

**Immigration and Migration – Patterns and Experiences of My Ancestors
(Jenkins, Cocke, Torian, Crawley, Robertson, Eubank, Luke, and Others)**

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I. Introduction

This study explores the immigration and migration patterns and experiences of my great grandparents and their ancestors. Immigration in this study means relocation between countries. Migration refers to relocation within the country, colony, state, county.

My great grandparent's immigrant ancestors are named, and their country of origins are identified. Reasons for immigration, departure and destination locations, and travel information and analysis are provided.

Migration patterns and experiences of the immigrant ancestors and their descendants are provided. Immigrant ancestors' descendants are identified, and migration locations, purposes, and other information are provided on the descendants.

The information provided in this study is based on my genealogy and historical research.

The results of the research include information found in 1700s and 1800s newspapers using Newspapers.com as a database source for newspapers. The information also includes results provided by Google's Artificial Intelligence Search System. Goggles Artificial Intelligence Search system proved to be valuable in providing well-focused history information on events and conditions at various times and places.

A major goal of this study was to better understand histories relevant to my ancestor lives. Another major goal was to better understand what life was like for my ancestors.

The following previous studies that I have written provided information useful in writing this study:

A History of My Eight Great Grandparents - Richard W. Robertson, Mary A. Eubank, Dale Delafield Luke, Martha F. Shepherd, George Torian, Amelia Blanche Crawley, Charles Augustus Jenkins, Lillie Shepherd Cocke (2014)

Family History - Living in Virginia's Northern Neck During the 1600s and 1700s – Balls, Carters, Champes, Claughtons, Cralles, Garners, and Washingtons (2021)

Family History – Living Along Virginia Colony's Waterways in the 1600s and 1700s – Lukes, Dales, Etheridges, Veales, Hills, Lewises, Wormeleys, and Others (2023)

Family History – Living in Virginia's Piedmont and Southside Regions in the 1600s and 1700s – Bollings, Cockes, Eubanks, Robertsons, Shepherds, Torians, Wingfields, and Others (2024)

My studies are available on Amazon.

II. Ancestor Immigration Patterns and Experiences

In this section, details are provided on the patterns and experiences on several of my immigrant ancestors including the ones listed in the following table:

immigrant	approximate year immigrated	birth location	entry location	death location	possible reasons for immigration
Buckholtz, Jacob	1730s-1750s	Prussia	SC possible Charleston	SC	economic
Carter, John	1630s	London England	VA Rappahannock River	VA Lancaster County	economic and political
Cocke, Richard	mid-1600s	Shropshire England	VA James River	VA Henrico County	economic and political
Eubank, Thomas	1650s-1680s	Lancashire England	MD possible Kent Island	MD Talbot County	economic and religious
Hires, Conrad	mid-1700s	Baden-Wurttemberg	PA Philadelphia	NJ Salem County	economic and political
Jenkins, Benjamin	mid-1700s	Wales	SC possible Charleston	GA Wilkes County	economic
Luke, John	1650-1660	Wiltshire England	VA Eastern Shore	MD Northampton County	economic
Robinson, Edward (possible)	mid-1600s	England	VA James River	VA Charles City County	economic
Torian, Sher	early 1730s	Grisons Switzerland	VA James River	VA Halifax County	economic
Williams, Thomas	mid-1700s	London England	VA Richmond	VA Amelia County	economic
Young, Michael Cadet	early 1720s	London England	VA Richmond	VA Brunswick County	economic

1. Jacob Buckholtz

Records indicate that Jacob Buckholtz (1700-1782) and his son Abraham Buckholtz (1729-1812) immigrated in the early 1700s from what was identified as Prussia. My great grandfather, Charles A. Jenkins (1850-1927), is a descendant of Buckholts's from Prussia.

After the new colony of South Carolina by the 1730s started recruiting immigrants from Europe, German-speaking immigrants were arriving in the South Carolina colony. Records show that along the South Carolina northeast Pee Dee River, a family named Buckholtz settled and spoke German. This family is believed to be ancestor Jacob Buckholtz (1700-1782; born Prussia, died South Carolina) and sons Abraham, Jacob, and Peter. Ancestor Abraham Buckholtz I (1729-1812; born Prussia, died Amite County, Mississippi) is believed to be the Abraham who is the son of Jacob Buckholtz.

In the 1700s, Prussia included land on the southeastern coast of the Baltic Sea, which today encompasses Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania (in the 1700s this area was referred to as East Prussia). It is possible that Jacob Buckholtz was from East Prussia because the Ancestry DNA Origin application indicates that my DNA has a possible 2% connection with the present-day area of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. Jacob Buckholtz is one of 128 great, great, great, great, great grandparents and the only one of these 128 ancestors with a known connection to Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. One of 128 is consistent with Ancestry DNA Origin application showing that 2% of my ancestors relate to Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

Buckholtz apparently has been a recognized Prussian name.

2. John Carter II

John Carter II (1613-1669) is believed to have immigrated to the Virginia Colony in the 1630s. He is believed to have been born in what was then Middlesex County, just north of London (an area now found in Greater London) and died in Lancaster County, Virginia Colony. John Carter II had an older brother, Thomas (1610-1659), who immigrated with John to the Virginia Colony, possibly on a ship named Safety. It is believed that initially the brothers settled in Nansemond County, south of the James River, before John migrated to the Virginia Colony's Northern Neck area.

John Carter's father, John Carter I (1574-1630), apparently was a vintner/wine merchant. Information associates John Carter I at the time of his death with Newgate in London. At that time, Newgate was the name of a gate into and out of London and the location of a major English prison. Perhaps John Carter I died in prison, and this was a reason for John Carter II's immigration to the Virginia Colony. Was John Carter I in prison for "political reasons"? This was a period of growing political stress and upheaval in England and maybe John Carter I (as well as John Carter II) was on the wrong political side.

By the time John Carter II died he had accumulated thousands of acres in the Northern Neck peninsula of the Virginia Colony, many of which were the result of paying for immigrants to

come from England (as part of the Colony's headrights system). John served on the Virginia Council, in the House of Burgesses, as a justice, and as a colonel in the militia.

John Carter II's fourth wife was Sarah Ludlow (1635-1668). Sarah was reportedly a member of an English family with connections to the English royals. A Ludlow ancestor was an aid to a king in the late 1400s and was a member of Parliament. Sarah immigrated to the Virginia Colony with siblings and settled along the Rappahannock River, where she likely met John Carter II. Because of her family's "royal connections", the immigration to the Virginia Colony could have been in response to the English Civil War and the overthrow of the royals in the 1650s. An uncle, Roger Ludlow (1590-1664), help establish the Connecticut and Massachusetts Bay colonies.

3. Richard Cocke

Richard Cocke (1600-1665) was the first ancestor Cocke immigrant, arriving in the Virginia Colony in the mid-1600s from Shropshire, England. Richard Cocke settled in an area on the James River, which eventually became known as Curles.

Richard Cocke died in Henrico County, as well as his son Thomas (1638-1696); grandson James Powell Cocke I (1666-1721); and great grandson James Powell Cocke II (1691-1775).

Richard's father was possibly John Cocke (1569-? born Shropshire, England, died?).

Shropshire, west of Birmingham in southwest England, has a border with Wales. Because of this much interaction occurred between Shropshire and Wales.

In the 1600s, England was in a period of what has become known as "the restoration", a period of momentous change in England with respect to land ownership and access to land for agricultural purposes. This was a period of tensions among the aristocracy, manor owners, yeomen farmers, and peasants. Such a period might have affected the Cocke family and could be an explanation for Richard Cocke's immigration to the Virginia Colony.

Another explanation for Richard's immigration to the Virginia Colony might be the mid-1600s English Civil War and events leading up to it. (Richard is believed to have migrated to the Virginia Colony in the 1630s.) At first, the Shropshire area apparently was a monarchy strong hold. The English Civil War was basically a fight between the monarchy and the anti-monarchy (the parliamentarians) over the ruling England. Eventually, the monarchy would lose out to the parliamentarians in Shropshire. If Richard Cocke was a monarchy supporter, this might have been a reason for Richard's immigration to the Virginia Colony.

4. Thomas Eubank I and Thomas Eubank II

Thomas Eubank I (1610-1685) may have immigrated from England to Talbot County Maryland Colony with his son Thomas Eubank II (1638-1742) (both died in Talbot County). This immigration likely was in the 1650 to 1680 period as Thomas Eubank II was born in England in

1648 and Thomas Eubank I die in 1685 in Talbot County. Records show that Thomas immigrated with his brother Richard as indentured servants.

The Thomas Eubanks were Quakers. That they were Quakers suggests some interesting history to note. Quakerism appeared in England in the 1650s about the time of the English Civil War between the monarchy and Oliver Cromwell and the parliamentarians. The first reaction of the Church of England and the monarchy to this Quaker emergence, as well as to other religious dissenting groups, was hostile. In 1662, English authorities issued the Quaker Act, making it illegal to refuse to take an oath of allegiance to the Crown. Also, the Conventicle Act of 1664 made it illegal to hold religious meetings of five or more people who had not pledge allegiance to the crown. Such hostility to Quakers by the 1660s could well prompt Quakers to immigrate, seeking greater tolerance for Quaker practices and beliefs.

Quakers are known to have immigrated in the 1600s in large numbers to the Maryland and Virginia Colonies. In the mid-1600s, Virginia Quakers migrated to the Maryland Colony to avoid persecutions against them in the Virginia Colony. The Maryland Colony was known for a greater tolerance to religious practices.

5. Conrad Hires

Conrad Hires (1744-1782) and his wife Christiana Hitchner (1751-1841) (both born Baden-Wurttemberg, died Salem County, New Jersey) immigrated from Baden-Wurttemberg to southern New Jersey by the 1780s. In their immigration, they probably made their way from their home (believed in be in the Knittlingen area in Baden-Wurttemberg) to the Rhine River, then down the Rhine River by boat to Rotterdam (The Netherlands), and then by ship to Philadelphia. During the 1710 to 1770 period, approximately 70,000 to 80,000 German-speaking immigrants sailed to Philadelphia. From Philadelphia, the Hires would cross the Delaware River and make their way to Salem County in southern New Jersey.

In the 1700s, Baden-Wurttemberg was a Duchy of the Holy Roman Empire (from the late 1400s to the early 1800s), under a Duke's rule. During the 1700s, when the Hires immigrated, Baden-Wurttemberg was experiencing social-related tension, such as privileges being afforded to only a few selected groups, excessive taxation, and conscription. This might have been an influenced in Conrad Hires and his wife's decision to immigrate to the English colonies. Also, a reason might have been related to land. Although Baden-Wurttemberg has what is considered good agricultural land, in the 1700s yields were poor. Also, in the 1700s the farming population became excessive for the amount of land available. In the 1700s, farm income in Baden-Wurttemberg was poor.

6. Benjamin Jenkins

Ancestor Benjamin Jenkins (1743-1814) is believed to have been born in Wales, and eventually he ends up in Amite County, Mississippi, where he dies in 1814. Whether Benjamin immigrated

to the American colonies as an adult and was the first ancestor Jenkins immigrant or whether he came with his parents to the American colonies is uncertain.

The ancestor Benjamin Jenkins married Elizabeth Brantley (1750-1825), who was born in South Carolina, so ancestor Benjamin Jenkins possibly lived for a time in South Carolina, meeting and marrying Elizabeth Brantley.

In the early 1700s, large numbers of Welsh immigrated to the Philadelphia/New Castle Delaware area. Then, from this Philadelphia/New Castle Delaware area, many of these Welsh migrated to an area in the South Carolina Colony that would become known as the Welsh Tract. Ancestor Benjamin Jenkins' birth in 1743 in Wales is inconsistent with him being in the Welsh group who migrated from the Philadelphia/New Castle Delaware area to South Carolina, which occurred in the 1730s and 1740s.

Brochures and pamphlets promoting the South Carolina Colony as a destination for immigration were distributed relatively widely across the British countries and on the continent in German-speaking areas. This promotion seems to have been successful with large numbers of immigrants arriving in the port of Charleston during the mid-1700s, with the first numbers in the 1730s. Incentives offered by the South Carolina Colony government were free township lots and no land tax for ten years. Another attraction was South Carolina Colony's reputation for being religious, nationality, and political tolerant.

Beginning in the late 1600s, an intense campaign began in Wales promoting immigration to the Carolina Colony (this was before the Carolina Colony was split into South and North Carolina). Perhaps the campaign triggered an ancestor Jenkins to immigrate to the Carolina Colony. If an ancestor Jenkins did respond to this campaign and immigrated to the South Carolina Colony in the middle 1700s, the Jenkins immigrant likely settled somewhere in the South Carolina low country, such as what became known as Colleton County. Settling beyond the low country (into the high country) did not begin in earnest until later when doing so was safer from Indian attacks.

Carolina, and later South and North Carolina, were open to immigrants and migrants of various religions and nationalities. This was an important South Carolina characteristic that encouraged immigration and migration to South Carolina. Promotional materials emphasizing this religious and nationality freedom, spread in European countries and in other American colonies, were important in attracting immigrants and migrants.

7. John Luke I and II

The earliest known possible Luke immigrant ancestor is John Luke I (?-1657), who possibly immigrated from Devon, England and died in Northampton County, Virginia Colony in 1657.

Another John Luke (John Luke II) was possibly born in 1649 in Salisbury, Wiltshire, England, and died in 1709 in Northampton County. John Luke I likely was John Luke II's father. That John Luke I was born in Devon and John Luke II was born in Wiltshire, two counties close to

one another in southwest England, supports the conclusion that John I and John II were father and son, or related.

In the 1600s, English “puritans” are known to immigrate from England often using ports in the southeast and the southwest of England. And Virginia and Maryland Colonies’ Eastern Shore has been assessed as being a frequent puritan immigration destination. This suggests that John I and John II Luke might have been puritans. And, that grandson and great grandson Isaac Luke (1709-1781) was instrumental in starting a Methodist church in Portsmouth, Virginia in the 1780s is consistent with John Luke and I and II being Church of England dissidents.

John Luke II, before he married Susannah Richardson (1650-1705) and they had John Luke III (1690-1761) in Northampton County, was married to Ann Custis for a brief time. Ann Custis was John Custis II’s (1629-1696) sister. John Custis II, the first of several John Custis’s living on the Eastern Shore, was a prominent Virginia Colony citizen (and the Custis’ a prominent Virginia Colony family), owning much land and holding several government positions, including in the militia.

Northampton County rent rolls show a John Luke owning forty acres in 1687 and 400 acres in 1704. This is likely John Luke II (1649-1709).

In 1697, a John Luke gave testimony at Northampton County’s court on the reliability of statements being made in court on a land transaction. Luke told the court he was about 47 years old. This is consistent with this John Luke being John Luke II (1649-1709). In 1707, a John Luke was appointed sheriff in Northampton County.

An Eastern Shore John Luke was a ship captain in the 1690s. One ship he captained was the *Revolution*. Whether this John Luke was John Luke II, of Northampton County, is not known. But, as ship captain, this John Luke would be associated with shipping, as many of the Luke ancestors were, increasing the likelihood of this John Luke being related.

A will for a John Luke (probably John Luke II) was filed in 1716 in Northampton County. In the will, John leaves two hundred acres to a son, John (John Luke III) and two hundred acres to another son, Isaac.

8. Nathaniel (Nicholas) Robertson

Richard W. Robertson great, great, great grandfather is believed to be Nathaniel (Nicholas) Robertson ((1664-1718; born Charles City County, died Prince George County, Virginia Colony). Nathaniel (Nicholas) Robertson’s father has not been determined so Richard W. Robertson’s immigrant ancestor is not known. Possibly Nathaniel (Nicholas) Robertson’s father is Richard W. Robertson’s immigrant ancestor

A possibly father for Nathaniel (Nicholas) Robertson is Edward Robinson (?-1689; born England, died Charles City County, Virginia Colony). Edward is believed to have immigrated in the 1640-1660s period when hundreds, perhaps thousands, of indentured servants arrived in the Virginia Colony. Edward possibly was an indentured servant. Many of these indentured servants

left from the Bristol port in England, and many ended up in Charles City County, where Edward died in 1689. That Nathaniel (Nicholas) Robertson was born in Charles City County in 1664, after Edward arrived in the Virginia Colony, and that Edward died in Charles City County where Nathaniel was born is consistent with Edward being Nathaniel's father.

According to the "Register of Servants Sent to Foreign Plantations" (a database of 15,000 indentured servants who went to England's colonies in the 1600s), an Edward Robinson left Bristol in 1662 to go to Virginia to serve as an indentured servant for five years. Records show that the spelling Robertson and Robinson was used interchangeably in historic records, which would account for Robinson going to Robertson in the case of Edward Robinson and Nathaniel (Nickolas) Robertson.

9. Scher Torian

The Torian immigrant ancestor was Schertorio Turriani { 1695-1748; born Soglio, Grisons (present day Switzerland), died Halifax County }. After Schertorio Turriani immigrates in 1738 to Virginia, his name is anglicized to Scher Torian.

Schertorio Turriani was baptized in 1695 in Soglio. Soglio was at the time an independent republic called Grisons in the European Alps. (Today Grisons is one of Switzerland's Cantons. The German name for the Canton is Graubünden.) A marriage record shows that Schertorio Turriani married Luna Gioanalli in 1722. Birth and baptism records show that Schertorio and Luna's children born in Grisons included Petrus; Anna; Maria; and Luna.

Schertorio Turriani's father is believed to be Peder Turriani.

Schertorio Turriani mother is believed to be Maria Salis (1651-1743; born, died Soglio, Grisons) She might have been a member of the Grisons Salis family. Salis was the surname of a powerful noble family in Grisons beginning as early as the 1600s.

Grisons is now the largest, most eastern Switzerland Canton. The Soglio area is on the border between Switzerland and Italy.

It is not known what language Schertorio, and his family spoke. In the early 1700s, Italian, German, and Romansh were spoken in the area. Today Italian is the predominant language in the area where Soglio is found, and the area is greatly influenced by Italian culture.

Soglio today is a small village (population less than 200) on the border with Italy in the Alps' Bregaglia Valley. The Bregaglia Valley is one of several valleys running through the Alps. These valleys are where settlements are located. The valleys were important strategically to many 1600s and 1700s European countries as they were used in transport across the Alps related to commercial and military purposes in pursuit of the countries' goals.

The Bregaglia Valley runs west to east (decreasing in width from west to east) with the river Mera running down the valley. About twenty miles east of Soglio (in the Bregaglia Valley) is the well-known St. Moritz community.

Because of the importance of the various Alps valleys to the 1600s great European powers (e.g., Spain and France), turmoil existed between these powers in the use of these valleys. Turmoil included periods of fighting between these countries' militaries, periods of negotiations, treaties, and shifting loyalties and controls over the various valleys.

In the early 1700s, Grisons was an independent republic. Not until the early 1800s would Grisons and other Alps' area entities (republics) enter into confederations that evolved into present-day Switzerland, consisting of several "Cantons", with Grisons being one of the Cantons.

The formation of Grisons goes back to at least the 1500s, in a period known as the Protestant Reformation, a period in which many dramatic faith-related changes were occurring; a period in which tensions were being established between dominant Catholicism and protestants. Tensions between Catholic and protestant played out in the Alps valleys, including the Grisons valleys. The ways in which these tensions played out, it seems to me, reflects the great autonomy that many valley villages had. We find, I believe, in this wide-spread autonomy, experiences and patterns that will lead to forces that form norms only satisfied in the future by democratic approaches. In the 1700s, Protestantism eventually prevailed in Grisons as the dominant religious practice.

Farming was possible in the Alps valleys, such as the Bregaglia Valley, but farming likely could not be done successfully on a commercial basis (be of a scale sufficient to market to outside valley communities); but only primarily to feed valley citizens. Transportation access to larger markets, because of the makeup of the valleys, also prevented successful access to distant markets.

The lack of commercial farming opportunities possibly was a factor in Schertorio Turriani (Scher Torian) deciding to immigrate to the American colonies. Another factor might have been just living in the Alps year-round. Even the valleys in the Alps are at high altitude. For example, Soglio in the Bregaglia Valley, where Schertorio was living, is at an altitude of about 3,500 feet. Living at such a high altitude, I suspect, presents unique problems; problems that one might like to escape from.

Why did Schertorio Turriani immigrate to the Virginia Colony? What is known about the 1700s immigrants from the Alps area suggests that the reasons for immigrating had more to do with economic reasons than religious or political reasons. Religious persecution and lack of freedom probably were not common problems in Grisons. However, economic development could have been a problem due to living in the Alps area, with limited available land for farming.

In the late 1600s, one of the members of the Grisons large noble Salis family was Pedra Salis. Pedra Salis would end up in England as a soldier (of fortune) serving the monarch in a special "guard" contingent. This led to the monarchy recognition of Pedra Salis by granting his son, Jerome, the title of count and count privileges, which included that Jerome's descendants would inherit the count title and privileges that went along with it. This resulted in Jerome and his descendants not only being "English" but also associated with Grisons, which included living for periods in Grisons and taking part in Grisons affairs.

A suggestion is that this Salis family English connection might have contributed to Schertorio Turriani's immigration to the English American colonies. In the first half of the 1700s, well-known recruitment efforts were made in the various Alps regions with the use of pamphlets and brochures and possibly individuals traveling into the regions. For example, the Virginian William Byrd II (1674-1744; born Henrico County, Virginia, died Charles City County) had a recruitment effort in the Alps area. Assuming that Schertorio Turriani's mother was Maria Salis and a member of the noble Salis family, this might have contributed to Schertorio Turriani becoming aware of immigration opportunities to the English American Colonies. Did the Salis family English connection help in getting William Byrd II's recruitment messages to Schertorio Turriani (because his mother might have been a member of the Salis family)? This would explain how Schertorio Turriani ends up in Halifax County, Virginia, a county having a major amount of the land that William Byrd II was trying to recruit Alps area residents to.

In 1735, William Byrd II petitioned the Virginia Council to set aside 100,000 acres (which included land that would become Halifax County) along the Roanoke River between Birch Creek and Irwin River, where Byrd planned to settle several "Switzer" immigrants he was expecting to arrive in the Virginia Colony. Schertorio Turriani was probably one of these immigrants.

Schertorio Turriani and his family, when setting off to immigrate to the British American colonies, likely traveled from the Bregaglia Valley north across other republics (which would become Cantons and part of the Swiss Confederation in the early 1800s) to the Rhine River head waters, possibly at Karlsruhe, where they would take a boat down the Rhine to Rotterdam, The Netherlands, where in 1738 they would board a ship to travel across the Atlantic Ocean to the British American colonies. The distance from Soglio in the Bregaglia Valley to Karlsruhe on the Rhine is about 325 miles. The distance from Karlsruhe to Rotterdam, on the Rhine, is also about 325 miles. The distance from Rotterdam to the Virginia Colony is about 3,900 miles.

The Turriani family is believed to have travel to the English colonies on an English ship named Oliver. Documentation exists about the fate of the Oliver. It carried many settlers from the area now known as Switzerland, that it traveled in 1738, and that the Virginian recruiting these settlers (William Byrd II) wanted to place them in southern Virginia, in the area where Schertorio Turriani (Scher Torina) is documented to be in 1740. Unfortunately, many of the passengers on the Oliver were lost due to several reasons, and only about a third of the passengers starting the trip are believed to have survived. One of the reasons for loss of passenger lives was that the Oliver wreck in a major storm just off the Virginia coast area known as Lynnhaven. If Schertorio Turriani and his family were aboard the Oliver, this could account for the disappearance of Schertorio's wife Luna Gioanalli Turriani and some of their children not later identified as being in Halifax County.

No known passenger lists remain from the 1738 Oliver voyage, so no certain statement can be made that Schertorio Turriani, and his family, was aboard the Oliver. However, it is known that a Carlo Toriano was aboard and survived, because there is a record of an inquiry of the wreck in the Netherlands (the voyage's origin). A Carlo Toriano gives testimony about his experiences as a passenger. The name Toriano suggests a relationship to Schertorio Turriani, including that they

possibly were traveling together on the Oliver. Apparently, Caro Toriano decides to return to Europe after the wreck.

If Schertorio and his family were on the Oliver, then after the shipwreck, Schertorio and his surviving children apparently made their way to what would become Halifax County. From the Norfolk area (which included Lynnhaven), a road likely was available that went to Suffolk, Virginia (west of Norfolk). The King's Highway ran through Suffolk from Petersburg, Virginia. Schertorio and family could take the King's Highway from Suffolk to Petersburg where roads are believed to be available that ran to the southwest and what became Halifax County. This would be a trip of about 200 miles using these roads to Halifax County.

In 1740, entries were made in the Brunswick County, Virginia (a part of which will become Halifax County) deed book that named a Schertorio Toriano. Later county records in Virginia clearly show that Schertorio Toriano becomes Scher Torian, and that Scher Torian has children named Peter, Andrew, Scher, and Mary.

The evolution of the surname Turriani to become Torian reflects a common occurrence with early Americans (the anglicization of their surnames). Toriano did not become consistently Torian right away. Along the way, into the early to middle 1800s, such spellings as Toryan, Toryann, and Torean are found. Today (2024) Turriani is a common name in Italy.

In the 1700s, an estimated 25,000 Swiss immigrated to the British American colonies.

10. Thomas Williams II

Thomas Williams II (1702-1763) is believed to have immigrated from London, England, by the 1740s, to the Virginia Colony where he died and is buried in the Blandford Cemetery in Petersburg, Virginia. Thomas is the great, great grandfather of Richard W. Robertson (1831-1918), one of my great grandparents.

Records show that Thomas Williams was born in St. James Parish, London and in 1702 was christened at St. Sepulcher Church, London. Thomas Williams' wife was Rachael Freeman (1718-1746; born Gloucestershire, England, died Petersburg, Virginia Colony). Rachel's mother was Mary Kopin Roper. Thomas and Rachel named their son Thomas Roper Williams, recognizing Mary Koper Roper's family name.

In the 1730s to 1750s period, a Thomas Williams appears on several Amelia County Road order records. This is usually a sign of land ownership and community recognition. In 1760, an Amelia County deed shows that a Thomas Williams buys two hundred acres around Deep Creek. This is probably the Thomas Williams appearing on the road order records from the 1730s to the 1750s and is possibly Thomas Williams II.

The Thomas Williams II and Rachael Freeman information suggests that Thomas and Rachael were married in England and immigrated after their marriage in 1735. Thomas possibly immigrated as an indentured servant, which led to his acquisition of land in Amelia County.

The Amelia County marriage register of 1828 lists a marriage between Alexander Robertson and Sally A. Williams (1812-1880; born Amelia County, died Richmond), taking place on December 11, 1828. Alexander Robertson and Sally A. Williams Robertson are Richard W. Robertson's father and mother. Sally A. Williams was the great granddaughter of Thomas Williams (1702-1763).

11. Michael Cadet Young

Michael Cadet Young was a French Huguenot immigrant from England. He is believed to have arrived in the Richmond City area of Virginia, from England, around 1722, as an indentured servant. Michael Cadet Young is believed to have worked as an attorney, after his arrival in Virginia. (Attorneys did not have the same status and earning power then as they do in the current era.) He also owned land. Matthew was a witness to several Brunswick County, Virginia deeds in the middle 1700s. That Matthew was a witness to so many deeds suggests that Mathew was well known and respected in Brunswick County.

Michael Cadet Young is believed to be the son of Francois Cadet (1673-1712; born Poitou-Charentes, France, died London, England) and Marie LeGros (1662-1742; born Chastelorault, France, died London, England). Poitou-Charentes is now a part of Nouvelle Aquitaine, on the west coast of France.

In the late 1600s, large numbers of French protestants immigrated out of France, with more than an estimated 25,000 immigrating to England. Francois and Marie LeGros Cadet were in this immigration. Many of the immigrants to England ended up in east London and south of London in Surry County. Records have been found that show that the Cadets received relief, and possibly not being well off, could account for Michael Cadet Young, their son, immigrating to the Virginia Colony.

French Huguenots were French Protestants who followed the teachings of John Calvin during the 16th and 17th centuries. The word "Huguenot" was first recorded in 1560, and the term may have come from an association with Hugues Capet, a French king who ruled before the Reformation.

Huguenots were mainly drawn from the middle class and skilled artisans, and many were nobles, merchants, and upper class converts. They faced persecution from the French Catholic government and Catholic Church, and between 1562 and 1685, they experienced periods of civil war, unrest, and religious persecution. In 1572, the most infamous massacre of Protestants in European history took place in Paris on St. Bartholomew's Day.

As a result, many Huguenots fled France in the 17th century to escape persecution and practice their religion freely, settling in other parts of Europe, the United States, and Africa. For example, about 50,000 Huguenots went to England, where they were welcomed due to Britain's dislike of Louis XIV's France. In the United States, Huguenots became farmers, laborers, soldiers, sailors, and government officials, and they also contributed to the colonies as physicians, artisans, and craftsmen.

Amelia Blanche Crawley (1859-1937; born Halifax County, Virginia, died Campbell County, Virginia) was the great, great granddaughter of Michael Cadet Young.

III. Immigration Discussion

1. Reasons for Immigration

People immigrated to North America in the 1600s for a variety of reasons, including:

- **Religious Freedom** Some immigrants, such as the Quakers, Pilgrims and Puritans, came to escape religious persecution in Europe, which was driven by the belief that society should have a uniform religion. Others, like the Moravians, came for missionary work.
- **Economic Opportunities** Some immigrants sought better material lives for themselves and their families and moved to regions with higher wages or more lucrative sales markets.
- **Violence and Upheaval** Some immigrants were displaced by violent conflicts, conquest, or enslavement.
- **Other Reasons** Other reasons for immigration included high land rents, criminal punishments, and European royals, political, and business leaders seeking wealth and power.

The following tables shows possible reasons for immigration for some of my ancestors.

1600s Ancestor Immigrants

immigrant	approximate year immigrated	birth location	entry location	death location	possible reasons for immigration
Carter, John	1630s	London England	VA Rappahannock River	VA Lancaster County	economic and political
Cocke, Richard	mid-1600s	Shropshire England	VA James River	VA Henrico County	economic and political
Luke, John	1650-1660	Wiltshire England	VA Eastern Shore	MD Northampton County	economic
Eubank, Thomas	1650s-1680s	Lancashire England	MD possible Kent Island	MD Talbot County	economic and religious
Robinson, Edward (possible)	mid-1600s	England	VA James River	VA Charles City County	economic

People immigrated to North America in the 1700s for a variety of reasons, including:

- **Economic Opportunities** The colonies offered more opportunities to trade goods and farm the land, and some areas had cheap land and high wages.
- **Political Liberty** Some colonists came to America for political liberty, such as the ability to elect a governor and representatives.
- **Religious Freedom** Some colonists came to escape religious persecution in Europe, where governments punished people for practicing certain religions.
- **Other Reasons** Some people came for adventure or riches, while others were forced to migrate due to violent conflicts, high land rents, or criminal punishments. Missionaries also came to convert Native Americans to Christianity.

1700s Ancestor Immigrants

immigrant	approximate year immigrated	birth location	entry location	death location	possible reasons for immigration
Buckholtz, Jacob	1730s-1750s	Prussia	SC possible Charleston	SC	economic
Hires, Conrad	mid-1700s	Baden-Wurtemberg	PA Philadelphia	NJ Salem County	economic and political
Jenkins, Benjamin	mid-1700s	Wales	SC possible Charleston	GA Wilkes County	economic
Torian, Sher	early 1730s	Grisons Switzerland	VA James River	VA Halifax County	economic
Williams, Thomas	mid-1700s	London England	VA Richmond	VA Amelia County	economic
Young, Michael Cadet	early 1720s	London England	VA Richmond	VA Brunswick County	economic

People immigrated to North America in the 1800s for a variety of reasons, including:

- **Economic Hardship** Job losses, rising taxes, land shortages, and crop failures plagued many. The Irish Potato Famine (1845–1849) and the Russian land shortages of the 1880s are two examples.
- **Religious Persecution** Irish, German, and Jewish communities left Europe to escape religious persecution.
- **Political Instability** War and political persecution made many home countries dangerous.
- **The Industrial Revolution** The Industrial Revolution disrupted traditional labor and economic systems, and some were unable or unwilling to work in the new factories.
- **The Promise of Gold** In the 1850s, rumors of gold in the American hills drew some immigrants.
- **Cheap Land** North America offered the allure of cheap land and the freedom of conscience.
- **Better Lives** The United States was seen as a land of opportunity, where people could have a better life and exercise their rights as citizens.
- **Family** Some immigrants came to reunite with family members.

People immigrated to North America in the 1900s for a variety of reasons, including:

- **Economic Opportunity** The United States was seen as a land of opportunity, especially with rapid industrialization creating a need for cheap labor.
- **Religious Freedom** Many Europeans sought religious freedom from persecution.
- **Personal Freedom** Some immigrants came seeking personal freedom and relief from political persecution.
- **Poor Living Conditions** Poverty and a growing European population led to food shortages and degraded living conditions.
- **Crop Failure and Famine** Many fled crop failure, land and job shortages, and famine.
- **Wartime Labor Needs** Some came to fill wartime labor needs.

People immigrated to North America as indentured servants. Indentured servitude was a common way for European immigrants to come to the American colonies in the 1600s and 1700s when they could not afford the cost of travel. Under this system, immigrants signed contracts, or indentures, agreeing to work for a set number of years in exchange for passage to North America, food, clothing, and shelter. Once they arrived, they were sold to people who needed laborers, often working on farms and estates.

The following table shows ancestor immigrants who were possibly indentured servants:

Ancestor	Immigration Period	Departure Location	Initial Residence Location
Edward Robinson (?-1689; born England, died Charles City County, Virginia Colony)	1640-1660	England	Charles City County, Virginia Colony
Thomas Eubank II (1648-1732; born Lancashire, England, died Talbot County, Maryland Colony)	1650-1680	England	Talbot County, Maryland Colony
Michael Cadet Young (1700-1770; born? died Brunswick County, Virginia Colony)	1720s	England	Richmond City, Virginia Colony
Thomas Williams II (1702-1763; born London, died Petersburg, Virginia Colony)	mid-1700s	England	James River Area, Virginia Colony

2. Immigrant Ancestor Departure Locations

a. England

In the 1600s and 1700s, English migration was influenced by the Protestant Reformation and the start of English colonization.

In the Great Migration (1620–1640), 80,000 people left England, including 20,000 who migrated to New England. New England's colonists were mostly families from prosperous backgrounds and every English county except Westmorland, with nearly half coming from East Anglia. Their motivation was spiritual, not economic.

Most Quakers who migrated to North America between 1682–1687 originated from the English counties of Cheshire, Derbyshire, Lancashire, Nottinghamshire, and Yorkshire. These counties are in the North Midlands of England, which stretches from Durham in the north to Shropshire on the Welsh border.

The first English settlers of the Virginia Colony arrived in the early 1600s from the southern and midland counties of England.

Ancestor immigrants who came from England include:

immigrant	approximate year immigrated	birth location	entry location	death location	possible reasons for immigration
Carter, John	1630s	London England	VA Rappahannock River	VA Lancaster County	economic and political
Cocke, Richard	mid-1600s	Shropshire England	VA James River	VA Henrico County	economic and political
Eubank, Thomas	1650s-1680s	Lancashire England	MD possible Kent Island	MD Talbot County	economic and religious
Luke, John	1650-1660	Wiltshire England	VA Eastern Shore	VA Northampton County	economic
Robinson, Edward (possible)	mid-1600s	England	VA James River	VA Charles City County	economic
Williams, Thomas	mid-1700s	London England	VA Richmond	VA Amelia County	economic

b. Wales

Welsh people began immigrating to other countries, including the United States, as early as the 1600s. The first documented Welsh arrivals in the United States came around 1620, and the Welsh were among the first settlers to America.

