, Chesterfield county, who was a man of considerable property, and owned lands in Chesterfield, Mecklenburg, North Carolina, and a fourth plantation at the junction of Hico and Dan rivers, in the southeastern corner of Halifax. He died in 1777. His son, Obadiah, was a lieutenant in the Continental army. [There were also in the Continental Line two William Smiths, one of whom was certainly a brother of Lucy Smith. The other (of a collateral branch) was of Powhatan.]

It will be remembered that in a previous article (see April Number Magazine, page 411) we stated that Mary Cocke, daughter of William Cocke, married (about 1700) Obadiah Smith. The present Obadiah Smith, of Westham, in Chesterfield county, was his grandson, and the son of Luke Smith.

There was another Obadiah Smith, who was the contemporary and cousin of Obadiah Smith, of Westham. He died in 1765, and there was a litigation about his will, the case (Smith vs. Carter) being reported in 3 Randolph's Reports, page 166.

James Powell Cocke and Lucy Smith, his wife, were, therefore, both descended from Richard Cocke—the former through Thomas Cocke, the latter through William Cocke. [The pedigree of Lucy Smith, as a descendant of William Cocke, is given farther on under the head of the line of William Cocke.]

On account of his health, James Powell Cocke, who seems to have lived at Malvern Hills, removed to the up-country in 1791. Malvern Hills had been sold some time before to Robert Nelson, brother of Governor Nelson, and James Powell Cocke (as is stated by Mr. R. Heber Nelson, grandson of Robert Nelson) received in exchange for it lands in the North Garden, Albemarle county.

But he did not leave Henrico until 1791, when he removed to Augusta county, having purchased the Spring Hill estate (840 acres), near Tinkling Spring, from the Rev. James Waddell, D. D., the celebrated blind preacher immortalized by Wirt. He paid for this land £1,050 ($3,500), which he sold in 1793 for $5,333.33½, and which was bought by John Coalter in 1812 for $13,700 (Joseph Addison Waddell in Staunton Spectator, February, 1885). [The Rev. James Waddell bought this property from heirs of John Preston, who lived on it, and who was progenitor of the Preston family of Virginia. Died c. 1780.]

James Powell Cocke was a member of the Board of Trustees of the old Staunton Academy, which consisted of the following distinguished names: Rev. John H. McCue, Gabriel Jones [a famous man in that day], Alex. St. Clair, Archibald Stuart, Robert Gamble, William Bow-
yer, General Robert Porterfield [married half-sister of J. P. C.], James Powell Cocke, John Tate, Robert Grattan, Gentlemen.

In 1793 James Powell Cocke sold his plantation in Augusta, removed to Albemarle, and lived at Edgemont, on the Hardware river, near the Green Mountain, thirteen miles south of Charlottesville—a handsome old place still in good preservation, where his monument stands in the old family burying-ground.

James Powell Cocke,7 and Lucy Smith8 had issue: 1. James Powell Cocke,9 born October 10, 1779; died 1811; married Martha Ann Lewis; died 1856; connected with Lewises and Randolphs, of Albemarle. 2. Another son born and died, 1783. 3. Mary Cocke,7 born 1785; died in infancy. 4. Martha Cocke,7 born 1788, and died in infancy. 5. Chastain Cocke,7 born 1790, and died in infancy. 6. Smith Cocke,7 born 1792; died in Kentucky, 1835; educated at Washington College. 7. Chastain Cocke,7 born February, 1795; died (unmarried) at Edgemont, December 16, 1838. 8. Mary Cocke,7 born October 21, 1796; died March 5, 1874. 9. Martha Cocke,7 born June 14, 1799; died July 12, 1874.

Mary Cocke,1 daughter of James Powell Cocke,6 married, about 1817, Dr. Charles Carter, of Charlottesville. Charles Warner Lewis Carter (he called himself Charles Carter) was son of Edward Carter (the second), of Blenheim, Albemarle, and Mary Lewis, and grandson of the first Edward Carter, of Blenheim, who was a son of Colonel John Carter, of Shirley; son of "King" Carter. The first Edward Carter represented Albemarle in House of Burgesses about 1770, and again in 1785, and probably other years. Dr. Charles Carter was also in the Legislature about 1849. Mary Lewis was daughter of Colonel Charles Lewis (of the family of Colonel Fielding Lewis), of Buck Island, Albemarle. (Represented Albemarle in Convention of 1776.)

Martha Cocke,7 daughter of James Powell Cocke,6 married, 1825, Valentine Wood Southall, son of Major Stephen Southall, and grandson of Colonel Turner Southall, of Henrico. There was a singular conjunction here. Both of the parties were descended from Richard Cocke1 by a double line. Martha Cocke,7 daughter of James Powell Cocke,6 was descended through James Powell Cocke,4 from Thomas Cocke,3 eldest son of Richard.1 Through her mother, Lucy Smith, she was descended from William Cocke,2 father of Mary Cocke,4 wife of Obadiah Smith.3 Valentine Wood Southall was descended from Martha Cocke,4 who married Henry Wood in 1724. She was daughter of William,8 son of John;4 so that he traces through John Cocke,4 son of Richard.1 This was his maternal line. His grandfather, Colonel Turner Southall, married Martha Vandewall, who was the daughter of Martha (Cocke) Pleasants,4 who was daughter of Martha Cocke,4 who was daughter of Richard Cocke.3 So that the descent by this line is to Richard Cocke,4 son of Richard.1 The pair trace their descent to four
of the five sons of Richard Cocke\(^1\) by four different lines, and Richard Cocke, "the Younger," of Charles City, alone, is not represented.

