

Land Patents, Family, Friends and Neighbors Prove Relationships

By Mike Tutor

Introduction to Rebecca Poythress

This study seeks to determine who Rebecca Poythress was, who she married, who her children were and where she lived during her lifetime. Rebecca was born about 1679¹ in Charles City Co., Va., to Major Francis Poythress and Rebecca Coggin.² The only records as to her existence were deeds of gift from her mother, Rebecca, on September 10, 1711, to her³ and her half-sister,⁴ Anne Bartholomew, and her half-sister's deed of lease and sale on December 11 and 12, 1721.⁵ Her father was the son of Captain Francis Poythress and Mary Sloman.⁶ Her father owned a large plantation on the south side of and close to the James River in the area east of Bailey's creek.⁷ This is where Rebecca Poythress was probably born. She had three brothers, Francis, Thomas and John Poythress who grew up in the area along "Deep Bottom."⁸ Her mother was the daughter of Dr. John Coggin and Mrs. Joyce [-----] Cheney Tye.⁹ They lived on a large plantation approximately three miles south of the James River about halfway between Bailey's creek and Powell's creek.¹⁰

Rebecca Poythress' father died when she was about nine years old.¹¹ Her mother married again five years later to brother-in-law, Charles Bartholomew, who was a widower.¹² Charles had been married to Frances Tye, half-sister of Rebecca Coggin.¹³ Rebecca Poythress' half-sister, Anne Bartholomew, was a child of Rebecca Coggin's second marriage.¹⁴

Rebecca Coggin never knew her father-in-law,¹⁵ Captain Francis Poythress, and was only fourteen years old when Major Francis Poythress' step-father, Robert Wynne, died.¹⁶ She did know Major Poythress' brothers, Thomas and Captain John Poythress, and his half-siblings, Mary Wynne Woodlief, Thomas Wynne and Joshua Wynne.¹⁷ In addition to her half-sister, Frances Tye Bartholomew, Rebecca had a half-brother, Thomas Boyce,¹⁸ a half-sister, Elizabeth Tye Jane Wicket,¹⁹ a step-brother, John Bartholomew, a possible niece, Bethia Boyce Scott,²⁰ and nephews, Philip Jane and John and Charles Bartholomew.²¹ Rebecca Poythress grew up among her Jane, Bartholomew, Wynne and Poythress relatives. Her mother and Joshua Wynne had been playmates as children.²²

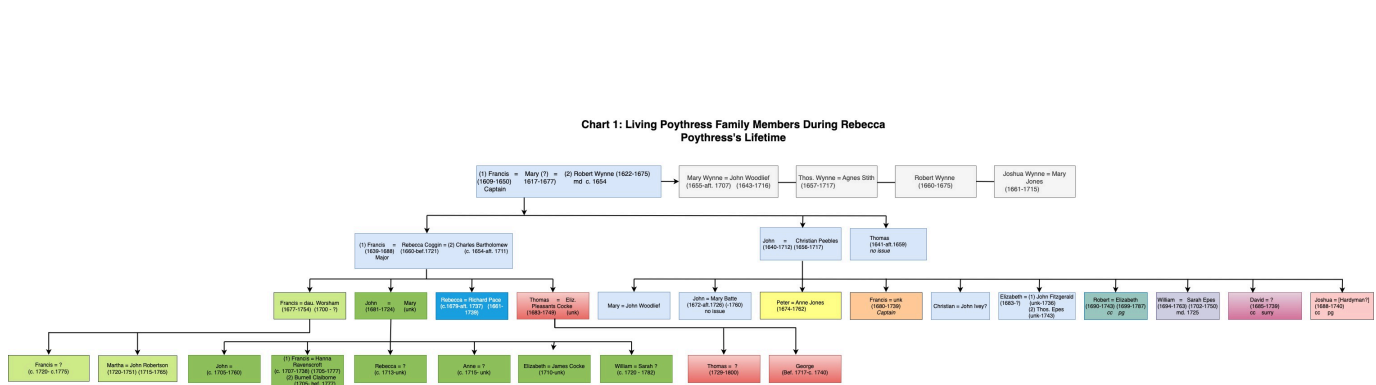
Extant Evidence from Burned Record Counties of Virginia

To determine who Rebecca was, this study examines all pertinent evidence, direct and indirect, to determine if the identity of Rebecca Poythress' husband and her children can be established. Her marriage has been the subject of research and speculation in a number of studies although none of these prior studies have correlated the nature of allied family relationships, property location and ownership patterns, connections to the affairs of siblings, business interests, naming of issue, inheritance and family migrations.

This will be done as thoroughly as is possible based upon extant records. Benedict Arnold's destructive actions during the American Revolution and the destructive actions of the Union army during the Civil War destroyed many of Virginia's records. Additionally, incompetent and irresponsible courthouse clerks, storms and fires have destroyed many more records in Virginia. As a result, one has to analyze the significance of every word in every record and utilize deductive logic to interpret what these records represent.

1 (1) "Virginia Quit Rent Rolls, 1704." The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, 1920. (2) R. Bolling Batte papers, index cards at Library of Virginia, 1977.
2 Smith, Jr., Claiborne T., "Poythress of Prince George County, Virginia." Historical Southern Families, John Bennett Boddie, Vol. IV, 1968, p. 33
Major Francis and Rebecca Poythress' sons were of age by 1704. Batte and Smith listed John Poythress as the youngest child and Rebecca as the second oldest child.
3 Pr. Geo. Co., Va., Wills & Deeds, p. 70, Charles Bartholomew & Rebecca Bartholomew to Anne Bartholomew, 10 Sept 1711, 13 Sept 1711.
4 Pr. Geo. Co., Va., Wills & Deeds, p. 76, Charles Bartholomew & Rebecca Bartholomew to Rebecca Poythress, 10 Sept 1711, 13 Sept 1711.
5 Pr. Geo. Co., Va., Wills & Deeds, 1713-1728, pp. 502-503, Burrell Green, Anne Green, Francis Poythress to Robert Hunnicutt, 11 Dec 1721, 12 Dec 1721.
6 (1) Smith, Jr., Claiborne T., "Poythress of Prince George County, Virginia," Historical Southern Families, John Bennett Boddie, Vol. IV, 1968, pp. 31-32. (2) Chas. Cty. Co., Va., Court Orders, Capt. Robert Wynne was administrator of Mr. John Sloeman's estate, 3 Dec 1658. Mary Poythress Wynne had grandchildren named Sloman Wynne.
7 Chas. Cty. Co., Va., Pat. Bk. 7, 1679-1689, p. 335, grant to Major Francis Poythress, 20 Nov 1683.
8 Pr. Geo. Co., Va., Deeds & Wills, 1713-1728, Francis Poythress to John Poythress, Jr., 8 Nov 1720.
9 Fleet, Beverly, Va. Col. Abstracts Chas. Ct. Vol. 1, 1658-1661, p. 37, C-11, p. 185, 3 June 1659. Dr. John Coggin and Mrs. Joyce Tye married in 1659. Rebecca Coggin was their daughter.
10 Chas. Cty. Co., Va., Pat. 2, pp. 233-234, grant to Richard Tye, 26 Oct 1649.
11 Chas. Cty. Co., Va., Ct. Orders, 1687-1695, p. 188.
12 Chas. Cty. Co., Va., Ct. Orders, 1687-1695, p. 509.
13 Chas. Cty. Co., Va., Ct. Orders, 1687-1695, pp. 503 & 505, 4 June 1694.
14 Pr. Geo. Co., Va., Wills & Deeds, p. 70, Charles Bartholomew & Rebecca Bartholomew to Anne Bartholomew, 10 Sept 1711, 13 Sept 1711.
15 Smith, Jr., Claiborne T., "Poythress of Prince George County, Virginia," Historical Southern Families, John Bennett Boddie, Vol. IV, 1968, pp. 31-32.
16 Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. 33, p. 180.
17 Smith, Jr., Claiborne T., "Poythress of Prince George County, Virginia," Historical Southern Families, John Bennett Boddie, Vol. IV, 1968, pp. 31-32.
18 Fleet, Beverly, Va. Col. Abstracts, Chas. Cty. Co., Va., Vol. 1, p. 687.
19 Chas. Cty. Co., Va., Ct. Orders, 1687-1695, p. 505, 4 June 1694.
20 Dorman, John Frederick, (1928-2021), 4th ed., Vol. 3, "Adventurers of Purse and Person," Virginia, 1607-1624/5, 200), publ. by Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., in collaboration with the Order of First Families of Virginia, p. 268. Nathaniel Tatum married Emelia Scott, daughter of John Scott and possibly Bethia Scott, granddaughter of Thomas Boyce and Emelia Craven.
21 John Bartholomew (-1735) was the only Bartholomew in Pr. Geo. Co., Va., other than Charles Bartholomew, his father. John named his sons, John, after himself, and Charles, after his father. If Frances Tye was John's (-1735) mother, he would have been a step-brother to Rebecca Poythress and half-brother to Anne Bartholomew.
22 Chas. Cty. Co., Va., Ct. Orders, p. 505, 3 July 1694, Virginia vs. Charles Bartholomew & Rebecca Bartholomew.

Chart 1: Living Poythress Family Members During Rebecca Poythress's Lifetime



There are very few birth, marriage or death records from colonial times in Virginia. There are only a few tombstones in Virginia graveyards that can be transcribed due the effects of time and weather. Maps to plot places and tracts of land mentioned in the existent records require identifying particular terrain or water features in the old deeds or abstracts. However, there is no consistency. Different abstracts of the same records may contain different data, mistakes, or confusing information.

Previous Research and Studies

There has been a family tradition that Rebecca Poythress married Richard Pace, Jr. Some researchers believed that the land transactions between Francis Poythress, Rebecca's brother, and Richard Pace in November of 1718 supported the case that Rebecca Poythress became the wife of Richard Pace (Jr.).²³ However, this Richard Pace was actually the nephew of Richard Pace (Jr.).²⁴

The fact that Rebecca Bartholomew, in her deed of gift in September of 1711, addressing her daughter as "Rebecca Poythress" would appear to establish Rebecca Poythress as having never been married; a femme sole.²⁵ In 1711, Richard Pace was already married to a woman named Rebecca and had children.²⁶ Additionally, Anne Green named her sister as "Rebecca Poythress," not "Rebecca Pace," in her sale of her gifted property in December of 1721.²⁷ The use of Rebecca Poythress' maiden name in both documents vice her married name has caused doubt and disbelief.²⁸

The following deeds of gift were from Rebecca Bartholomew to her daughters, Anne Bartholomew and Rebecca Poythress, and are given in their entirety for the first time - ever - to clear any misconceptions caused by the abstracts.

Know all men by these presents that we Charles Bartholomew & Rebecca Bartholomew of Prince George County in Virginia for & in consideration of the natural love & affection we bear to our daughter Anne Bartholomew of the same county as also for the bettering & advancing her fortune in the world, do give grant Enfeoff & confirm & by these presents have given granted enfeoffed & confirmed unto the said Anne Bartholomew her heirs and assigns forever, after our decease & the decease of the survivor of us, & not til Then, two hundred acres of land lying & being on both sides the Easterly run within the said county of Pr. George & parish of Westover, being the remaining part of one thousand acres of land granted to the said Rebecca in the time of her widowhood, as by an escheat Patent bearing date the 29th of April Ao. 1692 will Appear, the moiety whereof is at present belonging to Col. Littlebury Epes and three hundred acres more Whereof is given & granted by us, to Rebecca Poythress as per deed of gift to her for the same bearing even date with these presents may appear. The said two hundred acres of land hereby given and granted to the said Anne having for the bounds thereof on the side next the said Rebecca three hundred acres, the bounds & courses thereof where they join together & on the other sides the courses of the Patent & deeds of sale from Batts to Ardington together with all houses, edifices, plantations, orchards, gardens, woods, water pastures, feedings, & all profits privileges & advantages thereunto belonging, to have & to hold the said dividend & piece of land containing by estimation two hundred acres be the same more or less, within the bounds before mentioned unto the said Anne Bartholomew her heirs & assigns forever, from and after the death of us the said Charles Bartholomew & Rebecca Bartholomew & the survivor of us, together with all houses edifices, plantations, & all other the before mentioned privileges, peaceably & quietly to have hold use occupy possess & enjoy to her, & their own proper use & behoof forever, without any let hindrance of us or either of us & the said Anne Bartholomew her heirs & assigns shall & may by force & virtue of these presents have hold use occupy possess & enjoy the lands & premises here given & granted free & clear from any debts duties and

23 (1) Dotson, Flora B., "Analysis of Cheney Boyce, Richard Tye, and John Coggan and Poythress," Jan 1987, p. 9. If Richard Pace did not marry Rebecca Poythress, why would he be involved in all these land transactions with two people by the name of Francis Poythress?" (2) Pr. Geo. Co., Va., Wills & Deeds, p. 269, Francis Poythress to Richard Pace, 11 Nov 1718, 9 Dec 1718; Pr. Geo. Co., Va., Wills & Deeds, pp. 269-270, Francis Poythress to Thomas Goodwyn, 11 Nov 1718, 9 Dec 1718; and, Pr. Geo. Co., Va., Wills & Deeds, pp. 271-272, Richard Pace & Francis Poythress to Thomas Goodwyn, 11 Nov 1718, 9 Dec 1718.