Some reasons for Welsh emigration in the 17th century included religious persecution.

The first group of Welsh Quakers arrived in the early 1680s and established the Welsh Tract, a region west of Philadelphia. The Welsh Tract was intended to be a separate county with a Welsh-speaking local government, but by the 1690s the land had been divided into different counties and the Tract never gained self-government.

Ancestor immigrants who came from Wales include:

immigrant	approximate year immigrated	birth location	entry location	death location	possible reasons for immigration
Jenkins, Benjamin	mid-1700s	Wales	SC possible Charleston	GA Wilkes County	economic

c. Switzerland

In the 17th and 18th centuries, Swiss immigrants were motivated by a variety of factors, including religious persecution, the desire for land and wealth, and escaping war and disease.

Although Switzerland officially viewed immigration as a crime against the country in the 18th century, there were some schemes to encourage it. For example, the Council of Bern wanted to get rid of undesirable people by setting up a Swiss settlement of 400–500 people in Pennsylvania or Virginia.

The War of the Spanish Succession (1701-14) and a harsh winter in 1708 led many to seek better lives. Some were influenced by advertisements for sparsely populated colonies in Carolina and Pennsylvania, while others were inspired by a German pastor's writings about the New World.

Between 1700 and 1776, roughly 25,000 Swiss immigrants settled in the United States, primarily in Pennsylvania, North Carolina, and South Carolina. The Carolinas received the most publicity in Switzerland.

Ancestor immigrants who came from Switzerland include:

immigrant	approximate year immigrated	birth location	entry location	death location	possible reasons for immigration
Torian, Sher	early 1730s	Grisons Switzerland	VA James River	VA Halifax County	economic

d. German Speaking Areas (Baden-Wurttemberg and Prussia)

German immigration to the United States in the 1600s and 1700s was driven by a variety of factors, including religious persecution, crop failures, and economic opportunities:

Religious Persecution In the 17th and 18th centuries, European powers forced their subjects to follow the state religion, which led to persecution of smaller sects. Many Germans, especially Protestants, were drawn to William Penn's colony of Pennsylvania. The earliest German immigrants to North America, around 1683, were fleeing religious persecution following the Thirty Years' War (1618-1648).

Protestant immigrants from the war-torn district of the Palatinate, in what is now Germany, in the years after 1708 suffered religious and state persecutions. Living on the Rhine, the Palatines were often victims of French attacks. The Protestants amongst them were also subject to oppressive treatment from their Catholic rulers.

Crop Failures Between 1707 and 1714, a wave of immigrants, sometimes called the (Poor) Palatine Germans, came to North America due to crop failures. Many of these refugees settled in England before moving to New York.

Economic Opportunities In the 19th century, economic hardship in Germany drove many Germans to the United States, attracted by opportunities, particularly the opportunity to own land.

Other factors that may have influenced German immigration include military conscription. To pay for their passage, many immigrants worked as indentured servants for a period of years.

Ancestor immigrants who came from Germany include:

immigrant	approximate year immigrated	birth location	entry location	death location	possible reasons for immigration
Buckholtz, Jacob	1730s-1750s	Prussia	SC possible Charleston	SC	economic
Hires, Conrad	mid-1700s	Baden-Wurtemberg	PA Philadelphia	NJ Salem County	economic and political

e. France

French immigration in the 1600s and 1700s was characterized by colonization, religious persecution, and the French Revolution:

Colonization The French established colonies in the Americas, India, and the upper Great Lakes region. The earliest immigrants to the Americas were fur traders and Jesuit missionaries. The French government also recruited settlers for its colonies, including soldiers, unmarried women and widows, and skilled workers. For example, the government offered money to married soldiers and officers to settle permanently and sponsored unmarried women and widows from 1634 to 1662.

Religious Persecution Protestants, known as Huguenots, fled France for religious reasons between 1538 and 1685. Some settled in British colonies, which they found welcoming. In the 1680s, the suppression of Protestantism in France led to a mass migration of Calvinist refugees to England, where they became one of the city's largest and most distinctive communities. Large communities of Huguenots settled in London – especially in Spitalfields – and in Canterbury, Exeter, Plymouth, Norwich, Rochester, and Southampton, as well as in many other towns around the country.

In all, about 200,000 Huguenot refugees left France during the reign of Louis XIV and about a fifth of those went to England. The rest went to the Netherlands, Germany, Scandinavia, and the Americas (where, in most cases, they were warmly received). Across the parts of Europe where they settled, the Huguenots received an especially warm welcome where they brought new skills – for example, in silk production and metalworking. But when they proposed to integrate with the existing labor forces of well-established industries like paper and glass manufacturing, they sometimes experienced intolerance.

French Revolution Between 1789 and 1791, about 500,000 refugees fled the French Revolution for neighboring countries and the Americas.

Ancestor immigrants who came from France include:

immigrant	approximate year immigrated	birth location	entry location	death location	possible reasons for immigration
Young, Michael Cadet	early 1720s	London England	VA Richmond	VA Brunswick County	economic

3. Immigrant Ancestor Destination Locations

a. Virginia

Virginia's immigration history in the 1600s and 1700s saw a variety of European groups arrive, including indentured servants, convicts, and voluntary immigrants:

- **1607:** English settlers arrive in Jamestown to colonize, Christianize, and trade. The colony struggles with disease and fighting with Indigenous people.
- **1610:** A new group of settlers and supplies arrive by ship, helping the colony avoid failure.
- **1618–1622:** Virginia's population grows rapidly from a few hundred to almost 1,400 people.
- **1619:** The first African slaves arrive in North America, sold to the Virginia Governor by two passing British ships.
- **1620s:** Nearly 70% of English settlers who came to Virginia have died.
- **1676:** Bacon's Rebellion takes place in Jamestown.
- **1705:** Virginia becomes a slave society.
- **1714–1717:** German workers are brought in to work iron furnaces in the Piedmont region.
- **1718–1775:** More than 52,000 convicts are transported from the British Isles to North America, primarily settling in Virginia and Maryland.
- **Early 1700s:** French Huguenots arrive in Virginia.

Throughout the 1600s, Virginia's labor force was made up of white indentured servants and some convict laborers. Estimates suggest that 75% of English colonists in Virginia were once indentured servants, with half dying before completing their service. The colony also included Virginia Indians who worked as servants or were enslaved.

The Virginia Company's headright system encouraged immigration by providing incentives for prospective colonists and wealthy investors. The headright system stimulated settlement and supported the growth of the fledgling tobacco economy. Tobacco became Virginia's first profitable export.

Indentured servitude began in Virginia in the early 1600s, shortly after the founding of Jamestown. In the 1600s, most indentured servants were concentrated in the Chesapeake colonies of Virginia and Maryland, and in the 1700s, they were common in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York. Contracts typically lasted four to seven years, but children sometimes served for much longer. Many contracts also allowed for an added five-year extension, and some offered free passage home after the contract was complete. However, there were few regulations for employers after the contract ended, which often led to abuse. Only about 40% of indentured servants survived to complete their contracts, and women were often harassed by their masters. Pregnant women might also have extra years added to the end of their service. By the late 1660s, fewer Europeans were willing to sign indentures, so more Africans were brought to the region as slaves. Despite the dangers, the Chesapeake offered upward mobility, and many indentured servants eventually became tenant farmers.

Ancestor immigrants who settled in Virginia include:

immigrant	approximate year immigrated	birth location	entry location	death location	possible reasons for immigration
Carter, John	1630s	London England	VA Rappahannock River	VA Lancaster County	economic and political
Cocke, Richard	mid-1600s	Shropshire England	VA James River	VA Henrico County	economic and political
Luke, John	1650-1660	Wiltshire England	VA Eastern Shore	VA Northampton County	economic
Robinson, Edward (possible)	mid-1600s	England	VA James River	VA Charles City County	economic
Torian, Sher	early 1730s	Grisons Switzerland	VA James River	VA Halifax County	economic
Williams, Thomas	mid-1700s	London England	VA Richmond	VA Amelia County	economic
Young, Michael Cadet	early 1720s	France via London England	VA Richmond	VA Brunswick County	economic

b. Maryland

White settlers in colonial Maryland were primarily from the British Isles. In 1660, many English immigrants began settling the Eastern Shore (east of Chesapeake Bay) in what was part of the Maryland Colony. Many of the British immigrants to colonial Maryland came either as servants or convicts. Possibly, Maryland received more indentured servants than any other colony.

Maryland's immigration history in the 1600s and 1700s was driven by religious freedom, economic opportunity, and forced migration. The colony was a refuge for Catholics facing persecution in England, but also encouraged Protestant immigration to keep good relations with Britain.

- **1634:** The first colonists, led by Leonard Calvert, arrived on the Arc and Dove. Maryland became a haven for Catholics and possibly received more indentured servants than any other colony.
- **1640:** Maryland adopted a head-right system to stimulate immigration.
- **1649:** Irish prisoners of war and rebels against Cromwell were brought to the colonies, including Maryland.
- **1700–1775:** An estimated 20,000 convicts were sent to Maryland and Virginia to work on tobacco plantations.
- **1730–1740:** Germans from the Rhineland settled in western Maryland's farmlands.
- **1740s:** English, Scottish, and Scotch-Irish immigrants moved into western Maryland's Appalachian region.

Ancestor immigrants who settled in Maryland include:

immigrant	approximate year immigrated	birth location	entry location	death location	possible reasons for immigration
Eubank, Thomas	1650s-1680s	Lancashire England	MD possible Kent Island	MD Talbot County	economic and religious

c. South Carolina

South Carolina's early settlers were predominantly English, but also included immigrants from the Caribbean, Europe, and other colonies:

- **English:** The first permanent settlement in Charleston was established in 1670 by English colonists. About 80% of colonial South Carolina's settlers were English.
- **Barbadians:** The British sugar islands in the Caribbean, especially Barbados, were a significant source of early immigration. Barbadian families influenced the colony's culture up until the Civil War.
- **Huguenots:** French Calvinists fled France to South Carolina after Louis XIV revoked the Edict of Nantes in 1685.
- **Scots:** Scottish dissenters began arriving in 1682. Ulster Scots arrived in the 18th century via Pennsylvania and Virginia.
- **Germans:** German Calvinists arrived in the 18th century.
- **Africans:** The Spanish were the first to bring enslaved Africans to South Carolina in the 16th century.

The South Carolina Colony's religious tolerance attracted immigrants, and the forced labor of enslaved Africans made South Carolina the wealthiest colony in the Americas by the time of the American Revolution. Disease, conflict, and European expansion led to the disappearance of indigenous populations by the American Revolution.

Ancestor immigrants who settled in South Carolina include:

immigrant	approximate year immigrated	birth location	entry location	death location	possible reasons for immigration
Buckholtz, Jacob	1730s-1750s	Prussia	SC possible Charleston	SC	economic

d. Georgia

Georgia's immigration history in the 1600s and 1700s involved multiple European groups, including Spanish missionaries, English settlers, and various immigrant enclaves.

- **Spanish** The first Europeans in Georgia were Spanish conquistadors, with Hernando de Soto arriving in 1540. In the 1600s, Spanish missionaries established settlements and trading posts, forcing Indigenous people to adopt Spanish culture and Christianity.
- **English** The English settlers from South Carolina crossed the Savannah River in the mid-1600s, taking part in the slave trade of Indigenous people and later the deerskin trade. In the 1730s, English colonization began after James Oglethorpe proposed settling

the area with London's poor to relieve overcrowded debtors' prisons. Oglethorpe also aimed to create a buffer for South Carolina.

- **Other Immigrants** Georgia also saw smaller immigrant communities, including French-speaking Swiss, Spanish-speaking Sephardic Jews, Moravians, Irish convicts, and some Russians and Piedmont Italians. French immigrants included Huguenots, refugees from the French Revolution, and Acadians.

The journey to Georgia was dangerous, and by 1752, about a third of settlers had died. The colony's population makeup was unusual, intensifying culture shock for the immigrants.

Ancestor immigrants who settled in Georgia include:

immigrant	approximate year immigrated	birth location	entry location	death location	possible reasons for immigration
Jenkins, Benjamin	mid-1700s	Wales	SC possible Charleston	Amite County, MS	economic

e. New Jersey

New Jersey's early immigration was driven by promises of religious freedom, affordable land, and representative government. The colony's diversity was shaped by waves of immigrants from various European countries:

- **1620s–1630s** Dutch occupied Fort Nassau (now Brooklawn, Camden) and Swedes and Finns settled near Wilmington, Delaware.
- **1660s** New England Puritans established Elizabethtown, and Quakers from London, Kent, and Yorkshire settled West New Jersey and founded Salem and Burlington.
- **1710s–1720s** English immigration dominated.
- **1720s–1760s** Scots Irish and Irish immigration temporarily altered immigration patterns.
- **1740s–1750s** Scottish and English settlers moved up tributaries of the Passaic and Raritan rivers.

Other immigrant groups included French Huguenots, Walloons, and Germans. The colony's rich land and political freedoms attracted immigrants, and the state's diversity and traditions of liberty continue to this day.

Ancestor immigrants who settled in New Jersey include:

immigrant	approximate year immigrated	birth location	entry location	death location	possible reasons for immigration
Hires, Conrad	mid-1700s	Baden-Wurttemberg	PA Philadelphia	NJ Salem County	economic and political

4. Travel and Transportation

In the 1600s and 1700s, immigrant transportation to America was arduous and lengthy, with voyages across the Atlantic taking weeks or months. Ships, fashioned from wood and canvas, were relatively small. The Mayflower weighed only 180 tons and was 90 feet long; the Ark, which brought colonists to Maryland, weighed 400 tons and was 132 feet long. The Seaflower, which sailed from Belfast in 1741, lost over 40 passengers to death and cannibalism during its 18-week journey to Boston.

Immigrants faced many challenges on their journey, including storms, shipwrecks, pirate attacks, overcrowding, famine, and disease. It's estimated that at least 1 in 10 travelers died before reaching North America.

Most colonial ship records have little information about the passengers. Generally, the list of passengers was a partial list and included names of the most important men. Women and children were often not listed. Since the captains did not have to give their records to anyone, they kept the records themselves, destroyed the records, or did not keep any records. Most of the records that survive have been published.

- **Ships:** Small, wooden vessels, like the 180-ton Mayflower, were the norm.
- **Conditions:** Africans were forced to endure horrific conditions, chained and lying in filth. Estimates suggest 1.5–2 million died in route.
- **German Immigrants:** Began their journey by riverboat on the Rhine, then traveled to Holland, before a dangerous 8–10-week ocean voyage.
- **Indentured Servitude:** To pay for their passage, impoverished immigrants often sold themselves into indentured servitude, becoming legally bound to an employer for several years.

Other transportation factors during this period include:

- **Criminal Transportation:** As early as 1615, criminals sentenced to death could choose transportation to the colonies as an alternative to hanging. By 1717, the Transportation Act allowed English courts to sentence convicts to up to 14 years of indentured servitude.
- **Migrating Farmers and Planters:** Sometimes farmers and planters recruited servants to go with them or returned to Europe to recruit more labor.
- **Conditions:** Early immigrants' ocean voyages in the 17th and 18th centuries could be long and arduous.

Early immigrants who intended to live in areas now known as the United States typically landed at one of these popular 17th- and 18th-century ports:

- Baltimore
- Boston
- Philadelphia
- Virginia Ports
- New Amsterdam (New York)
- Charleston
- Newport, Rhode Island

Baltimore The Port of Baltimore's history in the 1600s and 1700s includes its establishment, its role in trade, and its fortifications:

- **1670:** The port was first noticed for its ships and became a point of access for Maryland's tobacco trade with England
- **1706:** The Maryland General Assembly officially established the port at the Head of the Northwest Branch of the Patapsco River, in what is now known as the Inner Harbor
- **1776:** Fort Whetstone was built to protect the port
- **Revolutionary War:** The port became a center for trade with the West Indies

The port's growth was slow, however, due to the unsuitability of the surrounding land for tobacco growing and the proximity of closer docks for other tobacco growers. As the port grew, its trade routes expanded to include the Ohio Valley, and other commodities began to be shipped in, such as wheat and produce. To handle these goods, wharves, warehouses, and shipyards were built along the waterfront in Baltimore Town and Fells Point. Fells Point became known for its shipbuilders and for producing Baltimore clippers and Continental Navy ships.

Boston The port of Boston was a crucial trading port for the English colonies in the 1600s and 1700s. Its location made it a vital stop on Atlantic trading routes, and a center for international trade from the mid-1700s to the mid-1800s.

- **Native American Trading Hub** Before European settlement in 1630, the area was a trading post for Native Americans.
- **Atlantic Trade Empire** Boston became integrated into the Atlantic trading empire, supported by wealthy New England merchant families. The port was involved in the slave trade, with enslaved Africans sold alongside other imports.
- **Regional Access** Boston Harbor provided access to the Charles, Neponset, and Mystic Rivers, making travel into Massachusetts easier.
- **The Boston Tea Party** In 1773, colonists boarded British East India Company ships and threw hundreds of chests of tea into the harbor in protest of a tea monopoly and tax.
- **Competition** In the 1750s, New York and Philadelphia began to dominate inter-colony trade.
- **The Boston Port Act** In 1774, the British Parliament closed Boston Harbor to commerce to force Boston to pay for the dumped tea. The act helped unify the Thirteen Colonies against the Crown.

The port continued to grow into the 19th century, with the construction of wharves, piers, and new land. However, the Revolutionary War devastated the port economically. With the start of the Industrial Revolution, the port's focus shifted to trade between states.

Philadelphia From the 1600s to the mid-1700s, Philadelphia was a prominent port and shipbuilding center in Colonial America. Its position on the Delaware River helped trade with other colonies and made it the most important Atlantic port for the British Empire in North America.

- **Shipbuilding Leader** Philadelphia became the leading shipbuilding area in eastern North America, with the Southwark neighborhood earning a formidable reputation for the industry. Local ships were cheaper and, in some cases, better than those built in Britain, enabling trade with Europe, Africa, and the West Indies.
- **Trade Hub** The port traded in a variety of goods, including furs, lumber, wheat, flour, sugar, coffee, tropical fruits, and olive oil. It was also involved in the slave trade, sending flour to Africa, slaves to the West Indies, and sugar to the North American colonies.
- **British Empire Significance** By the 1770s, Philadelphia had become the third most important business center in the British Empire, after London and Liverpool.

- **Early Growth** Philadelphia's location on the Delaware River allowed for easy trade with other colonies, and the city thrived. By the 1770s, the population had reached nearly 30,000.
- **Leading Role** The Port of Philadelphia established a reputation for handling all types of cargo quickly and expertly. It played a significant role in the city and region's economic health.

Virginia Ports Virginia's ports in the 1600s and 1700s were important for exporting raw materials and imported goods, and for supporting the colony's growing population:

- **Jamestown** The James River waterfront was a busy place in the 17th century, with wharves for unloading imported goods and loading tobacco barrels for export. At times, laws were passed that made Jamestown the colony's only port of entry, requiring all ships to load and unload there.
- **Yorktown** A small settlement developed near York's fort, which offered protection, and the area became a receiving port and mercantile center.
- **Tobacco Warehouses** These warehouses were established in several locations in Virginia to officially inspect tobacco exports. They often became the basis for larger communities, attracting artisans, merchants, and laborers.

Virginia's ports supported the colony's expansion and prosperity, as the colony exported raw materials like tobacco, sassafras, deer hides, and lumber, as well as food like corn, wheat, and pork. By the end of the 17th century, Virginia had exported more than 20 million pounds of tobacco, and by 1775, it was exporting over 100 million pounds annually.

New Amsterdam (New York)

The port of New Amsterdam, now New York City, was a vital center for regional and Atlantic trade in the 1600s. The city's location and deep-water harbor made it a prime port, especially for the fur trade with Native Americans.

- **1624:** Dutch settlers set up Fort Amsterdam on Manhattan to protect the Dutch West India Company's fur trade. The settlement around the fort grows and becomes New Amsterdam.
- **1653:** New Amsterdam becomes a chartered city with a Court of Burgomasters and Schepens to support its growing international trade.
- **1664:** The English take control of New Amsterdam and rename it New York after the Duke of York.

- **1673:** The Netherlands briefly regains control of New York.
- **1674:** New York is returned to the English.
- **1686:** New York becomes the first city in the colonies to receive a royal charter.

Eventually, New York's port handled more grain exports and textile imports than the combined ports of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston. The fur trade, especially in beaver pelts, was central to New Amsterdam's economy. The port was also a hub for trade between Europe, the Caribbean, and North America, exporting goods like lumber, tobacco, and pelts.

Charleston The port of Charleston, South Carolina became a major center of commerce and culture in the 1700s. The first permanent settlement in Charleston was set up in 1670 by English colonists, indentured servants, and slaves from Barbados. The colonists named the colony Carolina after King Charles I.

In the 18th century, South Carolina's colonists used slave labor to grow profitable crops of rice, indigo, and Sea Island cotton for export. By 1700, the colony was exporting these goods, as well as deerskin, cattle, and naval stores like masts and turpentine. This made South Carolina one of the most prosperous of the Thirteen Colonies.

The port city was also subject to attacks from land and sea. In 1690s, a wall was built to protect the settlement, and in 1718, it was besieged by the pirate Blackbeard for almost a week.

Newport Founded in 1639, Newport, Rhode Island became a major port city in the 1700s and a key player in the North American slave trade. The city's economic growth was driven by trade and the export of goods like candles, furniture, rum, and fish. However, Newport's prosperity was inextricably linked to slave ownership and participation in the transatlantic slave trade.

- **Slave Trade Hub:** Newport was a central figure in the "triangle trade", where rum produced in Rhode Island was traded in West Africa for enslaved people, who were then transported to the Caribbean and traded for sugar and molasses—a key ingredient in rum. By 1755, enslaved people made up 10% of the colony's population. The first recorded slave ship, the "Sea Flower", arrived in Newport in 1696 carrying 47 captives.
- **Religious Diversity:** Newport attracted settlers from many religious backgrounds, including English dissenters, Quakers, and Jews in the 1650s. Jewish settlers established one of the first Jewish communities in America.

5. Immigration Statistics

In the seventeenth century, most settlers to the Thirteen Colonies are believed to have come from the southeast and southwest areas of England. These areas apparently were where puritanism was strongest.

In the eighteenth century, the settlers came from more diverse areas:

- Northern England: County Durham, Cumberland, Northumberland, and Yorkshire
- Ireland
- Ulster
- Germany
- Scotland
- France

Between 1607 and 1815, nearly one million Europeans immigrated to North America, with almost half being British and Irish. Here are some statistics:

- **Origins:** 470,000 British and Irish, 100,000 Germans, and 100,000 French.
- **Servitude:** Over 70% of immigrants were indentured servants, with an average term of four years. In the 1600s, some 100,000 indentured servants traveled to the Chesapeake Bay. Most were poor young men in their early twenties.
- **Gender:** Over 70% of immigrants were male.
- **Family Structure:** New England colonists were mostly families with some education. However, the proportion of women was generally low, except for groups like the Puritans and Quakers.
- **Criminals:** Between 1718 and 1775, over 52,000 convicts were sent from the British Isles to North America, mainly to Virginia and Maryland.
- **Destinations:** Most European migrants settled in what is now the United States and Canada.
- **Religion:** Protestant sects were drawn to the Middle Colonies by religious freedom and affordable land.
- English people made up 83.5% of the white population at the time of the first United States census in 1790.
- By 1780, New York's population was 27% Dutch, 6% African, and the rest mainly English. New Jersey and Delaware had a British majority, with German and Swedish minorities.
- 80 percent of the Quakers arriving in Philadelphia between 1682 and 1687 came from the five English counties of Cheshire, Lancashire, Yorkshire, Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire. These counties are in the North Midlands of England, which stretches from Durham in the north to Shropshire on the Welsh border.

Between 1870 and 1900, almost 12 million immigrants entered the United States, with the majority coming from Germany, Ireland, and England.

6. Rules, Regulations, and Definitions

In the 1600s and 1700s, European immigration to North America was driven by religious freedom, economic opportunities, and political liberty. While colonies sought immigrants, they also regulated immigration through head taxes, barring the poor, and banishment. However, enforcement was less strict than in Europe.

Immigration to the Americas in the 1600s and 1700s was marked by both voluntary and forced migration, as well as attempts by colonial cities and towns to regulate immigration.

- **Forced Emigration** Britain used "transportation", a term for forced emigration, to populate its North American colonies with criminals and social undesirables. Between 1718 and 1775, over 52,000 convicts from the British Isles settled in Maryland and Virginia, typically serving contracts of at least seven years. Other countries, including France, Sweden, and the Netherlands, also forcibly sent people to their colonies for political imprisonment, crimes, or vagrancy.
- **The Naturalization Act of 1790** This act allowed free white immigrants who had lived in the United States for two years to apply for citizenship. However, it excluded non-white residents from basic constitutional protections, such as the right to vote, own property, or testify in court.
- **The Naturalization Act of 1795** This act increased the residency requirement to five years. It also required immigrants to renounce any allegiance to foreign governments.
- **Colonial Policies** Colonial governments offered land grants, debt relief, and quick naturalization, granting immigrants the rights of Englishmen. However, in 1700, Parliament limited the colonies' ability to grant naturalization, believing the policies weakened English citizens' trading positions.
- **The Crown's Role** The British Crown encouraged immigration to settle the colonies and initially ignored the lax naturalization processes. However, the Crown tried to regulate immigration, which led to political and social tension.
- **Regulation** Colonial cities and towns regulated immigration through head taxes, banishment, and barring entry to the poor. For example, in the early 1700s, Massachusetts needed passenger lists from ships entering its ports and later banned the import of poor or infirm people. Connecticut demanded allegiance oaths from all strangers within its borders

IV. Ancestor Migration Patterns and Experiences

In this section, I provide information and analysis related to the migration patterns and experiences of my great grandparents and their ancestors.

My eight great grandparents are:

Charles Augustus Jenkins (B:1850 Yazoo County, Mississippi D:1927 Clayton, Johnston, North Carolina)

Lillie Shepherd Cocke (B:1854 Albemarle County, Virginia D:1922 Clayton, Johnston, North Carolina)

George Torian (B:1854 Halifax County, Virginia D: 1923 Brookneal, Campbell, Virginia)

Amelia Blanche Crawley (B:30 Jun 1859 Halifax County, Virginia D:28 04 1937 Brookneal, Campbell, Virginia)

Richard W. Robertson (B:1831 Amelia County, Virginia D:1918 Richmond City, Virginia)

Mary A. Eubank (B:1825 Amherst County, Virginia D:15 05 1916 Richmond City, Virginia)

Dale Delafield Luke B: (1838 Portsmouth, Virginia, USA D: unknown)

Martha F. Shepherd (B:1843 Portsmouth, Virginia D:1916 Williamsburg, Virginia)

For each great grandparent, I concentrate on those ancestors who have the last names of the great grandparent.

1. Great Grandparent - Charles Augustus Jenkins (B:1850 Yazoo County, Mississippi D:1927 Clayton, Johnston, North Carolina) and His Ancestors

The following table identifies locations that Charles Augustus Jenkins and his ancestors migrated to:

Jenkins	Start	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	End	# of locations
Benjamin (1743-1814)	Wales	Wilkes County GA	Richmond County GA					Amite County MS	4
Edmond (1784-1850)	Wilkes County GA	Amite County MS						Tallahatchie County MS	3
Malatha Augustus (1812-1870)	Wilkinson County MS							Yazoo County MS	2
Charles (1850-1927)	Yazoo City MS	Albemarle County VA	Salem VA	NC	NJ	VA	NC	Clayton NC	8
								Total	17

Charles Augustus Jenkins’ great, great grandfather. The identity of Charles Augustus Jenkins’ great, great grandfather is uncertain. What is certain is that Charles Augustus Jenkins’ great grandfather is Benjamin Jenkins (1743-1814; born Wales, died Amite County, Mississippi). One uncertainty is whether Benjamin came with his parents (Benjamin was born in Wales) or did Benjamin come as an adult and was the ancestor Jenkins immigrant.

Whoever the first ancestor Jenkins immigrant was, that immigrant likely came either directly by sea from a European port to the ports of the South Carolina or Georgia Colonies or by sea to another English American Colony port, for example Philadelphia, and then migrated by land to the South Carolina Colony.

Brochures and pamphlets promoting the South Carolina Colony as a destination for immigration were distributed relatively widely across the British countries and on the continent in German-speaking areas. This promotion seems to have been successful with large numbers of immigrants arriving in the port of Charleston during the mid-1700s, with the first numbers in the 1730s. Incentives offered by the Colony government were free township lots and no land tax for ten

years. Another attraction was South Carolina Colony's reputation of being religious, nationality, and political tolerant.

Beginning in the late 1600s, an intense campaign began in Wales promoting immigration to Carolina Colony (before Carolina Colony was split into South and North Carolina). Perhaps the campaign triggered an ancestor Jenkins to immigrate to the Carolina Colony. If an ancestor Jenkins did respond to this campaign and immigrated to the South Carolina Colony in the middle 1700s, the Jenkins immigrant would likely settle somewhere in the South Carolina low country, such as what became known as Colleton County. Settling beyond the low country (for example, into the high country) did not begin in earnest until later when doing so was safer from Indian attacks.

Carolina (and later South and North Carolina) Colony was open to immigrants and migrants of various religions and nationalities. This was an important South Carolina characteristic that encouraged immigration and migration to South Carolina. Promotional materials emphasizing this religious and nationality freedom spreading in European countries and in other English colonies was important in attracting immigrants and migrants.

The brochure/pamphlet promotion campaign apparently was successful in triggering interest in the British countries and the German-speaking areas of Europe in immigration to South Carolina. One estimate suggests that perhaps 12,000 Swiss from various Swiss cantons immigrated in the 1735-1745 period. South Carolina seems to have been the most frequent destination of the American colonies for Swiss. In the 1770s, approximately 1,000 Irish immigrants arrived by ship in Charleston.

In the 1700s, Georgia's coastal settlements were encouraged to support immigrants, and more than 3,000 immigrants came to Georgia in the middle 1700s.

Perhaps the first immigrant Jenkins ancestor went by sea to the Philadelphia/New Castle Delaware area from Wales, where large numbers of Welsh did immigrate to in the early 1700s.

Many of the Welsh who lived in the Philadelphia/New Castle Delaware Welsh Tract area were Baptists and often the Welsh Tract would be referred to as the Baptist Welsh Tract. Documents show that many of the Baptist Welsh Tract immigrants were from the Pembroke and Carmarthen areas of Wales. Pembroke and Carmarthen immigrants left Milford Haven in June 1701 on the ship William and Marry and arrive at Philadelphia on September 8, 1701. In Wales, Baptists suffered at the hands of the Anglican authorities, who insisted that the Baptists convert to Anglicanism. This was a major motivation for these Baptists to immigrate.

From this Philadelphia/New Castle Delaware Welsh Tract area, large numbers of Welsh would migrate to an area in the South Carolina Colony that would become known as the Welsh Tract. It is likely that these South Carolina Colony Welsh migrated on roads from the Philadelphia/New Castle Delaware area, although possibly that some went by ship to Charleston.

Welsh Baptists from Pennsylvania and Delaware likely migrated by land (but possibly by sea) and settled mostly along the banks of South Carolina Colony's Pee Dee River. They named this

new settlement area Welsh Neck. By the middle 1740s, most of the land in Welsh Neck had been granted. The Welsh cleared their land along both sides of the river and raised flax, hemp, indigo, cattle, and hogs. In the mid-1700s, a John Jenkins has been identified as living in St. David Parish in the Pee Dee River of the South Carolina Colony.

If the ancestor Jenkins migrated by land, the following identifies some of the roads that were used by migrants in 1700s traveling from one colony to another colony and might have been used by an ancestor Jenkins.

Apparently, the King's Road went to Charleston as early as the 1730s. The route was through Philadelphia, New Castle Delaware; Baltimore; Suffolk, Virginia; New Bern, North Carolina; Wilmington, North Carolina; and Georgetown and Charleston South Carolina. A separate road (referred to as the Upper Road) split off from the King's Road at Fredericksburg, Virginia and went southwest towards Charlotte, North Carolina, and then into northwest South Carolina, and on to Georgia.

The Occaneechi Path, starting in Petersburg Virginia, used as a road by migrants, went to Charlotte, and then through the Camden area of South Carolina on to Augusta in the Georgia Colony.

The Fall Line Road went from Petersburg, Virginia to Raleigh and Fayetteville, North Carolina and on to Camden South Carolina. An advantage of this road was it crossing of rivers where the depths were less, because the crossings were at river falls lines.

From the Great Wagon (or Valley) Road down the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, a second road at Roanoke, Virginia went more southward to Charlotte, North Carolina and then to Camden, South Carolina. Although the 1740s brought a massive wave of immigration down the Great Wagon Road into North Carolina, South Carolina did not receive the benefit of this road until the 1750s, when the South Carolina Colony's "great migration" began, a few years behind migration to North Carolina. There were newcomers to South Carolina in the 1740s, just not as many as came to North Carolina in that decade.

In the 1750s, the major north-south roads were beginning to make their way along the interior of South Carolina. Estimates suggest that the South Carolina Colony's 1729 population was approximately 60,000 (including approximately 40,000 slaves) and in 1775 approximately 175,000 (including approximately 105,000 slaves).

Many records from the 1700s show how difficult road travel was in the 1700s for such reasons as: swollen and impossible rivers; rough and impassable roads; wagons and carriages breaking down; horses becoming sick and dying; and harsh weather.

Travel by sea could be affected by the weather, for example, when high winds blew ships to wrong destinations. This is known to have happened when a ship carrying migrants headed for the South Carolina Colony was forced off course and up the Cape Fear River in North Carolina. Migrants debarked and went the rest of way by land.

- a. **Charles Augustus Jenkins' great grandfather. Benjamin Jenkins** (1743-1814; born Wales, died Amite County, Mississippi)

Benjamin Jenkins (1743-1814) is the great grandfather of Charles Augustus Jenkins (B:1850 Yazoo County, Mississippi D:1927 Clayton, Johnston, North Carolina).

Ancestor Benjamin Jenkins (1743-1814) is believed to have been born in Wales, and eventually he ends up in Amite County, Mississippi, where he dies in 1814. Whether Benjamin immigrated to the American colonies as an adult and was the first ancestor Jenkins immigrant or whether he came with his parents to the American colonies is uncertain.

The ancestor Benjamin Jenkins married Elizabeth Brantley (1750-1825), who was born in South Carolina, so ancestor Benjamin Jenkins possibly lived for a time in South Carolina, meeting and marrying Elizabeth Brantley.

Benjamin Jenkins and Elizabeth Brantley Jenkins had Edmund Jenkins (1784-1850) in Wilkes County, Georgia. This indicates that Benjamin and Elizabeth possibly migrated from South Carolina to Georgia (or met in Georgia).

Records show that in 1775 a Benjamin Jenkins represented the South Carolina Colony area known as Parrisburg in the South Carolina Provincial Congress. Whether this is the ancestor Benjamin Jenkins is not known, but it is possible.

A Benjamin Jenkins is found as a Georgian soldier (navy) in the Revolution War. In the mid-1780s, Benjamin Jenkins received land in the Mississippi Territory from the Georgia State, for his service in the Revolution War. Apparently, Benjamin had his home destroyed by British forces. Receiving land in the Mississippi Territory is consistent with concluding that this Benjamin Jenkins is ancestor Benjamin Jenkins who dies in the Mississippi Territory.