Colonel Turner Southall, paternal grandfather of Valentine Wood Southall, was a very prominent figure in Henrico in the last quarter of the eighteenth century. He represented Henrico in the House of Delegates 1778-84, and was a member of the State Senate in 1790, at the time of his death, from the Senatorial District of Henrico, Goochland and Louisa. He was Colonel Commandant of the county of Henrico (and kept pretty active) during the Revolution; a member of the Committee of Safety 1774-75; appointed on a commission to erect the new capitol in Richmond, and to lay off the streets of the new city; Director of Public Buildings; one of the trustees to improve the navigation of James river; vestryman with Peyton Randolph and Bowler Cocke in 1785 of Henrico parish. He was connected with every prominent public movement in Henrico from 1770 to 1790.

Major Stephen Southall, of Henrico, who served as a lieutenant through the Revolutionary War (he lived in Richmond, cor. Leigh and 7th streets, and at Westham, Henrico), was the father of Valentine Wood Southall.

The latter was for many years the leading member of the bar in Albemarle; for many years represented Albemarle in House of Delegates; was Speaker of that body; was member of the Constitutional Convention of 1850-51; attorney for the Commonwealth of Albemarle for many years; member of the State Convention of 1861, and acting President of the body after President Janney's sickness. [He ran against Mr. Janney for the Presidency, the latter being elected by the more extreme Union vote.]

III. Stephen Cocke\(^2\) was the third son of James Cocke\(^3\) and Mary Magdalene Chastain. He married Jane Segar Eggleston\(^4\) of Amelia, daughter of Major Joseph Eggleston of the Revolution.

Stephen\(^5\) Cocke\(^6\) died in 1794, and must have been an exceedingly wealthy man. The will was probated in 1795. He directed his whole estate to be kept together during life of his wife for the support of the family.

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\(^1\) Judge Peter Johnston was in Major Eggleston's command during the Revolution, and he called his son, Joseph Eggleston Johnston after him. Maj. Eggleston is said to have been a man of considerable literary attainments, and he was made a general of militia by the Legislature after the war, but he declined it. John Eggleston was M. C. from Virginia 1798-1801.

The Segars were from Lancaster. Joseph Eggleston married Judith Segar of Lancaster 1753. The will of Oliver Segar, 1695, of Middlesex, refers to his friends Nicholas Cocke [who was a vestryman of old Christ Church (Middlesex), still standing, in 1670] and [Col.] Richard Lee. He mentions his "son Randolph."

The name of Joseph Eggleston occurs in 1775 as a member of the James City Co. Committee of Safety. He probably removed to Amelia. There were several intermarriages of the Cockes with the Egglestons.

\(^2\) There was another Stephen Cocke\(^3\) living at this time, son of Abraham \(^4\)
2. The tract of land on which he lived was divided equally between
his sons Joseph and James Powell [this last for many years represented
Amelia in the Legislature.]

3. He devises two tracts of land on Flat Creek in Nottoway, and on
Beaver Pond in Amelia, to his son Charles.* He left to Charles also
$30 to build such houses as were needed.

4. He left to each of his daughters $1,000 apiece.

5. The personal estate to be divided between his sons.

He appoints as executors, his wife, and his friends, Richard Archer,
Daniel Hardaway, Richard Ogilby, Everard Meade, John Archer, Sam-
uel Farrar, and Joseph Eggleton.

The executors gave bond in the penalty of $133,333.

4. *Martha Cocke,* she was the fourth child of James Cocke. She mar-
ried Col. William Cannon,† of Buckingham county.

5. *Elizabeth Chastain Cocke* was the fifth child of James Cocke of

She married, c. 1767, Capt. Henry Anderson of Amelia county, who
was no doubt the Capt. Henry Anderson of 1758, mentioned by us in
the note about William Cannon. [We have already spoken of Henry
Anderson of Henrico, who was probably a brother of Rev. Charles An-
derson; this Henry Anderson was probably his grandson.]

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* Dr. Charles Cocke,† son of Stephen, settled in Albermarle. He was very rich in early
life, but speculated unfortunately in Texas lands. He represented Albermarle for many
years in the Senate and the House of Delegates. He was beaten in some political con-
test on leaving the Democratic party (he was a great Whig), and at a 4th of July dinner
some one offered the following toast: "Dr. Charles Cocke of Albermarle: A dead cock in
the pit—killed in wheeling."

He married Sarah W. Taylor of Southampton, daughter of John Taylor, descended
from Etheldred Taylor, and her sister Charlotte married Gen. Armstrong Mason, who was
killed in the famous Mason-McCarty duel.

