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TITHABLES OF LANCASTER COUNTY, VA., 1654.

(Continued from page 169).

NOTES.

(21) "Mr. Burnham." See this Magazine, I, 33, 37, 91, 256-58.

(22) "Mr. Boswell." Edward Boswell was vestryman and "sidesman" of Lancaster Parish in 1657. Edward Boswell, of "Lancaster Co., on Rappahannock River, planter," by deed dated December 3, 1658, took John Vause, of the same county, into partnership for twelve years in said Boswell's plantation, stock, servants, &c.; each party was to be allowed to dispose of his own proper estate in England as he might think fit; John Vause was to pay (out of his own estate), so long as said Boswell should abide in England, the sum of £15 sterling annually, towards his maintenance; and agreed that if the said Boswell and wife should not go to England in that year, or hereafter, before the expiration of the twelve years, they should return to Virginia, they should have liberty to abide on said plantation with Vause.

(23) "Mr. Willis." Thomas Wyllys was a "sidesman" of Lancaster Parish 1657. There is recorded in Lancaster a deed dated October 1, 1667, from Thomas Wyllys, of Lancaster, and Mary, his "now wife," to Abraham Weekes. There is in Middlesex (formerly a part of Lancaster) a marriage contract dated February 6, 1670, between Mary Willis, widow, and Matthew Bentley, shoemaker, making provision in favor of her children, Richard, John and Eleanor Willis. This Mary Willis was doubtless the widow of Thomas Willis. Her second husband, Matthew Bentley, was one of the leaders of the adherents of Nathaniel Bacon in Middlesex and vicinity. At Middlesex Court February, 1677, Matthew Bentley was summoned to answer the charge that during the late rebellion, when in command of forty or fifty men-in-arms at Major Lewis' plantation, in New Kent county, he killed three hogs and four sheep, used a great deal
of corn, and took meal for the whole rebel army at Major Pate's. In this case Bentley took an appeal to the General Court. On July 23d, Colonel Christopher Wormeley, of Middlesex, sued Matthew Bentley and others for trespass and for taking from him in October, 1676, twelve beees, forty sheep, twelve bushels of salt, &c., &c. He obtained judgment for £435. In Middlesex, March, 1677, Mr. William Gordon and Mr. Alexander Smith became securities for the good behavior of Matthew Bentley. The will of Matthew Bentley, dated January, 1685-6, was proved in Middlesex February, 1685-6. He left Mary Allden a young mare; Robert Allden "a cloth serge suit I now have and my great cloth coat;" John Willis his broadcloth suit with gold buttons on it; son, Richard Willis, executor, and to have the remainder of his estate. Matthew Bentley died January 8, 1685, and Mrs. Mary Bentley September 27, 1684. It appears from the register of Christ Church Parish, Middlesex, that Thomas and Mary Willis had the following children: (1) Mary, christened February 23, 1660; (2) Thomas, born September 8, 1660; (3) Ellianor, born April 18, 1655; (4) Richard, born August 29, 1656; (5) John, born November 24, 1658. [This is the order in which they appear in the register.] "Mr. John Willis" qualified as executor of Anthony Barlow, June, 1685. An entry in the Middlesex records, December, 1687, speaks of John and Richard Willis as brothers. John Willis died May 4, 1688 (Christ Church Register). His will, dated April, 1688, and proved in Middlesex in July, included bequests to Elinor, John and Mary Allden, John Barlow, and brother, Richard Willis. Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Willis, probably married, first, Robert Alden (births of children of Robert and Eleanor Alden are noted in the register, 1683-85), and, secondly, — Kemp. There is in Middlesex a deed dated October 5, 1717, from Eleanor Kemp, of Essex, widow, to her daughters, Mary Nalle and Catherine Terbetts, and to person named Allden. She speaks of the land where her brother, Richard Willis, lived and died, and conveys a considerable amount of land in Essex and Middlesex. Richard Willis, the brother of John and Eleanor, was appointed a justice of Middlesex April, 1698. He appears to have married several times. There is in Lancaster a deed dated April, 1683, from Richard Willis, of Middlesex, with consent of
his wife, Dorothy; in it he mentions his "father-in-law," John Gibson. And in Middlesex a deed from Richard Willis and Ann, his wife, reciting that the said Willis, "now of Lancaster," married Ann, widow of Michael Griggs, of Lancaster. There is also a deed in Lancaster, July, 1691, from Richard Willis, gent., of Lancaster, and his wife, Ann, late widow of Michael Griggs, gent. His third wife was Betty, daughter of Thomas Landon, of Middlesex. The latter, in his will, dated November 9, 1700, names his son-in-law, Captain Richard Willis, and his wife, Betty. Richard Willis died in 1700, leaving a large estate. His inventory, dated February 4, 1700, and recorded in Middlesex ("Inventory of Richard Willis, gent., deceased"), included goods at the store valued at £1,475.6; a well furnished dwelling, and at the quarter 84 head of cattle, 6 horses, &c., amounting in all, total value of personal estate, £1,778.14.11. In addition, there were debts due the estate from persons in Virginia, New England, Dublin, Whitehaven, &c., &c., to the amount of 38,983 pounds tobacco, or £2,930.14. On February 3, 1700, Betty gave bond in the sum of £20,000 [?] sterling as executrix of her deceased husband, Richard Willis, with Sir William Skipwith and Gawin Corbin as securities. There is recorded in Lancaster a deed dated April 9, 1701, between Robert Carter, of Lancaster, &c., and Betty, widow of Richard Willis, in view of a marriage about to take place between them. On January 30, 1701–2, is an entry in the Middlesex records which states that Robert Carter had married the widow and executrix of Richard Willis.