Also, a Benjamin and Elizabeth Jenkins are found buying, selling, and owning land in Richmond and Washington Counties in Georgia in the 1780s and 1790s. A Benjamin Jenkins in the mid-1780s bought about 2,000 acres in Richmond County, Georgia. Buying such a quantity of land suggests that this Benjamin Jenkins had a large family, as Georgia had a "headright" system, with a certain quantity of acres provided for each family member.

Richmond County includes Augusta and is just across the Savannah River from South Carolina. Augusta is about 130 miles west of Charleston, South Carolina and about 110 miles northwest of Savannah, Georgia, two ports that an immigrant Jenkins might have arrived at if he came by sea. By the middle-1700s, roads were in use between Charleston, Savannah, and Augusta.

In 1790, a Benjamin Jenkins is appointed, with two others, by Georgia State to serve as a supervisor in clearing and improving the navigation of the Great Ogeechee River and Brier Creek. In 1796, an Elizabeth Jenkins marries a Robert Beall in Columbia County, Georgia. Elizabeth was born in 1779 and was the daughter of ancestors Benjamin and Elizabeth Brantley Jenkins. Information shows that Benjamin had sons named John, Allen, and Willey. However, an Edmund is not identified as a son, and Willey may not be a William.

Almost certainly the Georgian Benjamin Jenkins, described in the above paragraphs, is the Benjamin Jenkins found in the 1810 Mississippi Amite County Census. Assuming that these Benjamin Jenkins are the same, then by 1810 Benjamin and Elizabeth Brantley Jenkins migrated from northeast Georgia to Amite County in Mississippi. Having been awarded land by Georgia in the Mississippi Territory because of his War of Independence military service as well as the availability of land for sale likely was a reason for Benjamin and Elizabeth migrating to the Mississippi Territory.

In the 1810 Amite County, Mississippi census is five Jenkins: Edmund; Allen; Will; John; and William. These Jenkins are believed to have arrived in Mississippi between 1805 and 1810. No Mississippi census records prior to 1810 identified these Jenkins.

Amite County will information shows that Benjamin Jenkins was the father of William, Edmund, John, and Allen. Edmund's brother John (1777-1844) was born in Georgia and died in Amite County.

One of the sons of Benjamin Jenkins is John Jenkins.

Records show that a John Jenkins and his first wife, Prescilla, migrated from Wilkinson County in Georgia to Amite County in the early 1800s, about 450 miles. The migration was through Indian territory. Priscilla died during the migration. John would marry again and have several children. The John Jenkins who migrates from Georgia to Amite County, Mississippi, is believed to be the son of ancestor Benjamin Jenkins.

Georgia Land Lottery records indicate that a Benjamin, William, Allen, and John Jenkins were entitled to take part in the land lottery and that William, Allen, and John were awarded land. It is likely that William, Allen, and John are Benjamin's sons.

A John Jenkins continues to be in the Amite County Census through 1840. Records indicate that an Amite County John Jenkins married 3 times and had several children. His second wife is believed to have been Penelope Penny Thompson and his third wife Stacy Whittington. A John Jenkins was a delegate to the Mississippi Baptist Association in 1828, 1829, 1830, and 1832. In 1832, John Jenkins was appointed to a committee to find a traveling Baptist minister, riding by horseback to various communities as a preacher. A John Jenkins was a member of the New Providence Baptist Church.

Research on Migration History of Benjamin Jenkins Using Newspapers.com and Google Artificial Intelligence Search

(In this **Section IV, Ancestor Migration Patterns and Experiences**, I use the Newspapers.com database of 1700s and 1800s newspapers and Google's Artificial Intelligence Search system to search for and provide more information and analysis on the ancestors discussed in **Section IV**.)

The ancestor Benjamin Jenkins possibly was born in Wales and is believed to have immigrated to South Carolina or Georgia and then on to the Mississippi Territory.

South Carolina (before 1770)

Newspapers.com Search

In 1760, a Benjamin Jenkins is identified as associated with St. Johns Church in Colleton Parish, South Carolina as a person who was collecting payments intended for the poor.

The 1763 South Carolina Gazette names Benjamin Jenkins and associates him with Edisto Island. Edisto Island is next to Colleton Parish.

In 1768, Elizabeth Bailey and Benjamin Jenkins are identified as the administrators who will conduct a sale of the property of the deceased Ralph Bailey at the Bailey plantation on Edisto Island. A Benjamin Jenkins is found in Georgia in the 1780s and 1790s and his wife is named Elizabeth. With wives having the same first name suggests that the 1768 Benjamin Jenkins might be the same as the 1780s and 1790s Benjamin Jenkins. The 1780s and 1790s Benjamin Jenkins is believed to be ancestor Benjamin Jenkins.

In 1769, Benjamin Jenkins is identified as a justice in Colleton Parish (county).

In 1770, a notice appears naming a Benjamin Jenkins as the point of contact for the sale of items belonging to Joshua Grimball, deceased. Another notice names that a Benjamin Jenkins had found a raft floating in the North Edisto River with lumber on it and that the owners should contact Benjamin Jenkins to recover the lumber.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Colleton County, South Carolina has a rich history that includes the colonial period.

In 1663, King Charles II granted land to Sir John Colleton, a Lord Proprietor, and the county was established by 1685 and named after him. From 1685 to 1715, Colleton was a major cattle-raising region. By 1720, it was the most populated rural district in South Carolina, with 1,240 free inhabitants and 1,778 servants and slaves. Early arrivals cleared land, built houses and fences, and grew provisions while experimenting with cash crops.

Edisto Island, South Carolina has a rich history that dates to the 1500s and includes Indigenous people and European settlers.

The Edistow Indians, a sub-tribe of the Cusabo, originally lived on the island and harvested seafood, grew crops, and hunted wildlife. Historians believe people may have lived on the island as early as 2000 B.C., as shown by shell middens.

In the late 16th century, the Spanish rediscovered the island and tried to settle there but failed. In the late 1600s and early 1700s, English people were the first Europeans to successfully settle on the island, and named it "Locke Island" after John Locke, an English philosopher. The English bought land from the Native Americans and began planting rice. In the 18th century, the area was a leading producer of rice in America.

Wilkes County, Georgia (1770 to 1796)

Newspapers.com Search

No 1770 to 1810 Georgia newspaper articles could be found referencing a Jenkins.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Wilkes County, Georgia, was established in 1777 as the state's first county, and its history in the 1700s includes:

- **1773:** The Creek and Cherokee Indians ceded the land that would become Wilkes County.
- **1777:** The Georgia constitution created the county, which was named after John Wilkes, a British politician who opposed some British policies that led to the American Revolution. The county was originally much larger than its current size of 471 square miles, and included parts of Oglethorpe, Taliaferro, and Warren counties, as well as Elbert and Lincoln counties.
- **1778:** John Dooly was appointed sheriff, Samuel Creswell surveyor, and Benjamin Catching clerk of superior and inferior courts.
- **1779:** The Revolutionary War Battle of Kettle Creek took place in Wilkes County, where American forces defeated 700 Tories and prevented the British from occupying the entire state.
- **1780:** Washington, the county seat, was incorporated as the first chartered town named after George Washington.
- **1783:** Samuel Creswell was appointed surveyor.
- **1785:** Benjamin Catching was appointed clerk of superior and inferior courts.
- **1790:** Howell Jarrett was appointed coroner.

Richmond County, Georgia (1770 to 1796)

Newspapers.com Search

No 1770 to 1810 Georgia newspaper articles could be found referencing a Jenkins.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Richmond County, Georgia was originally established in 1758 as the Parish of St. Paul, but was renamed in 1777 to honor Charles Lennox, the 3rd Duke of Richmond, who was a British politician and supporter of the American cause. The county was formed from a part of the parish after the Revolution disestablished the Church of England in the former Royal Province of Georgia.

Here are some other events that occurred in Richmond County during the 1700s:

- **1736** James Edward Oglethorpe founded Augusta, the county seat, to set up trade with the Indians at the head of navigation of the Savannah River. The town was named after Princess Augusta of Saxe-Gotha, wife of Frederick, Prince of Wales.
- **1781** During the American Revolution, Light Horse Harry Lee captured Augusta, forcing the British to relinquish their claim to most of Georgia.
- **1785–1795** Augusta served as the capital of Georgia.
- **1790s** Augusta prospered as a tobacco market, but the invention of the cotton gin in 1793 made cotton a more profitable crop. Eli Whitney, the inventor of the cotton gin, built one of his early prototypes on Rocky Creek in the county.

Amite County, Mississippi (1797 to 1814)

Newspapers.com Search

A Natchez paper listed a Benjamin Jenkins as having received a pension from the US Government. This is consistent with what is known about the Georgian Benjamin Jenkins (believed to be the ancestor Benjamin Jenkins), who was in the Georgian Navy during the Revolution and for his service was awarded land in the Mississippi Territory by Georgia. A Benjamin Jenkins is in the 1810 Amite County Census.

The Natchez Mississippi Free Trader reported that as of March 20, 1814, a letter was waiting for Benj. Jenkins to be picked up at the Natchez Post Office. This notice about a letter waiting to be picked up could be a letter for the ancestor Benjamin Jenkins who is believed to have died in 1814.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

After the American Revolution, Georgia claimed territory as far west as the Mississippi River, which it used to pay land grants to soldiers who fought against the British.

- b. **Charles Augustus Jenkins' grandfather, Edmund Jenkins** (1784-1850; born Wilkes County, Georgia, died Tallahatchie County, Mississippi)

Edmund Jenkins (1784-1850) was born in Wilkes County, Georgia, showing that his father, Benjamin Jenkins and mother Elizabeth Brantley Jenkins migrated from Georgia to the Mississippi Territory (Benjamin Jenkins is in the 1810 Amite County, Mississippi Census).

In the early 1800s, the Mississippi Territory was a frequent migrant destination for many Georgians who had military service in the War of Independence and were awarded land in the Mississippi Territory for their service. Benjamin Jenkins was one of the Georgians who served in the War of Independence, and possibly his migration to the Mississippi Territory was to live on land that he received from Georgia because of his military service in the War of Independence.

By the early 1800s, when Jenkins and Buckholtz ancestors migrated from eastern Georgia to the Mississippi Territory, roads were well developed for the migration.

In 1808, Edmund Jenkins married Mary Ann Buckholtz (1791-? born Wilkes County, Georgia, died Mississippi) in Wilkenson County, Mississippi. Both Edmund and Mary Ann were born in Wilkes County, Georgia. It is possible that Edmund Jenkins' ancestors knew Buckholtz's ancestors in South Carolina and/or Georgia. Buckholtz's ancestors are believed to have migrated to the Welch Tract in the South Carolina Colony. Although whether Edmund Jenkins' ancestors lived in South Carolina have not been verified, that Edmund and Mary Ann were born in Wilkes County, Georgia and married in Wilkinson County, Mississippi, where their Jenkins and Buckholtz family members also lived, suggest that Jenkins and Buchholtz family members might have known one another, not only in Georgia, but possibly also in South Carolina.

Records show that along the South Carolina northeast Pee Dee River, a family named Buckholtz settled and spoke German. This Buckholtz family included as offsprings an Abraham, a Jacob, and a Peter. A son of ancestor Jacob Buckholtz I (1700-1783; born Prussia, died South Carolina) was Abraham Buckholtz I (1729-1812; born Prussia, died Amite County, Mississippi). Abraham married Elizabeth Woodward (1730-1790; born Graven, South Carolina, died Mississippi Territory). Abraham and Elizabeth were the parents of Jacob Buckholtz II (1755-1826; born Georgetown, South Carolina Colony, died Amite County, Mississippi).

In 1785, in South Carolina, Jacob Buckholz II (1755-1826; born South Carolina Colony, died Amite County Mississippi) married Sarah Hodges (1756-1828; born Darlington County, South Carolina Colony, died Amite County, Mississippi). And they had Mary Ann Buckholtz (1791-? born Wilkes County, Georgia, died Mississippi). In 1808, in Wilkenson County, Mississippi, Mary Ann Buchholtz married Edmund Jenkins (1784-1850; born Wilkes County, Georgia, died Tallahatchie County, Mississippi). This marriage connected two principle Mississippi Territory ancestor families (Jenkins and Buckholtz) with South Carolina and Georgia Jenkins and Buckholtz family members.

A 1733 South Carolina focused map, known as the Cook Map, shows a migrant settlement in the Kingston Township area on the Waccamaw River. The map shows two lots with the family name Buckholt and one lot with the Jenkins family name. If these Buckholt and Jenkins lots are ancestor Jenkins and Buckholtz, the map suggests that Jenkins and Buckholtz ancestors likely knew one another, were settlers in the northeast section of the South Carolina Colony in the 1730s (where the Kingston Township was located) and might explain how Edmund Jenkins and Mary Ann Buchholz knew each other in Mississippi, where they married.

In 1805, a Jacob Buckholtz took part in the Georgia Land Lottery (almost certainly the ancestor Jacob Buckholtz II). The Georgia Land Lottery was a lottery system that the state of Georgia set up to distribute land taken from the Cherokee and Creek Native Americans. Apparently, a lottery was held over several years between 1805 and 1832. To take part, the participant had to be a Georgia resident.

1807 information shows that a Jacob Buckholts (Jacob Buckholtz) was granted land (by the US Government) west of Pearl River (a Mississippi State River running north to south and flowing into Lake Borgne, just east of Lake Pontchartrain). Initially, land west of the Pearl River was Wilkinson County, but that quickly changed as Wilkinson County was subdivided into smaller counties. The Buckholts land of about 400 acres was on the Amite River and Jacob paid \$241 for it. Amite River flows through what became Amite County into Lake Maurepas, just west of Lake Pontchartrain.

An 1826 Amite County newspaper provides that a Captain Jacob Buckholts died at his resident; that he was a native of South Carolina where he served for three years in the War of Independence as a member of Marion's Raiders; and that he was a Baptist. This certainly is ancestor Jacob Buckholtz.

Because there are no Jenkins found in the Wilkinson County 1805 census (Amite County was partitioned from Wilkinson County after 1805), and because Jenkins of identical names to those in the 1810 Amite Census participated in the 1805, or later, Georgia Land Lottery, it is probable that Edmund and the other Jenkins arrived in the Mississippi Territory between 1805 and 1810.

An Edmund Jenkins is on the 1810 Amite County Mississippi census. Jenkins and Buckholtz ancestors were some of the first migrants to Amite County.

In the 1835 period, records show that an Edmund Jenkins was living in Tallahatchie County, Mississippi. Edmund was described as an early and prominent Tallahatchie County citizen. An Edmund Jenkins served as a justice of the peace in the 1840s in Tallahatchie County. It is not certain whether this Edmund Jenkins is ancestor Edmund Jenkins, but records suggest that it is likely.

One of the Tallahatchie County Edmund Jenkins brothers was Allen. Allen was also one of the brothers of the Amite County Edmund Jenkins.

One plausible reason for Edmund and Allen moving to Tallahatchie County was the then availability of Choctaw Nation land as the Choctaw people were being pressured to leave the Tallahatchie area. A mid-1830s Mississippi-area economic crisis might have severely affected ancestor Edmund Jenkins and his business dealings and accounted for his move to Tallahatchie County.

After the mid-1830s, the Tallahatchie Edmund Jenkins, based on records, was well off at various times.

A Kilrennia Jenkins married a William Lott. Signing the marriage bond was a David B Jenkins who was known to be a brother of ancestor Edmund Jenkins. In 1834, William and Kilrennia Lott moved to Tallahatchie County (from Marion County, Mississippi), supporting the conclusion that the Tallahatchie County Edmund Jenkins was ancestor Edmund Jenkins.

Edmund and Mary Ann Buckholtz Jenkins had several children in Mississippi, one of whom was one of my great, great grandfathers (MA Jenkins, 1812-1870; born Mississippi, died Yazoo County, Mississippi).

Research on Migration History of Edmund Jenkins Using Newspapers.com and Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Wilkes County, Georgia (1784-1805)

Newspapers.com Search

No 1770 to 1810 Georgia newspaper articles could be found referencing a Jenkins.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Life in colonial Georgia in the late 1700s was marked by struggle, disease, and the quick rise of a plantation economy reliant on enslaved Africans. Here is a glimpse into life in the colony:

- **Challenges:** Colonists faced a harsh wilderness with disease, insects, and heat. Nearly one-third of the original 144 colonists perished.
- **Economy:** After slavery was legalized in 1749, the economy shifted to cash crops like tobacco, rice, indigo, and cotton, cultivated by enslaved Africans.
- **Government:** In 1754, Georgia transitioned from a trustee-run colony to a royal colony with a king-appointed governor.
- **Population:** Georgia's population grew from 3,500 in 1752 to 29,000 in 1773 due to American settlers and the Atlantic slave trade.
- **Conflict:** Georgia faced conflict with Native Americans and coastal pirates.
- **Daily Life:** Colonists had to build houses, make fires, and repair tools by hand.
- **Religion:** Anglicans were the largest Christian group before the American Revolution.
- **Towns:** Aside from Savannah, Augusta, and Sunbury, the only other notable towns were Ebenezer, Midway, and Darien.
- **Disease:** Mosquito-borne diseases were more likely to be fatal in the Southern colonies.

Georgia was the last of the 13 colonies to be established, and it was unique in initially prohibiting slavery and alcohol. However, the ban on slavery was lifted in 1751, and the colony quickly adopted a plantation economy. By the time of the War of Independence, Georgia was like the other Southern colonies.

Amite County, Mississippi (1805 to 1835)

Newspapers.com Search

An 1814 article showed that Edmund Jenkins bought land in 1809 in Amite County, through the United States Land Office and that in 1814 he still owes a payment on 481 acres.

Edmund Jenkins had a son named John. A John Jenkins was a justice in Warren County, Mississippi in 1817. This John is possibly Edmund's son.

In 1819, Edmund Jenkins was identified as living in Liberty, Mississippi and was an agent for a tannery and he would receive animal hides for that tannery.

In 1820, an Edmund Jenkins was a commissioner in Mississippi 3rd Judicial District, which included Amite County.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

The Great Migration to the Mississippi Territory occurred in two waves, from 1798–1812 and 1815–1819. The population boomed from under 9,000 to over 222,000. The migrants were primarily former British or Spanish citizens, or US citizens from other regions, seeking opportunity and land.

- **First Wave** A steady movement until the War of 1812; the population grew from about 10,000 to over 30,000. The first settlers were trappers and traders, followed by herders and planters.
- **Second Wave** A surge of immigration occurred after the Creek War ended in 1814, peaking in 1818–1819. Factors driving this wave included high cotton prices, improved roads, access to the Gulf of Mexico, and the elimination of Indian land titles. The migration was halted by an economic panic and depression in 1819.

The rich soil and favorable conditions for cotton cultivation led to the rise of the Cotton Kingdom.

The United States Land Office in the Mississippi Territory was set up in 1803 by Congress to manage the sale of public land in the territory. The territory was divided into two land office districts, with one office responsible for lands west of the Pearl River and the other for lands east of the river. The land office was typically found in a fort or local population center.

The land office sold land through public auctions, with any remaining land available for private sale or entry. Buyers could make a partial payment on a tract of land, and once the final payment was received, a patent was recorded and sent to the land office for the owner. The patent would then be given to the owner.

In the early 1800s, Amite County, Mississippi was an agricultural area with a plantation-based economy that relied heavily on enslaved African Americans. The county was established in 1809 and was Mississippi's third-largest county by 1820, with a population

of 6,853, including 2,833 slaves. By 1840, the enslaved population had risen to 60% of the county's 9,511 residents.

- **Economy** Amite's economy was centered on agriculture, with crops like cotton, corn, rice, orchard products, and sweet potatoes. The county also had a timber industry based on longleaf pine.
- **Demographics** Most of Amite County's population were enslaved African Americans who worked on plantations.
- **Religion** The primary religious groups in Amite County were Protestant, including Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians.
- **Architecture** The courthouse in Liberty, completed in 1840, is Mississippi's oldest courthouse in continuous use.
- **Cotton Production** Mississippi's cotton production went from zero in 1800 to 535 million pounds in 1859.

Tallahatchie County, Mississippi (1835-1850)

Newspapers.com Search

In 1839, an Edmond Jenkins was elected to the Mississippi House of Representatives from Tallahatchie County as a Whig candidate. Most members of the House of Representatives belonged to Mississippi's Democratic Party. This Edmond Jenkins is possibly the Edmund Jenkins who is described above as being in Tallahatchie County in the 1930s and who is possible ancestor Edmund Jenkins, the son of Benjamin Jenkins living in Amite County. In 1829, an Edmond Jenkins was a candidate for sheriff in Amite County. Possibly the Amite County Edmund Jenkins migrated to Tallahatchie County in the 1830s and is the same Edmond Jenkins who was elected to the Mississippi House of Representatives.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Tallahatchie County, Mississippi was founded on December 31, 1833, after the forced removal of most of the Choctaw Nation. The county's name comes from a Choctaw word that roughly translates to "river of rocks". It is in the Mississippi Delta and has two county seats, Charleston on the east side of the Tallahatchie River and Sumner on the west side. Charleston was the first county seat; Sumner was organized in 1872 and has always been smaller in population.

In the 1840 census, Tallahatchie County was a small but growing plantation county with a population of 1,591 slaves and 1,394 free people. The county's workers were all employed in agriculture, and the county focused on cotton. By 1860, the population had grown to 5,054 slaves.

Tallahatchie County began keeping birth records in 1856/1880, marriage records in 1856/1880, land records in 1835, probate records in 1834, and court records in 1841.

- c. **Charles Augustus Jenkins' father. Malatha Augustus (MA) Jenkins** (1812-1870; born Woodville, Wilkenson County, Mississippi, died Yazoo County, Mississippi)

Yazoo and Tallahatchie Counties are next to one another, and this would account for MA Jenkins, the son of Edmund and Mary Ann Buckholtz Jenkins (who are believed to have lived in Tallahatchie County) living in Yazoo County.

In 1835, the Woodville Republican newspaper reported the marriage in Woodville, Wilkenson County of Rosalie O. Carter of Wilkenson County, Mississippi to MA Jenkins of Benton, Yazoo County, Mississippi. Woodville and Benton are about 150 miles apart. Woodville is in Wilkenson County, where MA's parents, Edmund and Mary Ann Buckholtz Jenkins married. It seems likely that Edmund Jenkins and his family, including MA, lived for a time close to George Washington and Mary Burwell Carter (Rosalie's parents), in Wilkinson County, and likely because of living near one another that MA and Rosalie would meet and marry.

Rosalie's parents, George Washington Carter and Mary Burwell Wormeley Carter, lived in Wilkinson County, Mississippi when MA and Rosalie married in Wilkinson County in 1835. George Washington Carter and Mary Burwell Wormeley Carter migrated to Wilkenson County from Virginia.

George Washington Carter and Mary Burwell Wormeley married in Frederick County, Virginia in 1812 and by 1820 they are in the Wilkinson County, Mississippi census. How they get there and why they decided to go are interesting questions.

American immigration to the Natchez District (which becomes the Mississippi Territory, in the late 1790s, and then a part of the State of Mississippi, around 1820) used, apparently, one of five routes:

1. Through Tennessee into Alabama, and then west;
2. Over what was called the Natchez Trace, a trail from Tennessee down through Mississippi, which was negotiated with the Native Americans, who controlled the region of Mississippi through which the trail went;
3. Down the Mississippi River;
4. Up the Mississippi River, from New Orleans;
5. West from Georgia. A road, called the Federal Road, ran from Milledgeville in Georgia west, southwest to north of present-day Mobile, Alabama. Near Mobile, a second road split off from the Federal Road and went west to Natchez.

What route the Carters took is not known. More information on their migration trip would be interesting. Census records do show that Rosalie O. Carter Jenkins, one of their daughters, and one of my great, great grandmothers, was born in or around 1818, and she was born in Kentucky. Maybe she was born while the Carters were in-route to Mississippi, from Virginia. If this was the case, it suggests the Carters went through Kentucky, or along Kentucky on the Mississippi River, and that they went on one of the following road routes from Frederick County, Virginia to the Kentucky area:

1. The Great Wagon Road, which went down the Shenandoah Valley (Frederick County is in the northern end of the Shenandoah Valley) to southwest Virginia and eastern Tennessee, through the Cumberland Gap, and on to Louisville, Kentucky, and then on the Ohio River, which flows into the Mississippi River. Such a road trip at that time to Louisville has been estimated to take on average of about 6 weeks.
- 2.. The Midland Trails (Road), which went from Staunton, Virginia (south of Frederick County, in the Shenandoah Valley) to Huntington (than in Virginia) on the Ohio River, following the Kanawha River through present-day West Virginia.
3. The National Road, which went west from Washington D.C. through Maryland, the corner of Pennsylvania, and to Wheeling (than in Virginia), which is on the Ohio River, and then on the Ohio to the Mississippi River.

Once in Louisville on the Ohio River, or elsewhere along the Ohio-Mississippi River paths, George and Mary would see steamboats transporting passengers up and down the rivers, including to the city of Natchez, not far from Wilkinson County, in the Mississippi Territory (before 1817 and state, after 1817), their destination. Using a steamboat would most likely be a first choice for getting the rest of the way to the Mississippi Territory, if they had the possibility of making this choice. Estimates have been made that a steamboat trip in the early 1800s might take 8 to 9 days from Pittsburgh to Natchez (and lesser time from Louisville). (Steamboats of that time probably were much different in appearance to the present-day perception of a steamboat.)

Another possibility for traveling on the rivers was the use of a flat boat. Large numbers of migrants did use flat boats prior to 1820 on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. One advantage of a flat boat was that a wagon could be transported on the flat boat.

Supporting the possibility that Rosalie was born while the Carters were in-route to Mississippi, from Virginia, is the War of 1812. The war did not end until 1815. One can imagine that a family would not want to travel to Mississippi and on the Mississippi River while the war was in progress.

Another explanation for why Rosalie was born in Kentucky might be that her mother and father were visiting Kentucky in 1818. If so, then George Washington and Mary Burwell Carter made the trip to Mississippi prior to 1818.

George Washington Carter immigrant Carter ancestor is John Carter (1613-1669; born London, England, died Lancaster County, Virginia). Descendants of John Carter, until George Washington Carter, lived in Virginia counties (Albemarle, Charles City, Frederick, Lancaster, Pittsylvania, and Spotsylvania). John Carter (1613-1669) immigrated to the Virginia Colony in the 1630s. His immigration might have been prompted by an inheritance he received from his father, John Carter Sr. (1574- 1630). John Carter Sr. was a successful wine merchant at the time of his death in Newgate, Middlesex County (now a part of greater London). John Carter was able

to leave material amounts to all his children and others. John Carter Sr. was born in Hertfordshire, next to the then Middlesex County.

Mary Burwell Wormeley's immigrant Wormeley ancestor is Ralph Wormeley I (1618-1650; born Yorkshire England, died Gloucester County, Virginia). Descendants of Ralph Wormeley I, until Mary Burwell Wormeley, lived in Middlesex and Frederick Counties Virginia. By 1650, Ralph Wormeley I immigrated from Yorkshire, England to the Virginia Colony. Yorkshire had many Wormeley families in the 1600s, with the Wormeley family name (or a version of it) being traced back in Yorkshire to at least the 1300s. Ralph Wormeley's father was possibly Ralph Wormeley, for whom a Yorkshire 1660s will exists.

Mary Burwell Wormeley's grandfather, Robert Stark (1740-1806; born Prince George County, Virginia, died Frederick County, Virginia) had connections with South Carolina and the Mississippi Territory. Robert Stark migrated from Virginia to South Carolina Colony's Ninety-Six District and Edgefield County, where he served in the area's militia. While in the militia (as a colonel) he took part in the War of Independence, was captured by the British, and was held as a prisoner for two years in Charleston. After his release and by 1790, Stark moved to the Mississippi Territory (near Natchez) and then eventually returned to Virginia (Frederick County), where his daughter (Mary Stark – 1765-1828; born Charleston, South Carolina, died Frederick County, Virginia) was living, and where Stark died.

A possible Virginia to South Carolina migration route for Robeert Stark might have been one known to be in used at the time for migrants from easter Virginia. The route was down thought the eastern section of North Carolina, into the Pee Dee River area of South Carolina, from there to Camden, and then on a Camden to Augusta Road, which ran through Edgefield County.

Robert Stark and his wife Mary Hall (1738-1809; born Amelia County, Virginia, died Frederick County, Virginia) may have migrated from Virginia to South Carolina due to legal problems that Mary Hall's father, John Hall (1708-1766; born Amelia County, Virginia, died South Carolina Colony) was having as a surveyor in Lunenburg County, Virginia. John Hall was accused of fraud, and whatever the situation was, this might have had negative effects on Robert and Mary Hall Stark in the central Virginia area, prompting them to migrate.

By the 1790s, Stark was found in the Natchez District (in what became the Mississippi Territory) while it was Spanish held and was known as West Florida. In the early 1800s, Stark served as a clerk to territorial courts after the West Florida was conceded by Spain to America and the area became known as the Mississippi Territory. (Mississippi became a state in 1817.) This early 1800s service as a clerk to territorial courts after West Florida was conceded by Spain to America could have been a result of a Richard Kidder Meade letter to President George Washington. (In 1796, Richard Kidder Meade sent a letter to President George Washington asking that a position be given to Richard Stark in the Mississippi Territory.)

Robert Stark was granted 2,000 acres of land in the Wilkinson County's Woodville area in what became Mississippi State. This land might have been granted, in addition to 95 pounds, for military service given South Carolina during the Revolutionary War. Land that Stark received apparently could only be used to settle on, possibly meaning he could not sell it. Because Stark

was not able to sell the land, this might have accounted for why he migrated from the Mississippi Territory to Frederick County, Virginia, where his daughter was living and where he dies in 1806.

The 2,000 acres that was granted to Robert Stark could be an explanation for why Stark's granddaughter (Mary Burwell Wormeley) and her husband (Geroge Washington Carter) migrated from Frederick County, Virginia to Wilkinson County, Mississippi – the explanation being that Robert Stark gifted Mary and George Carter the 2,000 acres. By the early 1800s, the Mississippi Territory apparently had some of the most amounts of desirable unsold land in the south and the land was extensively promoted for sale. Because possibly little desirable land in Virginia was available for purchase and because Virginia land productively had declined substantially because of its use in growing tobacco, the availability of land in the Mississippi Territory would be a factor for migrating there. Also, a possibly decline in the profits obtainable from tobacco growing (which was taking place at the time) and an emerging cotton economy in the Mississippi Territory might be a factor for migrating there.

Another factor that might have influenced Mary and George Carter's decision to migrate to the Mississippi Territory is that members of the Virginia Randolph family were living in the Mississippi Territory's Wilkinson County by the 1810s. Mary Burwell Wormeley Carter had close connections with some of the members of the Randolph family and such connections could be reassuring in that help and aid might be available when Geroge and Mary arrived in the Mississippi Territory. Virginia Randolphs were in Wilkinson County by 1810, prior to Mary and George Carter's migration to Wilkinson County.

Research on Migration History of Malatha Augustus Jenkins Using Newspapers.com and Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Yazoo County Mississippi (1812-1870)

Newspapers.com Search

In 1845, Malatha Augustus (MA) Jenkins was one of six principle officers in Yazoo County.

In 1849, MA was elected Treasurer of Yazoo County. As an elected position, MA had to campaign for the office. Newspaper accounts indicated that he was a good speaker.

MA Jenkins was elected the Yazoo County Sheriff in the early 1750s.

A newspaper obituary showed that MA's wife, Rosalie O Jenkins died on December 8, 1853. The obituary praised her intelligence, amiability, and strict moral integrity. She died from Yellow Fever, which at the time was epidemic in the area.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

In the 1840s, Yazoo County, Mississippi was a cotton-producing region with a population of 10,000, 70% of whom were enslaved. The county was still known as Manchester until 1839, when it was renamed after the Yazoo Indians. Life in Yazoo County was marked by cotton production, yellow fever epidemics, and a divided population:

- **Economy** Cotton was central to the economy, and agriculture employed about a third of the county's workers. The town of Manchester shipped 25,000 bales of cotton annually by 1840.
 - **Health** Yazoo City's proximity to swamps made yellow fever a major threat, with a notable epidemic in 1853.
 - **Population** The population grew from 6,550 in 1830 to 10,000 in 1840, with the enslaved population rising from 37% to 70%.
 - **Politics** Yazoo County admired Andrew Jackson but voted Whig.
 - **Racial Divide** The local park highlighted the racial divide, with white children playing on one side and Black children playing on the other.
 - **Violence** After the Civil War, white violence against freedmen continued, with 18 documented lynchings of African Americans between 1877 and 1950.
 - **Cotton and Slavery** Mississippi's economy and social life were driven by cotton and slave labor. The state became the top cotton producer in the US in the first half of the 19th century.
 - **Native Americans** Most Choctaw and Chickasaw moved to Indian Territory (present-day Oklahoma), but those who remained faced poverty, harassment, and few legal protections.
 - **Politics** The territorial period was marked by factionalism, with three governors struggling to keep harmony. Political rivalry subsided under Governor David Holmes, and residents became focused on statehood.
 - **White Population** The white population grew from 5,179 in 1800 to 354,000 in 1860. Most were small farmers.
 - **Enslaved Population** The enslaved population grew from 3,500 in 1800 to 436,631 in 1860. Most enslaved people lived and worked on large plantations.
- d. **Charles Augustus Jenkins** (1850-1927; born Yazoo County, Mississippi, died Clayton, Johnston, North Carolina)

In 1870, Charles is in school at the University of Virginia, located in Albemarle County, Virginia.

Charles married Lillie S. Cocke, from Albemarle County, on June 30, 1873, in Albemarle County.

It is possible that John S. Cocke, father of Lillie, who marries Charles A., had investments in and around Yazoo County, and this is how Charles A. would come to meet Lillie, while attending the University of Virginia.

Following his graduation from the University of Virginia in 1872 and his marriage to Lillie in 1873, Charles attended Roanoke College in Salem, Virginia, where he received an MA degree in 1875 and was ordained in 1875.

University of Virginia alumni information shows that Charles was living in Lewisburg, Greenbrier County, now found in West Virginia, in 1878. Charles may now be working as a Baptist minister following his graduation from Roanoke College. Another possibility is Charles is in Lewisburg to teach at the recently reopened (in 1875) Lewisburg Academy.

In 1880, Charles, age 30, and Lillie, age 25, were living in Franklinton in Franklin County, North Carolina, according to census data. Stella, age 3, and Jesse, age 1, daughters, are also listed with Charles and Lillie in the 1880 North Carolina census. His occupation now was listed as minister. Apparently, Charles and Lillie go to North Carolina from Lewisburg, Greenbrier County, West Virginia.

From 1880, when Charles and Lillie Cocke Jenkins were first known to be in North Carolina, Charles would work as a pastor (and for limited time as a teacher and administrator) in the following locations:

Clayton, North Carolina	Statesville, North Carolina
Goldsboro, North Carolina	Warsaw, North Carolina
Louisburg, North Carolina	Wendell, North Carolina
New Bern, North Carolina	Zebulon, North Carolina
Oxford, North Carolina	New Brunswick, New Jersey
Shelby, North Carolina	Bristol, Virginia

While in retirement, in 1922, Lillie dies in Clayton, North Carolina and Charles dies in Clayton in 1927.