Etheldred Taylor was a Burgess for Surry county 1714, and his son Etheldred Taylor in
1729. William Taylor represented Southampton in 1761. Henry Taylor was in the Con-
vocation of 1776 (from Southampton). John Taylor was in Legislature 1784, 1785.

The brother of Dr. Charles Cocke (James Powell Cocke) was in the House of Delegates
from Amelia 1809, 1811, 1822, 1824, 1842, 1843, and perhaps other years.

Two of the daughters of Stephen Cocke married Peterfield and Richard Archer.

† William Cannon, of Buckingham, is mentioned several times in Hening's Statutes,
and seems to have been a man of influence in that county. Martha Cocke was his second
wife; he had been previously married to Sarah Mosby, daughter of Col. Littlebury Mosby,
of Fort Hill, Powhatan county, who was quite prominent in the Revolutionary period.
He was county lieutenant of Cumberland, in 1780; sheriff 1795, a member of the Cumber-
land Committee of Safety 1775, and a captain in the Revolution.

There is an Act of Assembly given in Hening (1758) appropriating money to reimburse
Capt. Henry Anderson, William Cannon, and Maj. Wood Jones, of Amelia, for provis-
tions, &c., furnished militia. This last William Cannon of Amelia, was probably the
father of William Cannon of Buckingham.

Thomas Cannon, Esquire, was one of the list of "Adventurers" for 1620. In the Revo-
lutionary war, there was a Captain Jesse Cannon in the Virginia navy, and a Capt. Luke
Cannon in the Continental army.
THE COCKE FAMILY.


1. Stephen*; 2. James Powell*; 3. Dr. Peter Anderson*. Went to California, and married. 4. Dr. Joseph Bass Anderson*, born 1795; married 1st, 1819, Sally Scott Merriwether (daughter of Dr. Wm. Merriwether and Sally Scott, of Amelia county); married 2nd Jane B. Archer*, no issue.

Issue of Dr. Joseph Bass Anderson and Sally Scott:


After the death of James Cocke* his widow, Mary (Chastain) Cocke, married Samuel Farrar, of Amelia. [The Farrars of Henrico, in early times, were exceedingly prominent.] Their daughter, Rebecca Farrar, half sister to James Powell Cocke* and his brothers, married General Robert Porterfield,† of Augusta county, who was a captain in the Continental army. He had also a brother, who was distinguished in that war, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles R. Porterfield, and there was yet another, Charles Porterfield, who was a captain in the same service. Colonel Charles R. Porterfield was killed fighting gallantly at the disastrous battle of Camden.

General Robert Porterfield had a fine estate twelve miles from Staunton, in Augusta county, on South river. His daughter, who was Rebecca Porterfield, married William Kinney, of Staunton, who represented Augusta county for many years in the House of Delegates and the Virginia Senate, as did his father, Jacob Kinney, who was clerk of Augusta, 1793-1818. And after him his son Chesley Kinney was clerk, and after him his son-in-law, Erasmus Stirling, and after him Jefferson Kinney, son of Chesley, who was also clerk of the District Court. And Nicholas Kinney (1831-51) was clerk of the Superior Court.

* Nicholas Bass was a member of the second "Grand Assembly," held in the Colony (1744).

† The family seems to have been from Berkeley. There was a Porterfield from this county in House of Delegates, 1819.
II. FIFTH AND SIXTH GENERATIONS (LINE OF THOMAS COCKE)—Continued.

Descendants of Brazure Cocke,4 Son of Thomas,5 Son of Thomas,6 Son of Thomas.1

Bazure Cocke, as we have stated, went to James City county—possibly settled in Williamsburg. Records are wanting. We trace him as late as 1753. In 1753 there was a James Cocke in Williamsburg, to whom Henry Hacker, "a rich merchant, of Williamsburg," left a legacy. This was, no doubt, Auditor James Cocke, who was also Mayor of Williamsburg about 1760. In conjunction with Thomas Everard he was Auditor of the State for the period 1761–80. There is no trace (excepting his daughters) of any other Cocke in James City county, and James Cocke must (as would suit the dates) have been the son of Brazure Cocke.†

James Cocke left two daughters (possibly other children, but his will is lost: who both married Randolphs; one (Martha) Gov. Beverly Randolph (1775) (See York county Records for marriage license), the other (Elizabeth) the celebrated Col. James Innes, Colonel in Revolutionary army, member Convention of 1788, first attorney-general of Virginia, to whom Washington offered the attorney-generalship of the United States, which he declined.

The daughter of Col. James Innes, married Peyton Randolph of Wil- ton, and from them was descended the late Innes Randolph of Balti- more, of whom it is enough to say that he wrote, "The Night Before Christmas." A member of this family sends us the following record preserved by this family, which we copy verbatim:

Col. James Innes was an officer during the entire Revolutionary war, and raised a company in Williamsburg, who joined Patrick Henry in his visiting Dunmore, and was present in command of the portion of the army stationed on Gloucester Heights at the surrender at Yorktown. He was afterwards Attorney-General of Virginia. He and Governor Beverly Randolph married sisters.