24 (1) Howard, Bruce, Colonial Ancestors 1609 to 1799, Specialty Publishing & Printing, Box 414, Quitman, MS, 1998, pp. 125-129, "Sarah Pace, wife of Richard Pace, relinquished her dower in land sold by her husband to Thomas Goodwyn." Richard Pace, the nephew of Richard Pace, Jr., held land adjoining Francis Poythress located one mile SW of the old Pace homestead that had been granted to his grandfather, Richard Pace, Sr. This land adjoined, on the south, Daniel Higdon & Roger Reese and John Williams. (2) Chas. Cty. Co., Va., Pat. 7, p. 334, Va. patent to Daniel Higdon & Roger Reese, 16 Apr 1683. (3) Chas. Cty. Co., Va., Pat. 7, p. 334, Va. patent to John Williams, 20 Nov 1683.

25 Pr. Geo. Co., Va., Wills & Deeds, p. 76, Charles Bartholomew and Rebecca Bartholomew to Rebecca Poythress, 10 Sept 1711, 13 Sept 1711.

26 Dorman, John Frederick, (1928-2021), 4th ed., Vol. 2, "Adventurers of Purse and Person," Virginia, 1607-1624/5, 2005," publ. by Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., in collaboration with the Order of First Families of Virginia, p. 770. Richard and Rebecca Pace's son, Richard, was 21 years of age by 1 Mar 1719/20 and was married by age 23 to Elizabeth Cain.

27 Pr. Geo. Co., Va., Wills & Deeds, 1713-1728, pp. 502-503, Burrell Green, Anne Green & Francis Poythress to Robert Hunnicutt, 11 Dec 1721, 12 Dec 1721.

28 (1) Howard, Bruce, Colonial Ancestors 1609-1799, Specialty Publishing & Printing, Box 414, Quitman, MS, 1998, p. 325. (2) Avant, David A., Some Southern Colonial Families, Vol. 2, Publ. by Avant Studios, Box 1711, Tallahassee, 1982, Chapter V: Pace Family of England, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina & Georgia, p. 209-212.

incumbrances her Majesties Quit rents only excepted for as full & ample manner to all intents & purposes as the said Charles Bartholomew & Rebecca his wife or either of them or their heirs might or could enjoy the same. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands & seals this tenth day of September Ao. 1711. Charles Bartholomew (seal). Rebecca (x) Bartholomew (seal). Signed sealed & delivered in presence of us John Woodlief, Rich'd. Walpole, John Denton.

Pr. Geo. County Court Tuesday the 13th day of Sept. Ao. 1711. The above written deed was acknowledged in open court by both the subscribers to be their acts & deeds to the therein named Anne Bartholomew & her heirs forever, & at her prayer the same was ordered to be recorded & it is truly recorded. Test. E. Goodrich.²⁹

Know all men by these presents that we Charles Bartholomew and Rebecca Bartholomew of Pr. George County in Virginia for & in consideration of the natural love and affection we bear to our daughter Rebecca Poythress of the same county as also for & towards the bettering & advancing her fortune in the world, do Give grant enfeoff & confirm & by these presents have given granted enfeoffed & confirmed unto the said Rebecca Poythress her heirs & assigns forever, three hundred acres of land situate lying & being on both sides of the Easterly Run within the said county of Pr. George & parish of Westover, being part of one thousand acres of land granted to the said Rebecca in the time of her widowhood the moiety whereof is at present belonging to Col. Littlebury Epes, & the three hundred acres of land by these presents mentioned to be given & granted to the said Rebecca next adjoining to the said Epes his land being bounded on the lower side by his said land & on the inner most sides by the lines of the Patent & so running along the said lines til it comes to the road or path that goes from Jordans to Blackwater & so along that path to the Easterly run & from that run such a course to the headline or outermost part of the whole tract as will make up the full quantity of three hundred acres land to have & to hold the said three hundred acres land hereby given & granted unto the said Rebecca Poythress her heirs & assigns forever, with all houses edifices, gardens, orchards, plantations & all other profits privileges & advantages thereunto belonging or appertaining peaceably & quietly without any let or hindrance of us or either of us or any persons claiming by from or under us of either of us free & clear of and from all & all manner of encumbrances rents or arrearages of rents, her Majesties Quit rents for the same & two years rent of the plantation on which Geo. Reives now liveth (only excepted) which said two years rent is to be paid by the said Rebecca Poythress to the said Charles Bartholomew the next ensuing years & the said Rebecca Poythress her heirs assigns shall & may by force & virtue of these presents have hold use occupy possess & enjoy the lands & premises hereby given & granted in as full & ample manner to all intents & purposes as we the said Charles Bartholomew or Rebecca Bartholomew one or either of them might or could enjoy the same.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands & seals this 10th day Sept. 1711. Charles Bartholomew (seal). Rebecca (x) Bartholomew (seal). Signed sealed delivered in the presence of John Woodlief, Rich'd. Walpole, John Denton.

Pr. George County Court the 13th day of Sept. 1711. The next before written deed was acknowledged in open court by both the subscribers to be their act & deed to the therein named Rebecca Poythress & her heirs forever, & at her prayer the same is ordered to be recorded & it is truly here recorded. Test, E. Goodrich.³⁰

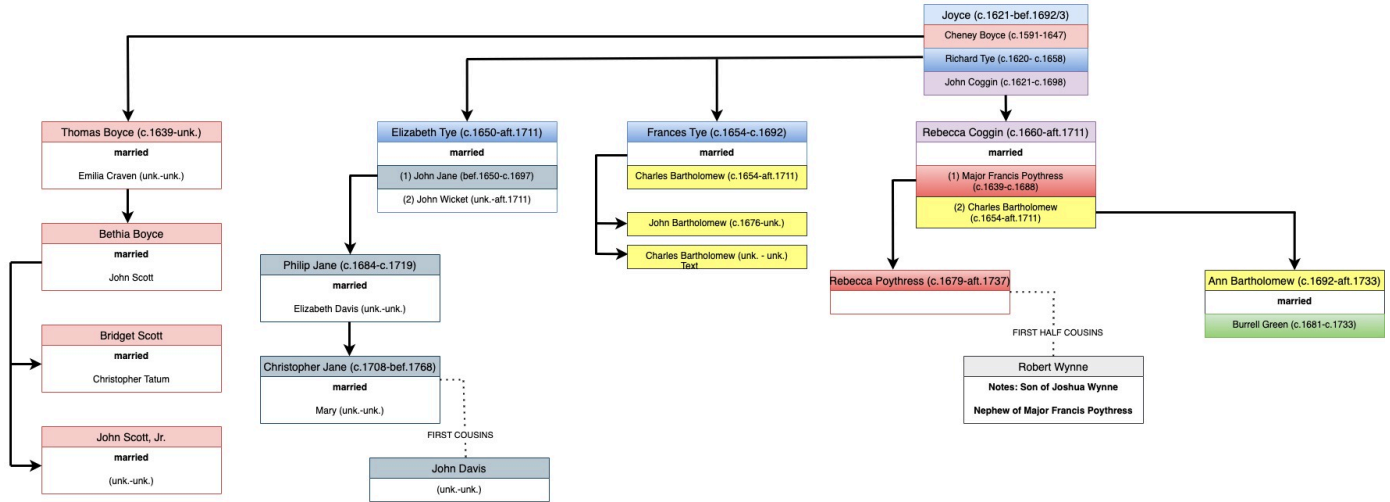
The following lease and deed of sale were from Burrell & Anne Green and Francis Poythress to Robert Hunnicutt. The deed of lease is given in its entirety.

This Indenture made this eleventh day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred twenty one between Burrell Green and Anne his wife and Francis Poythress of the County of Surry of the one part and Robert Hunnicutt of the County of Prince George shoemaker of the other part witnesseth that the said Burrell Green and Anne his wife and Francis Poythress for and in consideration of the sum of five shillings current money to them in hand paid by the said Robert Hunnicutt whereof they do hereby acknowledge the receipt, have bargained and sold and do by these presents bargain and sell unto the said Robert Hunnicutt his executors and administrators, one tract or parcel of land containing two hundred

²⁹ Pr. Geo. Co., Va., Wills & Deeds, p. 70, Charles Bartholomew & Rebecca Bartholomew to Anne Bartholomew, 10 Sept 1711, 13 Sept 1711.

³⁰ (1) Pr. Geo. Co., Va., Wills & Deeds, p. 76, Charles Bartholomew & Rebecca Bartholomew to Rebecca Poythress, 10 Sept 1711, 13 Sept 1711. (2) Pr. Geo. Co., Va., Wills & Deeds, p. 71, Will of Randolph Birchenhead. 19 July 1711, 3 Sept 1711. The will stated, "rest of estate to be divided between Mrs. Bartholomew and his wife, Eliza Birchenhead." Wit: George Rives, Ursula Rives and William Stainback.

Chart 2: Allied Families Connected To Rebecca Poythress (c. 1679 - aft. 1737)



Allied Families Connected to Rebecca Poythress" provides a view of Rebecca's mother's family. With the early deaths of so many family members and their subsequent marriages, it is necessary to consult this chart to recognize the familial relationships. Rebecca had two half-blood aunts and a half-blood uncle. She had a half-sister and two step-brothers. She had many cousins. These family members are identified in the study.

acres, more or less, situate lying and being In the County of Prince George on both sides the Easterly Run, the same being part of a Patent for one thousand acres of land, granted unto Rebecca Poythress by an escheat Patent bearing the date the twenty ninth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred ninety two, the moiety or one half of which land is in the possession of Littlebury Epes, and three hundred acres more of the said land was given to Rebecca Poythress the daughter of the aforesaid Rebecca the Patentee the other two hundred acres, the residue thereof, was given to the aforesaid Anne having for the bounds thereof the side next to the said Rebecca 's three hundred acres where they join together, and on the other sides, the courses of the said Patent and deed of sale from Batts to Ardington. To have and to hold the said land and premises with the appurtenances unto the said Robert Hunnicutt his executors and administrators from the day next before the date hereof, unto the end and term and for and during the term of one year, from thence next ensuing to the intent that by virtue thereof, and of the Statute for the transferring uses into possession, the said Robert Hunnicutt may be in the actual possession of the said land & premises and be enabled to take and accept of a grant & release of the reversion and inheritance of the same land & premises to him and his heirs to the use of him his heirs and assigns forever. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and affixed our seals the day and year above written. Burrell Green (seal), Anne Green (seal), Francis Poythress (seal). Signed sealed & delivered in presence of Joseph Simmons, Abraham Odium, James Jones.

At a Court held at Merchants Hope for Prince George County on the second Tuesday in December being the twelfth day of the said month, Anno Domini 1721. The above written deed of lease of land (indented and sealed) was in open court acknowledged by Burrell Green and Ann his wife and Francis Poythress the subscribers thereto, to be their act and deed to Robert Hunnicutt named therein, on whose motion the same by order of the court is truly recorded. Test. Wm. Hamlin Clerk of court.³¹

This Indenture made this twelfth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred twenty one between Burrell Green and Anne his wife and Francis Poythress of the County of Surry of the first part to Robert Hunnicutt of the County of Prince George shoemaker of the other part witnesseth that the said Burrell Green and Anne his wife and Francis Poythress by indenture bearing the date hereof, and for the consideration therein expressed, have bargained and sold to the said Robert Hunnicutt his executors and administrators, one tract or parcel of land containing two hundred acres, more or less, situate, lying and being in the county of Prince George, on both sides the Easterly Run, the same being part of a Patent for one thousand acres of land, granted unto Rebecca Poythress by an escheat Patent bearing the twenty ninth day of April in the year of our Lord, one thousand, six hundred, ninety two, the moiety or one half of which land is in the possession of Littlebury Epes and three hundred acres more of the said land, was given to Rebecca Poythress, the daughter of the aforesaid Rebecca the Patentee, the other two hundred acres, the residue thereof, was hereby given unto the aforesaid Anne, and is bounded as in the said Indenture is mentioned to have and to hold the said land and premises with the appurtenances unto the said Robert Hunnicutt his executors and administrators, from the day next before the date of this indenture, unto the end and term of one year from thence next follows and fully to be completed by virtue thereof, and of the Statute for transferring uses into possession the said Robert Hunnicutt might be in the actual possession of the said land & premises and be enabled to accept of and take a grant and release of the reversion and inheritance thereof to him and his heirs, to the use of him his heirs and assigns forever as by ye said executed indenture of lease more at large appeareth. Now this indenture witnesseth that the said Burrell Green and Anne his wife and Francis Poythress for and in consideration of the sum of twenty one pounds, ten shillings to them in hand paid by the said Robert Hunnicutt, whereof they do acknowledge the receipt, have granted, remise, released and confirmed and do hereby give grant, remise, release and confirm unto the said Robert Hunnicutt in his actual possession now being by virtue of the said recited indenture of bargain & sale made to him of a year and of the said Statute and to his heirs and assigns forever, the aforesaid land and premises with the appurtenances, and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand whatsoever of the said Burrell Green and Anne his wife and Francis Poythress in and to the same and every part thereof, and the reversion and remainder and remainders thereof and of every part thereof. To have & to hold the said land & premises with the appurtenances

³¹ Pr. Geo. Co., Va., Wills & Deeds, 1713-1728, pp. 502-503, Burrell Green, Anne Green, Francis Poythress (lease) to Robert Hunnicutt, 11 Dec 1721, 12 Dec 1721. Burrell and Anne Green did not have children. Her heir would have been her brother, Francis Poythress. As such, he apparently appeared in the deed to ensure a secure title to Robert Hunnicutt.

unto the said Robert Hunnicutt his heirs and assigns forever, to the only use and behoof of the said Robert Hunnicutt and his heirs and assigns forever. And the said Burrell Green and Anne his wife and Francis Poythress for themselves, their heirs executors and administrators do covenant and agree with the said Robert Hunnicutt his heirs executors and administrators, that they and every of them, the before hereby granted land and premises and every part thereof with the appurtenances will warrant and forever defend against any persons whatsoever. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and affixed our seals, the day and year above written. Burrell Green (seal), Anne Green (seal), Francis Poythress (seal). Signed sealed & delivered in presence of Joseph Simmons, Abraham Odium, James Jones.³²

Eight publications have been examined regarding the possibility that Richard Pace, Jr., married Rebecca Poythress. Dr. Claiborne T. Smith, Jr. (1968), wrote that “Circumstantial evidence is strong that she (Rebecca Poythress) married Richard Pace, d. 1738, and removed with him to N. C....According to family tradition, this Richard Pace m. a Rebecca Poythress.”³³ R. Bolling Batte (1977) wrote that Rebecca Poythress, daughter of Francis Poythress and Rebecca Coggin, married Richard Pace. Flora B. Dotson (1987) wrote that “John Jane...was the uncle of Rebecca Poythress, who married Richard Pace...” Frieda Reid Turner’s compilations (1993) reported that “In 1697/8, Richard (Pace) III married Rebecca Poythress...” Phillis Lindenmeyer (1995) wrote that Richard Pace/Rebecca Poythress had ten children: three sons, Richard, Thomas and William; and, seven daughters, Ann, Rebecca, Amy, Frances, Tabitha, Mary and Sarah. Dorothy Ford Wulfeck (2009) wrote that “Poythress, Rebecca m. Richard Pace.” For over fifty years, there have been many proponents for this marriage.