(24) "Mr. Obart." Bertram or Bartram Obert or Hobert (the names are variously spelled in the records) was a foreigner, probably a Dutchman who settled in Lancaster. Arthur Dunn, in his will, dated in Lancaster November 16, 1655, makes bequests to his friend, Bartram Hobert, and to Chichester Hobert, son of the said Bartram. The will of Bartram Obert was dated November 30th and proved in Lancaster June 25, 1659; legatees: sons, Bartram and Chichester, daughters, Lettice and Agatha, and wife, Anne. The daughter, Agatha, married Christopher Robinson, of "Hewick," Middlesex, the first of that family in Virginia. The records speak of Bertram Obert as an alien.
Elizabeth, a daughter not named in the will, married James Curtis (Middlesex Records).

(25) "Mr. John Cox." John Cox was a justice of Lancaster 1653-55. The will of John Cox, of Rappahannock county, was dated November 9, 1669, and proved February 10, 1695; legatees: Henry, son of Michael White, a tract of land; John and Elizabeth White, children of same; legacies to other friends; appoints nephew, Henry, son of brother, William Cox, "now present in Virginia," sole executor, and leaves him and his other nephews and nieces residuary legatees. John Cox had a grant of 600 acres in Lancaster in 1650, and later ones for 1,150 acres and 1,000 acres "on the south side of the Rappahannock."

(26) "Mr. Moone." Lancaster Court in 1654 granted a certificate to Abraham Moone for land due him for the importation of his wife, Anne, John Brewster, William Attaway, &c. December 12, 1655, Abraham Moone made a deed in Lancaster, selling his dwelling house, plantation and servants to Thomas Hawks, but reserving for himself and wife house room and one servant. He died soon after. The inventory of the personal estate of Abraham Moone, deceased, was recorded in Lancaster February 20, 1655; appraised at 18,152 pounds tobacco. John Curtis was his administrator. There is recorded in Middlesex a deed dated June 7, 1710, from John Curtis, of Great Wicomico Parish, Northumberland, as only surviving brother and next of kin to Elizabeth Hazlewood, deceased, daughter and heiress of Abraham Moone, deceased. And another deed in Middlesex, November 8, 1684, from Richard Robinson and Ann, his wife, to John Curtis, of Northumberland, son of the said Ann. Also a deed recorded November, 1684, in Middlesex, from Richard Robinson and Ann, his wife, to their children, Richard and Anne Robinson, with reversion (in case of failure of issue) to John Curtis, of Northumberland (son of the said Mrs. Ann Robinson), and failing his issue, to Ann, daughter of Christopher and Agatha Robinson, conveying property obtained from Abraham Moone, the former husband of Mrs. Ann Robinson. Elizabeth Hazlewood (referred to above) appears to have been the wife of John Hazlewood, described in 1674 as of Middlesex, merchant, and in 1683 as of the parish of White Chapel, London. There is recorded in Middlesex copy of a bill of exchange, August 4,
1692, on "Madam Elizabeth Hazlewood, at her house in Chamber Street, Goodman's Fields, London." She died without issue.