James Cocke of Williamsburg, Virginia, married Catherine Richards;‡ their daughter Elizabeth Cocke, married Col. James Innes, officer in the

*James Cocke and Thos. Everard were succeeded by Harrison Randolph and Leighton Wood, Jr.

† We cannot help thinking that in certain enquiries submitted in 1671 by the Lord Com- missioners of Foreign Plantations, the name of A. Broucher (one of the commissioners) is equivalent to Brashear. See Henning ii. 511.

‡ President Lyon G. Tyler, of Williamsburg, informs us that Auditor James Cocke mar- ried a Miss Browne of Surry. Possibly she was Mrs. Richards when he married her, or he may have married twice. His granddaughter, who married Peyton Randolph, was named Ann Browne Innes.
Revolution; Attorney-General of Virginia; their daughter Anne Brown Innes, married Peyton Randolph,* of Wilton, Virginia; their son James Innes Randolph married Susan Peyton Armistead.

Benjamin Harrison, of Berkeley, married Ann Carter of Virginia; their son Benjamin Harrison, married Lucy Bassett. He was the signer of the Declaration of Independence, and father of the President of the United States; their daughter, Lucy Harrison, married Peyton Randolph of Wilton, Virginia; their son Peyton Randolph, married Ann Brown Innes; their son James Innes Randolph, married Susan Peyton Armistead.

John Armistead of Hesse Castle, Gloucester county, Va., married Lucy Baylor of Essex county; their son, Addison Bowles Armistead, married Mary Peyton of Winchester, Va.; their daughter, Susan Peyton Armistead, married James Innes Randolph.

Thomas Rutherford married Susannah Dobbin; their son, Robert Rutherford,† married Mrs. Mary Howe; their daughter, Susan Rutherford, married John Peyton of Prince William county, Va.; their daughter, Mary H. Peyton, married Addison Bowles Armistead; their daughter, Susan Peyton Armistead, married James Innes Randolph.

James Cocke was one of the executors of Peyton Randolph (the other was John Randolph), first President of the Continental Congress.‡ Governor Beverly Randolph§ and Martha Cocke, the other daughter of Auditor James Cocke, left issue: Lucy (Cocke) Randolph, married William Randolph, of "Chitower," son of Gov. Thos. Mann Randolph.  

FIFTH AND SIXTH GENERATIONS (Line of Thomas Cocke)—Continued.

III. Descendants of Abraham Cocke, of Amelia.

Abraham Cocke,† son of Stephen, son of Thomas, as we have already set out, moved to the banks of the upper Nottoway river, in Nottoway, then Amelia county. He prospered, grew wealthy, and left a number of children, to-wit: 1. Peter; 2. Abraham (removed to Alabama); 3. Stephen, married (1764) Amy Jones, daughter of Richard Jones, who represented Amelia in House of Burgesses in 1736 [Wood Jones repre-

Abraham Cocke,§ lived in 1730-59 in what is now the extreme southeast corner of Nottoway county, in the fork of the Great and Little Nottoway rivers, and at a point where the three counties of Nottoway, Brunswick, and Mecklenburg come together. Nottoway was then (as we have stated) part of Amelia, which, in 1720, had been taken off from Prince George. Many years ago the main thoroughfare from Petersburg to Clarksville, in Mecklenburg county, which crossed the fork of the Nottoway river, was called "Cocke's Road." There was a Cock's creek in Lunenburg county on this route, and a Cock's creek, we think, in Mecklenburg, on the same line.

We know little of the children of Abraham Cocke,§ excepting Stephen and William.¶

Stephen Cocke,§ son of Abraham,¶ was sheriff of Amelia county for a number of years (about 1775-90). He lived in southeast corner of what is now Nottoway, in the fork of the Great and Little Nottoway rivers. He lived and died at the old family homestead. And his son, John H. Cocke, succeeded him.

He was the contemporary of his relative Stephen Cocke,§ of Amelia, son of James Cocke,§ of Malvern Hills, but their homes were far apart. Stephen Cocke,§ probably lived among the Archers, near (the present) Chula Depot.

Gen. William Cocke.§

Gen. William Cocke,§ of Tennessee, son of Abraham,¶ married Sarah Maclin,¶ was in the Virginia House of Burgesses from Washington county, Virginia, in 1778. He was at this time thirty-one years old. He had gone "West," and located in what was then known as the "Watauga" settlement, at a point then claimed by both Virginia and North Carolina. He was elected to the House of Burgesses of both Virginia and

* There was a Peter Jones who died in 1721, and he left sons: Abraham, Peter, William, Thomas, John, Wood. Margaret Cocke, widow of Thomas Cocke,§ had by a first marriage two sons, named Abraham and Peter Jones. It was a numerous family, and there were several Peter Jones'.

† In 1790 Elizabeth Cocke,§ a descendant of Abraham Cocke, married, in Amelia, William Cameron, son of Rev. John Cameron, minister of Bristol Parish, who was ancestor of Judge Duncan Cameron, of North Carolina, and of Governor William E. Cameron, of Virginia.