Research on Migration History of Charles Augustus Jenkins Using Newspapers.com and Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Benton, Yazoo County, Mississippi (1850 to 1869)

Newspapers.com Search

Articles with criticisms of the north, the lack of states' rights, problems about policies being made in Washington, divisions between the north and the south, and the rightness of the Fugitive Salve Act were often appearing in the 1850s in Yazoo County newspapers.

Also appearing often was news about political speeches given in the county, upcoming elections, candidates running for office, and activities at the state legislature.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Benton, Mississippi was settled in 1828 by William P. Gadberry, who held the first county court in his log home. In 1829, the county seat was moved from Beattie's Bluff to Benton, which quickly became a center of trade. Benton was chartered in 1836 and incorporated in 1846. However, after the county seat was moved to Yazoo City in 1849, Benton's population began to decline.

Virginia (1869 to 1875)

Newspapers.com Search

Charles graduated from the University of Virginia in June 1872, with a bachelor's degree in French Language and Literature. Charles was a member of the Washington Society at the University of Virginia and was recognized as the Society's Orator.

On June 30, 1873, Charles married Lillie Shepherd Cocke in Albemarle County, Virginia.

He attended Roanoke College in Salem, Virginia where he graduated in 1875, receiving a master's degree.

A newspaper account states that Charles in 1875 was baptized at a Baptist Church in Staunton, Virginia, that he was teaching at a school in Lewisburg, West Virginia, and that previously he had been an Episcopalian.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

The Washington Society, also known as "The Wash", was set up in 1831 by around 20 University of Virginia students. The society's goal was to promote oratory and debate, believing that speech was a powerful influence, and everyone should have the opportunity to gain experience with the skills. The founders named the society after "the illustrious father of American liberty" in the hope that it would inspire members to use their abilities for the good of the country. The Wash has been active for over a century, and has been revitalized twice, in 1865 and 1979. The society's constitution states that its purpose is to help students acquire debate skills, pursue the study of oratory, and gain general literary culture.

Here are some events that happened in Albemarle County, Virginia in the mid-1800s:

- **Transportation** Despite having well-traveled roads, Albemarle County did not see major transportation improvements until the mid-1800s. In the 1840s, delegates at a "James River Improvements" convention began building the James River and Kanawha Canal. However, turnpikes to railroad depots made the canals obsolete, and major floods in 1870 and 1877 ended commercial travel on the canal.

- **Population** From 1790 to 1860, Albemarle County had one of the largest slave populations in Virginia, with 5,579 in 1790 and 13,916 in 1860. In 1870, the county had one of the largest African American populations in Virginia, with 14,994.

Roanoke College in Salem, Virginia has a history that began in 1842 when Lutheran pastors David F. Bittle and Christopher C. Baughmann founded the Virginia Institute in Augusta County, near Staunton. The school was originally a boys' preparatory school. In 1845, the school was chartered as Virginia Collegiate Institute, and in the 1840s, it moved to Salem in a single covered wagon. The Virginia General Assembly granted the school a college charter in 1853, and it was named Roanoke College in honor of the Roanoke Valley.

The college's move to Salem helped change the character of the town, which was becoming a center of commerce and transportation in the region. Salem grew into a thriving college town, political center, and railroad hub over the next 50 years. Today, Roanoke College is a private, co-educational, liberal arts college that is consistently ranked as one of the top colleges in the nation.

In the mid-1800s, Salem, Virginia experienced significant growth and development:

- **1838:** Salem became the county seat of newly formed Roanoke County, making it a center for religion, commerce, and business.
- **1847:** Roanoke College relocated to Salem, influencing the town's character.
- **1852:** The arrival of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad ensured the town's economic stability.
- **1870s–1880s:** Salem saw advancements like electricity, public waterworks, and telephone lines.
- **1876:** The first Mexican student arrived at Roanoke College.
- **1888:** The first Japanese student arrived at Roanoke College.

Various Locations, North Carolina (1875-1879)

Newspapers.com Search

Charles left Virginia in 1775, where he was working as a high school teacher and had just converted to being a Baptist, from being an Episcopalian, and migrated to North Carolina, apparently for the purpose of starting a career as a Baptist pastor.

During the period 1875 to 1879, Charles appeared in several North Carolina newspapers providing information on his employment, location, and other topics.

1875 Charles was associated with a church in Warsaw as a preacher. He was also identified as the principle of the Warsaw Seminary that had just opened with forty students.

1876 In September 1876, Charles is identified as the principal of the Thomasville Male School (Davidson County). The Thomasville Male School apparently was a start-up school for aiding attendees prepare for various futures. He was also preaching at a Baptist church in Thomasville.

1877 Charles was the pastor at the Baptist church in Louisburg (Franklin County). Charles stayed at the Louisburg church until 1880 when he moved to the Oxford First Baptist Church. In 1877, Charles wrote in the “Biblical Recorder” that he is at work in his new field as a pastor and that “divine blessing is resting upon my labors”. While as the Louisburg Baptist Church pastor, Charles at least once visited a prisoner, a convicted murderer, looking to console the individual. The individual requested baptism, which Charles administered.

During the 1876-1879 period, Charles attended North Carolina Baptist State Conventions. In 1878, Charles was elected as an honorary member to the Euzelian Literary Society.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

The Biblical Recorder was a news outlet for North Carolina Baptists that was founded in 1833 by Thomas Meredith, a Baptist pastor and prominent Southern Baptist leader. The Biblical Recorder was originally called the Baptist Interpreter but was changed to The Biblical Recorder in 1834, and then shortened to Biblical Recorder a year later. Meredith used the paper to provide news and to write editorials on issues of the day, including defending slavery on biblical grounds and writing against the abolition movement.

The Euzelian Literary Society was active from 1855–1862 and again from 1873–1918. It was a student organization at Wake Forest University that was founded in 1835 to promote intellectual culture and creative outlets for students. The society's activities included debates, readings, guest speakers, soirees, and theater performances. Members also contribute books, newspapers, and magazines to the society's library.

Oxford, North Carolina (1880-1883)

Newspapers.com Search

From 1880 to 1883, Charles was the pastor of Oxford Baptist Church. Oxford during this time had a population of about 1,500 and four churches. An article indicated that Charles gave an outstanding speech at a recognition ceremony.

Oxford was experiencing good growth in the early 1880s, with new buildings, houses, and a rail connection to Henderson, North Carolina. A need for better policing appeared.

References were made to a need for public education, including for girls, while several ads promoted schools. The Oxford Female Seminary was often mentioned.

An ad promoting Mark Twain’s new book ([Life on the Mississippi](#)) ran in several newspaper’s editions.

In 1880, “Baptist Doctrines”, a book of twenty-three essays on Baptist doctrine, written by Baptist luminary preachers and theologians, was published. The book was edited by Charles.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

In the 1880s, Oxford, North Carolina experienced a building boom and a thriving local economy:

- **Building Boom** Gray's 1882 map of Oxford shows a town that had expanded, with many Greek Revival style residences built before the Civil War. The 1880s saw a major building boom that included Romantic style buildings.
- **Local Economy** The bright tobacco (a type of tobacco) industry brought business to Oxford, and many merchants, lawyers, and doctors set up shop. The local economy grew to include a brick commercial district with banks, general and hardware stores, an opera house, and professional offices.

Other events that happened in Oxford in the 1880s include:

- **Oxford Female Seminary:** In 1880, F. P. Hobgood took over leadership of the Oxford Female College, which had been established in 1850 by North Carolina Baptists. The school became popular under Hobgood's leadership and was renamed the Oxford Female Seminary. It closed in 1925 after Hobgood's death in 1924.

By the late 1800s, Oxford, North Carolina had transformed from a war-torn town into a thriving center thanks to the "bright tobacco" industry. The new growth attracted doctors, merchants, and lawyers, leading to the establishment of schools, churches, orphanages, and literary societies. Oxford's prosperous economy led to the development of a brick commercial district with banks, hardware and general stores, and an opera house.

- **Transportation:** The Richmond to Danville Railroad provided a vital link for farmers and miners to transport goods to markets in Washington, D.C. and Richmond.
- **Mining:** Northern Granville County and Halifax County, Virginia were important mining areas for copper, silver, tungsten, and gold.
- **Education:** Masons established John's College in the mid-1850s as a school for poor boys. In 1873, it became the Oxford Orphanage.
- **Infrastructure:** Ordinances were passed to address issues like livestock grazing on streets, hog handling, and connecting houses to the new sewer line.
- **Architecture:** The architecturally significant John's College building was built in the mid-1850s.
- **Growth:** Oxford's growth made it an attractive place to settle, and by 1890 it was a prosperous and bustling town.

New Bern, North Carolina (1884 -1886)

Newspapers.com Search

Charles was the pastor of New Bern's Middle Street Baptist Church from 1884 to 1886. (Middle Street Baptist eventually became New Bern First Baptist.)

In 1886, Charles was awarded a U.S. Patent on an adjustable bedframe and crib design. An illustration of the bedframe and crib appeared in Scientific American. No other information has been found about Charles that suggests his interest in inventions, or what became of the adjustable bedframe and crib design patent.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

In the early 1800s, New Bern was a major seaport with a thriving economy powered by slave labor. The town had a large Black population, including skilled artisans and the state's highest concentration of free Black people. By 1800, the enslaved population outnumbered the white population.

- **Economy** Slave labor was the driving force of the economy. Skilled Black artisans built the town's ships, wharves, and buildings.
- **Demographics** The majority of New Bern's population was Black.
- **Social Structure** After the Civil War, New Bern had an educated and enterprising Black elite, including religious leaders, businesspeople, doctors, and lawyers.
- **Slavery** New Bern was known as a popular destination for both freed Blacks and slaves in Colonial America.
- **Significance** New Bern was North Carolina's first state capital and the site of the first Provincial Congress in the colonies in 1774.
- **Seaport** New Bern was a major seaport in North Carolina.
- **Firsts** New Bern had the first public school, magazine, newspaper, and city fire department in North Carolina. It was also the birthplace of Pepsi Cola in 1898.
- **Architecture** New Bern has four national historic districts with restored and well-preserved houses.
- **Swiss and German Origins** Settled in 1710 by Swiss and German immigrants, New Bern was named after Bern, Switzerland's capital.

New Bern had a rich history in the late 1800s, including being the first place to formulate, distribute, and consume Pepsi Cola, and being a major player in the Triangle Trade.

During the 19th century, New Bern was the largest city in North Carolina, and was a major part of the Triangle Trade, which involved the exchange of sugar, slaves, and other goods. The city's economy was based on plantation agriculture, and it was also a major seaport. After Raleigh became the state capital, New Bern expanded its trade by shipping goods to New England and the Caribbean.

The late 19th century saw a surge in patents issued, followed by a period of skepticism towards patents during an economic depression. Between 1860 and 1890, the number of patents issued jumped from 60,000 to almost 450,000, with another 235,000 issued in the last decade of the century.

Oxford, North Carolina (1887 -1893)

Newspapers.com Search

Charles and his family moved to Oxford from New Bern where he becomes a professor of literature at the Oxford Female Seminary and starts to serve as a pastor of four small country churches (Enon, Mt. Zion, Mountain Creek, and Bethany).

For a brief period, Charles took over the presidency of Oxford Female Seminary while the president and founder (F.P. Hobgood) was ill.

In 1892 one of Charles books (The Story of Pot Hooks) is reviewed in "The North Carolinian". The review is lukewarm suggesting the book is somewhat humorous, especially for a pastor, but has some easily identified flaws.

This is the second period in which Charles and his family lived in Oxford. Charles was the pastor of Oxford First Baptist Church from 1880 to 1883.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

The Oxford Female Seminary in Oxford, North Carolina was founded in 1850 by North Carolina Baptists as the Oxford Female College. The school experienced financial difficulties and was sold and renamed the Oxford Female Seminary. In 1880, F. P. Hobgood became president and made significant changes to the school, including a new name and curriculum. The curriculum included "preparatory" and "collegiate" courses, as well as physical activities that encouraged "gracefulness of bearing and movement". Students wore uniforms and attended daily chapel services. The school became popular under Hobgood's leadership.

In 1904, a fire destroyed the campus, but Granville County citizens raised money to rebuild the school on a larger scale. However, the school was unable to survive and closed in 1925, the year after Hobgood's death.

Goldsboro, Wayne County, North Carolina (1894)

Newspapers.com Search

In 1894, Charles was the pastor at the First Baptist Church in Goldsboro. In 1902, he will return to Goldsboro to become the pastor there for a second time. While at First Baptist in 1894, Charles takes part in revivals in other areas of North Carolina, for example, Scotland Neck and Charlotte.

During the 1890s, trains connected many towns and cities in North Carolina making it possible for Charles to travel about the state more easily to take part in revivals.

A poem entitled “To J. S. Hardaway”, written by Charles, appeared in 1894 in the Goldsboro Headlight newspaper. Hardaway was a fellow Baptist pastor who lived from 1843 to 1906. Hardaway was the pastor at Oxford First Baptist Church in the late 1880s, while Charles also was living in Oxford teaching at the Oxford Female Seminary and serving as a pastor at four small country churches in the Oxford area.

Charles writing poetry is consistent with his writing several books and probably hundreds of sermons, and his comment at the time of his retirement in 1909 that he wanted to devote his time to literature. Writing apparently was especially important to Charles.

In the summer of 1894, Charles and his family spent time at Carolina Beach, near Wilmington.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Carolina Beach’s history dates to the late 19th century when the area became a popular coastal destination. In the 1880s, the Carolina Beach Land Company was formed to promote the area as a vacation spot and place to live. In 1887, Captain John Harper built the first pavilion, the Oceanic Hotel, and a walkway along the beach, marking the opening of the Carolina Beach resort.

New Brunswick, New Jersey (1895-1899)

Newspapers.com Search

On May 9, 1895, Charles was welcomed by the New Brunswick’s Livingston Avenue Baptist Church as its new pastor. The church was next to Rutgers University’s New Brunswick campus, and likely had members associated with the university.

Why and how would Charles become the pastor of a church found about 500 miles from North Carolina is a mystery. How did the church identify Charles, how did they communicate and evaluate him, how did he evaluate the church and its suitability, etc.? These are interesting questions not likely to ever have definite answers.

However, in a question Charles was asked in 1905 about why he decided to leave Statesville for Shelby, he responded that when he made a change it was “due to the feeling his life’s work would be enhanced”. Perhaps Charles went to New Brunswick because he simply felt he was called to do so, and it would aid in his life’s work.

Sadly, an 1895 New Brunswick paper provides information that an Irma L. Jerkins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A Jenkins, was buried on November 21, 1895, at the Van Liew Cemetery in North Brunswick.

Late 1800s New Brunswick papers reflect community interests in such topics as the emerging use of bicycles, the gold standard, women’s right to vote, and the use of wire services for communicating over long distances.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

In the late 18th and early 19th centuries, New Brunswick, New Jersey was a major trade and commerce hub due to its location on the Raritan River between New York and Philadelphia. It was also a center of the slave trade, but a refuge for free Black communities and runaways. The city became notorious for slave hunters enforcing the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 but was also a key stop on New Jersey's Underground Railroad.

The opening of the Delaware and Raritan Canal in 1834 and the arrival of the first railroad in 1839 fueled significant industrial growth. The city became home to many industries, including Johnson & Johnson, which was founded in 1886.

New Brunswick saw a surge in immigration from Ireland and Scotland, with the population growing from 25,000 to 200,000 between 1800 and 1851. The 19th century also saw an influx of Welsh, Scandinavian, and German migrants.

Bristol, Virginia (1900-1901)

Newspapers.com Search

In 1900, Charles became the president of the Southwest Virginia Institute for Women in Bristol, Virginia. Unfortunately, the institute experienced serious financial difficulties and in 1901 Charles accepted the call from the Goldsboro First Baptist Church to become the Church's pastor.

Charles had a real zeal for promoting the education of women, which prior to the later 1800s was not an especially prevalent goal in American society. His zeal was consistent with the North Carolina Baptist Association, which established in the later 1800s several academies for women, such as the Oxford Seminary for Women, where Charles was a professor of literature from 1887 to 1893. Within the North Carolina Baptist Association, Charles was a promotor of setting up Baptist women academies and authored articles on education for women.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

The Southwest Virginia Institute for Women was founded near Bristol, Virginia, in 1884, by Reverend J.R. Harrison, a Baptist minister, to bring higher education opportunities to women in southwest Virginia.

Bristol, Virginia has a history that dates back more than 150 years.

In the 1800s, women's access to education increased significantly, but the fight for equal education was long and challenging. Before the 1840s, most girls received only basic reading and arithmetic training, often in "dame schools" run by local women in their homes. Girls' education focused on preparing them for roles as wives and mothers, teaching them conversation, sewing, and servant management:

- **Early 1800s** Few girls received an education.

- **1830s** Women's colleges like Wesleyan College in Georgia and Mount Holyoke College in Massachusetts were chartered. Oberlin College in Ohio became the first coeducational institution in the United States in 1833.
- **1840s and 1850s** The Common School Movement allowed girls to attend town schools, usually when boys were not present.
- **1849** Elizabeth Blackwell became the first woman to earn a medical degree in the United States, graduating from Geneva Medical College in New York.
- **Mid-1800s** Communities established higher education institutions for women to provide a liberal education similar to what men were receiving.

Goldsboro, Wayne County, North Carolina (1902-1903)

Newspapers.com Search

Charles was the pastor at Goldsboro First Baptist Church from 1902 to 1903. Previously, he was the pastor there in 1894.

Charles was a staunch supporter of prohibition. In 1903, he wrote a letter to the editor of a local newspaper giving a four-point position against drinking alcohol. Charles also gave lectures supporting prohibition.

In 1902, Charles and his daughter Jessie traveled to Richmond, Virginia for his son's Carter Aston's graduation ceremony from Richmond College (which became the University of Richmond).

In 1903, Charles gave a "Literary Address" at the Buies Creek Academy. Buies Creek Academy eventually becomes Campbell University.

In 1903, in Goldsboro, Jessie (Charles' daughter) married D.J. Thurston with Charles officiating. Jessie was an elementary school teacher at the time.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Wayne County is in eastern North Carolina and is known for its Civil War history, barbecue, and Mount Olive Pickles. It was established in 1779 from Dobbs County and named after General Anthony Wayne, a trusted soldier of General George Washington. The area was originally inhabited by the Saponi and Tuscarora Indians, and was later settled by English and Scotch-Irish colonists.

The town of Goldsboro was incorporated in 1847 and became the county seat in the same year.

The arrival of the railroad led to rapid changes in the county's economy and infrastructure.

Downtown Goldsboro had trolley cars in the early 20th century, and the tracks are still visible in some places.

Goldsboro had a minor league baseball team called the Goldbugs in the 1910s and 1920s.

Chapel Hill, North Carolina (1904)

Newspapers.com Search

In early 1904, Charles is the pastor of a Baptist Church in Leakesville, North Carolina and then in March 1904 he moves to the Chapel Hill Baptist Church. Why he leaves the Goldsboro First Baptist Church in 1903 to go to smaller churches is not known. Perhaps it is because as he is getting older, he is seeking smaller churches to pastor at.

In December 1904, Charles presents a report at the North Carolina Baptist Convention on Home Missions (overseas missions). While in Chapel Hill, in November 1904, he takes part in a retreat in Clayton, North Carolina.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Leaksville, North Carolina has a history that includes being the first chartered town in Rockingham County in 1797 and being named after a Revolutionary War veteran. Here are some highlights from Leaksville's history:

1793 The General Assembly ordered that a town called Danville be laid out at the site as a tobacco inspection station.

1797 John Leak, a Revolutionary War veteran, who owned a plantation in the area before 1797, bought land on a bluff overlooking the Dan River and began laying out streets. He named the streets after prominent politicians of the time, such as Jay, Hamilton, Monroe, and Henry. Leaksville was chartered in 1797, and commissioners were appointed to build and improve the town according to a plan drawn up by Abraham Philips.

Boone Road Historic District's structures date from around 1895–1935. Buildings in Leaksville include examples of Greek Revival, Classical Revival, and Colonial Revival architecture.

Here are some events that happened in Chapel Hill, North Carolina in the early 1900s:

- **1901** Mayor James C. MacRae, Jr. served from 1901–1903. The student newspaper changed the name of its yearbook from Carolina to Yackety Yack in 1901, after a popular school cheer.
- **1902** Chapel Hill Public School opened, and the Pickwick theater, the town's first movie theater, opened.

Statesville, Iredell County, North Carolina (1905-1909)

Newspapers.com Search

Charles was the pastor of Statesville First Baptist Church from 1905 to 1909. Newspaper accounts state that Charles was a successful preacher and that the church grew during his tenure, including the construction of a new building. While in Statesville, he was invited to lead

evangelical-style meetings in nearby towns, such as Concord, with newspaper accounts indicating he was very good at doing so.

During the Statesville years (and at other periods), Charles was active in the North Carolina Baptist Association.

Charles was an advocate for the prevention of cruelty to animals, giving a sermon on the subject that received praising comments in a local Statesville newspaper. Such sentiments as shown by Charles were possibly gaining societal acceptance in the early 1900s, helped by individuals speaking out against animal cruelty.

One of Charles's books, Good Cumption, or, the Story of a Wise Fool, was published in 1907.

In 1909, one of Charles and Lillie's son, Shirley, leaves Statesville for Omaha, Nebraska, where he goes to work for his uncle, William D. Cocke, one of Lillie's brothers. William was working for the Midland Investment Company, and Shirley worked in helping William in the company's building projects. William was in Omaha because his mother (and Lillie's mother), Harriet Hires Cocke, migrated in the late 1870s/early 1880s to Nebraska, after the death of her husband, John Shepherd Cocke. Harriet migrated from Albemarle County, Virginia, where William, Lillie, and the other children were born. By 1918, Shirley moved to Hampton, Virginia where he died in 1940. Shirley's sister, Carey Jenkins Torian (one of my grandmothers), was living in Hampton at the time.

In 1907, another of Charles and Lillie's sons, Carter Ashton Jenkins, who became a Baptist pastor, marries Mary Amos Ellis in Baltimore, Maryland.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

In the early 1900s, Statesville's economy was based on three main products: herbs, tobacco, and liquor. The city's downtown buildings (including the Key Memorial Chapel, which is now a law office) were built with money from these industries. The Wallace Herbarium on Meeting Street was one of the world's largest, shipping processed herbs around the world. Statesville also became a leader in tobacco production and whiskey manufacturing and blending.

The local Jewish community declined in the early 20th century. By 1907, Congregation Emanuel had few members, and by 1927, only 40 Jews remained. Many early Jewish settlers left, especially after alcohol prohibition ended the liquor industry, and new Jewish immigrants from Eastern Europe largely avoided Statesville.

Statesville had plans for railroads to connect the Piedmont area of North Carolina to the rest of the country as early as 1833. In 1889, the city introduced electricity with 22 carbon arc streetlights and a steam electric generator.

In the late 19th century, the Western North Carolina Railroad and the Atlantic, Tennessee, and Ohio Railroad crossed through Iredell County, increasing trade and the prosperity of businesses like tobacco, liquor, and herbariums.

The animal cruelty prevention movement in the United States can be traced back to the 1860s. The first Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA) was established in England in 1824, primarily to protect carriage horses from abuse.

Here are some key dates in the history of animal cruelty prevention in the US:

- **1866:** Henry Bergh, a shipping heir and American diplomat, saw a carriage driver beating his horse in Russia in 1863. Inspired to act, Bergh returned to New York and founded the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA). The New York Legislature incorporated the ASPCA with policing powers to prosecute abuse.
- **1867:** The ASPCA ran its first ambulance for injured horses and advocated for more humane treatment of animals.
- **1918:** ASPCA veterinarians developed the use of anesthesia during surgery.
- **1954:** ASPCA hospitals added laboratories and programs for pathology and radiography.
- **1961:** ASPCA veterinarians performed the first open-heart surgery on a dog.
- **1980:** Ingrid Newkirk and Alex Pacheco founded People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA). PETA's early work focused on exposing and litigating against research laboratories that used animals in testing.

The animal rights movement has been around for centuries, with the concept of non-violence being central to Eastern religions like Buddhism, Hinduism, and Jainism. In the 1970s, philosophers and other scholars showed increased interest in the treatment of animals, which has influenced animal activism.

Shellby, Cleveland County, North Carolina (1909-1911)

Newspapers.com Search

Charles was the pastor of Shelby First Baptist Church from 1909 to 1911 when he resigns, announces his retirement as a pastor, that he wants to donate the rest of his time to literature, and that he and Lillie, his wife, will move to Clayton, North Carolina.

The comment that he wants to donate the rest of his time to literature is consistent with his writing several books, probably hundreds of sermons and speeches, and poetry by the time of his retirement as a pastor.

Over the years leading up to Charles's retirement, many comments appeared in North Carolina newspapers praising Charles as a thinker, as a pleasing speaker and person, and a devout Christian.

Charles went to Shelby from Statesville, North Carolina, where he had been the pastor at Statesville First Baptist Church from 1905 to 1909. Charles, when asked why he decided to leave Statesville for Shelby, responded that when he made a change it was "due to the feeling his life's

work would be enhanced”. Charles and his family travelled by train from Statesville to Shelby, indicating that at the time automobiles were not yet widely used for travel.

Shelby is about fifty miles southwest of Statesville and both Shelby and Statesville are northwest of Charlotte, within an approximate fifty-mile radius of Charlotte. Around 1910 was a period of growth for Shelby, with new schools, water-related infrastructure, a courthouse, new roads, and a cotton mill. Most roads were still dirt wagon roads. Cotton was grown in the area of North Carolina where Shelby is located.

A YMCA was being established in Shelby. The early 1900s was a period in which many YMCAs were being established and related facilities being built.

In the early 1900s, with nation-wide economic growth strong, a period of serious “industrial accidents” was being experienced. This led to an accelerated look to the federal government to establish standards and regulations to make industrial processes safer. A spectacular flood occurred in Pennsylvania around 1910 when a company dam, constraining substantial amounts of water, burst, flooding a community with over 800 lives lost.

1910 was a period when food prices were experiencing inflation. This was a period when debates were occurring about choosing United States senators, versus them being appointed by states (the system since 1776). Election of senators began in 1914.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Shelby, North Carolina had several notable developments in the early 1900s, including the opening of a cotton mill and the rise of a powerful political group. Opened in April 1900, the mill expanded in 1901 with new equipment and became Cleveland County's largest textile mill by the 1920s.

Shelby's central business district also developed around this time, with residential neighborhoods for the city's industrialists, merchants, and professionals built to the south and west.

Cleveland County had several notable events in the early 1900s, including soil erosion. Cotton farming in the Piedmont and foothills regions of the county caused 8–12 inches of topsoil to erode in the late 1800s and early 1900s. In response to a decade-long period of wind erosion, the federal government created the Soil Conservation Service.

The coeducational Baptist university, Gardner-Webb University, was founded in Cleveland County in 1905. It began as a small academy.

Clayton, Johnson County, North Carolina (1911 to 1927)

Charles Augustus Jenkins died on February 9, 1927, in Clayton. Lillie Shepherd Cocke Jenkins, Charles's wife, died on April 9, 2022, in Clayton.

Newspapers.com Search

Clayton and Johnson County in the early 1900s became a center of Christian morality with local churches and their views becoming predominant across the county. In the early 1900s, the county became an alcohol sales-prohibited county. The county was a frequent location of church conventions and other church functions – probably predominantly Baptist.

Rather than being a town off the “beaten path”, as it later become, Clayton was a town that people traveled to and through. Passenger trains connected Clayton with the state capital (Raleigh), not far away.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

In the early 1900s, Clayton, North Carolina became a major market for tobacco, cotton, and watermelons. The town's economy and population grew quickly after Ashley Horne established the Clayton Cotton Mill in 1900, the first of three cotton mills in the area. Other cotton mills were built in Selma and Smithfield, and the county's first bank was established in Smithfield in 1898. The Raleigh Evening Times declared in 1907 that Clayton had "more money per capita than any city its size in the world".

Prosperity and Infrastructure Johnston County towns saw the construction of brick buildings, paved streets, schools, and churches. Telephone lines reached nearly every town, and by the next couple of decades, residents had access to electric lights and running water.

Clayton represents well what was going on at the turn of the 20th Century in many American communities. Clayton was growing, changing, and prospered quickly, in a way new from the 19th Century, a way that stood for a new, dynamic important change.

Much was appearing in local newspapers about the United States diplomatic efforts in central America, reflecting a growing American international interest and a growing interest in international news and desire for international influence and power. Seen in many articles are references to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty as it was expiring and the consequences of the expiration. These many articles apparently reflect a strong populous interest in looking outwardly, away from American shores, versus what was for much of the 19th Century, America's look westerly and inwardly.

Agriculture By 1924, Johnston County had over 85,000 acres of cotton and over 10,000 acres of tobacco. Tobacco farmers saw particular success in the post-war era, even as the number of farm laborers declined.

Development Around 1913, Clayton and other towns received electric lights and water systems, prompting a building boom that left to current generations many attractive homes. Wealthy families built stately homes in town and the countryside, and new schools and churches were constructed.

Population Clayton's population in 1900 was 754.

2. Great Grandparent - Lillie Shepherd Cocke (B:1854 Albemarle County, Virginia D:1922 Clayton, Johnston, North Carolina) and her Ancestors

The following table shows the locations that Lillie Shepherd Cocke and her ancestors migrated to:

Cocke	Start	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	End	# of locations
Richard (1600-1665)	Shropshire England	Henrico County VA						Henrico County VA	3
Thomas I (1638-1696)	Henrico County VA							Henrico County VA	2
James Powell Cocke I (1666-1721)	Henrico County VA							Henrico County VA	2
James Powell Cocke II (1691-1775)	Henrico County VA							Henrico County VA	2
Thomas II (1715-1797)	Goochland County VA							Goochland County, VA	2
Benjamin (1747-1828)	Goochland County VA							Goochland County VA	2
Samuel (1771-1844)	Goochland County VA							Goochland County VA	2
John Shepherd (1798-1847)	Goochland County VA							Albemarle County VA	2
Lillie Shepherd (1854-1922)	Albemarle County VA	Salem VA	NC	NJ	VA	NC		Clayton NC	7
								Total	24

Lillie Shepherd Cocke's great, great, great, great, great, great grandfather. Richard Cocke (1600-1665; born Shropshire, England, died Henrico County, Virginia)

Richard Cocke (1600-1665) was the first ancestor Cocke immigrant, arriving in the Virginia Colony in the mid-1600s from Shropshire, England. Richard Cocke settled in an area on the James River, which eventually became known as Curles.

Richard Cocke died in Henrico County, as well as his son Thomas (1638-1696); grandson James Powell Cocke I (1666-1721); and great grandson James Powell Cocke II (1691-1775).

Richard's father was possibly John Cocke (1569-? born Shropshire, England, died?).

Shropshire, west of Birmingham in southwest England, has a border with Wales. Because of this, much interaction occurred between Shropshire and Wales.

In the 1600s, England was in a period of what has become known as "the restoration", a period of momentous change in England with respect to land ownership and access to land for agricultural purposes. This was a period of tensions among the aristocracy, manor owners, yeomen farmers, and peasants. Such a period might have affected the Cocke family and could be an explanation for Richard Cocke's immigration to the Virginia Colony.

Another explanation for Richard's immigration to the Virginia Colony might be the mid-1600s English Civil War and events leading up to it. (Richard is believed to have migrated to the Virginia Colony in the 1630s.) At first, the Shropshire area apparently was a monarchy strong hold. The English Civil War was basically a fight between the monarchy and anti-monarchy (the parliamentarians) groups over the ruling of England. Eventually, in the Shropshire area, the monarchy would lose out to the parliamentarians. If Richard Cocke was a monarchy supporter, this might have been a reason for Richard's immigration to the Virginia Colony.

Research on Migration History of Richard Cocke Using Newspapers.com and Google Artificial Intelligence Search

The ancestor Richard Cocke was born in Shropshire, England in 1600 and immigrated to Henrico County in the Virginia Colony where he died in 1665.

Henrico County, Virginia Colony

Newspapers.com Search

No newspapers articles containing Richard Cocke's name has been found.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

In the early 1600s, Henrico County, Virginia was the site of the colony's second permanent English settlement, "Henrico Towne". Established in 1611 by Sir Thomas Dale, the settlement was named after Prince of Wales Henry Frederick, son of King James I. Here is a look at some key events in Henrico's early history:

- **Pre-1611:** The Arrohateck, a Virginia Indian tribe of about 250 people, lived in the area as part of the Powhatan Chiefdom.
- **1611:** Sir Thomas Dale establishes Henrico Parish Church and the first English hospital in Henricus.
- **1611–1614:** John Rolfe successfully cultivates tobacco in Henricus, which becomes the colony's economic lifeline.
- **1613:** Dale establishes Bermuda Hundred, the first incorporated town, and the first English American system of private land ownership.
- **1614:** Pocahontas marries John Rolfe and lives in present-day Varina.
- **1622:** The Anglo-Powhatan War begins after an attack on Henricus on March 22.
- **After the War:** Colonists push the Indians westward through regular attacks.

Henrico County is named after Prince Henry Frederick, and borders Richmond to the west. Today, it is the fifth most populated county in Virginia.

Life in Henrico County, Virginia in the 1600s was marked by conflict, disease, and the rise of a tobacco economy:

- **Tobacco Boom** The 1620s saw a tobacco boom that increased the population and spread settlers in search of land to cultivate. John Rolfe introduced the first successful English tobacco crop in Henrico in 1611–1614.
- **Conflict** An uprising by Virginia Indians on March 22, 1622, culminated in a devastating attack on Henrico and led to the colony's abandonment. In the aftermath, colonists attacked the Indians, pushing them westward.
- **Disease** Many colonists died from diseases they brought with them, unsanitary conditions, and malnutrition.
- **Social Structure** White male landowners held nearly all the power, ran the government, and were required by law to belong to the Church of England. Women who married and worked at home were considered "good wives".
- **Servitude** For most of the 1600s, white indentured servants worked the tobacco fields. By 1705, the colony had become a slave society.
- **Gender Roles** Algonquian society may have had greater gender equality than English society at the time, as the weroance, or chief, inherited the ruling position matrilineally.

Henrico was established in 1611 by Sir Thomas Dale as an alternative to the swampy and dangerous area around Jamestown. It was named after Henry Frederick, Prince of Wales, the son

of King James I. The site of Henricus is now preserved as Henricus Historical Park, a living history museum. The Virginia Indians named the James River after their chief, Powhatan, but English settlers renamed it the James River, or the "King's River", in the 17th century to honor King James I.

Lillie Shepherd Cocke's great, great, great, great, great grandfather. Thomas Cocke I (1638-1696; born, died Henrico County, Virginia)

Thomas was the son of Richard Cocke (1600-1665), the ancestor Cocke immigrant.

Thomas Cocke in his will left 1,000 pounds of tobacco to pay for installing a bell at the Henrico Parish church.

By the early 1700s, significant quantities of clothes were being produced for non-export consumption. Thomas Cocke I involved in the clothing production industry. Linen was sent to the Virginia Colony from England and tailors in the Colony would make clothes.

Thomas Cocke I produced linen cloth as a business. In 1695, he received eight hundred pounds of tobacco to produce linen cloth. The estate of Thomas Cocke, whose will was recorded in Henrico County Court in 1697, included a tan yard. A tan yard suggests that not only was Thomas involved in producing cloths, but he was also involved in producing leather goods.