Two published studies have interpreted that the names shown on deeds were proof that while Richard Pace, Jr., married a woman named Rebecca that she could not have been Rebecca Poythress.³⁴ David Avent (1982) wrote: “If the 300 acres described had belonged to Rebecca, wife of Richard Pace, it would have belonged to Richard Pace, in right of his wife, and he would have been cited as the owner of the 300 acres, not Rebecca Poythress.” Bruce Howard (1998) wrote: “It should be clear to you at this point (re: the 1711 deed) that Rebecca the daughter of Major Francis & Rebecca Poythress, now the step-daughter of Charles Bartholomew, her uncle, was a single young woman.” For over forty years, there have been opponents of this marriage.

Mr. Avent and Mr. Bruce did not posit alternative candidates - just that it could not have been Rebecca Poythress. No other surname, other than Poythress, has ever been advanced in prior studies.

Mrs. Rebecca Poythress Bartholomew identified her daughter as Rebecca Poythress in her deed of gift. Rebecca was her daughter from her marriage to Major Francis Poythress (c. 1639-1688) and would have had the maiden name of Poythress. It is documented that Richard Pace and his wife, Rebecca, were married and had children prior to 1711.³⁵ According to both researchers, Rebecca Poythress would have been addressed as Rebecca Pace if, in fact, Rebecca Poythress was married to Richard Pace. This interpretation posits that the use of her maiden name precludes the possibility of her being married to Richard Pace, Jr. By that interpretation, it also precludes the possibility that she ever married. Neither study explores reasons, other than having been unmarried, that Rebecca’s mother would have used her daughter’s maiden name.

There is no documentary record of her mother’s reasons for using Rebecca’s maiden name but it is plausible that her mother, Rebecca Bartholomew, may have wanted to make it clear that her daughter was issue from her first marriage to

32 Pr. Geo. Co., Va., Wills & Deeds, 1713-1728, pp. 502-503, Burrell Green, Anne Green, Francis Poythress (sale) to Robert Hunnicutt, 12 Dec 1721, 12 Dec 1721.

33 (1) Smith, Jr., Claiborne T., “Poythress of Prince George County, Virginia,” *Historical Southern Families*, John Bennett Boddie, Vol. IV, 1968, p. 32. (2) R. Bolling Batte papers, index cards at Library of Virginia, 1977: “Pace, Rebecca (Poythress) (P-1) DD, CC#148, Par(ents): Francis and Rebecca (Coggin) Poythress, D1, C#67, p. 96/32, mar(ried): Richard Pace.” (3) Dotson, Flora B., “Analysis of Cheney Boyce, Richard Tye, and John Coggan and Poythress,” Jan. 1987, p. 12 & P. 25. (4) *The Pace Family, 1607-1750*, First ed., Vol. 1, compiled by Freda Reid Turner, copyright 1993 by Eleanor Pace Terrell. Numerous quotes of marriage pp. 88, 90, 91, 109, 165, 166, 202. (5) Family Group sheets “Pace” and “Poythress,” 1995, Phyllis Lindenmeyer. (6) *Marriages of Some Virginia Residents, 1607-1800*, Series 1, Vol. 5, compiled and publ. by Dorothy Ford Wulfeck, 2009, p. 251.

34 (1) *Some Southern Families*, Vol. 2, by David A. Avent, Published by L’Avant Studios, Box 1711, Tallahassee, 1982, Chapter V: Pace Family of England, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina & Georgia, pp. 211-212. Comment by Col. Avant: “*The proponents of the Rebecca ‘Poythress’ theory cite the (1711) record as their evidence. An analysis by this writer seems to indicate the opposite. Richard and Rebecca Pace had been married more than 20 years when the above deed was written and had children of adult age. If the 300 acres described had belonged to Rebecca, wife of Richard Pace, it would have belonged to Richard Pace, in right of his wife, and he would have been cited as the owner of the 300 acres, not Rebecca Poythress. Anne Poythress [sic] is clearly described as wife of Burrell Green but Rebecca is never cited as the wife of Richard Pace nor as ‘Rebecca Pace.’*” “It is particularly noted that in the year 1721 (date of the deed) the 300 acres is still described as belonging to ‘the said Rebecca [Poythress],’ not Rebecca, wife of Richard Pace (who) would have been the legal owner if Rebecca Poythress had been his wife.” (2) Howard, Bruce, *Colonial Ancestors 1609 to 1799*, Specialty Publishing & Printing, Box 414, Quitman, MS, 1998, p. 321 & p. 325. “*There have been so many attempts by others to try and marry Richard Pace to Rebecca Poythress, the daughter of Rebecca Poythress of Charles City County. This reasoning was, of course, based on the usual guesswork without consulting the proper record sources or doing an in-depth search into all possibilities before making the assumption that would stick in everyone’s mind. What you are about to discover is that Richard did not marry Rebecca Poythress, pure and simple...It should be clear to you by this point (re: the 1711 deed) that Rebecca the daughter of Major Francis & Rebecca Poythress, now the step-daughter of Charles Bartholomew, her uncle, was a single young woman.*”

35 (1) Bertie Pct., NC, Will of Richard Pace, 13 Mar 1736, Feb 1738, Pace Society of America website: <http://web.archive.org/web/20081002000325/http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~pace/richpacewill.htm>. (2) Letter of Barnabas Pace letter, written 1844-1850, in Freda Reid Turner, *History of the Pace Family from Manuscripts of Miss Annie Jones (1873-1951)*, Barnabas Pace (1789-). Maud McClure Kelly (1887-1973) (n. p. 1995) p. 163.

Map 1: Charles City & Prince George County 17th & Early 18th Century Property Locations

Note: This map was created with the few remaining records of Charles City Co. and shows locations for some very early deeds and some approximate locations for others. The properties and farms can be located for Richard Pace, Sr., Elizabeth Tye Jane, Dr. John Coggin, Thomas Boyce, Major Francis Poythress, Captain Francis Poythress, John Poythress, Easterly run, Deep Bottom, Margaret Wynne & Edward Godrich, Thomas Wynne, Henry Batte, George Pace, James Pace and Robert Abernathy. Abernathy's property was where Merchant's Hope church was built. Many rivers, creeks, swamps and branches have been identified as well as modern roads. To get an idea of distances for the map, it was 2 miles from James river to the northern boundary of the Jackson and Baker property between Craven & Wheeler. Edward Ardington held land between Major Francis Poythress 1683 property and Mrs. Rebecca Coggin Poythress' 1,000 acres on Easterly run. Anne Bartholomew Green's 200 acres, on Easterly run, were located on the western boundary of land Battes sold Ardington with Rebecca Poythress' 300 acres on her western boundary. Littlebury Epes' 500 acres was located on Rebecca Poythress' western boundary. Francis, Thomas & John Poythress, and Charles & Rebecca Bartholomew all lived along Deep Bottom after the death of Major Francis Poythress.



Major Francis Poythress. We know the land being transferred was acquired by escheat and granted to her prior to her marriage to Charles Bartholomew.³⁶

Poythress and Pace Family Backgrounds

Rebecca Poythress' grandfather, Captain Francis Poythress, arrived in the Virginia colony from England by 1633.³⁷ He was a Burgess for Charles City Co. in 1644, 1645 and 1647 and was a Lieutenant in the militia in the Indian war of 1644 and Captain by 1647. In 1648, he was appointed to collect taxes in the new county of Northumberland that extended from the York and Rappahannock rivers to the Potomac river. He represented Northumberland Co. in the Virginia Assembly of 1648. He amassed 750 acres along and between Bailey's creek eastward toward Jordan's Journey on the south side of the James river.³⁸

Richard Pace (Jr.) was the great grandson of Richard Pace, an ancient planter,³⁹ and emigrant to Jamestown prior to "the coming away of Sir Thomas Dale" in 1616. Richard's ancestor held a patent for land that was called Pace's Paines across the James river from Jamestown.⁴⁰ On March 22, 1621/2, Chief Opechancanough, head of the Powhatan Indians, executed his planned offensive against the English settlements.⁴¹ During the previous night, Richard Pace learned about the impending attack from a Virginia Indian that lived with him. Pace rowed a boat three miles across the James river to Jamestown and informed Governor Sir Francis Wyatt of the coming attack. Warnings were sent out from Jamestown to alert the plantations. His warning saved hundreds of lives.⁴²

Richard Pace's son, George Pace, married Sarah Maycock, the daughter of Reverend Samuel Maycock. Samuel arrived in Virginia by March 10, 1617/8, after Governor Samuel Argall wrote the Virginia Company requesting Mr. Maycock, a Cambridge scholar and minister, be sent to the Colony.⁴³ In 1619, Governor Sir George Yeardley added Master Samuel Maycock to his Virginia Council. Samuel Maycock was killed in the March 1621/2 massacre. His daughter and son-in-law came into possession of hundreds of acres of land that eventually passed to his grandson, Richard Pace, Sr.⁴⁴ The land was bordered by the James river on the north and Powell's creek on the west.

After Samuel Maycock's death, his daughter, Sarah, was raised in Captain Roger Smith and his wife, Jane Pierce's household with Jane's daughter, Elizabeth Rolfe, from Jane Pierce's previous marriage to John Rolfe.⁴⁵ Sarah Maycock and Elizabeth Rolfe were approximately the same age. George Pace and his mother, Isabella Smyth Pace Perry, divided their time between Jamestown island, Pace's Paines and later Buckland. Isabel's second husband, William Perry, was a member of the Burgess from 1628 to 1630 and 1632 when he was named to the Governor's Council and served until his death in 1637.⁴⁶

Captain Francis Poythress was the progenitor of the Poythress family in Virginia. From Major Francis Poythress and his brother, John, descended all of the known Poythress family members in Virginia from the colonial period until the Civil War. Captain Francis Poythress died about 1650 and his children were raised to maturity by a step-father, Colonel Robert Wynne. Major Francis Poythress married Rebecca Coggin and they were married about ten years until his death in 1688. Their children, were Francis, Rebecca, Thomas and John.⁴⁷ Rebecca Poythress was born about 1679.⁴⁸ Her mother married as her second husband, Charles Bartholomew in 1693.⁴⁹

Robert Wynne was a Burgess for Charles City Co. He had been the Speaker of the House of Burgesses during

36 (1) Chas. Cty. Co., Va., Pat. Bk. 8, 1689-1695, p. 241, Va. patent to Mrs. Rebecca Poythress, 29 Apr 1693; (2) Chas. Cty. Co., Va., Ct. Orders, 1687-1695, p. 509, record of marriage of Charles Bartholomew to Mrs. Rebecca Poythress.

37 Smith, Jr., Claiborne T., "Poythress of Prince George County, Virginia," Historical Southern Families, John Bennett Boddie, Vol. IV, 1968, p. 32.

38 Smith, Jr., Claiborne T., "Poythress of Prince George County, Virginia," Historical Southern Families, John Bennett Boddie, Vol. IV, 1968, p. 30.

39 Ancient Planters were early emigrants to the Va. Colony who stayed at least three years before the "coming away" of Sir Thomas Dale in 1616. Colonists who paid their own passage received 100 acres for their own personal adventure to the colony. Richard Pace and his wife, Isabel Smyth, both received 100 acres for their personal adventure to the colony.

40 Corporation of James City, Pat. Bk. 1, pp. 64-65, grant to George Pace, 1 Sept 1628.

41 Pace, David Edmund, *The Man Who Foiled A Jamestown Massacre*, Paragon Publishing, 2016.

42 Dorman, John Frederick, (1928-2021), 4th ed., Vol. 2, "Adventurers of Purse and Person," Virginia, 1607-1624/5, 2005," publ. by Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., in collaboration with the Order of First Families of Virginia, pp. 764-768.