(28) Captain William Brocas. See this Magazine, I, 421, 422.

(29) William Leech lived in Lancaster on the north side of the Rappahannock in 1657, and was appointed a justice of that county in 1659. It appears from a deed in Middlesex, dated 1686, that he died without issue, and left his property to his wife's grandchildren, William Tignor, Jr., son of William Tignor, of Wickomico, and William Poole, Jr., son of William Poole, of Middlesex.

(30) "Mr. Kemp." See this Magazine, I, 420, 421; II, 174; III, 40, &c.

(31) "Lady Lunsford." See this Magazine, I, 115, 421.

(32) James Bonner. In Lancaster, November 11, 1663, administration on the estate of James Bonner, deceased, was granted to Matthew Kemp, his next of kin. Bonner had married Elizabeth, daughter of Matthew Kemp, Esq., of the Council, and apparently died without issue.

(33) Dennis Coniers may have been the ancestor of the family whose descent is given by Mr. Hayden (Virginia Genealogies) in an excursus, pages 288, &c.

(34) George Keble. See this Magazine, II, 412.

(35) Thomas Stamper. The name Stamper appears fifty-eight times in the register of Christ Church Parish, Middlesex, which has been published by the Virginia Society of Colonial Dames.

(36) John Needles. The name appears in the Christ Church Register.

(37) Captain Henry Fleete. See this Magazine, II, 71–76. To this may be added, from Nicholl's Topographer and Genealogist, which prints an account prepared in 1620. Mary, daughter of Robert Atwaters or Waters, Esq., of Royston, Essex, married Robert Honywood, of Henewood, Kent. She was born in 1527 and married in February, 1543, her husband dying in 1576; but she lived to see 367 descendants. Her por-
trait was formerly ("and may be now") at Coleshill, Berkshire, the seat of the Earl of Rodnor. Lady Mildmay had another portrait, and at Mark's Hall, Essex, was still another. Her daughter, Katherine, married, first, William Fleete, who died between 1584 and 1586. William and Katherine Fleete had issue: I. Robert; II. William, married Deborah Scott; III. Priscilla, married John Seaman, Doctor of Laws; IV. Mary, married George Stroode, of Dorsetshire; V. Katherine, married John Parkhurst, gent.; VI. Mary; VII. Ann; VIII. John; IX. Thomas; X. Margaret, married Francis Tooke, of Goddington, Kent; XI. Joice, married John Roberts, of Hertford. William and Deborah Fleete had issue: I. Charles; II. George; III. Thomas; IV. Katherine; V. Elizabeth; VI. William; VII. Henry [who came to Virginia]; VIII. Brian; IX. Francis; X. Daughter; XI. Edward; XII. Elizabeth. Francis and Margaret (Fleete) Tooke had issue: John, Richard, Anthony, Nicholas, Mary and Francis. Mrs. Katherine (Honeywood) Fleete married, secondly, William Henmarsh, and had a daughter, Jane, who married Richard Willis, of Cambridgeshire, and had issue: Thomas, Richard, William and Elizabeth. (Thomas Willis, of Lancaster county, Va., the same county in which Henry Fleet lived, may have been the Thomas just named.) Colonel (afterwards Sir) Philip Honeywood, who came to Virginia in 1649 on the downfall of the Royal cause, was a nephew of Mrs. Katherine Fleet.

(38) John Carter. See this Magazine, II, 235-38; IV, 364-5. To these notes may be added that Major John Carter was present as a justice of Lancaster August 6, 1657, and that in 1653 he was resident in Lancaster. Lancaster, February 6, 1655, mention in the records of the estate of Captain Brocas, deceased, and that Major John Carter had married his widow. On October 27, 1658, November 30, 1659, and November 15, 1660, Colonel John Carter's wages as burgess for Lancaster were paid out of the county levy.