‡ Sarah Maclin was probably the daughter of Frederick Maclin, who represented Brunswick in the House of Burgesses 1777.
North Carolina about the same time, and after coming to Williamsburg (1778) he sat in the General Assembly of North Carolina.

He was a man of very active life, and was at this time a captain in the Revolutionary army, and fighting the Indians in the South-west on the North Carolina and Tennessee line.

There is a memoir of General William Cocke by William Goodrich, of Philadelphia, one of his descendants, in the July number (1896) of the "American Historical Magazine," Nashville, Tenn. We learn from this sketch, that William Cocke studied law in his early life, and it is there stated that at the age of twenty-seven he was sent for by Lord Dunmore and offered a very high position if he would espouse the cause of the King against the Colonies, which he indignantly declined.

Somewhat previous to this he had, in company with Daniel Boone, explored what is now East Tennessee and Western Kentucky, being absent about a year. In 1776 (see Ramsay's History of Tennessee) four companies, principally Virginians, were raised, who marched to Heaton's Station, where a fort had been built by the advice of Capt. William Cocke, and named after him "Cocke's Fort." There was here a fierce battle with the Indians, in which they received a crushing defeat. After this he was very active in the military operations in this quarter, and took part in the engagements at Long Island, Threkeledy Fort, and King's Mountain.

He was very prominent in the efforts to withdraw from the State of North Carolina and establish the separate State of Frankland, or Franklin, and made a speech of great power before the House of Commons of N. Carolina. He was sent by the people of Franklin to Philadelphia with a memorial to Congress applying for admission to the Union.

In 1796 he was elected by the new State of Tennessee the first Senator from the State of Tennessee to the Federal Congress, having been previously very prominent in the Convention which framed the first Constitution of that State. Andrew Jackson became his colleague in the U. S. Senate in 1797. The State of Tennessee honored him in 1797 by naming a county after him. He continued in the Federal Senate until 1809, when he was appointed Judge of the First Circuit.

Removing to Mississippi, he was elected to the State Legislature, and in 1814 President Madison appointed him Agent for the Chickasaw Nation.

It was a remarkable circumstance in his life that he served in two wars, in the Legislatures of four States (Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Mississippi), and in the Senate of the United States. He was active also in laying the foundations of the educational system of his adopted State. He was the founder of the University of Tennessee, a trustee of Greenville College, and incorporator of Washington College.

He died in Columbus, Miss., August 22, 1828, in the 81st year of his
age, and is buried there under a tombstone erected to his memory by the State of Mississippi. This monument bears the inscription:

"Here lie the remains of William Cocke, who died in Columbus, Miss., on the 22d of August, 1828. The deceased passed an eventful and active life. Was Captain in command during the war of 1776. Was distinguished for his brave daring and intrepidity. Was one of the pioneers who first crossed the Alleghany Mountains with Daniel Boone into the wilderness of Kentucky. Took an active part in the formation of the Franklin Government, afterwards the State of Tennessee. Was the delegate from that State to the Congress of the United States. Was a member of the convention which formed the first Constitution of Tennessee, and was one of the first Senators from that State to the Congress of the United States for a period of twelve years, and afterwards one of the Circuit Judges. He served in the Legislatures of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Mississippi, and at the age of sixty-five was a volunteer of the war of 1812, and again distinguished himself for his personal bravery and courage. He departed this life in the eighty-first year of his age, universally lamented."

General John Cocke, son of General William Cocke, was in the Legislature of Tennessee for many years as Representative and Senator, and was in the United States Congress from 1817 to 1827. He was very prominent in the Florida and Creek wars; was a major-general in the army, and had a fierce controversy with General Andrew Jackson, who was his superior in command, and who had him cashiered. Parton, in his "Life of Andrew Jackson," blames Jackson, and states that General Cocke was completely vindicated on the trial.

He founded the School for the Deaf and Dumb, at Knoxville.

Colonel William M. Cocke, son of John, died in Nashville in February, 1866. He had been also prominent; was for a number of years a member of the General Assembly; and in the United States Congress in 1845-49.

FIFTH AND SIXTH GENERATIONS (LINE OF THOMAS COCKE)—Continued.

IV. Descendants of James Cocke, son of James, son of Thomas.

We know nothing of the children of James Cocke, except that he had a son named James, who died in 1772, and whose will is on record.

James Cocke, must have died about 1765, between seventy and seventy-five years of age. His son James, was called James Cocke, Jr., and had the title of "Captain." He (James,) had seven children, viz: James, William, John, Elizabeth Pleasants (after his grandmother),
Sarah Lewis,* Ann,* and Susanna.* † He seems to have been in moderate circumstances, perhaps 1,000 acres of land (partly in Goochland) and ten or fifteen negroes.

He appointed his son James, and William Lewis of Goochland, and Samuel Price of Henrico, his executors.