43 Dorman, John Frederick, (1928-2021), 4th ed., Vol. 2, "Adventurers of Purse and Person," Virginia, 1607-1624/5, 2005," publ. by Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., in collaboration with the Order of First Families of Virginia, pp. 501-502.

44 A "headright" system was devised to populate the colony. Every shareholder, in the Virginia company, who transported an emigrant or "headright" to the Colony acquired a claim to 50 acres if the person remained in Va. for three years. The headright was to be furnished with the necessities of life plus a small tract of land at the end of his contract. Once the indentured servant or headright became free, he could acquire his own land. The shareholder gained 50 acres for every passage he paid, a very lucrative prospect.

45 Dorman, John Frederick, (1928-2021), 4th ed., Vol. 3, "Adventurers of Purse and Person," Virginia, 1607-1624/5, 2005," publ. by Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., in collaboration with the Order of First Families of Virginia, p. 216.

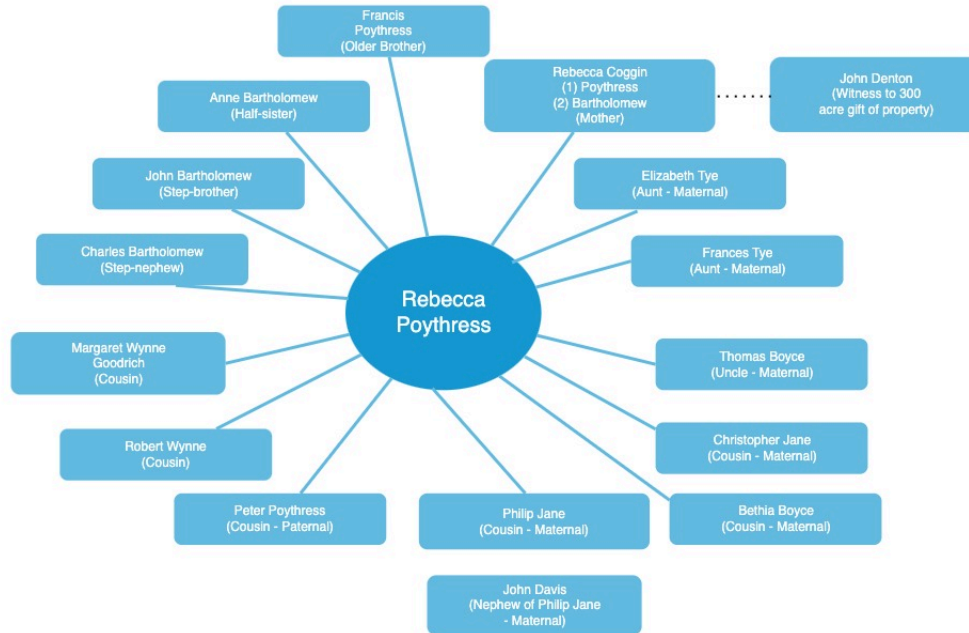
46 Dorman, John Frederick, (1928-2021), 4th ed., Vol. 2, "Adventurers of Purse and Person," Virginia, 1607-1624/5, 2005," publ. by Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., in collaboration with the Order of First Families of Virginia, pp. 764-765, pp. 815-817.

47 Smith, Jr., Claiborne T., "Poythress of Prince George County, Virginia," Historical Southern Families, John Bennett Boddie, Vol. IV, 1968, pp. 31-32.

48 (1) "Virginia Quit Rent Rolls, 1704," *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, 07/01/1920. (2) R. Bolling Batte papers, index cards at Library of Virginia, 1977. (3) Smith, Jr., Claiborne T., "Poythress of Prince George County, Virginia," Historical Southern Families, John Bennett Boddie, Vol. IV, 1968, p. 33 All of Major Francis and Rebecca Poythress' sons were of age by 1704. Batte and Smith listed John Poythress as the youngest child and Rebecca as the second oldest child.

49 Chas. Cty. Co., Va., Ct. Orders, 1687-1695, p. 509.

Chart 3: Rebecca Poythress' Documented Family Associates During Her Lifetime



Rebecca Poythress' Documented Family Associates During Her Lifetime” provides some of the major relationships documented in the study. Knowing who these individuals were will allow a deeper understanding.

Virginia's Long Parliament (1661-1675).⁵⁰ He was a colonel in the Charles City Co. militia⁵¹ and owned farms in England and Virginia.⁵² Robert selected his step-son, Francis Poythress (c. 1639-1688), as one of the overseers of his will.

Richard Pace, Jr., was born between about 1662 and 1665, his brother, George, being the eldest son and born in 1661.⁵³ Richard Pace, Sr., raised his family during the Indian hostilities of the 1670s and, with John Poythress, Major Poythress' brother, were jurors in the aftermath of Bacon's rebellion.⁵⁴ Richard Pace, Sr., sold most if not all of his inherited land during the 1660s and moved to a location adjacent to his father-in-law, Richard Baker, in 1664/5, on 140 acres that his father-in-law gave him.⁵⁵

On February 11, 1659/60, Richard Pace, Sr., sold his land adjacent to Bland's path to William Wilkins.⁵⁶ Bland's path was named after Richard Bland. Richard Bland II married Anne Poythress, the daughter of Peter Poythress and Anne Jones.⁵⁷

In 1680, Major Francis Poythress was a neighbor of John Williams and William Edmonds in Jordan's parish near Bland's path.⁵⁸ Williams and Edmonds received fifty acres for paying Nicholas Whitmore's transportation to the Virginia colony. Nicholas Whitmore was the step-father of Richard Pace, Jr. Richard Pace, Sr.'s widow, Mary Baker Pace, was married to Nicholas Whitmore by 1692.⁵⁹ In 1690, both Major Francis Poythress and Nicholas Whitmore held tracts of land adjacent to Adam Tapley and William Harrison in Jordan's parish.⁶⁰

Neighbors Married Neighbors

Elizabeth Tye Wicket, the half-sister of Rebecca Coggin was born to Captain Richard Tye,⁶¹ a court justice, and his wife, Joyce [----]. Richard and Joyce Tye had daughters, Elizabeth and Frances. Sometime after Richard Baker's death in 1665,⁶² Elizabeth Tye and her first husband, John Jane, gained possession of 300 acres of Richard Baker's land adjoining her step-father, Dr. Coggin's land,⁶³ and Richard Pace, Sr.'s land.⁶⁴ Elizabeth and John Jane sold the 300 acres to William Wilkins on January 10, 1673. On April 14, 1711, Elizabeth and her second husband, John Wicket, signed a quit claim to the same property.

*"I, John Wicket and Eliza, my wife, of Westover Parish, Prince George Co., Planter, for 1000 lbs. Tobacco, paid by John Wilkins of the same county, 300 acres on the south side of the Great Swamp, bounded by Mr. Cogan, land of Capt. Tye, line of Richard Pace, given to him by Richard Baker; said land being a part of the land that belonged to Richard Baker, and conveyed to John Jane and wife Eliza (now wife of said John Wicket) to William Wilkins, dec'd, on 10 Jan. 1673. John (x) Wicket, Eliza (x) Wicket. Wit: William Harrison, Jr., Anne (x) Brewer." 14 Apr 1711. Recorded 8 May 1711.*⁶⁵

Richard Tye died between August and December of 1658.⁶⁶ His widow, Mrs. Joyce Tye, married her third husband, Dr. John Coggin, a practicing physician and surgeon. They married between December of 1658 and June of 1659.⁶⁷ Based upon the time frame of their marriage, their daughter, Rebecca Coggin, was probably born in the latter part of 1659 or early 1660.

Elizabeth's sisters, Frances Tye and Rebecca Coggin, lived on adjoining property with their parents, Dr. John and

50 Kukla, Jon, "Speakers and clerks of the Virginia House of Burgesses, 1643-1776," 1981.

51 Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. 20, p. 28.

52 Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. 33, p. 180.

53 Chas. Cty. Co., Va., Pat. 7, p. 176, Va. Patent to George Peas [sic] & Nicholas Whitmore, 22 Sept 1682. George Pace patented his first land in 1682 when he was 21 years old.

54 Chas. Cty. Co., Va., Order Bk. 1676-1679, p. 196, Capt. Arthur Allen vs. James Mumford, et al.

55 Dorman, John Frederick, (1928-2021), 4th ed., Vol. 2, "Adventurers of Purse and Person," Virginia, 1607-1624/5, 2005," publ. by Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., in collaboration with the Order of First Families of Virginia, pp. 766-767.

56 Chas. Cty. Co., Va., Court Orders, 1658-1661, p. 249, Richard Pace to William Wilkins, 1 Feb 1659/60, 16 Nov 1660.

57 R. Bolling Batte papers, Library of Virginia, Chart of Poythress Family in America, Section A of Two Sections, 1977.

58 Chas. Cty. Co., Va., Pat. Bk. 7, p. 124, Va. Patent to Wm. Edmonds & John Williams, 20 Apr 1680.

59 Chas. Cty. Co., Va., Court Orders, 1687-1695, p. 409, Acct. of Hugh Kirkland vs. Nicholas Whitmore and Mary, his wife.

60 Chas. Cty. Co., Va., Pat. 8, p. 78, 21 Apr 1690, grant to Adam Tapley & William Harrison.

61 (1) Chas. Cty. Co., Va., Ct. Orders, 1687-1695, p. 506, step-sisters 3 Aug 1694. (2) Fleet, Beverly, Virginia Colonial Abstracts, Chas. Cty. Co., Va., Vol. 1, 1658-1661, p. 55, C-11, p. 259, Elizabeth Tye, daughter of Richard Tye, 7 July 1659.

62 Chas. Cty. Co., Va., Ct. Orders, death of Richard Baker, 26 June 1665.

63 (1) Fleet, Beverly, Va. Colonial Abstracts, Chas. Cty. Co., Va., Vol. 1, 1658-1661, p. 37, C-11, p. 185, John Coggin married Mrs. Joyce Tye, 3 June 1659. (2) Chas. Cty. Co., Va., Ct. Orders, deed of partition dated 4 Feb 1664/5, 7 Feb 1664/5. (3) Chas. Cty. Co., Va., Ct. Orders, 1664-1696, p. 592, 3 Oct 1665.

64 Chas. Cty. Co., Va., p. 530, Richard Baker to Richard Pace, 3 Feb 1664/5, 7 Feb 1664/5.

65 Pr. Geo. Co., Va., Wills & Deeds, 1710-1713, p. 51, John Wicket and wife, Eliza to John Wilkins, 14 Apr 1711, 8 May 1711.

66 (1) Fleet, Beverly, Virginia Colonial Abstracts, Chas. Cty. Co., Va., Vol. 1, 1658-1661, p. 7, C-11, p. 145, Capt. Richard Tye present as judge, 3 June 1658. (2) Fleet, Beverly, Va. Colonial Abstracts, Chas. Cty. Co., Va., Vol. 1, 1658-1661, p. 23, C-11, p. 164, LW&T of Capt. Richard Tye, 3 Dec 1658.

67 (1) Fleet, Beverly, Virginia Col. Abstracts, Chas. Cty. Co., Va., Vol. 1, 1658-1661, p. 23, C-11, p. 164, probate granted Mrs. Joyce Tye, 3 Dec 1658. (2) Fleet, Beverly, Va. Col. Abstracts, Chas. Cty. Co., Va., Vol. 1, 1658-1661, p. 37, C-11, p. 185, Mr. John Cogan married relict of Capt. Richard Tye, 3 June 1659.

Joyce Coggin. In 1673, Elizabeth was married to John Jane and was about 23 years old.⁶⁸ Her half-sister, Rebecca Coggin, was living at home and was 13 or 14 years old.⁶⁹ Frances Tye, sister of Elizabeth Tye and half-sister to Rebecca Coggin, was about 19 years old and was either living at home or was married to Charles Bartholomew.⁷⁰ George and Richard Pace, Jr., sons of Richard Pace, Sr., were toddlers when the family moved onto the adjoining farm by 1664/5. Richard Pace, Jr., was 8 to 10 years old when Elizabeth and John Jane sold their land to William Wilkins.