(39) "Row. Lawson." See this Magazine, IV, 201-3, 313-4. (40) "Mr. Thomas Carter." There is recorded in Lancaster a deed dated January 14, 1656, from Thomas Carter, of Lancaster, planter, conveying land. Captain Thomas Carter was a justice of Lancaster, 1663, &c. There is on record in Lancas-
ter, dated December 6, 1674, from Edward Dale of Lancaster, gent., and Diana, his wife, "in consideration of a marriage already had," between Thomas Carter and Katherine, daughter of the said Dale; and Dale, in his will, dated August 4, 1694, names his grandsons, Peter, Edward and Joseph Carter, and his granddaughters, Elizabeth and Katherine Carter. The will of Thomas Carter, Sr., was dated August 16th, and proved in Lancaster November 14, 1700. His legatees were his sons, Edward, John, James and Henry ("now in England"), and wife, Katherine; mentions "my son-in-law's grandfather-in-law, Edward Dale." [Edward Dale, as the grandfather of Thomas Carter's daughter, would be grandfather-in-law to her husband.] "If the said Wm. George [?] shall not be accountable for it, he shall have no part of my estate; but only one shilling in full of his wife's portion;" son, Thomas Carter, executor. (As no provision is made for Thomas Carter by the will, it is probable that the sons named in Dale's will, Peter and Joseph, were alive, and had also been given their share in the estate.) Thomas Carter was a justice of Lancaster 1706, Henry Carter in 1728, and Joseph Carter in 1729. The will of Peter Carter was proved in Lancaster October 11, 1721. There is of record in Lancaster a deed dated May 23, 1749, from John Carter and Mary, his wife, of Stafford county, conveying to James Gordon, of Lancaster, five acres on the Corotoman River, Lancaster, part of a tract which Henry Carter, by his will, dated 1732, left to his son, Gany Carter, who dying intestate, his eldest brother, the said John Carter, succeeded. Also a deed in Lancaster, April, 1778, from Rawleigh Carter, of Amelia county, conveying to Edward Carter, of Lancaster, eighty acres in that county. It is believed that the records of Lancaster contain much more information in regard to this family. So far as the records show, Thomas Carter and Colonel John Carter, of Corotoman, were not related.

(41) John Baylor. If this was the ancestor of the well known Virginia family of the name, he must have returned to England, for the family account (which seems to be based on documentary evidence) states that John Baylor, the earliest of the name, who has been home, came to Virginia in extreme old age, with his son, John, who was born in 1650. It is expected that a genealogy of the Baylor family will be published in this Magazine.
(42) "Mr. Thomas Brice." Thomas Brice was justice of Lancaster, 1652; in August of that year the court sat at his house. The will of Thomas Bries, of Rappahannock, in Virginia, gent., was dated April 24th, and proved May 19, 1657. He gave his wife his whole estate in Virginia and England. On May 19th, Lancaster Court made an order in regard to the estate in favor of Martha, widow of Major Thomas Bries, and on the same day was recorded a marriage contract between her and William White. There is mention in the Lancaster records, December, 1657, of Mr. William White, clerk, and his wife, Martha. The will of William White was dated January 25th, and proved February 12, 1678, in Lancaster. His legatees were his sons, John, William and Edward, daughter, Deborah, and daughter-in-law [step-daughter?], Mary Alford. In a deed in Lancaster, dated March 3, 1660, it is stated that the land given Martha, widow of William White, clerk, by her former husband, Thomas Brice, was given by the said Martha (who died during her widowhood) to the son and daughter of said White, and by order of the Governor and Council, this land was ordered to be sold to Jeffrey and Colclough; and notice thereof being given to Mr. John Jeffrey and Mr. Thomas Colclough and to Mr. Jeremiah White and Mr. George Hewit, guardians of the said White children, it was sold to Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Carter, of Nansemond county, for £330 sterling. An entry in the General Court records states that the quantity of land given by Mrs. Martha White was 1,650 acres, and that it was sold to Colonel Carter in 1665. There was recorded in York in 1658 the will of Martha, widow of Rev. William White, of York Parish. Her legatees were her (or his) children, Jeremiah and Mary, who were then living in London, and Rev. Jeremiah White was one of their guardians. Therefore, the William White, an abstract of whose will has been given, could not have been the Rev. William White.