Shropshire, England, from where Thomas's father, Richard, immigrated from, was a center of both cloth and leather production. This is consistent with Thomas involvement in these two enterprises (cloth and leather production) as they would need acquired skills, brought by the Cokes from Shropshire to the Virginia Colony. Records indicate that in Shropshire, a tanner, called Cock & Sons, operated in the 1600s. Whether this Cock & Sons was related to Virginia's Richard and Thomas Cocke has not been discovered, but such a connection is consistent with Thomas Cocke's involvement in cloth and leather production.

Research on Migration History of Thomas Cocke I (1638-1696) Using Newspapers.com and Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Thomas Cocke I was born and died in the Virginia Colony's Henrico County.

Henrico County, Virginia Colony

Newspapers.com Search

A Thomas Cocke was identified as a Captain in the French and Indians War. This could be ancestor Thomas Cocke I.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

In 1685, a Thomas Cocke licensed the first tavern in Henrico County. This is probably ancestor Thomas Cocke I.

Life in the Virginia colony in the latter half of the 1600s was marked by disease, a stratified society, and the rise of slavery:

- **Disease and Death** Many colonists died from diseases they brought with them, as well as famine and unsanitary conditions. Jamestown colonists may have also suffered from arsenic and fecal contamination in their water.
- **Social Stratification** Early settlers claimed the best land, leaving later arrivals with fewer opportunities. This created a small group of wealthy landowners and a larger group of small farmers or landless people.
- **Slavery** By 1699, Virginia had around 6,000 enslaved people. The colony's thriving tobacco economy used profits to buy slaves and indentured servants.
- **Servitude** For most of the 1600s, white indentured servants worked the tobacco fields.
- **Gender Roles** White male landowners held nearly all the power, ran the government, and were legally required to belong to the Church of England. Women who married and worked at home were considered "good wives".
- **Population Growth** Virginia's population increased from 8,000 in 1642 to 40,000 in 1677, partly due to an influx of "Cavaliers" (English monarchy supporters) during and after the English Civil War.

Lillie Shepherd Cocke's great, great, great, great grandfather. James Powell Cocke I (1666-1721; born, died Henrico County, Virginia)

Another family with a Curles land plantation was the Pleasants family. John Pleasants I (1618-1662), an immigrant from Norfolk County, England (he arrives in the Virginia Colony in the 1660s), and an ancestor, dies in Henrico, on his plantation on the Curles land. The daughter (Elizabeth Pleasants, 1676-1751) of John Pleasants I's son, John Pleasants II (1644-1698), married James Powell Cocke I (1666-1721) in the early 1690s at St. John's Church, near the Curles land. It is likely that the Cocke and Pleasants plantations being in close vicinity to one another accounted for James Powell Cocke I and Elizabeth Pleasants meeting and marrying.

A third family with a plantation on the Curles land was the Randolph family. Richard Randolph, a close neighbor of James Powell Cocke II (1691-1775), was the builder of the first substantive church building in Henrico County, where the current well-known historical church, St. John's, is found.

Research on Migration History of James Powell Cocke I Using Newspapers.com and Google Artificial Intelligence Search

James Powell Cocke I was born and died in the Virginia Colony's Henrico County.

Henrico County, Virginia Colony

Newspapers.com Search

No newspapers articles containing James Powell Cocke I's name has been found.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Henrico County, Virginia has a rich history. Here are some highlights from the 1700s:

- **Mining** The first Virginia Colony of mining of iron and coal was done in Henrico County, especially in the northern and western regions.
- **Slaves** Slaves were the primary source of labor for farming and related industries, such as milling. From 1790 to 1860, Henrico County had one of the largest enslaved populations in Virginia, with 5,819 in 1790 and 20,041 in 1860.
- **Gabriel's Rebellion** After Gabriel's rebellion, county and state leaders created legislation to regulate the movement of slaves and free Black people.

Lillie Shepherd Cocke's great, great, great grandfather. James Powell Cocke II (1691-1775; born, died Henrico County, Virginia)

James Powell Cocke II is believed to have inherited the land where the first Henrico County Courthouse was built in Varian, about five miles north from Cooke's Curles Plantation.

James Powell Cocke II's descendants (son Thomas Cocke, 1715-1797; grandson Benjamin Cocke, 1747-1808; and great grandson Samuel Cocke, 1771-1844) are found in Goochland County, reflecting a pattern I have found with Henrico ancestors – many of the ancestor descendants migrated from the Henrico area west into the Virginia Piedmont region.

Research on Migration History of James Powell Cocke II Using Newspapers.com and Google Artificial Intelligence Search

James Powell Cocke II was born and died in the Virginia Colony's Henrico County.

Henrico County, Virginia Colony

Newspapers.com Search

In the 1750 to 1770 period, a James Cocke served as a marshal (sheriff) in Henrico County. This could be ancestor James Powell Cocke II.

A James Cocke was living in Williamsburg in the second half of the 1700s and appeared in many Virginia Gazette ads as a point of contact related to the ads. Also, a James Cocke served as a Williamsburg council member and mayor during the same period and likely the two James

Cockes are the same individual. This James Cocke is not likely James Powell Cocke II, but he is probably one of the large numbers of Cocke descendants of the ancestor immigrant Richard Cocke.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

In the 1700s, Henrico County, Virginia was the site of the colony's second settlement, Henricus, established in 1634. The settlement included frame houses, a wooden church, storehouses, and watchtowers. There were also plans for a university to educate and Christianize the Virginia Indians. However, the attempt failed and Henricus was abandoned.

Here is what else we know about Henrico County in the 1700s:

- **Mining:** The English first mined coal and iron in Henrico County.
- **Slave Revolts:** Gabriel Prosser, who led an unsuccessful slave revolt in 1800, lived in Henrico County at Brookfield Plantation.
- **Taverns:** The first tavern in Henrico was licensed in 1685 by Thomas Cocke.
- **Native Americans:** The Arrohattoc tribe, part of the Powhatan Confederacy, were from Henrico County.
- **Richmond:** In 1742, the General Assembly formally established Richmond, which had a population of 250.
- **Name:** The county was named after Henry, Prince of Wales, eldest son of King James I of England.

Lillie Shepherd Cocke's great, great grandfather. Thomas Cocke II (1715-1797; born, died Goochland County, Virginia)

Thomas Cocke II was the son of the Henrico County John Powell Cocke II

Two Cocke ancestors, Thomas Cocke II (1715-1797) and John Shepherd Cocke (1798-1877), operated ordinaries (taverns) along the road frequently used by travelers between Henrico and Albemarle Counties. Thomas's ordinary was in Goochland County and John's in Albemarle County.

Henrico County Cockes lived on a plantation known as Bremo (and sometimes Malvern Hill). The plantation reflects the economic status level of the Henrico Cockes – well-off, gentleman, gentry class. Members of this class in Henrico County often bought land west of Henrico County, for example, in Goochland County. This accounts for why Thomas Cocke II, and his descendants, are living in Goochland County, as Thomas' inheritance from his father, James Powell Cocke II (1691-1775), was Goochland County land. Thomas Cocke II, and his son and grandson, married women from Goochland County: Thomas to Ann Johnson (1725-1788); Benjamin to Mary Johnson (1748-1826); and Samuel to Elizabeth Lilly Shepherd (1773-1853).

Ann Johnson family was likely Quaker. This suggests that Thomas Cocke II, who married Ann Johnson, might have been a Quaker (and other Cockes as well Quakers), but conclusive evidence about Cockes being Quakers is needed. Cockes lived in Henrico County on land called Curles where the Pleasants family also lived. The Pleasants were a well-known Quaker family. Records indicate the marriages of several Cockes with Pleasants, suggesting that, at least in the 1700s, Cocke family members were Quakers.

James Powell Cocke I (1666-1721; born, died Henrico County) married a Pleasants (Elizabeth Pleasants, 1676-1751; born, died Henrico County).

Thomas Cooke II ran an ordinary in Goochland County, near the present-day community of Crozier, and close to the Quaker Cedar Creek Meeting House.

Research on Migration History of Thomas Cocke II Using Newspapers.com and Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Thomas Cocke II was born and died in the Virginia Colony's Goochland County.

Goochland County, Virginia Colony

Newspapers.com Search

In 1752 and in 1779, a Thomas Cocke was selling land in Brunswick County. This could be ancestor Thomas Cocke II.

Smallpox was a serious disease problem in the 1700s.

Horse stealing was rampant during periods of the 1700s.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Goochland County, Virginia was founded in 1728 and named after Sir William Gooch, the Royal Lieutenant Governor at the time. Goochland's original boundaries included the entirety of the modern counties of Goochland, Cumberland, Fluvanna, Buckingham, Nelson, and Amherst, as well as parts of Appomattox, Campbell, Bedford, and Albemarle.

Here are some other highlights from Goochland County's history:

- **Landowners** In the 18th and 19th centuries, landowners raised wheat and tobacco as their main commercial crops. Transportation was difficult due to poor roads, so the James River was the main highway for east-west travel.
- **Gold Mining** In 1836, Bowles introduced a stamp mill to pound ore instead of grinding it, which may have been the first of its kind in the country. The mill was expanded in 1848, but a fire destroyed it in 1857, and it never reopened. The Civil War marked the end of the gold mining era in Goochland.

- **African American History** The Dover Slave Quarter Complex and the Historic Tuckahoe Plantation, Thomas Jefferson's childhood home, both have surviving slave quarters that are open to visitors. The Tuckahoe Plantation also has records of Harriet Wesley, the last slave to be born there, who died in 1926.

Smallpox was introduced to Virginia by English settlers in Jamestown in the 17th century and had a significant impact on the Native American population. Between 1600 and 1700, more than 75% of Virginia's Native peoples died from smallpox, including members of the Powhatan, Mattaponi, Pamunkey, and Chickahominy tribes. The disease spread along the Atlantic coast from Florida to Maine and then moved inland.

During the colonial era, Virginia experienced smallpox periodically, but more mildly than other colonies. In 1696, the Assembly at Jamestown had to recess to avoid infection. In 1711, William Byrd reported two mild outbreaks and described the fear of the disease before inoculation. In 1747, smallpox spread southward from New York and Maryland and reached Williamsburg, where it caused an epidemic from fall 1747 to early 1748. Dr. John De Sequeyra of Williamsburg conducted a census of 85 household heads, which included information on the number of people who had not yet had the disease and the number who died from it.

Smallpox eventually led to the development of inoculation and vaccination, which were effective in preventing deaths and eventually eradicating the disease. Inoculation was a simple procedure where a doctor would remove pus from an infected person's pustule and insert it into the skin of a non-infected person through a small incision. The inoculated person would usually experience mild symptoms and become immune to smallpox. However, some people in Virginia became skeptical of inoculation and wanted stricter rules or to stop the practice altogether. In 1770, a law was passed that made inoculation a matter of local choice, which almost entirely stopped the practice in Virginia.

Lillie Shepherd Cocke's great grandfather. Benjamin Cocke (1747-1828; born, died Goochland County, Virginia)

Benjamin Cocke (1747-1828) and his father, Thomas Cocke II (1715-1777) settled and lived on land in Goochland County that was owned by James Powell Cocke II (1691-1775), who lived in Henrico County.

Benjamin Cocke married Mary Johnson (1752-1826; born, died Goochland County), who was the daughter of Joseph and Sarah Harris Johnson, likely Quakers. The Cocke land where Benjamin lived was close to the Quaker's Cedar Creek Meeting House, around which many Quakers lived. That Benjamin lived in an area where Mary Johnson also lived could account for their meeting. Another reason might also be that Benjamin attended the Quaker Cedar Creek Meeting House.

Research on Migration History of Benjamin Cocke Using Newspapers.com and Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Benjamin Cocke was born and died in the Virginia Colony's Goochland County.

Goochland County, Virginia Colony

Newspapers.com Search

In 1805, Benjamin Cocke posted an ad that his store was available for renting.

An 1829 ad announces that 260 acres owned by Benjamin Cocke Senior is for sale. Benjamin is believed to have died in 1828.

During the 1800 to 1830 period, Benjamin Cocke Junior, and others, were plaintiffs in several suits against various defendants. These suits seem to be related to what was referred to as the Columbian Mills Project. This project apparently involved developing coal fields in the Henrico, Chesterfield, and Goodland County area, and involved large sums of money. More details on this project, how it turned out, and the outcome of the suits could not be found. Perhaps the Benjamin Cocke family (senior and junior) and others invested substantial amounts of money in the project and were suing because they thought they had been defrauded.

In 1767, a Goochland County Joseph Johnson ran a Virginia Gazette ad seeking a lost horse. This is likely ancestor Joseph Johnson (1724-1781) whose daughter, Mary Johnson, married Benjamin Cocke in 1768.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

In the 1700s, Goochland County, Virginia was a frontier area established in 1727 and named after a royal lieutenant governor. The county's economy centered around agriculture and mining, and was home to large plantations like Tuckahoe, Thomas Jefferson's childhood home. Life in Goochland and Virginia in general was characterized by disease, short lifespans, and multiple marriages.

- **Settlers and Demographics** French Protestant refugees, known as Huguenots, settled in the area in 1700–1701 to function as a buffer against Native American attacks. The settlement, called "Manakin Town", was found south of the James River on land granted by the Virginia colony. The Huguenots eventually acquired land grants on both sides of the river.
- **Transportation and Trade** Land transportation was difficult due to the poor condition and scarcity of roads. Transporting goods remained a challenge until the construction of the James River and Kanawha Canal after the Revolutionary War. During the 1700s, the Monacans and other Native American tribes traded with the settlers.
- **Economy** Agriculture was the backbone of Goochland's economy for many years, with colonists initially developing tobacco plantations like those of the Tidewater area. However, after the Revolution, planters switched to growing wheat and mixed crops due

to changing markets and reduced need for labor. Some planters sold slaves during the early 1800s to meet the high demand in the developing Deep South.

In the early 1800s, Virginia's court system included the governor and council, county courts, and the general court. The governor and council heard appeals from county courts and all civil and criminal cases. The general court had authority over major civil cases, probate matters, capital crimes, and death records until 1814.

- **District Courts** From 1788–1808, these courts handled non-capital crimes, equity cases, and major civil cases. The first set of district courts had 18 districts.
- **Superior Courts of Law** From 1808–1831, these courts took over the duties of the district courts and met in each county.
- **Superior Courts of Chancery** From 1802–1831, these courts met at the district level. In 1831, they merged with the superior courts of law to create the circuit superior courts of law and chancery.

Lillie Shepherd Cocke's grandfather. Samuel Cocke (1771-1844; born, died Goochland County, Virginia)

Samuel Cocke (1771-1844) operated a tavern in Goochland County in the mid-1820s. Samuel is likely Thomas Cocke II's grandson. A Samuel Cocke was a postmaster in the mid-1820s in Beaverdam, Hanover County.

In 1796, Samuel Cocke married Elizabeth Lilly Shepherd (1773-1853; born, died in Fluvanna County) in Fluvanna County, which previously was a part of Goochland County before a Goochland County area was broken off to form Fluvanna County. Elizabeth is believed to be a descendant of John Lilly I (1607-1645; born England, died York County), an immigrant from England who settled in York County by 1645.

John Lilly I descendants also included: John Lilly II (1642-1690; born York County, died?); John Lilly III (1665-1710; born? died?); and Edmund Lilly (1700-1780; born? died Fluvanna County). These Lillys would migrate further west from York County until Edmund arrives in the western part of Goochland County that becomes Fluvanna County.

Elizabeth Lilly Shepherd's Shepherd ancestor is believed to be Christopher Shepherd (1709-1776; born, in what was then Albemarle County, died Fluvanna County). Christopher was the son of John Shepherd II (1681-1740; born, died Hanover County) and Isabella Warner (1687-? born Hanover County, died?). His grandparents may have been John Shepherd I (1646-1683; born Jamestown, died Middlesex County) and Francis Robinson (1656-1693; born London, died Middlesex County).

Elizabeth L Shepherd and Samuel Cocke were the parents of John Shepherd Cocke (1798-1877; born Goochland County, died Albemarle County).

Research on Migration History of Samuel Cocke Using Newspapers.com and Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Samuel Cocke was born and died in the Virginia Colony's Goochland County.

Goochland County, Virginia Colony

Newspapers.com Search

In 1827, reference was made to Samuel Cocke's tavern and that it was around Jude's Ferry.

In 1840, Samuel Cocke signed a letter, along with many other Goochland County residents, to Edmund Fontaine (their state senator) requesting Fontaine's support of Democratic Party candidates for the US Senate and for governor.

Newspapers reflected a large citizen interest in political concerns and activities, such as advocacy.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Taverns, ordinaries, and inns were important to the history of Virginia as the colony grew and towns became more spread out. These establishments provided food, drink, and lodging for travelers who might need to stay overnight during a 10-mile journey. They were also popular stopping places during elections at nearby courthouses and were often used as sites for political discussion and organizing.

Here are some highlights from the history of taverns and ordinaries in Virginia:

17th Century Jamestown ordinaries were a service for visitors to the area, who came to attend court, take part in the General Assembly, and have their tobacco crops graded, weighed, and taxed. The Virginia Assembly began to express concern about ordinaries in the 1640s, and anyone who wanted to operate one had to be licensed and bonded.

18th Century Virginia taverns were often larger and more elaborate than those in England, which they were generally modeled after. Ordinaries were often located along major travel routes, with each one spaced about a day's journey apart so travelers could rest themselves and their horses.

Revolutionary Era During the political upheaval between the colonies and Great Britain, taverns became more politically charged, serving as sites for news exchange and discussion, and for organizing and political discussion. For example, in 1779, William, the proprietor of a tavern, signed the Albemarle Declaration of Independence and likely convinced his patrons to do the same.

In the 1700s, transportation in Goochland County, Virginia was primarily by animal power on land, with the James River serving as the main highway. Land travel was difficult due to the scarcity and poor condition of roads.

- **Animal Power** Horses, donkeys, and oxen pulled buggies, coaches, and wagons. This era of carriages lasted from the late 17th century to the early 20th century.
- **James River** The James River was the preferred east-west route and served as a main highway.
- **Roads** The County Court handled establishing and maintaining public roads during Virginia's colonial period. Justices appointed Surveyors or Overseers of the Roads, who were responsible for opening and maintaining each road.
- **Canals** George Washington envisioned the James River and Kanawha Canal to transport people and goods inland from Richmond. The canal was partially completed in 1785, but flooding and the Civil War destroyed parts of it. Railroads eventually replaced the canal system due to their speed and reliability.
- **Crops** Goochland landowners primarily grew tobacco and wheat as commercial crops. Wheat was easy to transport to Richmond's larger mills for markets in the Atlantic region.

In the early 1800s, Goochland County, Virginia was transitioning from tobacco to wheat and mixed crops and dealing with the changing profitability of slave labor. The county also saw the construction of the James River and Kanawha Canal, which aided trade.

- **Agriculture** After the Revolutionary War, tobacco became less profitable, so planters switched to wheat and other crops, which needed less labor. Some planters sold slaves to the developing Deep South, where cotton was king.
- **Transportation** The James River and Kanawha Canal, built after the Revolutionary War, helped with product transportation. The canal reached Maidens Adventure in Goochland by 1825 but was replaced by the Richmond and Allegheny Railroad by 1880.
- **Mills** Mills were built along the James River and its creeks to grind grain and produce oils.

Lillie Shepherd Cocke's father. John Shepherd Cocke (1798-1877; born, Goochland County, Virginia, died Albemarle County)

John Shepherd Cocke, Lillie's father, was born in Goochland County, Virginia, in 1798, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Lily) Shepherd Cocke.

John Shepherd Cocke was the father of Lilly Shepherd Cocke (1854-1922; born Albemarle County, died Clayton, North Carolina), one of my great grandparents. Probably Lilly Shepherd Cocke's first name came from her Lilly ancestors' family name.

The two Cocke ancestors, Thomas Cocke II (1715-1797) and John Shepherd Cocke (1798-1877), operated ordinaries along the road (Three Chop Road) for Henrico to Shenandoah Valley travelers; Thomas in Goochland County and John in Albemarle County.

John S. was an inn operator; he own and ran what was known as Cocke's Tavern. John S.'s land, Cocke's Tavern, and his home, called The Cedars, were in western Albemarle County. (The Cedars still stands and is still being lived in.) It is likely that the main stagecoach route ran along, or through, John's land, and probably Cocke's Tavern was developed to serve the stagecoach traffic.

Records show that Eliza Harrison was in John S. Cocke's household in 1860. Eliza was related to Rosalie Carter Jenkins; Rosalie and Eliza were cousins. Rosalie was Charles A. Jenkins' mother, and her parents had migrated to Wilkenson County in the Mississippi Territory in the 1810s (see the Charles A. Jenkins section below for more on this migration).

Charles A. Jenkins met and married John S. Cocke's daughter, Lillie, while he was attending the University of Virginia in the early 1870s. Perhaps Rosalie and Eliza's being cousins played a role in Charles A. and Lillie's meeting. This possibly is an example of what likely was widespread connections of related individuals living in various southern states; connections that existed across long distances because of migrations; especially migrants from the more northern southern states, such as Virginia, going south.

In 1860, John, age 60, married Harriet Hires (1819-1912; born southern New Jersey, died Bridgeport, Nebraska), his second wife. Harriet's migration route from southern New Jersey to Albemarle County (where John was living) has not been discovered. One possibility is she went to Wilmington, New Jersey from southern New Jersey, then to Newark, New Jersey, to Baltimore, on to Washington, and then to Albemarle County. Another possibility is she went west from the Philadelphia area to where migrants would turn south to go across the Potomac River at Williamsport, Maryland, and then down the "Great Wagon Road" that went south in Virginia's Shenandoah Valley. She would then at some point go east across the Blue Ridge Mountains and on to Albemarle County, Virginia.

One of Harriet Hires' grandfathers was Conrad Hires (1744-1782; born Baden-Wurttemberg, died Salem County, New Jersey). Her other grandfather was Mulford Dare, born, died in New Jersey. Conrad Hires and his wife (Christiana Hitchner - 1751-1841, born Baden-Wurttemberg, died Salem County, New Jersey) immigrated from Baden-Wurttemberg to southern New Jersey by the 1780s. In their immigration, they possibly made their way from their home (believed in be in the Knittlingen area in Baden-Wurttemberg) to the Rhine River, down the Rhine River by boat to Rotterdam (The Netherlands), and then by ship to Philadelphia. During the 1710 to 1770 period, approximately 70,000 to 80,000 German-speaking immigrants sailed to Philadelphia. From Philadelphia, the Hires would cross the Delaware River and make their way to Salem County in southern New Jersey.

In the 1700s, Baden-Wurttemberg was a Duchy of the Holy Roman Empire (from the late 1400s to the early 1800s), under a Duke's rule. During the 1700s, when Harriet's grandparents immigrated, Baden-Wurttemberg was experiencing social-related tension, such as privileges

being afforded to only a few selected groups, excessive taxation, and conscription. This might have been an influence in Conrad Hires and his wife's decision to immigrate to the English colonies. Also, a reason might have been related to land. Baden-Wurttemberg does have what is considered prime agricultural land (but in the 1700s yields were poor). Also, in the 1700s the farming population became excessive for the amount of land available. In the 1700s, farm income in Baden-Wurttemberg was poor.

After John Shepherd Cocke (Harriet's husband) died in 1877, Harriet would continue migrating, going to Nebraska with three of her four children, and dying in Nebraska in 1912. Lillie Shepherd Cocke was the only child that stayed behind in the east.

Research on Migration History of John Shepherd Cocke Using Newspapers.com and Google Artificial Intelligence Search

John Shepherd Cocke was born in Goochland County and died in Albemarle County.

Albemarle County, Virginia Colony

Newspapers.com Search

In 1928, John Shepherd was listed on a committee that was opposed to the election of Andrew Jackson as president. The committee was associated with the Whig Party.

In the mid-1850s, ads appeared in Norfolk, Richmond, and other city newspapers advertising that a school was being set up on John Cocke's property in western Albemarle County. The main purpose of the school was to prepare students to attend the University of Virginia.

After the Civil War and after the 1850s school was no longer operating, ads appeared in several city newspapers promoting John Cocke's site in western Albemarle County as a summer vacation resort destination.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Albemarle County has a rich history that includes the American Revolutionary War, the Civil War, and the establishment of Charlottesville:

- **1761** The western part of Louisa County was added to Albemarle. The county seat was moved from Scott's Ferry to Charlottesville in 1762.
- **1775** Thomas Jefferson, who was born in the county, became colonel of the Albemarle Militia during the American Revolutionary War.
- **1777** The current borders of Albemarle County were established when Fluvanna County was split off.
- **1790–1860** Albemarle County had one of the largest slave populations in Virginia, with 5,579 in 1790 and 13,916 in 1860.

- **1870** Albemarle County had one of the largest African American populations in Virginia, especially in Charlottesville.
- **Civil War** Union cavalry raided a Confederate camp in Albemarle County during the Battle of Rio Hill.

Other notable events in Albemarle County's history include:

- In the early 18th century, people from the Tidewater region of Virginia bought large tracts of land in northeastern Albemarle County. They established tobacco plantations in the western wilderness with servants and slaves.
- The early road system in Albemarle was largely determined by geography, topography, and the tools available to 18th century road builders.

Here is some of what life was like in Albemarle County in the 1800s:

- **Rural Community** Albemarle was a quiet village surrounded by farmland and forests and functioned as an extension of the surrounding rural area.
- **Artisan Industries** The county seat provided artisan services like blacksmithing and saddle making.
- **Road System** The early road system was logical in the context of the county's geography and the tools available to 18th century road builders.

Lillie Shepherd Cocke (B:1854 Albemarle County, Virginia D:1922 Clayton, Johnston, North Carolina)

Lillie Shepherd Cocke was born on October 10, 1854, in Albemarle County, Virginia. She was the daughter of John Shepherd and Harriet Cocke. No newspaper articles were found with Lillie Shephard Cocke's name. After Lillie Shepherd Cocke married Charles Augustus Jenkins in 1873, she had the same migrations that Charles had (see Charles Augustus Jenkins above), dying in Clayton, Johnson County, North Carolina in 1922.

**3. Great Grandparent - George Torian (B:1854 Halifax County, Virginia
D:1923 Brookneal, Campbell County, Virginia) and his Ancestors**

The following table shows the locations that George Torian and his ancestors migrated to:

Torian	Start	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Seventh	End	Number of Locations Lived In
Scher (1695-1748)	Soglio, Grisons, Switzerland							Halifax County, Virginia	2
Andrew (1727-1793)	Soglio, Grisons, Switzerland							Halifax County, Virginia	2
Thomas (1773-1862)	Halifax County, Virginia							Carswell County, North Carolina	2
Elijah (?-1871)	Halifax County, Virginia							Halifax County, Virginia	2
George (1854-1923)	Halifax County, Virginia							Brookneal, Campbell County, Virginia	2
Total									10

George Torian's great, great grandfather. Scher Torian (1695-1748; born Soglio, Grisons, Switzerland, died Halifax County, Virginia)

The Torian immigrant ancestor was Schertorio Turriani { 1695-1748; born Soglio, Grisons (present day Switzerland), died Halifax County }. After Schertorio Turriani immigrates in 1738 to Virginia, his name is anglicized to Scher Torian.

Research on Migration History of Scher Torian (1695-1748) Using Newspapers.com and Google Artificial Intelligence Search

The ancestor Scher Torian was born in Soglio, Grisons, Switzerland and immigrated to Halifax County in the Virginia Colony where he died.

Newspapers.com Search

No newspapers articles containing Scher Torian's name have been found.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Halifax County, Virginia was largely settled between 1720 and 1740, though it was not established as a distinct county until the 1750s.

The county was named after George Montagu-Dunk, the 2nd Earl of Halifax.

The first settlers came from two directions: English settlers from Virginia's Tidewater Region, and Germans and Scotch-Irish from Pennsylvania.

The colonists cleared the land, used forest products, and raised copious quantities of corn, cotton, and tobacco. They also conducted a large-scale livestock industry and naval stores manufacturing.

The county's settlement pattern typically followed these stages:

- **First Stage:** Pioneers squatted on the land and engaged in subsistence farming.
- **Second Stage:** Speculators patented thousands of acres of land.
- **Third Stage:** More prosperous planters followed the squatters.
- **Last Stage:** Poor families out-migrated and more substantial planters in-migrated.

The county originally extended as far west as the Blue Ridge Mountains, but parts of it were later formed into the counties of Henry, Patrick, and Pittsylvania.

George Torian's great grandfather. Andrew Torian (1727-1793; born Soglio, Grisons, Switzerland, died Halifax County, Virginia)

Andrew was one of Scher Torian's sons. Scher was the original Virginia settler from whom the name Torian comes.

In 1746, Peter (another Scher son) and Scher Torian submitted naturalization papers. Perhaps Andrew, Scher younger son, did not because he was young enough (around ten) when arriving in the Virginia Colony to not have to submit naturalization papers.

Andrew Torian signed the "Thousand Name Petition". This petition was in support of a declaration of rights and led to the Virginia Government declaring that all men are equally entitled to the free exercise of religion according to the dictates of conscience.

The land that Andrew Torian leaves to his sons lies on both sides of the Dan River.

In 1773, Scher and Luna Torian's son, Andrew Torian married Sally Comer (1752-1797; born, died Halifax County).

Sally Comer is possible the great granddaughter of Thomas Comer (1645-1710; born Galway, Ireland, died King William County, Virginia). Thomas is believed to have immigrated to Virginia's York River area in the last half of the 1600s. Although Thomas apparently was born in Ireland, he may have been a descendant of Comers who lived in Somerset County, England going back to at least the 1500s.

Somerset County is about 180 miles from Ireland by sea. In the 1600s, Somerset had an emerging shipbuilding industry. Early 1600s immigration from England to Ireland was frequent, as the English were in what might be called "colonization" efforts toward Ireland. My assessment then (lacking detailed documentation needed for a higher level of confidence) is that members of the well-documented Somerset County Comer family immigrated to Ireland as part of this 1600s English "colonization" effort. Benefits existed in the 1600s immigration to Ireland, at least for a period. With this scenario, Thomas Comer's father, John Comer (1625-1673), was born in Ireland because his father William Comer (1605-1685; born, died England) immigrated from Somerset County to Ireland as part of this English "colonization" of Ireland, explaining William's son John and grandson Thomas births in Ireland.

Unfortunately, by the mid-1600s, the English Irish colonization efforts turned into a dismal affair of conflicts and battles and uprisings between various groups; an affair with a difficult-to-follow history. By the mid-1600s, living in an unpleasant Ireland, Thomas could have made the decision to leave and did leave, immigrating to the English Virginia Colony, and dying in King William County in 1710.

Thomas Comer's son, John (1675-1751) was born in King William County, Virginia and died in Prince Edward County, Virginia. John's migration from eastern Virginia (King William County) to Piedmont Virginia (Prince Edward County) is typical of what was happening in Virginia in the 1700s with respect to migration patterns. (My study, "Family History – Living in Virginia's Piedmont and Southside Regions in the 1600s and 1700s – Bollings, Cockes, Eubanks, Robertsons, Shepherds, Torians, Wingfields, and Others", available for purchase on Amazon, goes into detail about such migration patterns.)

Then possibly John Comer's son, Thomas R Comer (1720 -1794; born Lunenburg County, Virginia, died Halifax County, Virginia), further migrates west (and south) to Halifax County, Virginia, where his daughter Sally marries Andrew Torian in 1773.

Research on Migration History of Andrew Torian (1717-1793) Using Newspapers.com and Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Andrew Torian was born and died in Halifax, County, Virginia.

Newspapers.com Search

No newspapers articles containing Andrew Torian's name have been found.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

In the 1700s, life in Halifax County, Virginia revolved around agriculture, with tobacco as the primary crop. The county was settled between 1720–1740, mostly by Tidewater planters from lower Virginia and North Carolina. Here is a glimpse into life in the county during that period:

- **Plantations** Plantations were self-sufficient units, raising their own food due to limited capital and transportation. Wealthy planters used slaves to grow staple crops like tobacco, corn, peas, and wheat.
- **Economy** Agriculture was the primary economic activity. Virginia was required to export tobacco to England, and the Crown earned significant revenue from the export fees.
- **Land Use** Colonists cleared land and used forest products. They raised livestock, manufactured naval stores, and grew large quantities of cotton, corn, and tobacco.
- **Society** Life was short, diseases were common, and multiple marriages and parentless children were the norm. Unlike New England, most settlers were single men in servitude.
- **Native Americans** Historical records indicate that at least seven different tribes, including the Occaneechis, Susquehanna's, Saponi's, and Tutelo, lived in the area for varying lengths of time.
- **County Formation** Halifax County was established in the 1750s by English colonists from Lunenburg County and named after George Montagu-Dunk, 2nd Earl of Halifax.

Tobacco became a major cash crop in Virginia in the 17th and 18th centuries, after John Rolfe introduced seeds from South America in 1612. The colony's tobacco economy was built on a cycle of global trade, slave labor, and leaf demand.

- **Labor:** The demand for tobacco led to the enslavement of Africans as a cheap labor source. By 1700, landowners were buying large numbers of enslaved people, and from then until the Civil War, Black men and women were the primary laborers.

- **Taxes and Currency:** Tobacco became so valuable that it was used as currency to pay taxes and fines, and even to buy slaves and indentured servants. The government paid colonial expenses in tobacco, including 16,000 pounds annually to the Anglican clergy.
- **Quality Control:** In 1730, the Tobacco Inspection Act established 40 locations for inspectors to grade the quality of exported tobacco.
- **Varieties:** Virginia primarily grew "Orinoco" tobacco, named after its Venezuelan origins, and "sweet-scented" tobacco, which was grown along specific rivers. Europeans preferred the milder "sweet-scented" variety, but "Orinoco" was more profitable.
- **Fluctuating Prices:** Overproduction and war-related shipping disruptions caused tobacco prices to fluctuate wildly. Prices stabilized in the 1740s and 1750s, but planters' finances declined in the 1760s and 1770s. By the American Revolution, tobacco production in Virginia had dropped to less than 25% of pre-war levels, and some planters switched to growing food crops.
- **Legacy:** Virginia's legacy of tobacco is intertwined with the tragedy of slavery. Virginia's tobacco industry boomed in the 1800s, becoming the world's largest production center by the 1840s. Here is a look at some key developments:
 - **1856** Abisha Slade develops a method for producing bright tobacco using infertile soil and charcoal curing, which gradually gains popularity.
 - **Mid-1800s** Cigarettes become popular, but mass production does not begin until James Bonsack invents a cigarette-rolling machine in 1881.
 - **1840s** Richmond, with 50 tobacco factories, becomes the world's largest tobacco production center.
 - **1870s** The railroad makes it easier to ship tobacco, and Durham, North Carolina becomes a major tobacco center.

Tobacco was Virginia's staple crop, and by the American Revolution it had made the colony the wealthiest of the 13. The crop was so valuable that people paid taxes and fines in pounds of tobacco.

George Torian's grandfather. Thomas Torian (1773-1862; born Halifax County, Virginia, died Carswell County, North Carolina)

Thomas is the grandson of Scher Torian.

Thomas was in the Halifax County Virginia census as early as 1820. Thomas was one of Andrew and Sally (Sarah) Comer Torian's sons.

In 1850, Thomas Torian, age 77, was listed as a planter in the census with \$3,500 in real estate.

Thomas Torian, as indicated by deeds associated with him in the 1840s, had complex business affairs. Thomas inherited, from his father, Andrew, land along the Dan River in Halifax County.

Thomas Torian was visiting (or living with) Sidney Lea in Carswell County, North Carolina, where he died in 1862 at age 88. An obituary for Thomas Torian indicated he was a consistent member of the Baptist Church for 53 years.