Rebecca Coggin and Francis Poythress lived in close proximity to each other. Francis Poythress' father, Captain Poythress, provided for Thomas Boyce,⁷¹ the half-brother of Rebecca Coggin, Frances Tye and Elizabeth Tye after the death of Thomas' father. Thomas was the son of Joyce [----] and her first husband, Cheney Boyce, who died in 1647. Thomas Boyce and Francis Poythress were approximately the same age.⁷²

Neighbors married neighbors in the 1660s in rural Virginia. Rebecca Coggin's brother, Thomas Boyce, married neighbor Richard Craven's granddaughter, Emelia Craven.⁷³ Rebecca Coggin married her neighbor, Major Francis Poythress. John Poythress, Major Poythress' brother, married Christian Peebles who lived on the east bank of Powell's creek across from Dr. John Coggin who lived on the west bank of Powell's creek.⁷⁴ Rebecca Poythress' brother, Francis Poythress, married a granddaughter of William Worsham who lived on Captain Poythress' land in 1658.⁷⁵

In 1673, Robert Wynne and his wife, Mrs. Mary Poythress, widow of Captain Poythress, lived on Captain Poythress' land adjacent to the fifty acres that Colonel Edward Hill gave to John Poythress.⁷⁶

To get to the Coggin farm from the Poythress farm, one had to travel southeast a little over two miles and cross James Warrendine's property. Rebecca was married to Francis for about 10 years when he died about 1688. She was 28 or 29 years old and had four young children. As Mrs. Rebecca Coggin Poythress, she qualified as administratrix of her husband's estate and guardian of her own children.⁷⁷

Colonel Edward Hill acquired James Warrendine's property in 1683 on the same day that Major Francis Poythress was granted 1,250 acres on Hill's western boundary.⁷⁸ From Major Poythress' new property, it was over a mile ESE to Rebecca's parent's property.⁷⁹ Richard Pace, Sr., would have known the Poythress, Wynne, Coggin and Tye family members that lived adjacent to or in very close proximity to his farm. Richard Pace, Sr.'s land was adjacent to Dr. Coggin's land, Elizabeth Tye Jane's land and Thomas Boyce's land.⁸⁰ To get to Captain Poythress' land from Richard's land, one had to cross John Coggin's land and James Warrendine's land. It is not conjecture to say that Richard Pace, Sr., and his son, Richard, Jr., knew Rebecca Coggin, her mother, Joyce; her father, Dr. Coggin; her half-sister, Elizabeth Tye Jane; her half-sister, Frances Tye; her half-brother, Thomas Boyce; and, of course, Rebecca Poythress. Richard Pace, Sr., and his family also appeared in the records with other Poythress family members.

Maiden Names used for Identification

Very few things in genealogical research are straightforward. "Son-in-law" in the old vernacular actually meant "step-son." "Uncle" or "Aunt" was sometimes used by a younger cousin to respectfully address an older cousin. A "brother-in-law" was addressed in records as "brother." A cousin might actually be a niece or nephew. The appendage, Senior and Junior, did not necessarily mean that one man was the father of the other. In county records, Senior and Junior were used to differentiate two individuals with the same name. The older man became Senior and the younger man became Junior in county and church records. Men with the appendage, Senior or Junior, could have been cousins, uncle and nephew,

68 (1) Chas. Cty. Co., Va., Pat. 2, pp. 233-234, grant to Richard Tye, 26 Oct 1649. (2) Fleet, Beverly, Virginia Colonial Abstracts, Chas. Cty. Co., Va., Vol. 1, 1658-1661, p. 55, C-11, p. 259, 7 July 1659, Richard Tye and Mrs. Joyce Cheney married about 1649. Elizabeth Tye was their oldest daughter. (3) Chas. Cty. Co., Va., Ct. Orders, 1664-1696, p. 443, James Ward released as security with John Cogan for estate of Capt. Rich'd. Tye's orphans.

69 Fleet, Beverly, Va. Col. Abstracts, Ct. Orders, Vol. 1, 1658-1661, p. 37, C-11, p. 185, 3 June 1659, Dr. John Coggin and Mrs. Joyce Tye married in 1659, Rebecca Coggin was their daughter. 70 (1) Chas. Cty. Co., Va., Pat. 2, pp. 233-234, grant to Richard Tye, 26 Oct 1649. (2) Fleet, Beverly, Virginia Colonial Abstracts, Chas. Cty. Co., Va., Ct. Orders, Vol. 1, 1658-1661, p. 55, C-11, p. 259, 7 July 1659, Richard Tye and Mrs. Joyce Cheney married about 1649. Frances Tye was younger than her sister Elizabeth Tye.

71 Fleet, Beverly, Va. Col. Abstracts, Chas. Cty. Co., Va., Vol. 1, p. 687, Frances Poythress bound to Thomas Boyce, 30 June 1648, 9 Nov 1657.

72 Petition of Jno. Cogan, who having paid Thos. Boyce, asking for discharge acknowledged in Court by Boyce. Boyce asks "full satisfaction of all his estate and person from Capt. Richd Tye dec'd." [Fleet, Beverly Virginia Col. Abstracts Chas. Ct. Volume 1, 1658-61, p. 84, C-11, p. 239, December 3, 1660.]

73 Chas. Cty. Co., Va., Pat. 5, p. 511, Emelia, wife of Thomas Boyce, 12 Oct 1665.

74 (1) Chas. Cty. Co., Va., pat. 2, p. 297, grant to David Peebles, 5 Aug 1650. (2) Chas. Cty. Co., Va., Ct. Orders, 1687-1695, p. 180, John Poythress married Christian Peebles, 18 Dec 1688.

75 (1) Dotson, Flora B., "Analysis of Cheney Boyce, Richard Tye, and John Coggin and Poythress," Jan 1987, pp. 5-6, Henric Co., Va. (2) Will of John Worsham, dated 9 June 1729, proved 1 Oct 1729. Colonial Wills of Henrico Co., Va., Part One 1677-1737. Abstracted by Benjamin Weisiger III. Henrico Wills & Deeds, 1725-1737, p. 248.

76 Chas. Cty. Co., Va., 1655-1665, p. 272, Col. Edward Hill to John Poythress, Apr 1661.

77 Chas. Cty. Co., Va., Ct. Orders, 1687-1695, p. 188.

78 (1) Chas. Cty. Co., Va., Pat. Bk. 7, 1679-1689, p. 335, grant to Major Francis Poythress, 20 Nov 1683. (2) Chas. Cty. Co., Va., Pat. Bk. 7, 1679-1689, pp. 338-339, grant to Col. Edward Hill, 20 Nov 1683.

79 To place 1,250 acres into perspective, 640 acres is one mile squared.

80 Howard, Bruce, Colonial Ancestors 1609-1799, Specialty Publishing & Printing, Box 414, Quitman, MS, 1998, pp. 72-82. Richard Pace, Sr., moved his family from his plantation about 1667 to live in Surry Co., Va. About 1677, he returned home and bought additional land one mile SW of his homestead. After Richard's death before Feb 1677/8, his family's neighbors continued to be the Coggins, Janes, Poythress, Goodrich and Whitmore families. The homestead remained in the family as is evident from records citing the property in 1710 (Pr. Geo. Co., Va., Wills & Deeds 1710-1713, p. 51, John & Eliza Wicket to John Wilkins, 14 Apr 1710-8 May 1711), 1711 (Pr. Geo. Co., Va., Wills & Deeds, p. 92, William Barlow to John Wilkinson, 11 Jan 1711-11Jan 1711), 1713 (Pr. Geo. Co., Va., Wills & Deeds, 1710-1713, p. 246, Francis Mallory to John Hatch, 14 July 1713-13 Oct 1713), and 1715 (Pr. Geo. Co., Va., Wills & Deeds, p. 94, William & Sarah Epes to James Pace, 7 Nov 1715). James Pace purchased land near the Pace homestead.

or actually father and son. One needs to recognize the language, equity laws, common law and the customs of the time.

Studies of women's maiden names present unique challenges due to inconsistent usage in old court records. The examples below involve the use of a maiden name rather than a married name:

*William Bradford (c. 1663-), gave a quit claim in 1724/5 to Andrew Steward and Robert Watson for 500 Acres in Accomack County "near the head of Occohannock Creek...it being the land given to my mother Alice Smith by my grandfather Richard Smith and sold by my father Nathaniel Bradford unto John Fawsett and Dorman Sullivant..."*⁸¹

The following is another use of a maiden surname in a land transaction involving a married woman:

*At a Court held at Merchants Hope, Chas. City County, April 25, 1659. Know all men by these presents, and witnesse that I Rich'd Pace sonne and heire apparent of Mr. Geo. Pace of the Com: of Charles City att Mount March in Virginia, and sonn and heire as the first issue of my mother Mrs. Sara Maycocke wife unto my aforesd father (being both dec'd) do hereby by these presents ffor my selfe my heires ex'ors adm'rs and assn's for ever absolutely confirme and allow of the sale of eight or nine hundred acres of land being neere unto Pierces hundred, als fflowrday hundred, sold by my dec'd father Mr. George Pace unto Mr. Thomas Drewes as per bill of sale bareing date the 12th day of October Ao 1650 as may more large'l appe'e...dated 25 February 1658/9. Richard Pace. Wit: Anthony Wyatt, Thomas Stegge, Hoel Pryse Cl. Recorded 19 May 1659.*⁸²

In the previous deed, Sara Pace was addressed as Mrs. Sara Maycocke. George Pace married Sarah Maycock and subsequently patented the Samuel Maycock holdings. This conclusion has been accepted, supported and confirmed through documentation by John Frederick Dorman in his "Adventurers of Purse and Person."⁸³

Associate Judge of Isle of Wight Co., Va., Jeremiah Exum, did not name his daughters by their married names in his 1712 will that was proved in 1720.⁸⁴ His daughter, Mary Exum, had been married three times beginning with her first marriage in 1699. Her third and last marriage was to Barnaby McKinnie whom she married in 1719. Judge Exum mentioned his "Daughters Elizabeth, Christian, Mourning, Sarah, Mary and Jane, granddaughter Catherine Scott, and cousin Jane Exum."

Instances where a husband's surname were paramount and consequential included cases of administration of an estate, testimony in court and guardianship. There are many examples of this:

*A Court Held for Orphans at Westover 15 September 1692. Capt. Peter Perry and Mr. Richard Bland to administer oath to Mrs. Rebecca Poythress, relict and Adm'x. with will annexed of Francis Poythress, late dec'd. to make inventory.*⁸⁵

*Court held at Westover. Deposition of John Jane that he knew Frances, late wife of Charles Bartholomew, and knows Rebecca, relict of Francis Poythress, and says the two were sisters, being daughters of the same mother. John Bishop swears the same. Joshua Wynn says he knew both women from childhood and they were always taken as sisters by one mother. Because of absence of Mr. George Robinson, Clerk, who joined them in marriage, case is referred to next ct.*⁸⁶

It is noteworthy that an associate Judge would know how to write a legal will. His daughters, Sarah, Jane and Mary Ann, were all married when he wrote his will in 1712. The effect of not identifying women by their married surnames in documents conveys that practices did vary from always mentioning the husband's name. This example and others make this a useful point of reference. This is evidence that a parent could file a document without mention of the head of the

⁸¹ Dorman, John Frederick, (1928-2021), 4th ed., Vol. 3, "Adventurers of Purse and Person," Virginia, 1607-1624/5, 2005," publ. by Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., in collaboration with the Order of First Families of Virginia, pp. 196 & 198.

⁸² Chas. Cty. Co., Va., Order Bk., 1655-1665, p. 179, mother, Mrs. Sara Maycocke, 25 Apr 1659, 19 May 1659.

⁸³ Dorman, John Frederick, (1928-2021), 4th ed., Vol. 2, "Adventurers of Purse and Person," Virginia, 1607-1624/5, 2005," publ. by Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., in collaboration with the Order of First Families of Virginia, pp. 766. Mr. Dorman cited "Patent Bk. 2, p. 252. For description of 'Macocks' see W(1) XIII, p. 89; Massachusetts Historical Society, *Collections*, 3rd ser., III (Boston, 1810), p. 90." Sara Maycock was addressed as Mrs. Sara Maycocke in this document and any misunderstanding as to her identity was clarified by Mr. Dorman's research.

⁸⁴ Boddie, John Bennett, *Historical Southern Families*, Vol. 1, pp. 182, 322-323, Will of Jeremiah Exum, 3 Sept 1712, 28 Mar 1720.

⁸⁵ Chas. Cty. Co., Va., Court Orders, 1687-1695, Mrs. Rebecca Poythress took oath as administratrix of her late husband's estate, 15 Sept 1692.

⁸⁶ Chas. Cty. Co., Va., Court Orders, 1697-1695, p. 506, Court testimony re: Charles Bartholomew and Rebecca Poythress, 3 Aug 1694.

household.

Mrs. Rebecca Poythress and her Thousand Acre Grant

An examination of the original land grant that Mrs. Rebecca Poythress received and later gifted to her daughters, and the subsequent sale of this land reveals who possible neighbors were and where the land was located that her daughters and Littlebury Epes possessed. Littlebury Epes acquired 500 of the 1,000 acres.⁸⁷ Anne Bartholomew's sale of land can be found in the records but no clue has been found regarding the disposition of Rebecca Poythress' land.⁸⁸

To all etc. Whereas etc. Now know you that I the said Fra. Nicholson Esq. etc. Their Majesties Lt. Governor etc. give and grant unto Mrs. Rebecca Poythres, one thousand acres of land situate lying & being in the County of Charles City according (to) long most ancient and rightful bounds thereof be the quantity either more or less than is herein expressed she to land being late in the tenure of Edw. Ardington deceased by virtue of his own right & fee therein, & was lately found to escheat to their most sacred Majesty from the said Edw. Ardington of the said County of Charles City as by an Inquisition recorded in the secretarys office under the hands and seales of Peter Perry Deputy of the honorable Christopher Wormeley Esq. Escheator of the said County & a jury sworn before him for this purpose dated the 19th day of November Anno 1690 may appear, & is since granted unto the Mrs. Rebeccah Poythres who hath made her composition according to law. To have & to hold etc. To be held etc. yielding & paying etc. dated the 29th day of April Anno 1692.⁸⁹

At the time of his death, Edward Ardington owned land on Bailey's creek adjoining land patented August 5, 1648, by Captain Poythress. John Burge proved the will of Edward Ardington in November of 1677. According to the grant to Mrs. Rebecca Poythress, the land "was lately found to escheat." A jury was empaneled on November 19, 1690, to hear the case and on April 29, 1692, the land was granted to Mrs. Rebecca Poythress. John Burge's son, Thomas, was a neighbor of John Poythress. John Burge was deceased by April 13, 1693. Charles Bartholomew attended the estate sale of John Burge conducted by Richard Bland. John Burge was the grandfather of Sarah Burge who married John Pace (c. 1725-1780) about 1753, the son of Richard Pace and Sarah Woodlief.