There were several other James Cockes living at this period (1750–80). There was a James Cocks (the auditor) in Williamsburg, probably son of Brazure Cocks.† There was also a James Cocks (son of John Cocks, of Surry, son of Nicholas, of the line of the Surry Cockes, who had married a Poythress) living at "Bon Accord," in Prince George county, on the river, and who was captain in the Virginia Navy in the Revolution.

II. FIFTH AND SIXTH GENERATIONS (LINE OF RICHARD COCKE.†)

Descendants of Bowler Cocks,‡ Son of Richard,§ Son of Richard.†


Bowler Cocks* was clerk of Henrico from 1728 to 1748 (not 1752, as stated in previous articles).

Most of the above children died in infancy. We know nothing of any of the rest except Bowler.‡

Bowler Cocks.§ He succeeded his father as clerk of Henrico in 1748. He was at various times a member of the House of Burgesses from Henrico, in 1761 (when he ceased to be clerk), 1765,‡ 1767, 1768,

*Joseph Lewis was a member of the Revolutionary Committee for Henrico (1774). So also was Samuel Price, who was one of the executors of this will.

† James Cocks and Joseph Lewis, Jr., are appointed by the vestry in Goochland to "procession" the lands. This Joseph Lewis, Jr., represented the Goochland district in the United States Congress from 1803 to 1817. William J. Lewis was in Congress the session of 1817-19.

‡ We know in addition to the above, that one of the daughters of James Cocks† married Elisha Meredith, son of Samuel Meredith (c. 1740). Sampson Meredith was sheriff of Prince George in 1714. Samuel Meredith was a member of the Hanover Committee of Safety 1775.

† Colonel Hartwell Cocks, of Surry, was also a member of this body at this memorable session. It was the session when Patrick Henry offered his resolution against the Stamp Act. Among the members occur the names of Philip Johnson, Arch. Cary, Richard B. B. Brown, Benj. Harrison, John Fleming, Robert Bolling, Richard Adams, Fielding Lewis, William Fitzhugh, Thomas Ludwell Lee, William Harwood, Richard Lee, Richard Henry Lee, Wythe, Pendleton, Marshall, Washington, Page, Cabell, &c.
1769, and probably other years; and he was a vestryman of Henrico parish 1749-1771.

In 1769 Bowler Cocke, Sr., of Shirley, as appears from a deed recorded in Henrico clerk’s office, gave to Bowler Cocke, Jr., of Henrico, 30 slaves. The latter was then residing at Bremo, where his son, Bowler Cocke, was living in 1775, as appears from an advertisement in the Virginia Gazette, but Bowler Cocke afterwards resided at “Turkey Island” until his death in 1812.

In 1752 the General Assembly (see Little’s Hist. Richmond, p. 19) passed an Act to lay off the city of Richmond, with power to elect successors and fill vacancies. The following were the trustees: Hon. Peter Randolph, Esq., William Byrd, Esq., Wm. Randolph, Bowler Cocke, Jr., Richard Randolph, Thos. Atkinson, Sam’l Gleadowe, Sam’l Duval, and John Pleasants, gentlemen.

In 1765 (see Hening, viii, 149) an Act was passed by the Assembly for the improvement of the navigation of James River. The trustees to carry out the act were: For James River, Hon. Peter Randolph, William Byrd, Arch’d Cary, &c. For Chickahominy, Bowler Cocke, Jr., Benj. Harrison, &c. For North Branch James River (Rivanna), Thos. Walker, Thomas Jefferson, Edward Carter, Valentine Wood, &c.

Col. Richard Adams, Sr., of Richmond, Aug. 8, 1771, writes to his brother, Thomas Adams: “I had a most unfavorable account of our poor old uncle of Bremo [Bowler Cocke] yesterday. I fear he will not survive many days.”

Again, Aug. 12: “The old gentleman our uncle . . . cannot survive many days. He has acted nobly by his son’s estate,” &c. He died soon after. The death of his son, Bowler Cocke, occurred in the following year (1772).

There is an advertisement, Dec. 1, 1774, of the household and kitchen furniture, &c., of Col. Bowler Cocke, dec’d, signed George Webb, ex’or. [He was treasurer of the State and member of the Council.] In 1780 Gen’l Andrew Lewis, George Webb and (we forget the third) are appointed to the Council to succeed John Page, David Blackbourne, and David Meade.

Bowler Cocke shortly after 1750 married Elizabeth, widow of Harry Turner, and daughter of Colonel Nicholas Smith, of King George. Harry Turner died in 1750, and his wife survived him but a short time. There were probably no children by this marriage, and Bowler Cocke

* Thomas Turner was a Burgess from King George in 1736, 1752. Nicholas Smith was a Burgess from King George in 1733. An earlier Nicholas Smith was a Burgess from Isle of Wight in 1659, and probably of family of Arthur Smith. Nicholas Smith, of King George, was probably of same family, and both of same family as Merriwether Smith, of Essex.

The cousin of Bowler Cocke, Anne Adams (as will be seen under the head of the “Adams Family”) married Colonel Francis Smith, of Essex, in 1748; contracted a second marriage with Miss Fauntleroy.
must have married again, but we do not know the name of his second wife.