Research on Migration History of Thomas Torian (1773-1862) Using Newspapers.com and Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Thomas Torian was born and died in Carswell, County, North Carolina.

Newspapers.com Search

In 1821, Thomas Torian sued Jacob Torian, who had migrated to Mississippi. The nature of the suit has not been found.

In 1839, Thomas Torian was one of dozens of citizens on a Halifax Committee of Vigilance.

The 1840s newspapers were saturated with land sales ads, likely reflecting that a recession was occurring during the period.

In 1847, the auction sale of Thomas's land and property was announced in the Richmond Enquirer. The sale would include: 3,000 acres; 600 acres of ferry land; 20,000 pounds of tobacco; ten cattle; eight slaves; and one horse. Apparently, Thomas had insufficient income to satisfy his creditors.

Dr. Thomas Torian (Thomas Torian's son), prior to his father's land property sale, migrated to New Orleans.

In 1862, North Carolina's Biblical Recorder had an announcement that Thomas Torian died on June 29, 1862, at the home of Sidney S Lea (Lee) in Leasburg, Caswell County, North Carolina. Sidney was married to Frances Torian, perhaps Thomas Torain's sister.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Virginia's economy in the 1800s was marked by agricultural decline, shifting commerce, and the rise of industry. The state's economy was primarily agricultural, with tobacco as the main crop until the late 18th century when wheat took its place. However, lower wheat prices, depleted soil, and an economic recession in 1819 shifted commerce to cities and towns.

- **Shifting Agriculture:** By 1800, tobacco production had depleted the soil, prompting farmers to migrate west and take their enslaved people with them. Cotton farming replaced tobacco in the Deep South.
- **Industrial Growth:** The Industrial Revolution spurred industry, urban centers, and transportation improvements like canals, railroads, and roads. Richmond and Petersburg became leading coffee and flour markets, respectively.

- **Slavery:** Slavery thrived in the early 1800s, and the slave trade became Virginia's largest industry after Congress abolished the international slave trade in 1808.
- **Debt:** The state ran deficits and underfunded public schools. In 1872, the assembly reduced interest payments on new bonds, leading to a court case that declared the action unconstitutional.
- **Civil War:** The Civil War devastated Virginia's economy, and Reconstruction (1865–1877) disrupted it further.
- **Recovery:** Recovery came first from tobacco and cigarettes, then coal mining, and further industrialization.

In the early 1800s, Halifax County, Virginia had a population of around 26,000, with a stable ratio of white to enslaved African American residents. The county's society included wealthy planters, merchants, craftsmen, small farmers, freedmen, and enslaved people.

Early Settlement: The first settlers were pioneers who practiced subsistence farming and had little wealth. The county was mostly wilderness, and the only agriculture was a small amount of corn, pumpkins, potatoes, and melons, mostly grown by women. The French and Indian War interrupted settlement, and raids by French-allied Indians stalled population growth until the war's end.

Plantation System: By the late 18th century, a plantation system had grown, and wealthy planters used enslaved people to grow tobacco, corn, peas, and wheat for markets outside of Virginia.

Halifax Town: Founded in 1760 on the Roanoke River, Halifax became the county seat and a social center with a farmer's market, inns, and taverns. By 1769, it had nearly 60 houses and public buildings.

Golden Age: After the American Revolution, Halifax entered a “Golden Age” for nearly 60 years, fueled by its plantation system, political power, and social gentry.

Enslaved Population: In 1860, Halifax County had the largest enslaved population in Virginia, with 14,897 slaves. Ten years later, it had one of the largest African American populations in the state, with 16,266 residents.

George Torian’s father. Elijah Torian (?-1817; born, died Halifax County, Virginia)

Thomas Torian was Elijah’s father and Mary (Polly), a cousin of Thomas, was Elijah’s mother.

Elijah listed his occupation as farmer and in one census had \$4,000 in real estate and \$9,630 in personal possessions (with slaves probably accounting for a sizable part of this amount).

Research on Migration History of Elijah Torian (?-1871) Using Newspapers.com and Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Thomas Torian was born and died in Halifax County, Virginia.

Newspapers.com Search

Elijah declared bankruptcy before he died. A notice in the December 6, 1877, Richmond Dispatch indicates he owed an attorney \$48.68 related to the bankruptcy.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Life in Halifax County, Virginia in the 1800s was marked by a large, enslaved population, and a shift towards a planter-based society.

- **Population** By 1830, the population was 28,034, mostly made up of planters and slaves. By 1860, the county had the largest enslaved population in Virginia at 14,897, and the Black population outnumbered whites 3:2.
- **Sharecropping** After slavery, many planters formed labor contracts with former slaves, resulting in a sharecropping system. Sharecroppers received a share of the crops, usually around one third, but the system often favored the landowner.

George Torian (B:1854-1923; born Halifax County, Virginia, died Brookneal, Campbell County, Virginia)

George Torian was one of my great grandparents. He was born in 1854 in Halifax County, the son of Sarah Francis (Fanny) Singleton Torian and Elijah Torian. George, age 21, married Amelia Blanche Crawley, age 17 or 18, on December 11, 1876.

The Directory of Deceased American Physicians 1804-1929 provides that George went to the Medical College of Virginia Commonwealth University School of Medicine (Hampden-Sidney College Medical Department) in Richmond and was licensed in 1881.

In 1910, George and Amelia were living in Brookneal, Campbell County. He was 54 and Amelia was 49. Brookneal is on the Stanton River, which separates Campbell County from Halifax County. Why George and Amelia migrated to Campbell County from Halifax County is not known. But possibly they migrated for George to practice medicine in Brookneal.

Apparently, the reason George and Amelia are not listed separately in the 1920 census is because they are living with one of their sons, Russell, and his family, in Richmond, Virginia.

Research on Migration History of George Torian (1854-1923) Using Newspapers.com and Google Artificial Intelligence Search

George Torian was born in Halifax, County and died in Campbell County, Virginia.

Newspapers.com Search

In 1876, before George went to medical school, he was the post office manager at a new post office in Omega, Halifax County.

In 1907, George helped in treating injured passengers from a Southern Railroad train wreck near Evington, Campbell County.

In 1908, George sued Southern Railroad, likely related to his involvement in treating injured passengers from the 1907 Southern Railroad train wreck.

In 1908, George was a member of a Democratic Party Club.

George died on Wednesday, December 19th, 1923, at a Lynchburg Hospital (Campbell County), reportedly of blood poisoning. An obituary indicated that surviving children were Mrs. E.L. Womack, R.C. Torian, Mrs. T.W. Wright, Mrs. Andrew B. Sublett, J.R. Torian, W.B. Torian, B.F. Young, and M.C. Torian (my grandfather).

An obituary appearing in the Lynchburg News wrote that George had a successful practice of medicine for many years. He was sick for one week prior to his death, died of blood poisoning, and all his children were present at death.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

In the late 1800s and early 1900s, Halifax County, Virginia saw the development of villages and rural properties, including kitchens, dairies, and slave quarters. The county was a center for bright-leaf tobacco production, which fueled high rates of sharecropping. Halifax County also had the largest enslaved population in Virginia in 1860, and one of the largest African American populations in 1870.

Here is a closer look at life in Halifax County during this period:

- **Agriculture** The western part of the county specialized in cereal, dairy, and orchard production, with farmers shipping crops to nearby cities. Tobacco was Virginia's most important cash crop, and bright-leaf tobacco grew best in the southern counties bordering North Carolina, including Halifax.
- **Population** Halifax County had 14,897 enslaved people in 1860, the largest enslaved population in Virginia at the time. Ten years later, in 1870, it had 16,266 African American residents, one of the largest populations in the state.

Halifax County, Virginia experienced many events in the late 1800s and early 1900s, including the growth of towns and the construction of a courthouse.

Communities grew in the late 1800s and early 1900s, with new buildings constructed in village settings. The town of Halifax has a historic business district with many buildings that have been around since the late 1890s.

Campbell County has a history that includes being the first Virginia county formed after the American Revolution, being settled by Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, and being the birthplace of Lynchburg.

- **Formation** In 1781, Campbell County was formed from Bedford County and named after General William Campbell, a Revolutionary War hero. The county was settled in 1736 and incorporated in 1781.
- **Scotch-Irish Presbyterians** In the late 1730s, Scotch-Irish Presbyterians became the first settlers in the county. (See Great Grandparent - Amelia Blanche Crawley, next, for information on Amelia Blanche Crawley's Scotch-Irish immigrant ancestors, John and Mary Boyd Irvine, and their 1730s migration to Campbell County.)
- **Lynchburg** The city of Lynchburg developed around a ferry service that John Lynch started in 1757. In 1786, Lynchburg was officially created from land in Campbell County.
- **Tobacco Economy** The county was based on a tobacco cash crop economy. In 1860, Campbell County had one of the largest enslaved populations in the state, with 11,580 enslaved people.

4. Great Grandparent - Amelia Blanche Crawley (B:1859 Halifax County, Virginia D:1937 Campbell County, Virginia) and her Ancestors

The following table shows the locations that Amelia Blanche Crawley and her ancestors migrated to:

Cralle (Crawley)	Start	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	End	# of locations
John Cralle I (1645-1728)	Rappahannock County VA							Northumberland County VA	2
John Cralle II (1660-1728)	?							Northumberland County VA	2
Thomas Cralle (1684-1726)	Northumberland County VA							Northumberland County VA	2
John Cralle III (1724-1778)	Northumberland County VA							Northumberland County VA	2
Thomas Hull Cralle (1766-1816)	Northumberland County VA							Halifax County VA	2
Thomas Garner Cralle (1787-1841)	Northumberland County VA							Halifax County VA	2
Richard H Crawley (1820-1865)	Halifax County VA							St. Mary's County MD	2
Amelia Blanche Crawley (1859-1937)	Halifax County VA							Campbell County VA	2
Total									18

Amelia Blanche Crawley's great, great, great, great, great grandfather. John Cralle I (1645-1728; born? died Northumberland County, Virginia)

The immigrant Cralle is uncertain. John Cralle I, assuming he was born in Rappahannock County, Virginia Colony in 1645, and then was not an immigrant, is likely the descendant of that immigrant.

Cralle is a known English and French surname. French immigrants are known to be living along the Rappahannock River in the mid-1600s. The Rappahannock River was a southern border of Rappahannock County. (Later Richmond County is formed out of Rappahannock County.)

That John Cralle I was a descendant of a French immigrant is suggested by other ancestor information connected to John Cralle I. For example, Mary Foushee (1719-1771; born, died Northumberland County, Virginia) was a grandmother of Elizabeth Claughton (1766-1808; born Northumberland County, Virginia, died Halifax County, Virginia). Elizabeth was married to Thomas Hull Cralle (1766-1815; born Northumberland County, died Halifax County, Virginia). Mary Foushee's grandfather was James Foushee (1669-1729; born Bretagne, France, died Lancaster County, Virginia). In 1690, James Foushee married Mary Sarah Cralle (1670-1724; born, died Richmond County). (Richmond County was formed out of Rappahannock County). Foushee is a French surname. This ancestral information connects the Cralles with French ancestral immigrants and suggests that John Cralle I possibly was a descendant of a French immigrant to the Rappahannock River area.

John Cralle, I married Hannah Kenner I (1641-1720; born Northumberland County, Virginia, died King George County, Virginia). Hannah is believed to be the daughter of immigrant Richard Kenner I (1600-1649; born Wychwood, Oxfordshire, England, died Lower Norfolk County, Virginia Colony). Richard Kenner I is believed to have immigrated (from England) to Kent Island, Maryland Colony, after 1635 (in 1635, his son, Richard Kenner II, was born in Oxfordshire, England).

Richard Kenner II (1635-1692; born Oxfordshire, England, died Northumberland County, Virginia Colony) apparently migrated from Kent Island to Northumberland County by 1671 (his son, Rodham Kenner, was born in 1671 in Northumberland County).

The 1685 revocation in France of the Edict of Nantes led to a relatively substantial number of French protestants immigrating out of France (the revocation made Protestantism illegal in France). Many of these French protestants (Huguenots) immigrated to the Virginia Colony. England passed the Act of Assembly granting the French immigrants to Virginia citizenship. This act was an incentive for the Huguenots to immigrate to Virginia. Some of these immigrants settled along the banks of the Rappahannock River, others settled along the banks of the James River. Included in the immigrants settling along the Rappahannock River possibly were the ancestors Cralle and Foushee.

Research on Migration History of John Cralle I (1645-1728) Using Newspapers.com and Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Rappahannock/Northumberland County

Newspapers.com Search

No newspapers articles containing John Cralle's name have been found.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

The Northern Neck is a peninsula in Virginia that sits between the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers, tributaries of the Chesapeake Bay. In the 1600s, the Northern Neck's history included the establishment of counties, the rise of the Northern Neck Proprietary, and the introduction of tobacco as a major crop:

- **Counties** In 1648, the Burgesses in Jamestown, Virginia passed an act that created Northumberland County, also known as the "Mother County of the Northern Neck". The county was named after Northumberland, England, and was originally called Chickacoan, an Indian district. The first white settler to permanently live in the county was Col. John Mottrom between 1635–1640. In 1653, the northern part of Northumberland became Westmoreland County, and in 1664, Stafford County was created from the northern part of Westmoreland. The Northern Neck also includes Lancaster and Richmond counties.
- **Northern Neck Proprietary** In 1649, King Charles II, who was in exile at the time, gave land in the Northern Neck to seven of his supporters. This land became known as the Northern Neck Proprietary and was managed by men who collected "quitrents" from the earlier owners, who became tenants. The land changed titles in the late 1600s and early 1700s, and wealthy land agents were able to accumulate large holdings.
- **Tobacco** Tobacco was once the main crop in the Northern Neck but was later replaced by corn and soybeans.

Amelia Blanche Crawley's great, great, great, great grandfather. John Cralle II (1660-1728; born? died Northumberland County, Virginia)

A 1726 John Cralle's will (almost certainly this is John Cralle II) identifies two sons, John and Thomas, and states that Thomas was married to Hannah.

John Cralle II was married to Anna Matthews (1678-1728; born, died Northumberland County, VA) who was the daughter of Thomas Matthews (1630-1705; born Hampshire, England, died London, England).

Research on Migration History of John Cralle II (1660-1728) Using Newspapers.com and Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Northumberland County

Newspapers.com Search

No newspapers articles containing John Cralle's name have been found.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

In the 1700s, the Northern Neck of Virginia was a proprietary that was managed by a group of men who collected "quitrents" from the earlier owners who became tenants. The Northern Neck was the land between the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers, which stretches into what is now West Virginia, and included over 5.2 million acres. The area was granted King Charles II's followers in 1649 who remained loyal to the Crown during Oliver Cromwell's rule. By 1700, Lord Culpeper had become the sole proprietor after several of the original grantees died. The proprietary was then inherited by Lord Fairfax's family through marriage.

In 1747, Lord Fairfax returned to Virginia after winning a claim to the proprietary's boundaries from the Privy Council. In exchange, he made some land concessions to Virginia authorities. Land grants could be bought from the proprietary's agents starting in 1690, and the proprietary continued to grant land until 1781. After Lord Fairfax's death in 1781, the proprietary ceased to exist, and the land that he granted remained with the grantees. The remaining ungranted land became the property of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Amelia Blanche Crawley's great, great, great grandfather. Thomas Cralle (1684-1726; born, died Northumberland County, Virginia)

Thomas Cralle's parents were John Cralle II (1660-1728) and Anne Matthew (1678-1728).

Like his grandfather John Cralle I, Thomas Cralle (1684-1726) married a Hannah Kenner (1695-1784; born, died Northumberland County, Virginia). Hannah Kenner II was the great granddaughter of Richard Kenner I, who was the father of Hannah Kenner I, who married John Cralle I.

Research on Migration History of Thomas Cralle (1684-1726) Using Newspapers.com and Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Northumberland County

Newspapers.com Search

No newspapers articles containing Thomas Cralle name have been found.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

In the 1700s, the Northern Neck of Virginia was home to resourceful early Virginians who lived in villages along the rivers. Their diet included fish from the Chesapeake, forest fruits and berries, and small and large game. They were also skilled at inter-cropping, a practice that preserved soil nutrients.

- **Food** Fish from the Chesapeake, forest fruits and berries, and small and large game.
- **Crops** Cultivated crops using inter-cropping, planting multiple crops in one row to preserve soil nutrients.
- **Villages** Established along the rivers; included Moraughtacund, Pissaseck, Rappahannock, and Nomini native American villages.

Reedville became a hub for the menhaden industry, where fish factories processed the bony fish into meal for poultry, fertilizer, and oil.

Amelia Blanche Crawley's great, great grandfather. John Cralle III (1724-1778; born, died Northumberland County, Virginia)

In 1759, John Cralle III married Spelman Garner (his second wife).

John Cralle III, as a Baptist, would be a strong proponent of the separation of the church from state affairs.

Research on Migration History of John Cralle III (1724-1778) Using Newspapers.com and Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Northumberland County

Newspapers.com Search

In 1776, in the Virginia Gazette, a John Cralle advertises that a house is for sale, for leased, or for renting, located in Northumberland County, on the mouth of Coan River at its entrance to the Potomac River, that the house is two stories, with several outhouses, that oysters, fish, and fowl are plentiful, and close by is a church, the court, and mills. The John Cralle behind this ad is likely John Cralle III (1724-1778) who is in his early 50s in 1776. Whether this is John's principle resident or not and why he might be trying to sell the property is not known.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

The Virginia Gazette was the first newspaper published in Virginia, beginning in Williamsburg in August 1736. William Parks printed the first four-page edition, which had the motto "Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestick". English law at the time allowed the government

to control printers, so Williamsburg was the only place in Virginia that could publish a newspaper until the American Revolution.

The Virginia Gazette served as Virginia's official newspaper until 1780, when the capital moved to Richmond and printers followed. However, many printers in Williamsburg continued to use the title Virginia Gazette even when competing papers were published at the same time. For example, in 1766, William Rind started a competing paper with the same name, which was printed by Rind, his widow Clementina Rind, and John Pinkney until 1778. In total, at least 11 papers with the title Virginia Gazette were published in Williamsburg.

The Virginia Gazettes are an important record of Virginia's colonial history. They contain stories about local events, the American Revolution, and advertisements that document everyday life in early Virginia, including the slave trade. The Gazettes were a product of Virginia's slave society, and many of the pages were produced by enslaved people. The Gazettes also supported slavery by carrying advertisements from people seeking to recover and re-enslave self-emancipated people, as well as those seeking to trade enslaved people.

Here is a glimpse into life in 1700s Virginia:

- **Mortality** Death rates were high, with many succumbing to disease, starvation, or violence.
- **Servitude** Most settlers were single men in servitude, unlike New England which was settled by families.
- **Dwellings** Most colonists lived in modest frame dwellings with one or two rooms for the whole family.
- **Clothing** Most Virginians wore homemade clothing, bartering for what they needed. Wealthy Virginians could afford clothing from England or France.
- **Food** Work began at dawn and lasted until dark, with daily tasks like grinding corn and gathering firewood.
- **Roles** Men were the breadwinners, while women oversaw the household. Women who married and worked at home were considered "good wives".
- **Power** White male landowners held nearly all the power and belonged to the Church of England by law.
- **Independence** Virginians were leaders in the American Revolution, with Patrick Henry's famous "Give me liberty or give me death!" speech in 1775.
- **Crown Authority** The Crown held ultimate authority until 1776, when Virginia declared independence and became the Commonwealth of Virginia.
- **Territory** The Virginia Colony's territory encompassed the modern states of West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois, and parts of Ohio and Western Pennsylvania.

Amelia Blanche Crawley's great grandfather. Thomas Hull Cralle (1766-1816; born Northumberland County, Virginia, died Halifax County, Virginia)

Thomas Hull Cralle and Elizabeth Claughton's ancestors had been living in the Northern Neck of Virginia, where Northumberland County is located, as early as the middle of the 1600s.

Sometime after 1787, Elizabeth M Claughton (1766-1808; born Northumberland County, Virginia, died Halifax County, Virginia) and her husband, Thomas Hull Cralle (1766-1815), migrated from Northumberland County to Halifax County in southwest Virginia, along the North Carolina state line. The migration was likely after 1787 because Elizabeth and Thomas' son, Thomas Garner Crawley (1787-1841), was born in Northumberland County in 1787. Thomas Hull Cralle writes a will in 1816 and dies soon thereafter.

Thomas Hull Cralle possibly was the descendent of French Huguenots who immigrated to Virginia's Northern Neck in the 1600s. See above, John Cralle I, for more on Thomas's possible French Huguenot ancestors.

Elizabeth Claughton Cralle, Thomas Hull Cralle's wife, was descended from a French immigrant, James Foushee (1669- 1729; born Bretagne, France, died Lancaster County). James's son was John Foushee (1697-1773; born Richmond County, died Halifax County). John and his first wife, Elizabeth Dawson (1700-1724; 46 born Northumberland County, died Westmoreland County) had Mary Foushee (1719-1771; born, died Northumberland County). Mary Foushee was the grandmother of Elizabeth Claughton Cralle.

Elizabeth Claughton's great grandfather, John Foushee (1697-1773), a probably French Huguenot ancestor living in Virginia's Northern Neck, also migrated to Halifax County, where he died in 1773. John Foushee's mother was Mary Sarah Cralle (1670-1724; born, died Richmond County), indicating that the Foushees were connected to the Cralles. The Claughtons were also connected to the Foushees – Elizabeth Claughton Cralle's grandmother was Mary Foushee (1719-1771; born, died Northumberland County, Virginia). Likely Elizabeth knew that her great grandfather, John Foushee (1697-1816), migrated to Halifax County, and this might have played a part in Thomas Hull and Elizabeth Claughton Cralle's migration to Halifax County.

Along with Thomas Hull Cralle's migration from Northumberland County to Halifax County, the last name spelling, Cralle, was Americanized to the spelling Crawley.

Research on Migration History of Thomas Hull Cralle (1766-1816) Using Newspapers.com and Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Thomas Hull Cralle was born in Northumberland County and died in Halifax County.

Newspapers.com Search

No newspapers articles containing Thomas Cralle name have been found.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

The Rappahannock River in Virginia has a rich history that includes Native American occupation, colonial settlements, and the American Civil War:

Native American Occupation

The Rappahannock Tribe and other indigenous peoples occupied the area for a long time. The Rappahannock Tribe considered Fones Cliffs sacred ground, and Captain John Smith's crew encountered three villages there in 1608.

Colonial Settlements

The river was the site of early settlements in the Virginia Colony. The majority of early settlers were of English descent, but there were also Scots Irish, Germans, Welsh, and French settlers.

American Civil War

The Rappahannock River was a major battle theater during the Civil War. The river acted as a boundary between the Union and the Confederacy, and the Battle of Fredericksburg and the Battle at Rappahannock Station took place along the river in 1862. An estimated 10,000 enslaved African Americans escaped to freedom across the river in 1862.

Name

The river's name comes from an Algonquian word that means "quick rising waters".

Other Historical Significance

The river also has evidence of mill sites, navigation canals, and locks.

Amelia Blanche Crawley's grandfather. Thomas Garner Crawley (1787-1841; born Northumberland County, Virginia, died Halifax County, Virginia)

Thomas Garner Crawley was born in Northumberland County (Northumberland County is in Virginia's Northern Neck). His parents, Thomas Hull (1766-1815; born Northumberland County, died Halifax County, Virginia) and Elizabeth Claughton Cralle (1766-1808; born Northumberland Count, died Halifax County), migrated from Northumberland County to Halifax County sometime after 1787 (Thomas Garner's birthdate in Northumberland County).

In 1806, Thomas Garner Crawley (1787-1841; born Northumberland County, died Halifax County) married Nancy Ann Brandon (1790-1848; born, died Halifax County).

Nancy Ann Brandon Crawley was the daughter of Irvin Brandon (1752-1791; born, died Halifax County) and Judith Fanning (1771-1843; born Caswell County, North Carolina, died Halifax County). By the 1750s, three Brandons (William, David, and Francis) had purchased land from the William Byrd II estate. The purchased land was in the vicinity of Alton between the Dan River and the present-day Virginia-North Carolian state line, about ten miles from present day South Boston. Irvin Brandon was the son of William Brnadon.

William Byrd II extensively marketed in Europe his land along the present Virginia-North Carolina border. One of my ancestors, Scher Torian, is believed to have responded to this marketing and immigrated to Halifax County in the 1730s. (See Scher Torian, in the Immigration Section above, for more details about Scher Torian's immigration.) Possibly a Brandon also responded to William Byrd II's marketing, as Scher Torian did, purchased land from William Byrd II, and immigrated to Halifax County, and immigrated in the same period as Scher Torian did – the 1730s. However, such an ancestor Brandon immigrant has not been identified.

Nancy Ann Brandon Crawley's great grandfather was John Irvine (1700-1788; born Larne, Northern Ireland, died Campbell County, Virginia). Her great grandmother, and John Irvine's wife, was Mary Boyd (1707-1770; born Ulster, Ireland, died Campbell County). John and Mary Boyd Irvine immigrated from Ireland to Pennsylvania around 1730. They then migrated south into the Virginia Colony. In the 1730s, John and Mary Boyd Irvine were some of the first settlers in the Hat Creek area, which is in Campbell County after Campbell County is formed. Hat Creek Presbyterian Church was founded by John Irvine, and others, around 1742. Establishing a Presbyterian Church is consistent with John and Mary being Scotch-Irish, immigrating from Northern Ireland, first to Pennsylvania, and then to Campbell County.

In the early 1700s, large numbers of Scots immigrated from Scotland to Northern Ireland, because of conflicts with the English. These Scots were referred to as Scotch Irish. Subsequently to migrating to Northern Ireland, large numbers of these Scotch Irish immigrated to the English Colonies, and many of those settled along the Appalachian Mountains in the Piedmont and Southwest sections of the Virginia Colony. Campbell County is along the Appalachian Mountains in the Piedmont and Southwest sections of the Virginia Colony.

Research on Migration History of Thomas Garner Cralle (1787-1841) Using Newspapers.com and Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Thomas Garner Cralle was born in Northumberland County and died in Halifax County.

Northumberland and Halifax Counties

Newspapers.com Search

No newspapers articles containing Thomas Cralle name have been found.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Virginia's economy in the late 1700s and early 1800s was largely centered around tobacco cultivation and the slave trade. Tobacco was Virginia's primary export and cash crop since the 1600s, and the colony's wealth funded global trade. However, by 1800, the soil was depleted, and farmers began moving west.

- **Labor:** Early on, white indentured servants cultivated tobacco, but by the 17th century, Virginia relied on enslaved labor. After the international slave trade was abolished in 1808, the slave trade became the state's largest industry.

- **Trade:** Virginia traded tobacco with England and Scotland for manufactured goods, servants, and slaves. The colony's rivers helped trade and led to the growth of towns like Norfolk, Urbanna, and Yorktown.
- **Urban Activities:** Tobacco manufacturing, flour and textile milling, and agricultural processing were the main urban activities. Richmond became a leader in cigarette production.
- **Impact on Soil:** By 1800, tobacco production had depleted the soil, prompting some farmers to move west.
- **Iron Industry:** The arrival of the railroad created demand for locomotive engines and tracks, which led to the development of an iron industry in Virginia. By 1860, Richmond was the country's third largest iron manufacturer.

Amelia Blanche Crawley's father, Richard Hull Crawley (1820-1865; born Halifax County, Virginia, died St. Mary's County, Maryland)

Richard Hull Crawley married Mary Ann Young on October 24, 1842. In the 1850 census, Richard Hull Crawley is a planter with \$900 of real estate.

Richard died in St. Mary's County, Maryland while he was being held at the Point Lookout Prison for Confederate Army prisoners.

Mary Ann Young (1824-? born Halifax County, Virginia, died?) was the great granddaughter of Michael Cadet Young (1700-1770; born London, England, died Brunswick County, Virginia).

Michael Cadet Young was a French Huguenot immigrant from England. He is believed to have arrived in the Richmond City area of Virginia, from England, around 1722, as an indentured servant. Michael Cadet Young is believed to have worked as an attorney, after his arrival in Virginia. (Attorneys did not have the same status and earning power then as they do in the current era.) He also owned land. Matthew was a witness to several Brunswick County deeds in the middle 1700s. That Matthew was a witness to so many deeds suggests that Mathew was well known and respected in Brunswick County.

Michael Cadet Young is believed to be the son of Francois Cadet (1673-1712; born Poitou-Charentes, France, died London, England) and Marie LeGros (1662-1742; born Chastelorault, France, died London, England). Poitou-Charentes is now a part of Nouvelle Aquitaine, on the west coast of France.

In the late 1600s, large numbers of French protestants immigrated out of France, with more than an estimated 25,000 immigrating to England. Francois and Marie LeGros Cadet were in this immigration. Many of the immigrants to England ended up in eastern London and south of London in Surry County. Records have been found that indicate that the Cadets received relief, and possibly not being well off, could account for Michael Cadet Young, their son, immigrating to the Virginia Colony.

Research on Migration History of Richard Hull Crawley (1820-1865) Using Newspapers.com and Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Halifax County

Richard Hull Crawley was born in Halifax County and died in St. Mary's County, Maryland while at a Union prisoner camp for Confederate soldiers.

Newspapers.com Search

No newspapers articles containing Richard Crawley name have been found.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Virginia faced several key issues in the 1800s, including slavery, political shifts, and the displacement of Native Americans:

- **Slavery** After the international slave trade ended in 1808, slavery became Virginia's largest industry. By the 1860s, one-third of the state's population was enslaved. The issue of slavery caused increasing political debate; especially as new western territories sought to join the Union. In 1800, Gabriel Prosser led a major slave rebellion near Richmond.
- **Native American Displacement** The dominant white culture in Virginia pressured the removal of the four remaining Native American reservations and sought to end their legal status as tribes.
- **Political Shifts** The decades after James Monroe's presidency (1817–1825) saw population shifts, economic expansion, and hardening attitudes about slavery.
- **Agricultural Decline** By 1800, tobacco production had depleted the soil, leading to an exodus of farmers westward.
- **Transportation Revolution** A transportation revolution involving railroads, canals, and roads centered in the North took place.
- **The Civil War** Virginia became a central battleground of the American Civil War, with the capitals of the Confederacy and the Union only 100 miles apart. The war ended slavery, displaced families, and cost thousands of lives.
- **Black Suffrage** After the Civil War, many white Virginians opposed Black voting rights. The General Assembly passed constitutional amendments, including a poll tax, to reduce the number of Black voters.
- **White Supremacy** Plantation owners encouraged racial hatred between poor whites and Blacks to prevent a cooperative insurrection.
- **Reconstruction** Virginia faced a lack of money to pay debts incurred before the war to build infrastructure.

Amelia Blanche Crawley. (1859-1937; born Halifax County, Virginia, died Campbell County, Virginia)

Amelia Blanche Crawley was one of my great grandmothers. She was born in Halifax County, Virginia on June 30, 1859, the daughter of Richard H. Crawley and Mary A.E. Young Crawley.

Amelia Blanche Crawley ancestor link to the Northern Neck is through her grandfather (Thomas Garner Crawley, 1787-1841; born Northumberland County, died Halifax County). Although Thomas was born in Northumberland County, he moved to Halifax County, Virginia, where he died. His parents, Thomas Hull (1766-1815) and Elizabeth Claughton Cralle (1766-1808), also migrated from the Northern Neck to Halifax County sometime after 1787 (Thomas Garner's birthdate in Northumberland County).

Amelia Blanche Crawley, age 17 or 18, married George Torian, age 21, on December 11, 1876.

One striking observation becomes apparent from what is known about George Torian and Amelia Blanche Crawley, who became spouses in 1876. They have remarkably similar backgrounds. Both are born and grow up in southern Halifax County; they are close in age; their grandparents were residents of Halifax County and were likely from Halifax or nearby counties; both sets of parents are believed to be from Halifax County; both fathers were farmers who owned slaves and were of about the same economic rank based on the census data of 1850 and 1860; and both George and Amelia had several siblings. Both had ancestors who were immigrants to Virginia in the 17th and 18th Centuries. And, from what we know from land that Amelia sold in 1898 and from other information that puts the Richard Hull Crawley land near Elijah Torian's land, George and Amelia were certainly close neighbors while they were growing up. Hundreds of living Americans are direct descendants of George and Amelia.

Research on Migration History of Amelia Blanche Crawley (1859-1937) Using Newspapers.com and Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Amelia was born in Halifax County and died in Campbell County, Virginia.

Newspapers.com Search

A notice appeared in Lynchburg's The News and Advance that Amelia Blanche Crawley Torian died in Evington, Cambell County on Tuesday April 28, 1937; that she was survived by seven children, 29 grandchildren, and eight great grandchildren; and that she was a member of Hat Creek Presbyterian Church.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

After the Civil War (1861–1865), Halifax County, Virginia faced social, economic, and agricultural upheaval due to the emancipation of slaves. The county's plantation system, which had been the economic backbone of the valley, was destroyed.

- **Land Ownership** Formerly enslaved people sought land to secure their freedom, while former masters sought cheap farm labor.
- **Sharecropping** Sharecroppers were sometimes cheated out of wages, and disputes were often decided in favor of landowners.
- **Confederate Ties** Local officials who supported the Confederacy were considered traitors and barred from holding office.
- **Railroads** The arrival of railroads in 1839 bypassed Halifax as a major stop, making the nearby river port less important.
- **Depressions** The depressions that affected American society in the late 1800s also greatly affected farmers.
- **The Battle of Staunton River Bridge** The only Civil War battle to take place in Halifax County occurred in the summer of 1864 at Black Walnut Plantation.
- **Confederate President Jefferson Davis** Following the evacuation of Richmond in 1865, Confederate President Jefferson Davis and his cabinet crossed over the Halifax County Double Creek railroad bridge on their way to Danville.

In the early 1900s, Virginia was transitioning from a rural agricultural society to an industrialized state. While most Virginians still lived in rural areas and farmed for a living, many migrated to cities for factory, coal mining, and government jobs. Virginia's northern counties were influenced by Washington, D.C., while other areas remained rural and preserved Deep South culture.

- **Urbanization and Industrialization** Cities like Richmond, Norfolk, and Petersburg grew as Virginians filled industrial jobs. Richmond became a hub for tobacco and government jobs, while Newport News' shipbuilding industry boomed.
- **Migration** Former sharecroppers and small farmers moved to cities for work, with Danville attracting textile workers and Richmond drawing tobacco workers.
- **Technology** Virginia became a center for innovation, with Richmond building locomotives and Roanoke revitalizing its railroad industry. Richmond also became the first city in the world to implement a large-scale electric streetcar system.
- **Politics** The Democratic Party dominated state politics, and the 1901–1902 Constitutional Convention reintroduced poll taxes, disenfranchising about 90% of Black voters and 50% of white voters.
- **Social Structure** Wealthier residents lived downtown, while the working class lived on the outskirts. White males were heads of household and held complete authority over dependents. Gender roles were strict, especially outside of cities.
- **Race Relations** The 1901–1902 Constitutional Convention disenfranchised Black voters, and for nearly 50 years, very few Black Virginians held public office.