(43) "Capt. Hacke." Dr. George Hacke married Anna, sister of Augustine Herman, the founder of Bohemia Manor, in Delaware (she was a native of Amsterdam, Holland), and came to Virginia, settling first in Northampton county, where he received a grant of 400 acres of land July 1, 1653. On March 28th of that year, "Doc' George Hacke, Practicon' in Physicke,
a high German (both by parents and birth), born in ye Citty of Collyne [Cologne], under the Palatinate," was naturalized. According to a deposition in 1661, he was then aged thirty-eight. He had a grant of land in Northumberland in 1652. In 1663 he and his wife and children were naturalized in Maryland. In 1666 the Maryland Assembly passed an act naturalizing Anna Hacke, born at Amsterdam, and her sons, George and Peter, born at Accomacke, in Virginia, but who had removed to Maryland. On March 22, 1666, Ann, George Nicholas and Peter Hacke, the widow and sons of Dr. George Hacke, deceased, received a regrant of 1,000 acres in Northampton county, Va., which he had patented, but which at his death had escheated, as he was an alien. No doubt Dr. Hack was the "Captain Hacke" who was in Lancaster in 1654. He had issue: I. George Nicholas; II. Peter. The destruction of many of the records of Northumberland county renders it difficult to compile an account of the family. George Nicholas Hacke married Ann Wright, then a minor, daughter of Mr. Richard Wright, who, with Nicholas Spencer, Esq., had patented 1,100 acres on the Potomac river, September 25, 1661, which by survivorship came to Spencer, who, by deed, September 6, 1665, gave it to his niece, Ann Wright. Hacke got a regrant in 1690 (Northern Neck Land Books). Nothing appears in the extant records of Northumberland in regard to George N. Hacke or his descendants. He probably lived in another county. His brother, Peter Hack, was appointed ranger-general of the Northern Neck in 1690. In 1699, as Captain Peter Hack, he was a justice of Northumberland, and in 1700 was one of the executors of Captain Spencer Mottram. His pay as a member of the House of Burgesses for Northumberland is included in the county levy December 3, 1706. At this time or a little later, he became a colonel of the Northumberland militia. His wife is spoken of in the records as "Madame Mary Hacke," but her surname does not appear. She was dead before 1706. On January 17, 1727, Peter Hack, of Northumberland, conveyed to his son, John Hack, the land he had bought from Colonel St. Leger Codd. Colonel Hack had also a daughter, Ann, born 1697, died August 28, 1747, "greatly lamented, being a gentlewoman of amiable character" (Gordon Bible, quoted by Hayden), who married Colonel Edwin Conway,
of Lancaster county, and a son, whose name does not appear. The will of John Hack (who married Elizabeth Kirk—marriage bond in Lancaster, dated February 13, 1718-9) was dated November 2, 1742, and proved in Northumberland May 15, 1747. His legatees were wife, Elizabeth, nephew, Peter Spencer Hack, nephew, Tunstall Hack; gives certain land, after the death of his wife, to George Nicholas Severn Waters; legacy to George Waters. There is recorded in Northumberland a deed dated May 22, 1749, from Peter Spencer Hack, of Somerset county, Md., leasing land in Northumberland. Also deed, July 3, 1753, from Peter Spencer Hack, of Northumberland; and another, January 13, 1755, from Peter Spencer Hack and Mary Anne, his wife, of Northumberland, to their daughters, Mary and Elizabeth Hack. The will of Tunstall Hack (who was probably the Tunstall Hack, of Maryland, whose marriage bond, dated April 22, 1746, to Hannah, daughter of Colonel Edwin Conway, is on file in Lancaster) was dated August 29th, and proved September 12, 1757. His legatees were Ann, daughter of Colonel James Gordon, of Lancaster; ———, son of Captain George Conway, of Lancaster; brother Spencer Hack’s children; Sarah Conway McAdden, daughter of Joseph McAdden; Dr. Joseph McAdden; brother Spencer Hack’s son, Peter John Tunstall Hack; directs that a tombstone be put over him (the testator), and that the burying-place of the family of Hacks be inclosed with a brick wall. Gives his wife and son, John Tunstall Hack, his whole estate, including his lands in Northumberland and the Eastern Shore.