Descendants of Bowler Cocke.5 We have only the names of three children; Bowler,6 William,6 and Sarah.6

1. Bowler Cocke. He lived at Turkey Island, and was born 1750-55. Died 1812. We find his name as a vestryman of Henrico Parish, 1785.

The first vestryman of Henrico, says Bishop Meade (Old Churches, I, 141), after the Revolution, were, Edmund Randolph, Turner Southall, Jaq. Ambler, Nath'l Wilkinson, Wm. Foushee, Miles Selden, Jr., Bowler Cocke, &c. This was in 1785. Edmund Randolph and Bowler Cocke were church-wardens.

We have reason to believe (it was perhaps about 1775-80) that he married a Miss Fox (we are so informed by Mr. R. Heber Nelson, grandson of Robert Nelson, who lived at Malvern Hills, 1783-1800.

His son was named Bowler F. Cocke,7 and he had a daughter named Eliza F. Cocke,7 who married Walter Coles of Albemarle.

We have then soon after 1800, three marriages of "Bowler Cocke," viz: About 1800, Bowler F. Cocke (as we suppose) married Ann Eliza Agnes Pleasantson Heth, daughter of Captain Harry Heth, of the Revolution, Va. Hist. Col., xi, 329.† We have then, Nov. 1802, the marriage of Bowler Cocke8 to Nancy Dandridge, daughter of Col. Francis Dandridge.

Letter of Bowler Cocke, dated February 4, 1803. We have again an obituary notice in the Richmond Enquirer of April 1, 1804 of the death of Maria Cocke, wife of Bowler Cocke, of Henrico, aged seventeen years. So that it would seem that Bowler Cocke,8 of Henrico, when nearly fifty years of age, married twice between 1802 and 1804.†

2. William Cocke,8 of Bremo, was another son of Bowler Cocke.3 He removed to Cumberland county, and resided at "Oakland," which family seat is still occupied by one of his descendants, Captain Edmund Randolph Cocke, brother of Preston Cocke, of Richmond. He married

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*The Foxes were of King William, and a very old family. Henry Fox married Anne West, daughter of Governor John West, son of Thomas, second Lord de la War.

Captain David Fox was a Burgess from Lancaster in 1692, and William Fox represented the county in 1702.

† Harry Heth was a captain in the Revolution, and possessed large landed estates. He lived at Blackheath, Chesterfield county. His executor was one of the Randolphs. William Heth was a colonel in the Revolutionary army. Andrew and John Heth were lieutenants.

†† On the 29th July, 1798, Bowler Cocke, exor. of Francis Dandridge, of King William Co., advertises "Huntington, " on the Matapony, " as it is necessary for me to go over the mountains for my health. I have requested Mr. Edmund P. Chamberlayne to attend to the business."

In the Richmond Enquirer, December 23, 1813. Bowler F. Cocke, administrator of the late Bowler Cocke, advertises for sale the estate of "Turkey Island," containing 900 acres, fifteen miles below Richmond, on James river.
Jane Armistead, of Hesse, Gloucester county, and had issue: William Armistead Cocke, of Oakland (died 1855), who married Elizabeth Randolph Preston, who was the daughter of Major Thomas Lewis Preston* and Edmonia Randolph, daughter of Governor Edmund Randolph. These had issue: Wm. Fauntleroy Cocke,† killed at Gettysburg; Thomas L. P. Cocke;‡ Captain Edmund Randolph Cocke;§ and Preston Cocke.¶

3. Sarah Cocke,* who married, about 1780, Major Thomas Massie, was a daughter of Bowler Cocke. She was born (according to the record in "The Cabells and their Kin," page 377,) at "Turkey Island," in 1760, and died at "Level Green," in Nelson county, 1838. Major Thomas Massie (ancestor of the Massies of Nelson county) was born in New Kent county, 1747, and was a distinguished officer in the Revolution. They had issue: 1. Thomas, surgeon in war of 1812 and member of Virginia Convention of 1829–30. Married Lucy Waller, of "Bellfield;" 2. William, married Miss Steptoe, and several other times; 3. Henry, married Miss Lewis.

Thomas and Lucy (Waller) Massie had issue: Sarah, married Hon. Wm. O. Goode, and several others.

Mrs. James Pleasants, of Richmond (wife of James Pleasants, son of John Hampden Pleasants), is a daughter of the late Henry Massie, of Charlottesville, who married Miss Lewis, of Bath county.

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THE ADAMS FAMILY.

III. DESCENDANTS OF TABITHA COCKE* AND EBENEZER ADAMS.

In our last article we stated that the ancestors of the Adams family of the Revolutionary period, and afterwards so prominent in Richmond, were Thomas Adams, son of Ebenezer Adams, and Martha Cocke,* daughter of Richard Cocke.* This was an error, as we learn from a carefully prepared genealogy of the Adams family in the January number of the William and Mary College Quarterly, by Mr. C. W. Coleman.