Widower, Charles Bartholomew, married the widow Poythress, on February 2, 1693,⁹⁰ in Charles City Co., about a year and nine months after the above land was granted to her. Their daughter, Anne, was not a Poythress. Anne was addressed as Anne Bartholomew when she received her deed of gift in 1711 and as Anne Green in her deed of sale in 1721.

When Rebecca Bartholomew gave land on Easterly Run to her daughter Anne, Anne was about 17 years old and may or may not have been married to Burrell Green. "(To) Anne Bartholomew her heirs & assigns forever...with all houses edifices, plantation...to have hold use occupy possess & enjoy to her, & their own Proper use & behoof forever."⁹¹ Anne Bartholomew's land was bounded by her half-sister, Rebecca's land and the "other side the courses of said patent and deed of sale from Batts to Ardington." In 1694, Col. Littlebury Epes bought 500 of the 1,000 acres "bounded by innermost sides" of the patent and paid taxes on 833½ acres in 1704 in Prince George Co. that included the 500 acres.

Lewis Green and his son-in-law, Ephraim Parham, husband of Frances Green, owned a mill on a tributary of Bailey's creek called Easterly Run.⁹² Lewis Green's son, Burrell Green, married Anne Bartholomew. Possible nephews or cousins of Lewis Green, John and William Green, who were brothers, married Richard and Rebecca Pace's daughters, Amy and Frances.

Daniel Meadows knew Burrell Green. He brought a suit against Burrell on February 10, 1718, in Prince George Co.

⁸⁷ (1) Chas. Cty. Co., Va., Order Bk., p. 150, Rebecca Poythress to Joshua Wynne (first part missing), 2 Feb 1692/(3), 3 Feb 1692/(3). (2) Chas. Cty. Co., Va., Order Bk., p. 150, 3 Feb 1692/(3), 3 Feb 1692/(3). Power of attorney from Rebecca Poythress to Charles Bartholomew to convey above land.(3) Chas. Cty. Co., Va., Order Bk. 1694-1700, p. 206, Joshua Wynne to Littlebury Epes, 4 June 1694. Joshua Wynne sold Littlebury Epes 500 acres "lying near the head of Bayley's Creek on the South side of James river in the afforesd County Charles City...with all houses orchards pastures fences Woods Waters privileges profits and emoluments whatsoever." Joshua's wife, Mary, relinquished her right of dower.

⁸⁸ Pr. Geo. Co., Va., Records, The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. 4, No. 3, Jan 1897, pp. 272-292. The oldest book in the PG Co. Courthouse is the deeds, wills, inventories and misc. instruments, 9 Feb 1713/14 to 14 May 1728, with a few records back to 1711, 1,116 pages of records. The second oldest book contains minutes of county court Mar term 1737/8 to Apr 1740 and a single court of Sessions and two or three courts of Oyer and Terminer by special writ to local justices, 87 to 400 pages. The third book covers the clerkship of Theodorick Bland with contents similar to book 1, 12 June 1759 to 10 June 1760, fragments of 75 to 196 pages. The fourth book contains instruments of earlier dates, 13 Feb 1787 to 8 Nov 1792. These are the only extant original volumes remaining for PG Co. prior to 1800. If Rebecca sold her 300 acres after 14 May 1728, there would be no record of it. There is possibly no extant record of Rebecca Poythress' land transferring after her death.

⁸⁹ Chas. Cty. Co., Va., Pat. Bk. 8, 1689-1695, p. 241, grant to Mrs. Rebecca Poythress, 29 Apr 1692.

⁹⁰ Pr. Geo. Co., Va., Wills & Deeds, p. 70, Charles Bartholomew & Rebecca Bartholomew to Anne Bartholomew, 10 Sept 1711, 13 Sept 1711.

⁹¹ Chas. Cty. Co., Va., Ct. Orders, 1687-1695, p. 509.

⁹² Easterly Run is now known as Manchester Creek in present Pr. Geo. Co., Va. Others that lived on or very near Easterly Run included Henry Batte, Robert Birchett, Douglas Irby, Daniel Meadows, Mathew Smart, Sr., William Mattock, James Lundy and Peter Fairfax, but very few records have been located revealing the details of their tracts of land. Littlebury Epes' 500 acres was on the western boundary of Rebecca Poythress' land. Adjacent to Epes was William Mattock, Mathew Smart, Sr., and Daniel Meadows.

court.⁹³ The land where Meadows lived was originally patented to Henry Batte and James Thweatt in Charles City Co. on April 20, 1682.⁹⁴ The land of Batte and Thweatt was bordered on the north by Edward Ardington's land. On June 3, 1693, Batte and Thweatt sold Robert Birchett land that was in the occupation of Birchett in Westover parish on Bland's swamp crossing Blackwater road.⁹⁵ Birchett's purchase was on the southern border of Batte's and Thweatt's land that was adjacent to the land "Batts sold Ardington" on its northern border. Mrs. Rebecca Coggin Poythress' 1,000 acres was on its western border.

On June 7, 1717, Robert Birchett sold land to Douglas Irby adjacent to Daniel Meadows, Mathew Smart, Jr., William Mattock and Littlebury Epes.⁹⁶ On October 7, 1717, Meadows bought land, adjacent to his land, from James Lundy, land that Lundy had purchased from Peter Fairfax.⁹⁷ At some point prior to 1717, Daniel Meadows bought some or all of Batte's and Thweatt's land adjacent to Anne Green's and Rebecca Poythress' 500 acres.

Rebecca Poythress' 300 acres possessed a "road or path from Jordans to Blackwater...with all houses, edifices, gardens, orchards, plantations," etc. Rebecca, who was a grown woman over 21 years old, may have been married with children. In 1711, Richard and Rebecca Pace had been married about 14 years and most of their children were born by then. Richard Pace, Jr., married Rebecca, about 1697. Their first born child, Richard Pace, was born about 1698.⁹⁸ Rebecca Poythress would have been about 19 years old at the birth of Richard and Rebecca's son.

Rebecca Coggin married Major Poythress when she was about 18 years old based upon the year of her birth, 1659 or 1660, and the approximate date of her marriage about 1677 or 1678. Her daughter, Rebecca, was probably born within a couple of years of her marriage. Rebecca's fourth and last child was born by 1683 in order to be 21 years old by the time of the 1704 Prince George Co. Quit Rent Roll. If Rebecca Poythress was born about 1679, she would have been approximately 18 years old by 1697, the same age as her mother when she married.

Though Rebecca Bartholomew gave the gift to her daughter, Rebecca, Rebecca Poythress' land would have been a joint tenancy between herself and her husband if there was no prenuptial. Her husband could have sold the land if he wanted with Rebecca's consent but he could not leave it to anyone in his will. At her husband's death, the land would have reverted back to Rebecca.⁹⁹ At her death, her land would have gone to her heirs. A record of the sale of Rebecca Poythress' 300 acres remains lost and cannot be used to verify her husband's name or her married name.

Prior to 1720, Rebecca and Charles Bartholomew lived adjacent to Rebecca Bartholomew's son, John Poythress.¹⁰⁰ All three of Rebecca's sons, John, Francis and Thomas, lived adjacent to Deep Bottom.¹⁰¹ The land that Rebecca Bartholomew gave her daughters was located on the western boundary of the land "Batts sold Ardington" that was adjacent on its eastern boundary to her deceased husband, Major Poythress' 1,250 acres that he acquired in 1683. The Richard Pace, Sr., homestead was about two miles east of Rebecca Poythress' land. No record has been located wherein any of Rebecca Poythress' brothers or anyone else gained possession of her land. By September 15, 1717, Anne and Burrell Green¹⁰² were living in Surry Co. as was Richard and Rebecca Pace who were living in Surry Co. by 1718.

There was no reason to cause any confusion at the sale of Anne Bartholomew's 200 acres in 1721 by changing "Rebecca Poythress" to Rebecca's married name or her husband's name on the deed of sale. Rebecca Poythress' maiden name would never change. If anything, Rebecca Poythress' name aided with identification purposes. Additionally, Rebecca Poythress' brother, Francis Poythress, was there to affirm the process and ensure a full and free title to the

93 Benjamin B. Weisiger, III, "Pr. Geo. Co., Va., Ct. Orders & Returns of Executions 1714-1720," *Magazine of Virginia Genealogy*, Vol. 24, #2, May 1986, p. 61.

94 Nell Marion Nugent, *Cavaliers and Pioneers*, Vol. II, p. 235.

95 Benjamin B. Weisiger, III, *Charles City Co., Va., Records 1737-1774 with Several 17th Century Fragments*, p. 68, Fragment of Will & Deed Book 1692-1694, p. 160.

96 Benjamin B. Weisiger, III, *Prince George County, Virginia Wills & Deeds 1713-1728*, 1973, p. 22. *Prince George Co. Records 1713-1728, Part II*, p. 171, Robert Burchet to Douglas Irby, 7 June 1717. Birchett Estates presently exists on the south side of Manchester Run (Easterly Run).

97 Benjamin B. Weisiger, III, *Prince George County, Virginia Wills & Deeds 1713-1728*, 1973, p. 24. *Prince George Co. Records 1713-1728, Part II*, p. 188, James Lundy to Daniel Meadows, 7 Oct 1717.

98 (1) Chowan Co., NC, Deed Bk. 8, pp. 174 & 195, grant to Richard Pace, Jr., 1 Mar 1719/20. Richard Pace, Jr., the son, was 21 when he acquired this land in 1719/20. (2) The Pace Family, 1607-1750, First ed., Vol. 1, compiled by Freda Reid Turner, copyright 1993 by Eleanor Pace Terrell, p. 109.

99 "What Genealogists should know about 18th Century Virginia Law" by Mr. John P. Alcock, President, Friends of the Virginia State Archives. Presented November 17, 1999, at the Library of VA, sponsored by the Friends of the Virginia State Archives. <https://freepages.rootsweb.com/~jcat2/genealogy/18centvalaw.html>. "Women's rights: In Colonial Virginia a married woman became 'one body' with her husband (Matthew 19, verses 5-6). Together with 'wives be subject to your husbands' (Ephesians 5, verses 22-24), these dictums were the basis of English law and continued as American law well into the 19th century. The result was that the rights of a married woman were severely restricted with certain exceptions, she was not allowed to own land in her own right nor to make a will. Any real property that she brought to a marriage automatically became her husbands unless she had insisted on a prenuptial agreement signed before the marriage took place."

100 Pr. Geo. Co., Va., Deeds & Wills, 1713-1728, John Roberts & Thomas Winningham to Dorrell Young, Jr., 8 Apr 1718.

101 (1) Pr. Geo. Co., VA., Deeds & Wills, 1713-1728, Francis Poythress to John Poythress, Jr., 8 Nov 1720. (2) Chas. Cty. Co., Va., Pat Bk 9, p. 571, grant to John Poythress, 21 Apr 1703, 23 Oct 1703. John Poythress, Jr., was granted 609 acres on April 21, 1703, on the south side of the Blackwater for paying the transportation of Charles Bartholomew, Elizabeth Smith, Elizabeth Brumfield, Joyce Bibrek, Richard Wilkinson and Robert Lloyd. This land was previously granted to his father, Francis Poythress on September 28, 1681.

102 Surry Co., Va., Deeds, Wills, Bk. 7, p. 76, 15, George Pasmore to William Raney, 15 Sept 1717, 18 Sept 1717.

property as he would have been his sister's heir as she had no children.¹⁰³ He would have been able to confirm that Anne Bartholomew was Anne Green, that Rebecca Poythress was Anne's half-sister and his full sister. He would have been able to confirm that Mrs. Rebecca Poythress and Rebecca Bartholomew were the same person and the mother of Anne, Rebecca and himself and that Anne and Burrell Green were the rightful owners of the land. Francis would have been well known at the courthouse. There were three witnesses to this deed who would be able to confirm in future court proceedings what had occurred during the sale of this land and be able to confirm the identities of those involved. Notice that Burrell Green did not sell the land with Anne acknowledging release of her dower in the land. She was the owner of the land in joint tenancy with her husband, Burrell Green.

Rebecca Bartholomew's deeds to her daughter were witnessed by John Woodlief. John Woodlief (1643-c. 1716), was the husband of Mary Wynne (1665-aft. 1707), the daughter of Robert Wynne and Mrs. Mary Poythress.¹⁰⁴ John and Mary were the brother- and sister-in-law of Rebecca Bartholomew.

The second witness, Richard Walpole, was the son of Caesar Walpole. Caesar Walpole bought land adjacent to Elizabeth Tye Jane and Dr. John Coggin in 1664.¹⁰⁵ Caesar Walpole also had a daughter, Sarah, who married William Epes. In his will, Caesar left his land to his daughter and son. His daughter, Sarah, and her husband, William Epes, sold her inheritance of 100 acres to James Pace, the brother of Richard Pace, Jr. When James Pace bought the Epes' farm in 1715, he had to cross Elizabeth Jane's old farm to get to the Richard Pace, Sr., homestead to visit his mother, Mary Whitmore.