**5. Great Grandparent - Richard W. Robertson (B:1831 Amelia County, Virginia
D:1918 Richmond City, Virginia) and his Ancestors**

The following table shows the locations that Richard W. Robertson and his ancestors migrated to:

Robertson	Start	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	End	# of locations
possibly Edward Robinson (1650s-1689)	England							Charles City County VA	2
Nathaniel (Nickolas) Robertson (1664-1718)	Charles City County VA							Prince George County VA	2
Christopher Robertson (1685-1749)	Prince George County VA							Amelia County VA	2
Henry Robertson (1708-1781)	Prince George County VA							Amelia County VA	2
John Robertson (1776-1847)	Chesterfield County VA							Lunenburg County VA	2
Alexander Robertson (1807-1882)	Cumberland County VA	Amelia County VA						Richmond VA	3
Richard W. Robertson (1831-1919)	Amelia County VA							Richmond VA	2
								Total	15

Because many Robertson families lived in in the 1700s in the Amelia - Chesterfield - Lunenburg Prince George Counties area, with many first names being the same, as well as incomplete information for many family members, some uncertainty exists for some of Richard W. Robertson's ancestors.

Richard W. Robertson great, great, great, great grandfather. - possibly Edward Robinson (1650s -1689; born England, died Charles City County, Virginia Colony).

Richard W. Robertson great, great, great grandfather is believed to be Nathaniel Robertson. (See below for more on Nathaniel Robertson.) Nathaniel Robertson's father has not been found so Richard W. Robertson's immigrant ancestor is not known. Possibly they are the same.

A possibly father for Nathaniel Robertson is Edward Robinson (1640s -1689; born England, died Charles City County, Virginia Colony). Edward immigrated in the 1640-1660s period when hundreds, perhaps thousands, of indentured servants arrived in the Virginia Colony. Edward possibly was an indentured servant. Many of these indentured servants left from the English port of Bristol, and many ended up in Charles City County, where Edward died in 1689. That Nathaniel Robertson was born in Charles City County in 1664, soon after Edward arrived in the Virginia Colony, and that Edward died in Charles City County where Nathaniel was born is consistent with Edward being Nathaniel's father.

Records show that the spelling Robertson and Robinson was used interchangeably, which would account for Robinson going to Robertson in the case of Edward Robinson and Nathaniel Robertson.

Research on Migration History of Edward Robinson (1650s-1689) Using Newspapers.com and Google Artificial Intelligence Search

England to Charles City County, Virginia Colony

Newspapers.com Search

No newspapers articles containing Edward Robinson's name have been found.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Charles City County, Virginia has a rich history that dates to the 1600s, including its establishment, naming, and early development:

- **Establishment** In 1619, the Virginia Company established Charles City as one of four "boroughs" or "incorporations" in the Virginia Colony. The borough was named after Prince Charles, who would later become King Charles I of England.
- **Naming** In 1634, after Virginia became a royal colony, the borough was renamed "Charles City Shire" and became one of the five original Shires of Virginia. In 1643, it took its current name of Charles City County.

- **Early Development** Settlement in Charles City County began as early as 1613, when Sir Thomas Dale planted the primary settlement, Bermuda City, in the area. The plantation had the potential to surpass Jamestown as settlement moved up the James River, but the center of settlement shifted back to the lower river due to support for Jamestown and the 1622 massacre. Many famous estates were patented in these early years, including Shirley Plantation, built by Charles Carter around 1769, and Berkeley Plantation, built by Benjamin Harrison IV in 1726. The first Thanksgiving was held at Berkeley Plantation in 1619.

Life in 1600s in Virginia was fraught with hardship and danger for many. Disease, poor living conditions, and harsh labor contributed to high mortality rates. The colony's economy was centered around tobacco, a labor-intensive cash crop.

- **Labor** Before the late 17th century, Virginia relied on white indentured servants from Europe, with most being poor English men. They often died from disease, overwork, or punishment. By 1705, the colony had transitioned to a slave society, with enslaved Africans working the tobacco fields.
- **Living Conditions** Early settlers lived in crude, temporary structures like lean-tos covered with cloth or branches. The first 3,000 immigrants saw all but 600 die within a few years.
- **Disease** Disease ran rampant, and many colonists brought diseases with them. The Little Ice Age also brought wet springs, hot summers, and cold winters.
- **Family Life** Multiple marriages and parentless children were common, as most settlers were single men. Women were expected to perform domestic work and raise children.
- **Food** Staples included corn, beans, peas, oatmeal, and fish. Some planters owned poultry, goats, cattle, and swine.
- **Weather** The Little Ice Age brought wet springs that led to flooding, hot summers that led to droughts, and cold winters.
- **Laws** The colony had a strict code of conduct, with punishments including death for blasphemy, treason, robbery, and trading without permission. Church attendance was mandatory, and gambling was forbidden.
- **Economy** Tobacco was Virginia's first cash crop, and the tobacco trade accounted for over three-fourths of the colony's exports in the early 1770s.

Indentured servitude was a practice in Virginia in the 1700s and 1800s where men and women signed contracts to work for a set number of years in exchange for transportation to the colony, food, clothing, and shelter. These contracts were also known as indentures or covenants.

Indentured servants were often young people in their late teens or twenties. They typically worked for four to seven years, but children sometimes served much longer. Most indentured servants worked in the colony's tobacco fields.

Indentured servants had little personal freedom while serving their time, and their services could be bought, sold, or leased. They could also be physically beaten for disobedience or running away. However, unlike slaves, indentured servants were freed after their term of service expired, and they received a small cash payment of "freedom dues". Their children also did not inherit their status.

In the 18th century, there were three distinct types of indentured servant agreements: free-willers, King's passengers, and redemptioners. Many of the servants who came to Virginia were impoverished people who had been convicted of minor crimes in England and Ireland, such as vagrancy. They traded prison time for hard labor and passage to the New World, hoping to have a fresh start when their contract was over.

Richard W. Robertson great, great, great grandfather. Nathaniel (Nicholas) Robertson
(1664-1718; born Charles City County, died Prince George County, Virginia Colony)

Who Nathaniel (Nicholas) Robertson is descended from has not been determined. However, that Nathaniel (Nicholas) was born in Charles City County in 1664, just after when Edward Robinson, described above, arrived in Charles City County, suggests that Edward could have been Nathaniel (Nicholas)'s father. (The Robinson surname often converted to Robertson as might have been the case with Edward Robinson and Nathaniel Robertson.)

In 1704, Prince George County tax records show that a Nathaniel Robertson, with wife Sarah, owned 100 acres. This date fits with Nicholas Robertson birth and death dates (1664 and 1718). Also, Nathaniel (Nicholas) was married to a Sarah - Sarah Marks.

Prince George County documents show that a Nathaniel (Nickolas) Robertson sold land in 1718 and that his house was being used for anabaptist meetings, which was prohibited.

Nathaniel (Nicholas) Robertson is possibly Richard W. Robertson's great, great, great grandfather. A Nathaniel (Nicholas) Robertson's birth date of 1664 and dying in Prince George County fits for being Christopher Robetson's father (described in the next section), who was born in 1685 in Prince George County.

Research on Migration History of Nathaniel (Nickolas) Robertson (1664-1718) Using Newspapers.com and Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Charles City County to Prince George County, Virginia Colony

Newspapers.com Search

No newspapers articles containing Nathaniel Robertson's name have been found.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

In the early 1700s, Prince George County, Virginia was gradually settled by people from the British Isles and other European countries. Some came as free men, while others came as indentured servants. By the beginning of the 18th century, landowners began using slave labor on their plantations, and many Africans were brought to the county as slaves.

In 1703, the original area of Charles City County south of the James River was separated to form Prince George County. The county was named after Prince George of Denmark, who was married to Princess Anne and heir to the English throne. The county seat was originally Charles Town on the Patuxent, which was established in 1683. In 1706, the town of Marlborough was founded and became the county seat in 1721. The name and spelling were changed to "Upper Marlboro" around 1793.

Richard W. Robertson's great, great grandfather. Christopher Robertson (1685-1749; born Prince George County, died Amelia County, Virginia Colony)

In 1720, Christopher Robertson migrated 20 miles west from Prince George County to the Crewe area of present-day Nottoway County, Virginia. Apparently, Christopher only worked as a miller; he did not farm. In the 1730s, he was having financial problems.

In 1740, Christopher sold 150 acres to his son Henry. By 1742, a record indicates that Christopher was old and infirm; he died in 1749.

Research on Migration History of Christopher Robertson (1685-1749) Using Newspapers.com and Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Prince George County to Amelia County, Virginia Colony

Newspapers.com Search

No newspapers articles containing Christopher Robertson's name have been found.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Established in 1734, Amelia County, Virginia was named after Princess Amelia of Great Britain. The county was formed from parts of Brunswick and Prince George counties, and was home to wealthy landowners and Colonel Thomas Tabb, colonial Virginia's richest merchant.

- **Military Contributions** Amelia County provided soldiers and supplies for the French and Indian War and the American Revolution. The county had a mix of Loyalists and Patriots.
- **County Reduction** As the population grew, Amelia County's territory was used to create new counties. Prince Edward County was formed in 1754 and Nottoway County in 1789.

- **Resorts** Amelia Sulphur Springs and Otterburn Springs were popular summer resorts for Virginians.
- **Mills** The county had several flour mills, including Clementown, Gregory's, Rowlett's, and Bridgeforth's. There were also many water and steam-powered corn mills.
- **Transportation** Amelia Court House, the county seat, was located on the Southern Railroad, 36 miles from Richmond and 17 miles from Burkeville.

Richard W. Robertson's great grandfather, Henry Robertson (1708-1781; born Prince George, County; died Amelia County, Virginia Colony)

Henry probably went with his father, Christopher, from Prince George County to what became Amelia County by the 1730s, when deeds show Henry's land purchases in Amelia County. Eventually Henry was well off, owning land in several counties including Amelia, Lunenburg, and Prince George Counties. At various times, he owned and worked a mill and an ordinary. He owned slaves. In the 1760s, Henry served as a church warden in Amelia County. No records have been found that suggest that Henry's parents, Christopher and Sarah Nichols Robertson, owned as much land as Henry did.

In the 1760s, Henry was advertising in the Virginia Gazette that he had land for sale at the Nottoway River falls, along the Meherrin River in Lunenburg County, and on Bluestone Creek, in Mechlenburg County.

Henry Robertson married twice, with his 1762 second marriage to Tralucia Steger Greensword, rather late in his life (he was in his 50s), believed to be the marriage that produced my great grandfather Richard W. Robertson's grandfather, John Robetson. Henry had several children both with his first wife (Susannah Eppes), who died in 1762, and with his second wife (Tralucia Steger Greensword). His last child was John Robertson. When John Robertson was born, Henry was in his 70s, and only a few years before his death in 1781. In his will, Henry states that his son John should be allowed to live in Henry's plantation until John becomes of age.

Henry's second wife (Tralucia Steger Greensword)'s parents were Hans Heinrich and Tralucia Ginn Steger. Hans did well in Amelia County after he immigrated from Alsace Loraine, which in the 1700s, when he immigrated, was a German territory, and today is part of France. Documents indicate that Hans Steger owned a large amount of land in Cumberland County. In 1807, Hans' possible great grandson, Alexander Roberston, was born in Cumberland County, perhaps because of Steger's Cumberland County land inherited by Alexander's ancestors.

Tralucia inherited London property from her first husband. Tralucia dies in 1790, leaving a will in which she provides for her son, named John in the will (believed to be my ancestor John Roberson).

Research on Migration History of Henry Robertson (1708-1781) Using Newspapers.com and Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Prince George County to Amelia County, Virginia

Newspapers.com Search

In November 1763, a Henry Robertson has an ad in the Virginia Gazette announcing the sale of land in Amelia and Lunenburg Counties.

In October 1775, Henry Robertson placed an ad in the Virginia Gazette announcing that sulfur has been discovered on land in Charlotte County. Perhaps Henry owned the land and was thinking that sulfur might be important in the potential upcoming hostilities with Britain.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Life in the 1700s in Virginia was difficult, with disease, harsh conditions, and short lifespans. The colony's economy was based on agriculture, with tobacco as the cash crop.

- **Education:** Students aged 5–19 studied reading, spelling, handwriting, and math. Advanced students learned geography and grammar. Memorization and recitation were stressed.
- **Economy:** Virginia's economy relied on agriculture, with surplus crops and farm products exported to pay for imports. Local communities bartered agricultural surpluses, labor, and artisan services.
- **Climate:** Virginia experienced violent rain and high winds, with some ships wrecked on the James River. Temperatures were recorded in Williamsburg at 8 AM and 4 PM.
- **Social Life:** Virginia's first colonists often welcomed the less fortunate into their homes.

Richard W. Robertson's grandfather, John Robertson (1776-1847; born Chesterfield County, Virginia, died Lunenburg County, Virginia)

In an existing hand-written signed document, Alexander Robertson (read about Alexander in the next section) identifies his father as John Robertson and the dates (1776 and 1847) and places (Chesterfield and Lunenburg Counties) of his father's birth and death. The document seems to be legitimate. A John Robertson April 16th, 1847-dated, Lunenburg County, Virginia will is consistent with Alexander's information about his father's death. The will identifies Judith H. Robertson as John's daughter. John uses the spelling Robinson in his will. A John Robinson is in the 1810 Lunenburg County census.

Alexander Robertson's handwritten note identifying John Robinson as his father has helped immensely in analyzing what of the various 1700s Amelia – Chesterfield – Lunenburg - Prince George County Robertson families are the most likely to be Alexander's Robertson ancestors. Based on this analysis, I have concluded that the Robertson family information, in which Henry

Robertson (1708-1781; born Prince George County, died Amelia County) was the patriarch, provides the strongest arguments for being the Robertson family that John Robertson is descended from.

(An earlier conclusion that I made and reported on that Alexander Robertson (1807-1882) was possibly the son of Archibald Robertson II (1776-1861) I now believe is wrong. That Alexander Robertson (1807-1882) might be the son of Archibald Robertson II (1776-1861) is unlikely.)

John Robertson's wife was Elizabeth (Betsy) Rudd, daughter of Thomas Rudd. John and Elizabeth married in 1800, when John was about 25.

Between 1801 and 1804, a Thomas Rudd made a deed of gift of 150 acres of land in Lunenburg County to his daughter Betsey Robertson. The land was referred to as the Hankin's Tract.

A John Robertson was a witness on the 1798 Joseph Rudd will. Joseph Rudd was possibly the brother of Elizabeth Rudd, John's wife. Records indicate that members of the Henry Robertson family, for example, John Robertson, knew and interacted with Rudd family members, and through this interaction, John Robertson and Elizabeth Rudd possibly met and then married in 1800.

Nothing has been found about how John Robertson made a living. Likely, it was as a farmer in Lunenburg County (on land some of which he might have inherited from his Robertson ancestors). In the 1700s, the Robertson ancestors are believed to be primarily farmers.

Lunenburg County was formed in 1746 from Brunswick County. The Nottoway River forms the Lunenburg County border on the north and the Meherrin River forms the border on the south. When first formed, Lunenburg County covered a huge area. By 1764, Campbell, Halifax, Mecklenburg, Pittsylvania, and other counties were carved out of Lunenburg County and Lunenburg County became its present size. Land in what became Lunenburg County was beginning to be settled and farmed in the 1730s and 1740s. By the 1780s, most of the suitable land had been bought. Farms in Lunenburg County were small, for example, less than 1,000 acres. By the late 1700s, Lunenburg County became the top tobacco producer in Virginia.

Amelia, Chesterfield, Cumberland, and Lunenburg Counties are next to one another so that 1700s migration of family members, for example, the John Robertson's ancestors, within these counties should not be surprising. Cheaper land likely was available in various areas of these counties and would serve as an incentive for farmers to migrate, since more land was important for more success as a farmer. Many of John Robertson ancestors did migrate within these counties (Amelia, Chesterfield, Cumberland, and Lunenburg) during the 1700s.

Research on Migration History of John Robertson (1776-1847) Using Newspapers.com and Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Chesterfield County to Lunenburg County, Virginia

Newspapers.com Search

No newspapers articles containing John Robertson's name have been found.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Chesterfield County, Virginia has a rich history that includes the discovery of coal, the establishment of the county, and involvement in the Revolutionary and Civil Wars:

- **1701** French Huguenot settlers discovered coal near the James River in the Midlothian area.
- **1709** The first commercially mined coal in the United States was established in Chesterfield County. The coal was mined from open shafts, transported by wagons to the James River, and loaded onto ships to be sent to England. Some of the coal was likely used in the first North American blast furnace, which was set up at Falling Creek in 1744.
- **1722** Coal was discovered in the Midlothian region.
- **1730** Midlothian was set up as a coal mining village. The coal was used to fuel the production of cannon at Westham during the American Revolutionary War.
- **1743** The Halfway House, a tavern and inn, was built on land granted by George II of England. The Halfway House served as a stop for the Petersburg coach service until the late 19th century.
- **1749** On May 25, 1749, the Virginia House of Burgesses established Chesterfield County. By 1749, there were enough settlers in the area south of the James River to support a second church parish (a new county).
- **1750** The first county courthouse was built, which was used as a recruitment and training center for the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War.

In the 1700s, Lunenburg County, Virginia was established on May 1, 1746, from Brunswick County. The county was named after the former Duchy of Brunswick-Lüneburg in Germany, as one of the titles of Britain's Hanoverian kings was Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg. Lunenburg is also one of thirteen counties in Virginia known as "The Hanover Counties" because of their names, which are associated with the royal House of Hanover.

Lunenburg County is known as the "Mother of Counties" because it provided territory for the formation of nine other counties after 1753, including Charlotte, Patrick, and Henry. The county's first courthouse was in what is now Mecklenburg County.

Richard W. Robertson's father. Alexander Robertson (1807-1882; born Cumberland County, Virginia, died Richmond, Virginia)

In 1807, Alexander Robertson was born in Cumberland County. Alexander Robertson is the father of one of my great grandparents, Richard W. Robertson, and possibly is the son of John and Elizabeth Rudd Robertson (John and Elizabeth are discussed above).

The Amelia County marriage register of 1828 lists a marriage between Alexander Robertson and Sally A. Williams (1812-1880; born Amelia County, died Richmond), taking place on December 11, 1828. Samuel Williams was listed as Sally's father. We know that Richard W. Robertson was born in 1831, consistent with this Robertson-Williams marriage date.

Sally A. Williams was the great granddaughter of Thomas Williams II (1702-1763), who is believed to have immigrated from London, England, by the 1740s, to the Virginia Colony where he died in Amelia County. (See Section II, Ancestor Immigration Patterns and Expenses, above, for more on the ancestor immigrant Thomas Williams II)

Amelia County is next to Richmond. Cumberland County is further west, about 50 miles from Richmond. Amelia and Cumberland Counties were settled during the 1700s by immigrants coming up the James River, mostly from the British Isles, especially from the west and south of England, and from Scotland. Land in what became Amelia County was beginning to be settled and farmed in the 1730s and 1740s. By the 1780s most of the suitable land had been bought. Tobacco was the predominant income source in the 1700s. A high percentage of mid-1700s migrants to Amelia County came from the Chesterfield – Henrico – Hanover Counties Area.

Alexander Robertson has his name as Robertson in the 1850 census, only for it to become Robinson in the 1860, 1870, and 1880 censuses. But then the name returns to Robertson on Alexander's death certificate.

An 1881 Richmond city directory shows a Richard W. Robertson as a carpenter living at 629 Howard Street and Alexander Robertson at the same address. This information, along with much more, supports the connection between Richard W. and Alexander Robertson, and that Alexander was Richard W. Robertson's father.

The Richmond 1882 death register shows that an Alexander Robertson dies on June 29, 1882, at age 75. He was a widower at the time of death, and the register shows that he was born in Cumberland County. His occupation was listed as wheelwright.

Research on Migration History of Alexander Robertson (1807-1882) Using Newspapers.com and Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Cumberland County to Richmond, Virginia

Newspapers.com Search

In 1868, the [Richmond Dispatch](#) named an Alexander Robinson as having a letter waiting for him at the Richmond Post Office. This is possibly ancestor Alexander Robertson.

A Richmond newspaper obituary states that Alexander Robertson died at his 617 South Pine Street residence and that he was the husband of the late Sally A. Robertson. He was buried at Hollywood Cemetery.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Cumberland County, Virginia was established in 1749 from Goochland County and named after Prince William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, the third son of King George II of Great Britain. In the mid-1700s, Cumberland city was a prosperous trading center and river port with a ferry, tobacco inspection station, and warehouses. During the American Revolutionary War, it housed a military hospital and public supply depot.

Here is some more about Cumberland County's history in the early 1800s:

- **Almost Capital** After the Williamsburg Capitol burned in 1748, the House of Burgesses came within three votes of making Cumberland the Virginia colony's capital.
- **Civil War** The town of Cumberland was occupied by Union Army troops under George B. McClellan in May 1862 to start the Peninsula campaign. Battles were fought in Cumberland County at High Bridge on April 6–7, 1865 and at Cumberland Church (Farmville) on April 7, 1865.
- **Order Books** The Library of Virginia in Richmond has Cumberland County Order Books from 1858–1869.
- **Family Ties** Cumberland County was home to the Fleming family, including Judge John Fleming and his son Judge William Fleming.

Richard W. Robertson. (1831-1918; born Amelia County, Virginia, died Richmond, Virginia)

Richard W. Robertson was one of my great grandfathers. Richard was born in July 1831, possibly in Amelia County, Virginia, and died in Richmond on October 16, 1918.

Richard W. Robertson and Mary A. Eubank were married in 1855 and the 1860 Census shows them living in Manchester, Virginia. It would be interesting to know more about how Richard W. Robertson and Mary A. Eubank met. The 1850 Chesterfield County census lists a George Eubanks, age 52, laborer. He has in the family Mary, age 23. The location of this George Eubank (Chesterfield County, where Mary A. Eubank marries Richard W. Robertson in 1855) and Mary's age – 23, which is approximately Mary A. Eubank's age in 1850, suggests that this George Eubank is Mary A. Eubank's father.

An 1869 Richmond city directory shows a Richard W. Robertson as a carpenter living on Church Street near High Street. An 1881 Richmond city directory shows a Richard W. Robertson as carpenter living at 629 Howard Street. Richard W. Robertson appears in the 1900 Richmond Census, living at 726 First Street. He and his wife are living in a rented house.

Richard W. Robertson worked at a furniture manufacturer in Manchester, Virginia in the mid-1800s. In the mid-1800s, Manchester was a center of furniture manufacturers. At the time, Manchester was in Chesterfield County, about thirty miles from the center of Petersburg (in the early 1900s, Manchester was annexed by Richmond City).

By the 1800s, some of my ancestors would reverse the strong east to west (from the Chesterfield – Henrico – Hanover Counties Area to the West, South, and Southwest Areas of Virginia) migration pattern of the 1700s (such migration related to the need of land for making a living) and migrate in the reverse direction from west to east (back to the Chesterfield – Henrico – Hanover Counties Area). This reverse middle-1800s migration pattern was certainly because of employment opportunities that were developed in Richmond and Petersburg after they became successful commercial hubs (due initially to their growth as important tobacco transport centers). Ancestors who would reverse the east to west pattern, and return east, were Alexander Robertson (1807-1882; born Cumberland County, died Richmond City); Sally Williams (1812-1880; born Amelia County, died Richmond City); George Eubank III (1796-1851; born Amherst County, died Chesterfield County); and Elizabeth Wingfield (1804-1851; born Amherst County, died Chesterfield County).

Research on Migration History of Richard W. Robertson (1831-1918) Using Newspapers.com and Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Amelia County to Richmond, Virginia

Newspapers.com Search

In 1853, a letter was waiting for a Richard W. Robertson at the Richmond Post Office, probably indicating that ancestor Richard W. Robertson was living in the Richmond area at the time.

In 1902, Manchester resident Mrs. M.F. Denby died. She had lived in Manchester for fifty years. (Manchester was annexed by Richmond City in 1910.) In the obituary, surviving sisters listed were Mrs. Richard W. Robertson of Richmond and Mrs. Charles Walsh of Albemarle County, Virginia. A surviving brother was identified as Paul Eubank of the Oregon Territory. Mrs. Richard W. Robertson is probably ancestor Mary Ann Eubank (1825-1916), married to ancestor Richard W. Robertson.

In 1916, a Mrs. W.T. Carter died in Richmond, Virginia. Surviving sisters were Mrs. William T. Wood and Mrs. John E. Priddy. Surviving brothers were Robert H. Robertson and Richard W. Robertson (likely ancestor Richard W. Robertson).

An October 27, 1918, obituary in the Richmond-Times Dispatch announced the death of eighty-seven-year-old ancestor Richard W. Robertson, from injuries occurred when he was struck by a car. Surviving daughters are Mrs. M.A. Owens and Mrs. O. V. Brown and surviving sons are C.H. and William Robertson (one of my grandfathers).

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

In the late 1700s, early 1800s, Amelia County, Virginia was home to a mix of Loyalists and Patriots. The county's economic development relied on enslaved labor, and by 1860, Amelia, Nottoway, and Lunenburg Counties were considered the center of Virginia's slavery.

Here is some other information about Amelia County's history:

- **Indigenous Population** Studies suggest the Monacan people lived in the Amelia area until around 1730. By 1800, the Tutelos were the only remaining full-blooded indigenous group in Virginia.
- **County Name** Amelia County was named after Princess Amelia Sophia Eleanora of Great Britain (1711-1786), daughter of King George II.
- **Courthouses** The first courthouse was near Pridesville and burned down in 1766. A second courthouse was built in Dennisville, and the current location was chosen in 1849. The current courthouse was built in 1924.
- **Civil War** Confederate General Robert E. Lee and his army stayed in the Amelia Court House area, April 4–5, 1865, before Lee's surrender to General Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox on April 9.

In the mid-1800s, Richmond, Virginia was an industrial and railroad center that became the capital of the Confederacy from 1861 to 1865. Its role as a supplier of war materials and government hub made it a target for military campaigns during the Civil War.

- **1861–1865:** Richmond served as the capital of the Confederacy after Virginia seceded from the Union. The move tripled the city's population and solidified Virginia's Confederate identity. As Union troops surrounded Richmond, Confederate troops set fire to the city's liquor and munitions warehouses before fleeing.

6. Great Grandparent - Mary Ann Eubank (B:1825 Amherst County, Virginia D:1916 Richmond, Virginia) and her Ancestors

The following table shows the locations that Mary Ann Eubank and her ancestors migrated to:

Eubank	Start	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Seventh	End	Number of Locations Lived In
possibly Thomas Eubank I (1610-1685)	Lancashire England							Talbot County MD	2
probably Thomas Eubank II (1648-1732)	Lancashire England							Talbot County MD	2
John Eubank (1680-1732)	possibly Yorkshire England or Talbot County MD							possibly Henrico or Hanover County VA	2
George Eubank I (1732-1802)	Henrico County VA							Amherst County VA	2
George Eubank II (1764-1827)	Amherst County VA							Amherst County VA	2
George Eubank III (1796-1851)	Nelson County VA							Chesterfield County VA	2
Mary Ann Eubank (1825-1916)	Amherst County VA	Amelia County VA	Manchester VA					Richmond VA	4
								Total	16

Mary Ann Eubank's great, great, great, great grandfather. Thomas Eubank I (1610-1685; born Cumberland, England, died Talbot County, Maryland Colony) and

Mary Ann Eubank's great, great, great grandfather. Thomas Eubank II (1648-1732; born Cumberland, England, died Talbot County, Maryland Colony)

Thomas Eubank I (1610-1685) may have immigrated from England to Talbot County Maryland Colony with his son Thomas Eubank II (both died in Talbot County). This immigration likely was in the 1650 to 1680 period as Thomas Eubank II was born in England in 1648 and Thomas Eubank I died in 1685 in Talbot County, Maryland Colony. Records indicate that Thomas immigrated with his brother Richard as indentured servants.

The Thomas Eubanks were Quakers. That they were Quakers suggests some interesting history to note. Quakerism emerged in England in the 1650s about the time of the English Civil War between the monarchy and Oliver Cromwell and the parliamentarians. The first reaction of the Church of England and the monarchy to this Quaker emergence, as well as to other religious dissenting groups, was hostile. In 1662, English authorities issued the Quaker Act, making it illegal to refuse to take an oath of allegiance to the Crown. Also, the Conventicle Act of 1664 made it illegal to hold religious meetings of five or more people who had not pledge allegiance to the crown. Such hostility to Quakers by the 1660s could well prompt Quakers to immigrate, seeking greater tolerance for Quaker practices and beliefs.

The Thomas Eubanks quite possibly did just that – immigrate. Quakers are known to have immigrated in the 1600s in large numbers to the Maryland and Virginia Colonies. In the mid-1600s, Virginia Quakers are known to have migrated to the Maryland Colony to avoid persecutions against them in the Virginia Colony. The Maryland Colony was known for a greater tolerance to religious practices.

A Thomas Eubank is listed in Quakers Meeting Records that indicated that in 1717 a Thomas Eubank of Talbot County married Jean Clother. Witnesses to the marriage (it was common for Quakers to have several witnesses sign meeting records at marriages) included at least five Eubank names including a Tho. Eubank and Martha Eubank. Martha Harrison (1654-1717; born Yorkshire, England, died Talbot County, Maryland Colony) was the wife of Thomas Eubank II (1648-1732) so that the 1717 Quaker Meetings Record likely is identifying Thomas Eubank II and his son Thomas, who was marrying Jane Clother.

Thomas Eubank II in his 1732 will left his plantation and land to his wife Martha. A 1717 will for a Marmaduke Harrison (died in Maryland) indicates that Marmaduke left his entire estate to the husband of his daughter (Martha), Thomas Eubank, who is Thomas Eubank II.

Thomas Eubank II left land along the Miles River, between Easton and St. Michaels in present day Talbot County, Maryland. That Thomas settled on land close to the Miles River that flows into the Chesapeake Bay suggests that Thomas grew tobacco. Tobacco farmers all along the Chesapeake Bay waterways benefited by being able to grow tobacco close to the waterways, where tobacco could be easily loaded on ships for the English market.

A 1702 Maryland Census Index record shows that a Thomas Eubank might have been an overseer of roads in Talbot County. Maryland Colony roads were being developed by the early 1700s, and overseers were used. Wooden bridges were being built in the early 1700s. Ferry service existed between Kent Island (near Talbot County) and Annapolis. By 1739, Maryland's Prince George's County had a network of more than fifty roads.

By the early 1700s, the Thomas Eubanks became a part of a Quaker community in Talbot County, Maryland. This community apparently evolved into what will become the Third Haven Quaker Meeting, still functioning in Easton, Talbot County. Early 1700s Quaker records associated with the community indicate that Thomas Eubank II and other Eubanks were active participants and could have been founding members of the community.

Research on Migration History of Thomas Eubank I (1610-1685) and Thomas Eubank II (1648-1732) Using Newspapers.com and Google Artificial Intelligence Search

England to Talbot County, Maryland

Newspapers.com Search

No newspapers articles having Thomas Eubank's name has been found.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

In the 1600s, immigrants to the Eastern Shore of Virginia and Maryland came primarily from the British Isles, with many arriving as indentured servants or convicts. They were motivated by a variety of factors, including economic opportunity, religious freedom, and involuntary servitude.

Virginia English colonists arrived in 1607 to work in the tobacco fields. An estimated 75% of English colonists in Virginia were once indentured servants, and half died before their service ended. Virginia also received convicts, prisoners of war, and prostitutes forcibly transported from England.

Maryland The first colonists arrived in 1634, seeking religious freedom and economic opportunity. Maryland authorities attracted persecuted Quakers and others with a liberal land policy and religious tolerance. Ulster Scots began migrating to Maryland around 1670.

Talbot County, Maryland has a rich history dating back to the 1600s and 1700s, including the establishment of the county, the building of the Third Haven Meeting House, and the birth of John Dickinson:

- **1661:** Talbot County was established on February 18, 1661, when a writ was issued to the county sheriff. The county was named after Lady Grace Talbot, the sister of the second Lord Baltimore. It was originally divided into nine Hundreds and three parishes: St. Paul's, St. Peter's, and St. Michael's.
- **1662:** Court was held in the homes of the county justices.

- **1682:** Quakers began building the Third Haven Meeting House, which is still in use today and is the oldest religious building in the United States. Oxford was also laid out as the first town in 1683 and served as a port of call for ships from around the world.
- **1709:** The courthouse was built on Armstrong's Old Field near Pitts' Bridge, and the town of York was vacated.
- **1711–1712:** The Court House served the Maryland General Court and later became known as the "Capitol of the Eastern Shore".
- **1732:** John Dickinson, a signer of the U.S. Constitution, was born at "Croisadore" near Trappe.
- **1774:** "Talbot Resolves" were passed at Easton in support of Boston.

Mary Ann Eubank's great, great grandfather. John Eubank (1680-1740; born Yorkshire, England or Talbot County, Maryland, died Virginia Colony)

In his will, Thomas Eubank II refers to a son John as previously living on one of his plantations. It is unclear whether this means John has died or that he has left the area or that he both has left the area and has died. Records suggest that this John possibly is the John that in, or about, 1725 married, in Virginia, Elizabeth Raines (1697-1740; born, died Virginia).

Records show that a John Eubank married an Elizabeth Raines in the mid-1720s, and that John's middle name was Harrison. In 1681, Thomas Eubank II married Martha Harrison (1654-1717; born Yorkshire, England, died Talbot County, Maryland Colony). Having the middle name Harrison suggests that the John Eubank with a Harrison middle name is the son of Thomas and Martha Harrison Eubank II.

Elizabeth Raines father was Thomas Henry Raines (1677-1757; born Yorkshire, England, died Prince George County, Virginia Colony). So, a possible scenario is that John Eubank, who married Elizabeth Raines, was Thomas Eubank II's son and either migrated from Talbot County, Maryland to Virginia, or possibly immigrated directly from England to Virginia, to marry in Virginia, in the mid-1720s, Elizabeth Raines.

A James Raines Eubank was born in Henrico County, Virginia in 1725 (died in Henrico in 1799). James' middle name Raines suggests that his mother was a Raines and that she was in Henrico County in the 1720s, implying that John Harrison Eubank (who married Elizabeth Raines and is possibly associated with the Eubanks of Talbot County, Maryland because of his middle name Harrison) was also in Henrico County, Virginia in the mid-1720s.

The above suggests that not only was the John Eubank who married Elizabeth Raines from a Quaker family but also that Elizabeth Raines was a Quaker. Early in their English history, Quakers tended to be more numerous in northern England, where Lancashire and Yorkshire Counties are found, so Lancashire and Yorkshire being the birthplace of some of the Eubanks and Raines named above would be consistent with them being Quakers.

Quakers kept a system of being in touch with other Quakers in other areas. For example, Virginia Quakers were in touch with Quakers on Maryland's Eastern Shore and with Quakers in Philadelphia. Quakers in England corresponded with Quakers in the Virginia Colony. The Eubank and Raines Quaker ancestors possibly were in communication with one another.

Research on Migration History of John Eubank (1680-1732) Using Newspapers.com and Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Talbot County, Maryland County to possibly Henrico or Hanover County, Virginia Colony

Newspapers.com Search

No newspapers articles having John Eubank's name has been found.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Quakers, also known as the Society of Friends, first arrived in North America in the 1650s seeking refuge from persecution in England. Elizabeth Harris was the first Quaker missionary to visit Virginia and Maryland in 1655 or 1656, and more than 50 followed within a decade.

Quakers faced legal and social challenges in the colonies, including hostility for their refusal to take oaths or bear arms. Virginia enacted anti-Quaker laws in 1659, including the death penalty for noncompliance.

Here is a closer look at Quaker migration in Virginia and Maryland:

- **Maryland** Founded in 1632 as a Catholic haven, Maryland practiced religious toleration, which attracted Quakers.
- **Virginia** Quakers challenged the Anglican establishment and were suspect for their secret meetings and defiance of authority.
- **Meeting Houses** Historic Quaker meeting houses in Frederick County, Virginia and Lynchburg, Virginia, mark the expansion of American Quakerism.
- **Further Migration** Quakers migrated from Maryland and Virginia to the Carolinas and Georgia, and later to the Northwest Territory and further west.