It was from Ebenezer Adams and Tabitha Cocke,* daughter of Richard,† that Richard and Thomas Adams, and Colonel Richard Adams, Jr., and the other members of that family were descended. Tabitha Cocke‡ was a daughter of Anne Bowler (Richard Cocke's first wife). She married c. 1718 (she must have been born about 1698), Ebenezer Adams, and it was through their son, Richard§ (not Thomas‡), that the

*Major Thomas Lewis Preston was brother of Governor James Patton Preston; of General John Preston, Treasurer of Virginia; of General Francis Preston, and of some five or six other distinguished members of the Preston family, all of whom were the children of Colonel Wm. Preston, son of John Preston, of Spring Hill, Augusta county, afterwards owned by Rev. James Waddell, who sold it to James Powell Cocke.¶
descent of the Richmond Adams' was drawn. Thomas Adams\(^5\) died childless, although he married in 1775 the widow of his first cousin, Colonel Bowler Cocke,\(^6\) whose maiden name was Fauntleroy (died 1792).

We followed the statement of Colonel Richard Cocke,\(^4\) in the paper given by him to General John H. Cocke in 1813, and which will be given in our next article. Ebenezer Adams (we learn from the William and Mary Quarterly) came to Virginia in 1714, and patented 3,883 acres of land in New Kent and Henrico. He died 1735.

He was (as we have previously mentioned) one of the executors of Richard Cocke.\(^2\) With him were associated Nathaniel Harrison and Henry Harrison, sons of Benjamin Harrison, of Surry, progenitor of the Harrisons of Berkeley and Brandon and Sussex county. We erroneously represented Nathaniel Harrison as the grandfather of Benjamin Harrison, 'the signer.' But this Benjamin Harrison was of Berkeley, and was the son of Benjamin Harrison,\(^1\) eldest son of Benjamin.\(^1\)

Colonel Nathaniel Harrison,\(^2\) second son of Benjamin,\(^1\) Naval Officer for the Upper James, Burgess in 1702, member of the Council 1715, &c., was the ancestor of the Harrisons of Brandon, and grandfather of the Honorable Benjamin Harrison, of Brandon, member of the Council.

A third son of Benjamin\(^1\) was Henry,\(^4\) ancestor of the Sussex Harrisons. His descendant, Henry, married a daughter of John Cocke (died 1798), of Surry, who was of the line of William Cocke,\(^1\) of Surry. In 1718 Henry Harrison was Burgess from Surry.

Issue of Ebenezer and Tabitha\(^8\) (Cocke) Adams: 1. Richard,\(^8\) died in infancy; 2. Bowler,\(^8\) died in infancy; 3. William,\(^5\) d. s. p.: 4. Richard\(^6\) (to be noticed); 5. Tabitha,\(^6\) married Richard Eppes;\(^*\) 6. Thomas\(^5\) (who was a member of the Continental Congress, died 1788); 7. Anne.\(^6\) She married Colonel Francis Smith (1748), of Essex county, member House of Burgesses 1752–58 (he died 1762), who had been previously married to Lucy Merriwether, mother of the distinguished Merriwether Smith.\(^\dagger\)


Col. Richard Adams,\(^4\) of Richmond, born 1726 in New Kent. We have already noticed him in our previous article. He was very prominent. He married Elizabeth Griffin, daughter of Leroy and Mary (Bertrand) Griffin of Richmond county, and sister of Judge Cyrus Griffin of Williamsburg, who was a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1778–

\(^*\)This seems to differ also from paper of Colonel Richard Cocke,\(^6\) which represents that Eppes (ancestor of John W. Eppes) married a daughter (Mary) of Bowler Cocke.\(^4\)

\(^\dagger\)Among the descendants of Colonel Francis Smith and Anne Adams were Thomas Adams Smith,\(^7\) Brigadier-General United States Army, died 1844; Anne Adams Smith,\(^7\) married Peter Early, Governor of Georgia; Lucy Ann Smith\(^8\) (died 1867), married Judge Beverley Tucker, of Williamsburg.
81-87-88, and in the last named year was President of that body. He married Lady Christine Stuart, daughter of John, sixth Earl of Traquair, Scotland.

Richard Adams represented New Kent in House of Burgesses, 1752-61-65-68, and Henrico, 1770. Was a member of the Committee of Safety, 1774-5. His residence on Adams' (Church) Hill, was the building now known as the Convent of Monte Maria. He and a number of his descendants are buried in Richmond. We think it is a mistake that Adams street was named after him. It was probably called after President Adams, along with Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe.

He left issue:

Thomas Adams (says Mr. Coleman) used a seal identical with arms of English branch of the family (Co. Salop). A pedigree of eleven generations appears in the Visitation of Shropshire for 1623. The arms are: Ermine, three cats passant in pale azure.

"Tabitha (Cocke) Adams owned that portion of her grandfather's estate in Essex county still known as Bowler's [where was a wharf], and on which there was a public warehouse." She was still living, a widow, in New Kent county in 1760.

CORRECTIONS.—In the January number, p. 324, at line 27, for "he" substitute "Arthur Allen."

MALVERN HILLS.
From General Dabney H. Maury's "History of Virginia."
See page 434.