The third witness, John Denton, appeared with Richard Pace, Jr., and most of Richard's family at the estate sale for John Barlow in 1738 in Surry County.¹⁰⁶

When comparing the two deeds, Anne Bartholomew and Rebecca Poythress both received land "with all houses, edifices, gardens, orchards, plantations," etc. Their mother prefaced her deeds by writing that "in consideration of the natural love and affection we bear to our daughter(s)...and..." "for & towards the bettering & advancing" of their "fortune(s) in the world, do give grant enfeoff & confirm & by these presents have given granted enfeoffed & confirmed unto the said" daughters and their "heirs & assigns forever..." Anne may have been a newlywed in 1711 and would have been approximately the same age as her mother when her mother married. Her sister, Rebecca, was 32 years old in 1711 and 42 years old in 1721. Rebecca would not have received a gift of land from her mother if she had been mentally challenged and there was no mention in the 1721 deed description that Rebecca was deceased.

Rebecca Bartholomew gifted the land to her daughters on Monday, September 10, 1711, perhaps as a result of the increasing tension with the Indians and the possibility of inevitable hostilities. When colonial Governor Alexander Spotswood was sworn into office in June of 1710, he discovered the colony was anticipating an Indian war. On or about September 10th or 11th, 1711, Tuscarora Indians captured John Lawson, Baron Christopher de Graffenreidt and two servants while they were on the Neuse river in North Carolina.¹⁰⁷ A few days later, Lawson and one servant were killed and de Graffenreidt and the second servant were kept as prisoners. By September 21, the Tuscarora were scouting and making preparations to attack homesteads and settlements along the Roanoke, Neuse and Trent rivers and the City of Bath. At dawn on September 22, Chief Hancock and his band of Tuscaroras and their allies made their attack. They continued the massacre for three days, butchering, impaling and scalping their victims, men, women and infants and took a number of prisoners. In Bath, more than 130 people were killed.

"After the Tuscarora and other border Indians massacred the white settlers in eastern North Carolina, Virginia Governor Alexander Spotswood sent some of the militia out to prevent the Virginia Indians from joining them. He made arrangements to meet with the heads of the Tuscarora Indians who had not been involved in the war. He and 1,600 militiamen from Prince George, Surry and Isle of Wight counties, 900 foot soldiers and 700 cavalymen, went to Nottaway Town."¹⁰⁸

From William Byrd's diary for October 8, 1711: "...After dinner we sat in council concerning the Indians and some of the Tributaries came before us who promised to be very faithful to us. It was agreed to send Peter Poythress to the Tuscaroras to treat (with) them and to demand the Baron Graffenriedt who was a prisoner among

¹⁰³ If Anne Bartholomew did not have children, her heir would have been her half-brother Francis Poythress.

¹⁰⁴ Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, Vol. 33, p. 180.

¹⁰⁵ (1) Chas. Cty. Co., Va., Abstract, Deed, p. 476, James Wallace to Caesar Walpole, 19 May 1664, 10 June 1664. (2) Pr. Geo. Co., Va., Wills & Deeds, p. 94, Wm. Epes & Sarah Walpole to James Pace, 7 Nov 1715.

¹⁰⁶ Surry Co., Va., Deeds, Wills, 1730-1738, p. 881, Acct. of estate of John Barlow, 16 Aug 1738.

¹⁰⁷ La Vere, David, The Tuscarora War, Indians, Settlers, and the Fight for the Carolina Colonies, The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, 2013.

¹⁰⁸ Brown, Douglas Summers, "Historical and Biographical Sketches of Greensville County, Virginia, 1650-1967, Riparian Woman's Club, Emporia, Va., 1968, pp. 31-38.

*the Indians. It was also resolved that the militia of Prince George, Surry, and Isle of Wight should rendezvous at Nottaway town on Wednesday next and the Governor [Spotswood] be there with them to show some part of our strength to the Indians. In the evening came several gentlemen and Mr. Bland among them with letters from the Governor of Carolina which told him how backward the people of that country were to (advantage) themselves...”*¹⁰⁹

From Byrd's diary for October 9, 1711: “...About 3 o'clock the Tuscarora Indians came with their guard and Mr. Poythress was with them. He told the Governor that the Baron was alive but that Mr. Lawson was killed because he had been so foolish as to threaten the Indian who had taken him...[The Indians were 'treated with' and dispersed].”¹¹⁰

The call to arms for the militia required all able-bodied men, citizens of the three counties, from 16 to 60 years of age to respond and would have included Rebecca Bartholomew's sons; Captain John Poythress, Francis Poythress and Thomas Poythress; Charles Bartholomew's sons, John and Charles Bartholomew; Jane Tye Wicket's son, Philip Jane; Lewis Green's son's, including Burrell Green; and many of the Pace family members, Richard, Jr., James, John and Richard, Jr.'s nephew, Richard Pace. Charles Bartholomew was exempted from the call due to his age. He and others of advanced age remained at home on alert as a home guard. It was not until 1713 that the settlers regained control of their lives and not until February 11, 1715, that the Tuscarora signed a treaty that formally ended the war.

Rebecca Coggin Poythress Bartholomew

Any real property that Rebecca Coggin Poythress brought to her marriage to Charles Bartholomew automatically became her husband's property unless a prenuptial agreement was signed before the marriage took place.¹¹¹ By law, while Rebecca was a widow, she could act as an executrix or administratrix for her late husband's estate - which she did; be officially designated as the guardian of her children - which she did as she had the means; and, buy and sell land - which she did when she was granted a thousand acres and subsequently split the tract and sold half to her brother-in-law, Joshua Wynne, who later sold the land to Littlebury Epes.

Unless Rebecca made legal arrangements in advance of her marriage to Charles, he gained a life interest in her land - a joint tenancy. Without the prenuptial, Charles could have sold her land if he wanted but it would have required Rebecca's consent. Charles could not devise Rebecca's land in a will. If Charles died first, the land reverted back to Rebecca because the title never transferred. If Rebecca died first, her land went to her heirs.

When Rebecca gave her gifts in 1711, she expressly stated that the gifts were for her daughters, Anne and Rebecca. Rebecca had already administered her husband's estate and her sons, Francis, Thomas and John Poythress, had already received their inheritances. Daughter, Rebecca, would have received whatever personal property that her father bequeathed to her, and wife, Rebecca, would have received her dower interest. By 1704, Francis was paying taxes on 1,283 acres, John on 916 acres and Thomas on 616 acres.¹¹² Rebecca's husband, Charles, paid taxes on 600 acres including Rebecca's 500 acres.

The gift to daughter, Rebecca Poythress, would not necessarily have had her daughter's husband's name as the owner of the 300 acres. Rebecca Bartholomew specifically gave the land to her daughter, not her son-in-law. It is noteworthy that in Anne's deed, it read, “enjoy to her, & their own proper use,” but in Rebecca Poythress' deed, it read, “enjoy the lands & premises hereby given and granted.” Rebecca Poythress' husband, if she was married, would have automatically acquired a life interest in the land. At her husband's death, the land would have reverted back to Rebecca. It did not matter whether Rebecca Poythress acquired the land before her marriage or during her marriage. As a widow, Rebecca would have owned her own property. The deed to daughter, Anne, functioned as a will as a married woman did not have the right to make a will.

¹⁰⁹ Byrd, William (1674-1744), *The Secret Diary of William Byrd of Westover, 1709-1712*, p. 418, 1941, edited by Louis B. Wright & Marion Tinling.

¹¹⁰ Byrd, William (1674-1744), *The Secret Diary of William Byrd of Westover, 1709-1712*, p. 424, 1941, edited by Louis B. Wright & Marion Tinling.

¹¹¹ “What Genealogists should know about 18th Century Virginia Law” by Mr. John P. Alcock, President, Friends of the Virginia State Archives. Presented November 17, 1999, at the Library of VA, sponsored by the Friends of the Virginia State Archives. <https://freepages.rootsweb.com/~jcat2/genealogy/18centvalaw.html>. “Women's rights: In Colonial Virginia a married woman became 'one body' with her husband (Matthew 19, verses 5-6). Together with 'wives be subject to your husbands' (Ephesians 5, verses 22-24), these dictums were the basis of English law and continued as American law well into the 19th century. The results was that the rights of a married woman were severely restricted with certain exceptions, she was not allowed to own land in her own right nor to make a will. Any real property that she brought to a marriage automatically became her husband's unless she had insisted on a prenuptial agreement signed before the marriage took place. Even after she was widowed and had received a life interest in a specific third of her late husband's land following a division of the estate made by court-appointed commissioners, she had no say as to whom it would pass after she was gone. She could not sue in a court of law other than by the same “next friend” procedure provided for minors and the mentally incompetent. Only if a woman was an adult and unmarried, either as a widow or never a bride, could she sue in court, act as an executrix or administratrix, be officially designated as the guardian of her children, enter into contracts including indenture of servants, own slaves, sell or buy land, or obtain an ordinary license.”

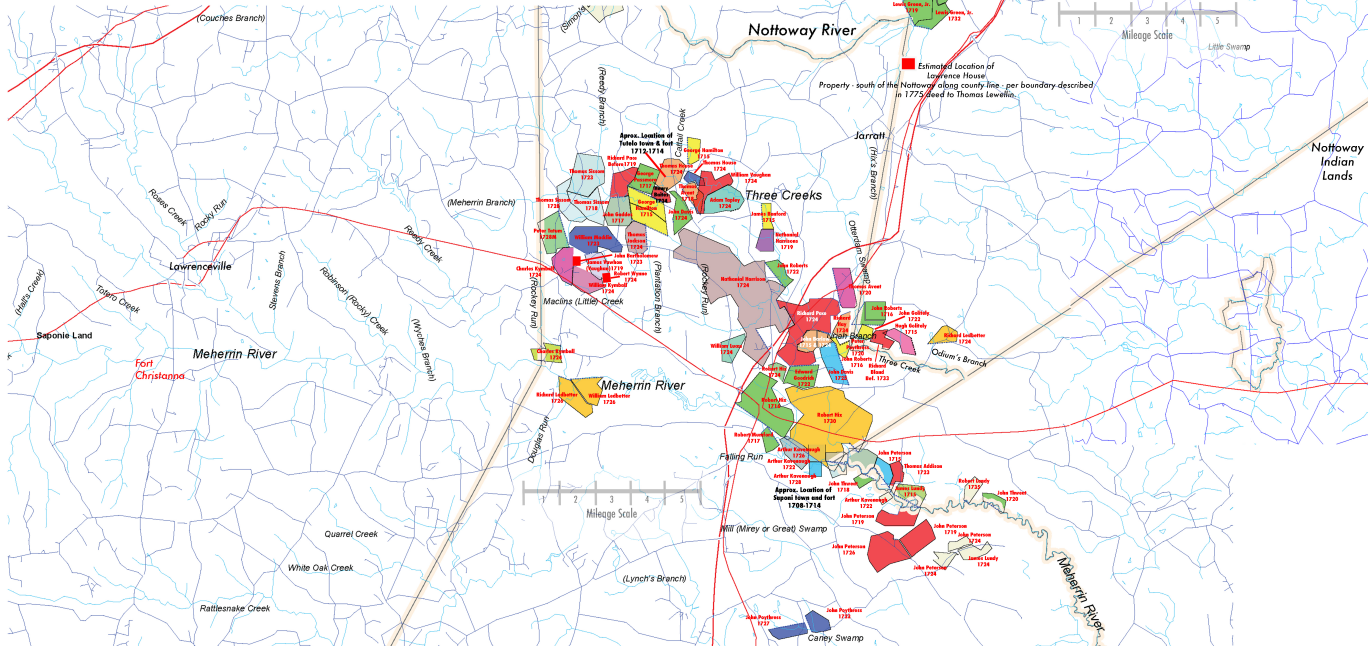
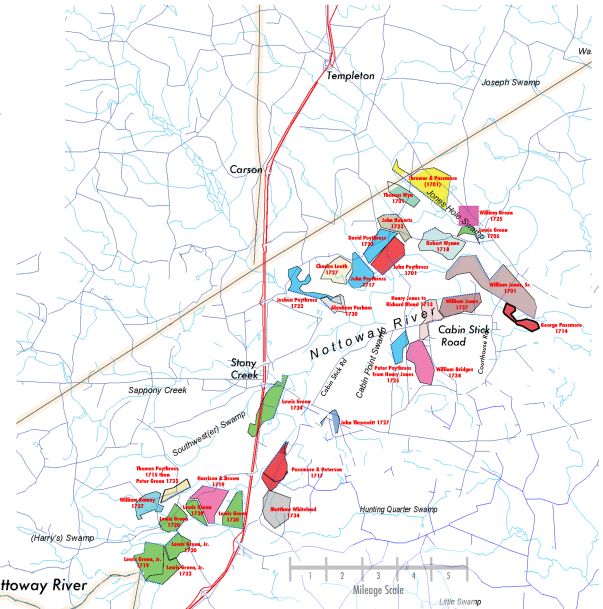
¹¹² “Virginia Quit Rent Rolls, 1704,” *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, 07/01/1920.