(44) Thomas Powell. "Mr. Thomas Powell" was a justice of Lancaster 1659-69. On October 2, 1664, he made a deed on account of the love and affection he bore "Mrs. Jane Catesby, whom I intend suddenly to marry," giving her as a jointure £200 sterling and one-third of the land on the north side of Rappahannock, where he lived, containing 500 acres. There is also a deed dated October 15, 1665, from Thomas Powell, of Lancaster, and his wife, Jane, to their son, Thomas. The will of Thomas Powell, dated January 19th and proved March, 1669, is on file at Lancaster court-house. He leaves his son, Rawley (or Rowley) Powell, his whole estate; son, Thomas Powell, and cousin, John Gibson, executors. The will of Rawley Powell, of
Lancaster, was dated October 9th, and proved March 9, 1686; legatees: father-in-law John Kerly, sister Ann Dacres, brother Thomas Kerly, Nathaniel Norton, and goddaughter Ann Mason. Colonel William Loyd, of North Farnham Parish, Rappahannock county, obtained a regrant in 1690 of 300 acres in Lancaster, formerly belonging to Mr. Thomas Powell, and by the will of Rawley Powell, his son, bequeathed to Mrs. Ann Dacres alias Tomlin for her life, and then to the said Loyd.

(45) "Mr. Edwards." Lancaster Court, in May, 1657, granted John Edwards a land certificate for the importation of his children, John and Mary Edwards. Thomas Rootes, of Lancaster, "chirurgeon," in his will, January 25, 1660, makes a bequest to his godson, Thomas, son of John Edwards, "chirurgeon." In November, 1664, there was a suit in Lancaster by Mrs. Bathseea Pee vs. her brother-in-law, Mr. John Edwards. A deed from John Edwards, chirurgeon, dated December 7, 1658, is recorded in Lancaster. The original will of John Edwards is on file in Lancaster; he requests William Ball to take his estate in charge, make sale of the land, servants, negroes and other personal property, and also his share in the ship, Susan, and make returns to the testator's friend, Mr. Spencer Pigott, in Duke's Place, London; his estate is to be equally divided between his wife and those children whom he left behind in England; Spencer Pigott executor; dated February 3d, and proved in Lancaster March, 1667. The seal bears arms: a fesse indented, between three martlets; Crest: on an esquire's helmet (what is probably) a horse rampant. The seal is somewhat defaced.

John Edwards, the surgeon, appears to have once lived on the Eastern Shore. There is on record in Northampton the petition of John Edwards, dated March 1, 1652, in which he states that he is the son of Mrs. Katherine Hunlocke, and is authorized by her to call to account Mr. John Edwards, chirurgeon, administrator of Stephen Taylor, deceased. The petition states that he is a stranger in the country, his residence being on the Bay [perhaps in Lancaster], and his sole business in Northampton being concerning the estate of Mr. Stephen Taylor, who married his sister. The court ordered that John Edwards, chirurgeon, make his appearance at the next court, and if the sheriff could not arrest him it should be sufficient to leave the notice at his house.
Copies of several letters were recorded in Northampton as evidence in this case. On August 1, 1649, Katherine Hunlocke wrote from London to her "Dearest Daughter" [Mrs. Taylor], in Northampton; mentions daughter's husband—"I understand your brother is well beloved in ye Countrye." In another letter to "Daughter Margaret," she states that she sends her servants, wearing apparel, &c.—"I heare your husband is an honest man and gave a great price for you." [Mrs. Taylor had evidently been an indentured servant.] Again, in September, 1652, from London to her "Lovinge Sonne," tells him that his brother, John, and sister Stockdell and her husband are well, but his father-in-law [step-father?] died about sixteen weeks before. "You will be out of your time next Spring;" refers to "your master" and "your sister's estate." There is no one else of his kindred in Virginia to inherit it but himself; she had sent his sister goods to the value of £100, and also sent a servant to release him; she was at present in London on business; his sister (another) still lived on Bishopgate Street, London.

[Notes to be concluded in next number.]

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**PRICE LISTS AND DIARY OF COL. FLEMING.**

The following extracts from the account books and diary of Colonel William Fleming, now in the possession of his descendants in Lexington, Va., were contributed by Miss M. P. Duval, of Staunton, Va.:

Colonel Fleming was born at Jedbourough, in Scotland, on 29th of February, 1729. He was highly educated, and came to Virginia in 1755, just after Braddock's defeat. In August he entered Washington's Regiment—First Virginia Colonial Regiment. He remained in this regiment, as ensign, lieutenant and captain, until 1762, when the regiment was disbanded, when he resumed the practice of medicine and settled in Staunton. While in the army he held a warrant from Governor Dinwiddie to act as surgeon, and was sometimes detailed for special service