Quakers are credited with introducing many ideas that became mainstream, including equal rights, democracy, and public education.

Quakers, or the Religious Society of Friends, have a history in Maryland that began in the 1650s when Elizabeth Harris became the first Quaker missionary to visit the colonies. Quakers were well-received in Maryland and remained there, despite a brief period of persecution. Here are some highlights of Quaker history in Maryland during the 1600s and 1700s:

- **1655–1656** Quakers first arrive in Southern Maryland after being expelled from Virginia.

- **1658** Daniel Wing and others become active converts, and 18 families record their names in society documents. The Sandwich Monthly Meeting, the first set up in America, is recorded in Monthly Meetings of Friends records.
- **1670–1672** Quaker meetings spread throughout Maryland, except in some places, despite persecution. In 1671–1672, John Burnyeat helps organize a network of local meetings and arranges a gathering for all Quakers in Patuxent (West River) in April 1672, which is now known as the first Baltimore Yearly Meeting. George Fox and William Edmundson also attend the meeting, along with several prominent Marylanders, including the Speaker of the Assembly.

Mary Ann Eubank’s great grandfather. George Eubank I (1732-1802; born Henrico County, died Amherst County, Virginia Colony)

More evidence is needed to know for sure that George Eubank I (1732-1802; born Henrico County, died Amherst County)’s father was John Eubank (1680-1732; born Talbot County or Yorkshire, England, died uncertain, but possibly Henrico County).

George Eubank I (1732-1802) migrated from Henrico County, where he was born, to Amherst County, where he died. George Eubank I is believed to be a descendant of Thomas Eubank (1648;1732; born Westmoreland, England, died Talbot, Maryland) and a Quaker (see the earlier paragraphs above for more on George Eubank I’s ancestors).

In 1758, George Eubank I bought three hundred acres on Beaverdam near the Soapstone Quarries, close to Rockfish River, which today is along the Albemarle-Nelson County border. Rockfish River flows into the James River. The purchase of this land along Rockfish River is a sign of the desire of farmers to have land along waterways for ease of taking products to markets. George also owned land along the South Fork of Hardware River that flows east of Scottsville, Albemarle County into the James River. George in his 1802 will name nine slaves that he owned. George and his brother, John, had a reputation in Albemarle County for being industrious and prosperous farmers. George and his wife, Mary Majors (1739-1802; born Henrico, died Amherst County) are buried in the Eubank Harris Marshall Burying Ground near Scottsville.

Research on Migration History of George Eubank I (1732-1802) Using Newspapers.com and Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Henrico County, Virginia Colony to Amherst County, Virginia

Newspapers.com Search

No newspapers articles having George Eubank I (1732-1802)’s name has been found.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Virginia's population changed significantly in the 1600s and 1700s as many diverse groups of people moved there:

- **English** The first European settlers arrived in the early 17th century from England's southern and midland counties. In 1606, three ships carrying 104 men and boys set sail for Virginia to start a settlement. Many of the colonists were indentured servants or convicts, and the Virginia Company paid for their travel in exchange for seven years of labor on a plantation.
- **Africans** The first Africans were brought to Virginia in 1619, and the number of enslaved people grew steadily until the American Revolution.
- **Other Europeans** In the early 1700s, French Huguenots and German workers arrived. The Germans were imported to work in iron furnaces in the Piedmont area between 1714 and 1717. Thousands of Scots Irish and Germans also immigrated, bringing innovative ideas and cultures to the colony.
- **Anti-Puritans** After the death of King Charles I in 1649, many of his anti-Puritan supporters fled to Virginia.

The colonists faced many challenges, including disease, unsanitary conditions, and malnutrition. By the 1700s, the colonists had become more separated from their English roots and a new society had formed through a blending of cultures.

Mary Ann Eubank's grandfather. George Eubank II (1764-1827; born Albemarle County, died Amherst County, Virginia Colony)

George Eubank I's son was George Eubank II (1764-1827; born Albemarle County, died Amherst County). (Amherst County split off from Albemarle, so likely George II never moved although he was born and died in different counties. I have found this to be the case for several of my ancestors who immigrated to the West, South, and Southwest Areas.)

George Eubank II's marriage to a Wingfield (Nancy Wingfield (1776-1849) possibly relates to their living close to one another. As mentioned above, George's father (George Eubank I) bought land along the Hardware River, where Wingfields also owned land, and possibly this was the connection (living close to one another) that led to George Eubank II and Nancy Wingfield's marriage.

Eubank and Wingfield families migrated west from the central Virginia area to the Albemarle/Amherst County area by the middle of the 1700s, where they lived close to one another and would intermarry.

George and Nancy Wingfield Eubank are buried in the Eubank Harris Marshall Burying Ground near Scottsville.

Research on Migration History of George Eubank II (1764-1827) Using Newspapers.com and Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Albemarle County to Amherst County, Virginia

Newspapers.com Search

In 1815, a Mr. Eubank sells four hogsheads of tobacco in Albemarle County. This possibly is George Eubank II (1764-1827), who was born in Albemarle County, and died in Amherst County.

In the early 1800s, many ads were appearing in Virginia newspapers seeking the return of runaway indentured servants.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

In the late 1700s and early 1800s, Amherst County, Virginia was primarily defined by its formation from Albemarle County in 1761, being named after British General Jeffery Amherst, and experiencing significant population growth which led to the creation of Nelson County from its northern half in 1807; throughout this period, tobacco was the main cash crop, cultivated largely by enslaved labor, making it a central aspect of the county's economy and society.

Key points about Amherst County during this time:

Formation and Naming: Amherst County was established in 1761, carved out of the southern portion of Albemarle County and named after Sir Jeffery Amherst, a British military leader who conquered Canada during the French and Indian War.

Early Economy: Tobacco was the dominant agricultural product in the county, heavily reliant on enslaved labor for its cultivation and processing.

County Seat Change: The original county seat was located in Cabellsville (later known as Colleen) in the area that would become Nelson County. When Nelson County was formed in 1807, the county seat shifted to the village of Five Oaks, which was later renamed Amherst.

Population Growth and Division: Due to population increase in the early 19th century, the northern part of Amherst County was separated to form Nelson County in 1807, significantly reducing the size of Amherst County.

Mary Ann Eubank's father. George Eubank III (1796-1851; born Nelson County, died, Chesterfield County, Virginia)

George Eubank III was a son of Geroge Eubank II and Nancy Wingfield.

In 1823 in Nelson County George Eubank III married Elizabeth H. Wingfield (1804-1851; born Nelson County, died Chesterfield County) and they had Mary Ann Eubank in 1825. Mary Ann Eubank was one of my great grandparents.

Elizabeth H. Wingfield (1804-1851) was the daughter Nancy Wingfield (1776-1849; born Amherst County, died Albemarle County), granddaughter of Matthew Wingfield (1734-1778; born Louisa County, died Amherst County), and great granddaughter of Robert Wingfield (1697-1769; born New Kent County, died Louisa County).

Thomas Wingfield (1664-1720), believed to be the first Wingfield immigrant ancestor, was born in Rutland, England and died in New Kent County. Thomas was from a gentry-class family in England; peerages were awarded by the monarchy to such families.

By 1851, George Eubank III and Elizabeth Eubank reverse the 1700s western migration trend from central Virginia to the west, returning to central Virginia, where George dies in Chesterfield County in 1851.

Research on Migration History of George Eubank III (1796-1851) Using Newspapers.com and Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Amherst County to Chesterfield County, Virginia

Newspapers.com Search

In 1840, a George Eubank appears on a list of an Albemarle County Committee of Vigilance members. Three years later (1743) a George Eubank appears on a list of Amherst County Whig Voters. This could be George Eubank III (1796-1851), who was the son of George Eubank II (1764-1827).

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Amherst County, Virginia's history in the 1700s and 1800s includes its formation and the naming of its county seat:

- **Formation** In 1761, Amherst County was formed from the southern half of Albemarle County. The county was named after Sir Jeffrey Amherst, a British Major-General who led the British forces to victory over the French in the French and Indian War and was known as the "Conqueror of Canada". The original county seat was in Cabelsville, which is now Colleen in Nelson County.

- **County Seat** In 1807, as the county's population grew, it was reduced in size to form Nelson County and the county seat was moved to Five Oaks, which was later renamed Amherst. Amherst town was originally known as "The Oaks" and "Seven Oaks" and started as a stage station on the Charlottesville-Lynchburg Road. The town became the county seat after Nelson County was formed and the original courthouse was built in 1809. The current county courthouse was built in 1870.

Mary Ann Eubank (1825-1916; born Amherst County, Virginia D, died Richmond, Virginia)

Mary Ann Eubank (1825-1916) was one of my great grandmothers.

The migration of Mary Ann Eubank’s parents from Amherst County to central Virginia is a good representation of a reversal of migration patterns, likely based on economic, political, and cultural changes going on at the time.

Research on Migration History of Mary Ann Eubank (1825-1916) Using Newspapers.com and Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Amherst County to Amelia County to Manchester, Virginia to Richmond, Virginia

Newspapers.com Search

An obituary for Mrs. Mary Anne Robertson appears in the May 16, 1916, Richmond-Times Dispatch. The obituary states that she died after a lengthy illness and is survived by her husband (R.W. Robertson), four children (William Robertson; C.H. Robertson; Mrs. M.A. Owens; and Mrs. C. W. Brown), and fourteen grandchildren. William Robertson is one of my grandfathers.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

In the early 20th century, Richmond, Virginia was the state's largest city with a population of 85,050. Theater mogul Jake Wells built several opera houses and vaudeville theaters during this time. The city also became the headquarters for the Federal Reserve Bank's Fifth District in 1914 and saw the establishment of Philip Morris in 1919.

Richmond was central to American slavery, and an estimated quarter of Black Americans can trace some ancestry back to the area.

Jackson Ward, a thriving social and commercial hub north of the city center, was the center of Black life. It was sometimes called the “Harlem of the South” or “Black Wall Street”. Black families lived throughout the city, however, with over half of the city's 22 Black churches found outside of Jackson Ward. Jackson Ward has a rich history as a center of Black culture, commerce, and entertainment:

Pre-Civil War The neighborhood was originally populated by European immigrants and free Black people.

Post-Civil War The neighborhood's demographics shifted to be mostly Black, and it became a hub of Black business and entertainment.

Known as "Black Wall Street of America" Jackson Ward was home to the first woman bank president in the United States, Maggie L. Walker, and was known as the "Harlem of the South".

Home To Many Notable People Jackson Ward was home to Bill "Bojangles" Robinson, a Hollywood dancing legend, and John Mitchell, Jr., a civil rights advocate.

Hippodrome Theatre The neighborhood was home to the Hippodrome Theatre, which hosted world-famous jazz artists like Ella Fitzgerald and Duke Ellington.

Sixth Mount Zion Baptist Church The neighborhood was home to the Sixth Mount Zion Baptist Church, founded by John Jasper, a famous orator.

National Historic Landmark District Jackson Ward is a National Historic Landmark District.

Recent Revival The neighborhood has seen a revival, with new developments, community organizations, and businesses. However, the revival has also led to controversy over gentrification.

7. Great Grandparent - Dale Delafield Luke (B:1838, Portsmouth, Virginia D: possibly 1900-1910; possibly Newport News, Virginia) and his Ancestors

The following table shows the locations that Dale Delafield Luke and his ancestors migrated to:

Luke	Start	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	End	Number of Locations Lived In
John Luke I (?-1657)	Devon England							Northampton County VA	2
John Luke II (1649-1709)	Wiltshire England							Northampton County VA	2
John Luke III (1690-1761)	Northampton County VA							Northampton County VA	2
Isaac Luke (1729-1784)	Northampton County VA							Portsmouth VA	2
Paul Dale Luke (1761-1819)	Norfolk VA							Norfolk VA	2
John Luke IV (1793-1866)	Portsmouth VA							Portsmouth VA	2
Dale Delafield Luke (1838-?)	Portsmouth VA							Possibly Newport News VA	2
								Total	14

Dale Delafield Luke's great, great, great, great grandfather. John Luke I (?-1657; born Devon, England, died Northampton County, Virginia)

The earliest known ancestor Luke immigrant ancestor is John Luke I (?-1657), who possibly immigrated from Devon, England and died in Northampton County in 1657.

Dale Delafield Luke's great, great, great grandfather. John Luke II (1649-1709; born Wiltshire, England, died Northampton County, Virginia)

John Luke II, before he married Susannah Richardson (1650-1705) and they had John Luke III (1690-1761) in Northampton County, was married to Ann Custis for a brief time. Ann Custis was John Custis II's (1629-1696) sister. John Custis II, the first of several John Custis's living on the Eastern Shore, was a prominent Virginia Colony citizen (and the Custis' a prominent Virginia Colony family), owning much land and holding several government positions, including in the militia.

Northampton County rent rolls show a John Luke owning forty acres in 1687 and 400 acres in 1704. This is likely John Luke II.

In 1697, a John Luke gave testimony at Northampton County's court on the reliability of statements being made in court on a land transaction. Luke told the court he was about 47 years old. This is consistent with this John Luke being John Luke II.

An Eastern Shore John Luke was a ship captain in the 1690s. One ship he captained was the Revolution. Whether this John Luke was John Luke II, of Northampton County, is not known. But, as ship captain, this John Luke would be associated with shipping, as many of the Luke ancestors were, increasing the likelihood of this John Luke being related.

In 1707, a John Luke was appointed sheriff in Northampton County. Also, a John Luke, according to records, owned four hundred acres in 1704. The 1704 Northampton Rent Roll (the rent roll is the tax amount due on owned land) shows a John Luke has a tax due. These records likely are for John Luke II.

A will for a John Luke (probably John Luke II) was filed in 1716 in Northampton County. In the will, John leaves two hundred acres to a son, John (John Luke III) and two hundred acres to another son, Isaac.

Research on Migration History of John Luke I (?-1657) and John Luke II (1649-1709) Using Newspapers.com and Google Artificial Intelligence Search

England to Northampton County, Virginia Colony

Newspapers.com Search

No newspapers articles having a John Luke named has been found.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Northampton County, Virginia was originally called "Ye Kingdome of Accawmacke" when it was set up in the 1600s on the southern half of the Eastern Shore. In 1608, Captain John Smith explored the area, which was then known as "Ye Plantacon of Accawmacke". Accawmacke means "over-the-water" or "on-the-other-side-of-the-water". The first Europeans to arrive in the area were drawn by fishing and salt-making. The Jamestown settlement regularly sent fishing parties to Cape Charles to catch and salt fish, and salt from the Eastern Shore was exported as early as 1633.

In 1642, the colonists renamed Accawmacke as Northampton County, which was one of the original eight shires of Virginia after the founding of Jamestown in 1607. In 1663, Northampton County was split into two counties, but they were later reunited. The counties were split again in 1673 after the death of Scarborough, a member of the General Assembly who represented Accomack County. In 1687, Northampton County was able to move the boundary with Accomack County north so that each county would have roughly the same amount of land.

Northampton County is also known for having the oldest continuous court records in the United States. Some examples of court records from the 1600s include:

- **Alice Clawson vs. William Clawson** Alice sues her husband for divorce after he deserts her and lives with Native Americans. She later gives birth to a child that William disowns.
- **Custis** In 1659, Custis becomes the county sheriff and is appointed to the Northampton County Court the following year. He serves as sheriff again in 1665 and 1666 and is a justice of the peace until 1677.

Dale Delafield Luke's great, great grandfather. John Luke III (1690-1761; born, died Northampton County, Virginia)

John Luke III married Martha Stott (1705-1761), a daughter of Daniel Stott (1690-1736).

In the 1720s, a John Luke witnessed several wills in Northampton County. In 1723, a John Luke signed a petition to the House of Burgesses, along with several other Northampton County citizens, which had to do with town development, debt collection, and the use of copper coins as legal currency. A John Luke was a planter and had a house on Hungars Creek and land near Nasswaddox Creek both in Northampton County. These Lukes are likely John Luke III.

Research on Migration History of John Luke III (1690-1761) Using Newspapers.com and Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Northampton County, Virginia Colony

Newspapers.com Search

No newspapers articles having John Luke's name has been found.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Northampton County, Virginia has a rich history from the 1700s, including naval battles, a new courthouse, and historic landmarks:

- **The Battle of the Capes** On September 5, 1781, the British and French fleets fought in the Battle of the Capes, also known as the Battle of the Chesapeake, between Cape Charles and Cape Henry. Historians consider this to be the most important naval battle of the Revolutionary War.
- **The Hornes** In 1677, the county seat was moved from the Towne to "the Hornes" due to population growth and dissatisfaction with travel times to court. The Hornes was located between the branches of Bayside Creek and later became Peachburg Town and Eastville, which has served as the county seat for over 300 years.
- **Pear Valley** The Pear Valley property includes a yeoman planter's cottage that dates to 1740. It has been designated as a National Historic Landmark and is one of only two properties in Northampton County to receive this distinction.

Other events and landmarks in Northampton County from the 1700s include:

- **The Custis Tombs:** Located at Arlington Plantation along Old Plantation Creek, this is the historical home site of John Custis II and his grandson John Custis IV. Custis women later married George Washington and Robert E. Lee.
- **Hungo's Baptist Church:** Founded in 1783.
- **Lower Northampton Baptist Church:** Founded in 1778.
- **Machipongo Baptist Church:** Founded in 1807.

Dale Delafield Luke's great grandfather. Isaac Luke (1729-1784; born Northampton County, Virginia, died Portsmouth, Virginia)

A son of John Luke III, Isaac Luke (1729-1784), migrated from the Virginia Colony Eastern Shore's Northampton County to Norfolk County by the 1760s. Isaac was the earliest known Luke ancestor to live in Norfolk County's Elizabeth River area. Isaac Luke was in Norfolk

County as early as 1761. He would have been 32 in 1761. Isaac Luke was a ship carver. A ship carver built the decorative features found on sailing ships.

By the 1700s, the Virginia Colony Eastern Shore counties' shipbuilding activities greatly declined, for one likely reason being the inlets and creeks there were of insufficient depths to support building and repairing the larger ships being used in the 1700s. However, shipbuilding activities in Norfolk County greatly increased during the 1700s. This might have been an explanation for why Isaac Luke, son of John Luke III, left the Eastern Shore, migrating to Norfolk County by the 1760s.

After Isaac Luke (1729-1784) migrated from Northampton to Portsmouth, he started several generations of Lukes living in Portsmouth, culminating in my great grandparent, Dale Delafield Luke (1838-?) and his daughter, Eva Luke (1870-1939), one of my grandmothers. Isaac was a ship carver, and his grandson, John Luke IV (1793-1866) and his great grandson, Dale Delafield Luke, were ship carpenters.

In 1757, Rachel Dale (1737-1775) married Isaac Luke in Portsmouth. Rachel and Isaac were great grandparents of Dale Delafield Luke.

Research on Migration History of Isaac Luke (1729-1784) Using Newspapers.com and Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Northampton County, Virginia Colony to Portsmouth, Virginia

Newspapers.com Search

No newspapers articles having Isaac Luke's name has been found.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

In the 1700s, Portsmouth, Virginia's history included its founding, the American Revolution, and the establishment of the Norfolk Navy Yard:

- **Founding** In 1752, Colonel William Crawford, a wealthy merchant and ship owner, founded Portsmouth on 65 acres of land along the Elizabeth River. Crawford named the town after Portsmouth, England, and dedicated the corners of High and Court Streets for a church, market, courthouse, and jail.
- **American Revolution** During the American Revolution, at various times Portsmouth was occupied by British and American troops. In 1776, after the burning of Norfolk, Portsmouth became the center of commerce on the Elizabeth River and a patriot stronghold. In 1779, the British destroyed Fort Nelson and the Patriots retreated, burning the shipyard.
- **Norfolk Navy Yard** In 1767, Andrew Sprowle, a Scottish merchant and shipbuilder, established the Gosport Shipyard next to Portsmouth. In 1801, the U.S. government

reestablished the shipyard as the Norfolk Navy Yard. At the beginning of the American Civil War in 1861, Union troops evacuated and burned the navy yard.

Dale Delafield Luke's grandfather. Paul Dale Luke (1761-1819; born Norfolk, died Norfolk, Virginia)

Paul Dale Luke, Isaac's son, married Sarah Veale (1749-1809) in 1789. They had John Luke IV (1793-1866), who was the father of one of my great grandfathers, Dale Delafield Luke (1838 -?).

Paul Dale Luke was an ensign in the militia in the 1780s. Ensign was a rank given to junior officers.

Research on Migration History of Paul Dale Luke (1761-1819) Using Newspapers.com and Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Portsmouth, Virginia

Newspapers.com Search

No newspapers articles containing Paul Dale Luke's name has been found.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

In the 1700s, Portsmouth, Virginia was a thriving port town with a significant slave trade. The town's population included around 165 white villagers and 98 slaves in 1800.

- **Slave Trade:** The slave trade was more prevalent in Portsmouth than elsewhere in Virginia, with 187 African slaves in 1767. Slave ships journeys to Portsmouth were dangerous, with captives packed into ships where disease, malnutrition, and rape were common.
- **Shipping and Trade:** Cargo from large ships was transferred to smaller boats to navigate the shallow sounds. By the end of the century, Shell Castle Island in Ocracoke Inlet had a warehouse, grist mill, lumber yard, and tavern.
- **Colonial Buildings:** Many colonial buildings still stand in Portsmouth, including Trinity Church (1762) and Monumental United Church (1772). (Ancestor Isaac Luke was one of the founders of Monumental United Church.)
- **American Revolution:** Portsmouth was occupied by both British and American troops during the war. In 1776, Norfolk was burned, and Fort Nelson was built. The British destroyed the fort in 1779, and the Patriots burned the shipyard and retreated.
- **Urban Environment:** Portsmouth, like Norfolk, offered an urban environment for enslaved Africans and African Americans. Many slaves lived apart from their masters and could move freely around town.

Dale Delafield Luke's father. John Luke IV (1793-1866; born Portsmouth, died Portsmouth, Virginia)

John Luke IV married Lydia Etheridge (1810-1874).

John Luke IV and Lydia M Etheridge were the father and mother of one of my great grandparents, Dale Delafield Luke (1838-?).

Research on Migration History of John Luke IV (1793-1866) Using Newspapers.com and Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Portsmouth, Virginia

Newspapers.com Search

In 1844, John Luke was removed as the keeper of the Old Point Comfort Light House, apparently for political reasons (he was a Whig). He had been the keeper since the early 1800s.

In 1866, a Norfolk paper obituary stated that John Luke of Portsmouth, age 74, died. The obituary indicated that John was a soldier in the War of 1812, he worked at the US Navy Yard, was a shipwright, operated the Light House at Old Point Comfort for a time, was the father of Col. G Luke, was a member of several community organizations, and helped set up a Naval Lodge.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

The Portsmouth Naval Shipyard (PNS) in Virginia has a long history dating back to 1767, making it the oldest naval shipyard in the United States. The shipyard's mission and focus have changed over the years, from shipbuilding to education and munitions production, but it has consistently served the maritime industry.

- **1767:** Merchant and shipbuilder Andrew Sprowle establishes the Gosport Shipyard under British rule.
- **1794–1799:** The USS Chesapeake, a sister ship to the USS Constitution, is built at Gosport.
- **1800:** The federal government establishes the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard under President John Adams.
- **1814:** The PNS launches its first ship, the 74-gun USS Washington.
- **1833:** The first dry dock in the western hemisphere opens.
- **World War I:** The PNS workforce grows to nearly 5,000 and begins building submarines.
- **World War II:** The shipyard employs over 25,000 civilians and builds more than 75 submarines.

- **1957:** The PNS constructs the first nuclear-powered submarine, the Swordfish.
- **1969:** The PNS launches the USS Sand Lance, the last submarine built in a public shipyard.
- **Present day:** The PNS specializes in overhauling, refueling, and modernizing the Navy's nuclear-powered attack submarines.

The Old Point Comfort Lighthouse in Hampton, Virginia has a long history that includes aiding navigation, being captured during war, and serving as a guiding light for Union ships during the Civil War:

- **1500s** Some believe that American Indians may have used wood fires to help Spanish ships navigate the harbor.
- **1774** Virginia hires John Dames to care for the ruins of Fort George, and tradition says that Dames used a light to guide ships into Hampton Roads.
- **1802** President Thomas Jefferson builds the original wooden lighthouse, a 54-foot white octagonal structure with a spiral staircase that leads to the top. The lighthouse had ten oil lanterns that sailors could see from up to 14 miles away.
- **1812** During the War of 1812, the British capture the lighthouse and use it as an observation tower. They use the lighthouse as a staging area to burn Hampton and then Washington, D.C. a week later.
- **1823** The wooden lighthouse is replaced with a brick tower that still stands today. A keeper's house is also built.
- **1855** A fog bell is added to the station.
- **1891** The keeper's house is replaced with a new dwelling, and the reflector lamp system is replaced with a 4th order Fresnel lens.
- **Civil War** The lighthouse serves as a guiding light for Union ships navigating through minefields laid by the Confederates.
- **1972** The lighthouse is automated, and the keeper's house is transferred to the U.S. Army, which uses it as a dwelling for Fort Monroe's Command Sergeant Major.
- **Today** The lighthouse is still active and operated by the United States Coast Guard as an aid to navigation. The light is listed as a Virginia National Landmark, and the tower and keeper's quarters are in good condition.

Dale Delafield Luke (1838-? born Portsmouth, Virginia, died?)

My great grandfather, Dale Delafield Luke was a descendent of immigrants to counties on the Virginia Colony Eastern Shore.

In 1860, Dale Delafield Luke married Martha F. Shepherd (1843-1916), one of my great grandmothers. Martha's father was Jacob H Shepherd, and her mother was named Martha (maiden name unknown).

No information has been found on who Jacob H Shepherd ancestors were.

Research on Migration History of Dale Delafield Luke (1838-?) Using Newspapers.com and Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Portsmouth, Virginia to possibly Newport News, Virginia

Newspapers.com Search

In 1895, Col Graehiot Luke, Dale Delafield Luke's brother, died in Berkley, Virginia (near Portsmouth). He was survived by brother engineer William F. Luke, a sister in Portsmouth, and a brother in Newport News (believed to be Dale Delafield). Graehiot was a member of the "Virginia Oyster Navy" (a state-established unit policing against illegal harvesting of oysters). During the Civil War, he commanded a North Carolina regiment and lived in North Carolina following the war, where he was active in government and politics.

Google Artificial Intelligence Search

Here are some events that happened in Portsmouth, Virginia in the 1800s:

- **1806:** A Customs Office was established to prevent smuggling.
- **1812:** The United States declared war on Great Britain, and a British fleet attacked Portsmouth for five days.
- **1827:** The first Portsmouth newspaper was established.
- **1827-1830:** The Portsmouth Naval Hospital was built and commissioned, becoming the oldest in the United States.
- **1832:** The Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad was established, one of the first railroads in the South.
- **1833:** The U.S.S. Delaware was the first ship to be drydocked in the United States at the Portsmouth Navy Yard.
- **1855:** A yellow fever epidemic killed one in three citizens in the Portsmouth and Norfolk area.
- **1858:** Portsmouth became an independent city from Norfolk County.

Portsmouth is located on the James and Elizabeth Rivers, which empty into the Chesapeake Bay. The city's development has been centered on its location as an East Coast deepwater port.

The Virginia Oyster Navy was set up after the American Civil War in 1864 to enforce order, boundaries, and prevent poaching in Virginia's coastal waters. The navy was created in response to the exploitation of seafood resources and conflict between watermen over oyster bed rights. The navy operated two schooners, the Tangier and the Pocomoke, and a cannon-firing tugboat called the Leila. The navy fought sea battles with pirates using rifles, shotguns, and cannon.

In 1897, the Virginia Oyster Navy was transferred to the Virginia Fisheries Commission, which was established in 1875. Today, the Virginia Marine Resource Commission (VMRC) is the successor to the Virginia Oyster Navy and works to monitor and protect the commonwealth's fisheries, wetlands, and coastal areas. Marine officers continue to protect species from overharvesting and ensure people do not buy and consume unhealthy seafood.

V. Countries of Origins and Migration Data

1. Countries of Origins

In **Section II** above, I provide immigration information and analysis related to seven great grandparents:

Charles Augustus Jenkins

Lillie Shepherd Cocke

George Torian

Amelia Blanche Crawley

Richard W. Robertson

Mary Ann Eubank

Dale Delafield Luke

Included in the information in Section II are the following tables that show the ancestor immigrants from which my great grandparents are descended from.

1600s ancestral immigrants include:

immigrant	approximate year immigrated	birth location	entry location	death location
Carter, John	1630s	London England	VA Rappahannock River	VA Lancaster County
Cocke, Richard	mid-1600s	Shropshire England	VA James River	VA Henrico County
Luke, John	1650-1660	Wiltshire England	VA Eastern Shore	MD Northampton County
Eubank, Thomas	1650s-1680s	Lancashire England	MD - possible Kent Island	MD Talbot County
Robinson, Edward (possible)	mid-1600s	England	VA James River	VA Charles City County

1700s ancestral immigrants include:

immigrant	approximate year immigrated	birth location	entry location	death location
Buckholtz, Jacob	1730s-1750s	Prussia	SC - possible Charleston	SC
Hires, Conrad	mid-1700s	Baden-Wurttemberg	PA Philadelphia	NJ Salem County
Jenkins, Benjamin	mid-1700s	Wales	SC - possible Charleston	GA Wilkes County
Torian, Sher	early 1730s	Grisons Switzerland	VA Lynnhaven	VA Halifax County
Williams, Thomas	mid-1700s	London England	VA Richmond	VA Amelia County
Young, Michael Cadet	early 1720s	London England	VA Richmond	VA Brunswick County

The country of origins of the eleven immigrant ancestors in the tables above are:

- Baden-Wurttemberg (a German Duchy)
- England
- Prussia
- Switzerland
- Wales

But the eleven ancestor immigrants identified in the two tables above are only a few of the immigrants to America from which my seven great grandparents descended from and from whom I also descend from. Many of the ancestor immigrants come from countries of origins other than the ones identified in the above two tables.

With the help of Ancestor.com and my own research, the following table provides the countries of origins for most, if not all, of my ancestors. Included in the table are estimates of the percentage of my ancestor from the countries shown in the table. These percentages are probably reasonably correct.

Country of Origin	Immigrant Percentage
England	60%
Scotland	8%
Switzerland	8%
France	6%
Germany	6%
Ireland	4%
Wales	4%
Prussia	1%
Italy	1%
Sweden	1%
Spain	1%

2. Migration Data

In **Section III** above, I provide migration information and analysis related to seven great grandparents:

Charles Augustus Jenkins

Lillie Shepherd Cocke

George Torian

Amelia Blanche Crawley

Richard W. Robertson

Mary Ann Eubank

Dale Delafield Luke

Presented in the tables below are migration data related to my great grandparents after the arrivals of the immigrant ancestors.

The following table shows the number of migrations made by the immigrant ancestor (after the ancestor's arrival in a colony), the migrations made by the other great grandparents' ancestors, and the migrations made by the great grandparents to their final destinations. (Migrations are moving from one community to another and living in the new community for a substantial amount of time.)

	great grandparent ending location	ancestor immigrant	initial location where immigrant ancestor lived for a substantial amount of time	number of migrations from ancestor immigrant starting location to great grandparent ending location
Charles Augustus Jenkins (1850-1927)	Clayton, Johnson County, North Carolins	Benjamin Jenkins (1743-1814)	Amite County, Mississippi	27
Lillie Shephard Cocke (1854-1922)	Clayton, Johnson County, North Carolins	Richard Cocke (1600-1665)	Henrico County, Virginia	25
George Torian (1854-1923)	Brookneal, Campbell County, Virginia	Scher Torian (1695-1748)	Halifax County, Virginia	1
Amelia Blanche Crawley (1859-1937)	Brookneal, Campbell County, Virginia	John Cralle (1645-1728)	Northumberland County, Virginia	2
Richard W Robertson (1831-1916)	Richmond, Virginia	Edward Robinson (1650s-1689)	Charles City County, Virginia	7
Mary Ann Eubank (1825-1916)	Richmond, Virginia	Thomas Eubank (1610-1685)	Talbot County, Maryland	8
Dale Delafield Luke (1838-?)	possibly Newport News, Virginia	John Luke (?-1657)	Northampton County, Virginia	4
			Total Migrations	74

Occupations suggest an explanation for the number of migrations shown in the table above for each great grandparent. For example, Charles Augustus Jenkins was a pastor where regular rotations between churches were expected and carried out by Charles. And the substantial number of Lillie Shephard Cocke's migrations can be explained by her being Charles' wife.

Although George Torian was a physician, all his ancestors were farmers, and those ancestors remained in Halifax County from the arrival of the immigrant ancestor (Scher Torian). George

migrated only once as a physician to nearby Campbell County where he died. Amelia Crawley's low migration number is also because her ancestors were farmers most of whom lived in Halifax County.

Richard W. Robertson and his ancestors initially lived in central Virginia and were farmers, who then probably migrated westwardly into Piedmont Virginia for more farming land. Then later generation ancestors left farming, perhaps because of profitability problems, and migrated eastwardly back to Richmond, where industrialization was taking place, offering job opportunities. Mary Ann Eubank's early ancestors had a similar migration pattern to Richard W. Robertson's early ancestors. Then after her marriage to Richard, she went with him back to the Richmond area.

Dale Delafield Luke's ancestors remained in Portsmouth after an early ancestor migrated from Virginia's Eastern Shore to Portsmouth, where these ancestors worked in Portsmouth's ship building industry. This accounts for the small number of Luke migrations.

I have been unable to find information on an eighth great grandparent, Martha F. Shepherd (Dale Delafield Luke's wife), beyond information on her and her father, both of whom lived in Portsmouth.

The locations where ancestors lived for a substantial amount of time are named and discussed in **Sections II and III** above.

The following table shows the number of miles that my great grandparents and their ancestors traveled during the number of migrations given in the above table.

	great grandparents ending location	ancestor immigrants	initial location where immigrant ancestors lived for a substantial amount of time	total migration miles travel from starting location to ending location
Charles Augustus Jenkins (1850-1927)	Clayton, Johnson County, North Carolins	Benjamin Jenkins (1743-1814)	Amite County, Mississippi	2475
Lillie Shepherd Cocke (1854-1922)	Clayton, Johnson County, North Carolins	Richard Cocke (1600-1665)	Henrico County, Virginia	1675
George Torian (1854-1923)	Brookneal, Campbell County, Virginia	Scher Torian (1695-1748)	Halifax County, Virginia	30
Amelia Blanche Crawley (1859-1937)	Brookneal, Campbell County, Virginia	John Cralle (1645-1728)	Northumberland County, Virginia	200
Richard W Robertson (1831-1916)	Richmond, Virginia	Edward Robinson (1650s-1689)	Charles City County, Virginia	110
Mary Ann Eubank (1825-1916)	Richmond, Virginia	Thomas Eubank (1610-1685)	Talbot County, Maryland	280
Dale Delafield Luke (1838-?)	possibly Newport News, Virginia	John Luke (?-1657)	Northampton County, Virginia	50
			Total Miles	4820

The number of ancestors represented in the table above is 46. This gives an average migration per ancestor of 105 miles (4820/46). This is possibly a good representation of the average migration of those living in the United States' southeast section (the section where my ancestors lived) in the 1700s and 1800s.