Map 2: Pertinent Property Owners, Dates and Proximities to Pace, Poythress, Green and Other Allied Families

Notes: This map was developed using Direct Line Software's DeedMapper software and deed data pools (www.directlinesoftware.com) to document property ownership and proximities of families analyzed in the Rebecca Poythress study, "Land Patents, Family, Friends and Neighbors Prove Relationships." The map will assist reading pages 14-18, the period that Rebecca & Richard lived or owned land in Surry Co. Parts of Surry Co. later became Brunswick (1720), Southampton (1749) Sussex (1754) and Greensville (1780) counties. These changes are noted in the study.

Rebecca & Richard were granted 285 acres in 1718 on the north side of Three creek in Surry Co. as shown below. Their immediate neighbors were Capt. John Gaddes, George Hamilton and George Pasmore. They sold this land to John Bradford & their daughter, Rebecca Penco, in 1720 (n. s.). In 1724, they were granted 1,220 acres in Surry Co. between Three Creek & Otterdam swamp. Their immediate neighbors were John Roberts & John Barlow, located very close to Charles Stewart & their daughter, Anne Pace. After they moved to NC, they sold this property, in 1733, to William Johnson, John Bradford and Hubert Farrell. William Johnson was married to Mary Pace.

Daughters, Amy & Frances Pace, married brothers John & William Green who lived along Cabin Stick swamp at the top of the map in the vicinity of land held by Peter Poythress, Henry & William Jones, William & Lewis Green, and David, Joshua and John Poythress. In the center of the map, was Lawrence House & wife, Sarah Pace, in the vicinity of land held by Thomas Poythress and Peter & Lewis Green. Anno & Burrell Green lived in this area or the area of William & Lewis Green. On the bottom of the map, are the locations where Margaret Wynne Goodrich, John Bartholomew, Robert Wynne, P



Life in Surry County Among Family

In 1706, Richard Pace, Jr., was granted 640 acres in Chowan Co., NC, on the north side of Moratoke river, now Roanoke river, upon which he and his family never lived.¹¹³ At that time, Richard and his family were living in the newly formed Prince George Co. on the south side of James river.¹¹⁴ Not until 1718 in Surry Co. was there a record of Richard being granted any land other than the land in Chowan Co. His brother, John, was living in Surry Co. by 1703¹¹⁵ and was granted two tracts of land, one of 640 acres along the Roanoke river below Occaneechee Neck and 300 acres above Occaneechee Neck in 1713 in North Carolina.¹¹⁶ A 1775 map showed "Pace's Mill where John's land was located.

In August of 1711, Richard appeared in court in Surry Co. to prosecute a case against John Edmunds,¹¹⁷ one month before Rebecca Bartholomew gave her gift to her daughters.

On July 18, 1716, at Southwark court in Surry Co., Richard Pace brought suit against Charles Kimball, an Indian trader, for 502 pounds of tobacco.¹¹⁸ Kimball denied owing the debt and court was continued until the next court date for trial. On August 15, Kimball requested a further continuance at his own cost.¹¹⁹ On September 19, neither party appeared indicating that a settlement had been reached.¹²⁰ On November 21, Richard received 300 pounds of tobacco for killing three wolves.¹²¹ On June 18, 1718, a case between Richard Pace and John Scott was dismissed as neither party appeared.¹²² John Scott was married to Bethia Boyce the daughter of Thomas Boyce and Emelia Craven. Bethia was first cousin of Rebecca Poythress. On January 18, 1718, Robert Rainwater was to be awarded 300 pounds of tobacco plus court costs against Richard unless he appeared to answer the charges.¹²³ In the springtime after a postponement, the judgement was set aside. On February 18, 1718, in a suit between Hugh Golitely against the estate of Thomas Watson, Richard, Thomas Avent, Richard Moore, and James Odyam were assigned to value the estate.¹²⁴ These cases show that Richard had established himself in Surry Co.

George Pasmore (1651-1751) sold William Rainey 150 acres of land on September 15, 1717, on the south side of Blackwater swamp that was bounded by Indian traders, William Jones and Henry Jones.¹²⁵ Henry Jones and wife, Katherine, of Surry Co., sold Peter Poythress, of Prince George Co., 250 acres¹²⁶ on the south side of Nottaway river bounded by Flatt swamp on February 15, 1725/6. The witnesses included Peter's brother, William Poythress,¹²⁷ and neighbor William Freeman. Peter Poythress' kin, Robert, John and Sloman Wynne, held land near Freeman's road. Henry and William Jones, Sr. and Jr., held land immediately north of Peter Poythress' land. The land that Pasmore sold Rainey was in the same area as the Jones' families. Henry and Katherine Jones were probably relatives of Peter Poythress' wife.

The witnesses to George Pasmore's deed to Rainey were Robert Wynne, first cousin of Rebecca Poythress; Burrell Green, husband of Rebecca Poythress' half-sister, Anne; and, William Green, who appears to have been Burrell Green's brother who lived near Robert Wynne and a tract of land belonging to his father, Lewis Green. Frances Pace, Richard and Rebecca Pace's daughter, married a William Green,¹²⁸ about 1722. William Green's brother, John, married, before

113 (1) Chowan Co., NC, Deed Bk. C-1, p. 75, grant to Richard Pace, 22 Nov 1706. Chowan Co. became Bertie Pct. in 1722. (2) Morgan, Frances Cullom, "The Jones & Woodward connection & the road from Spann's Mill to Luke White's ferry in Chowan Co.," 2018, (<https://freepages.rootsweb.com/~fcharper/genealog/JonesandWoodwards.html>) "*The Indian traders were always the first to acquire Indian land when it had been opened up for patents. Treaties with the Indians prevented patents beyond certain lines. The traders wanted to be as close to the Indian lands as possible and also as close to a navigable river as possible to ship their goods down the river. Once new land was available, land that was previously Indian territory, the traders were the first to obtain grants. However, they did NOT move their wives and children onto that land. It was far too dangerous. They left their families 'at home' where they would be safe and 'commuted' to work their new land. The early deeds of Chowan County and Bertie County, North Carolina, are full of power-of-attorney deeds by wives living in Surry County or Isle of Wight County, Virginia, or some other location, releasing their right to land their husbands were selling. Ex. Henry Jones, Sr., acquired his land in North Carolina in 1711/12 but didn't move his family to their land until 1725.*" Richard Pace, Jr., acquired land in North Carolina in 1706 and possibly worked with his brother, John Pace, the Indian trader, and other traders. Richard's property was on the Roanoke river, a transportation medium for transporting themselves and their merchandise. Powers-of-attorney and deeds were especially important for men during this period as the Tuscarora Indians were a threat.

114 Chas. Cty. Co., Va., Ct. Orders, 15 Nov 1695. Richard Pace received a bounty of 200 lbs. of tobacco for killing a wolf in Chas. Cty. Co. This part of Chas. Cty. Co. became Pr. Geo. Co., Va., in 1703.

115 Howard, Bruce, Colonial Ancestors 1609 to 1799, Specialty Publishing & Printing, Box 414, Quitman, MS, 1998, p. 112.

116 (1) Chowan Pct., Albemarle Co., NC, Deeds. John Pace registered two tracts of land, 1 Apr 1713. (2) Morgan, Frances Cullom <https://freepages.rootsweb.com/~fcharper/genealogy/JonesandWoodwards.html>, "The Jones & Woodward Connection & the Road that Ran from Spann's Mill to Luke White's Ferry in Chowan County," 2018. Indian traders often worked together in groups. Henry Jones, Sr., and his nephews, Philip and William Jones, and neighbors, Matthew Sturdivant and John Hawthorne, of Surry Co., were all granted land around Occaneechee Neck on the same date in 1711/2. Henry did not move his family to the area until 1725.

117 Surry Co., Va., Order Bk. 1691-1713, p. 374, Richard Pace vs. John Edmunds, 15 Aug 1711.

118 Surry Co., Va., Order Bk. 1713-1718, p. 88, Richard Pace vs. Charles Kimball, 18 July 1716.

119 Surry Co., Va., Order Bk. 1713-1718, pp. 89-90, Richard Pace vs. Charles Kimball, 15 Aug 1716.

120 Surry Co., Va., Order Bk. 1713-1718, p. 91, Richard Pace vs. Charles Kimball, 19 Sept 1716.

121 Surry Co., Va., to Richard Pace for killing three wolves, 21 Nov 1716.

122 Surry Co., Va., Order Bk. 1713-1718, p. 145, Richard Pace vs. John Scott, 18 June 1718.

123 Surry Co., Va., Court records, Vol. VII, 1712-1718, Weynette Parks Haun, Robert Rainwater vs. Richard Pace, 18 Jan 1718. (Virginia court records after this date were postponed.)

124 Hopkins, William Lindsay, Surry County Virginia Deeds, 1684-1733, Iberian Publishing Co., 1991, p. 106, Surry Co., Va., Deeds, Wills, etc., Bk 7, 1715-1730, p. 179, estate valuation of Thomas Watson, 18 Feb 1718.

125 Surry Co., Va., Deeds, Wills, Bk 7, p. 76, George Pasmore to Wm. Rainey, 15 Sept 1711, 18 Sept 1711.

126 Pr. Geo. Co., Va., Deeds & Wills, Bk 7, p. 622, Henry & Katherine Jones to Peter Poythress, 15 Feb 1725/6.

127 William Poythress was an Indian trader from a large family of Indian traders. His wife, Sarah Eppes, was the sister of Anne Eppes, the wife of Major William Kennon, <https://nativeamerican.roots.wordpress.com/tag/robert-hicks/>.

128 Morgan, Frances Cullom, Executive Journals of the Council of Colonial Virginia, Vol. 3, 2018, p. 164. William, John and Robert Green were the sons of John Green, Sr. (-1727). Henry Jones, a neighbor of George Pasmore, was closely associated with all three of John Green, Sr.'s sons. John Green, Sr.'s daughter, Sarah, married John Bobbitt who was a witness to John Pace's will, Bertie Pct., NC, dated 21 Mar 1726/7, probated Aug 1727. Bobbitt and Pace were neighbors on the bend in the Roanoke river called Occaneechee Neck. Both were Indian traders. Amy and Frances Pace Green were sisters-in-law of Sarah Green Bobbitt.

129 Surry Co., Va., Pat. Bk 10, p. 351, grant to George Pasmore (312 acres), 22 Jan 1717/8.

1725, Amy Pace, the sister of Frances Pace.

George Pasmore is recorded as having lived to be 100 years old. By 1717, he was “of Surry Co.”¹²⁹ and held a tract of land adjacent to George Hamilton’s land and by June 18, 1718, adjacent to Richard Pace’s newly acquired 285 acre tract. Richard Pace’s land was on the north side of Three Creek and was adjacent to not only the land of George Pasmore but also George Hamilton and Captain John Gaddes. Pasmore held tracts adjacent to Richard Pace and John Roberts, and along Courthouse road among Robert Wynne and William Green.

William Rainey, of Surry Co., lived on the south side of Three Creek bounded by land sold by James Washington to Nathaniel Harrison on June 14, 1725. John Roberts’ land separated William Rainey’s land from Richard Pace’s 1,220 acres. William Rainey also owned land near the present Greensville Co. area where John Duke, Henry Duke and John Taylor Duke settled for several decades. John Duke, son of Henry Duke and Elizabeth Taylor, married Lucy House, daughter of Thomas and Katherine House. Thomas House¹³⁰ was the father-in-law of Richard Pace’s daughter, Sarah.

On July 12, 1718, Richard Pace, “of Surry Co.,” was granted 285 acres on the north side of Three Creek in Surry Co. on the creek side of Captain John Gaddes’ land, then along Gaddes’ line to George Hamilton’s line, along Hamilton’s line to George Pasmore’s lines and along Pasmore’s line to Three Creek.¹³¹ On January 18, 1718, at Southwark court in Surry Co., Richard Pace petitioned the court to register his livestock mark, “a half moon, over and under in the right ear & a crop & a hole & an underheel in the left.”¹³² He had moved his livestock to Surry Co. from Prince George Co. By 1718, three years after the peace treaty with the Tuscarora Indians, Richard and Rebecca were living in Surry Co. as were Burrell and Anne Green. Burrell appears to have been a younger, if not the youngest son of Lewis Green. As there is no record where he acquired land, he evidently lived on one of his father’s properties possibly near Robert Wynne, William Green, his brother, and land belonging to George Pasmore.

On June 16, 1719, Chichester Sturdivant and Elizabeth, his wife, of Prince George Co., sold John Denton, of Surry Co., 230 acres on Three Creek. The witnesses were Edward Goodrich and Peter Simmons.¹³³ John Denton was one of the witnesses to Rebecca Bartholomew’s gifts to her daughters. Margaret Wynne Goodrich, wife of Edward, was Rebecca Poythress’ first cousin.

In September of 1719, nephew Richard Pace, Thomas Kirkland and William Reese made an appraisal of the Estate of Phillip Jane, deceased. This was sworn before John Poythress. Elizabeth Jane was administratrix of her husband’s estate.¹³⁴

On February 25, 1719/20, after a year and a half of ownership, Richard Pace sold his 285 acres on Three Creek to John Bradford, the husband of Rebecca Pace, the daughter of Richard and Rebecca Pace. On February 19, 1722/3, after three years, John and Rebecca sold the 285 acre tract to Nicholas Hatch, of Prince George Co.¹³⁵

Thomas House was granted 120 acres on February 20, 1719/20, on the north side of Three Creek that adjoined George Hamilton on the south side of the creek.¹³⁶ The House family lived close to the Pace family in Surry Co. and later in NC. Richard Hay was granted 200 acres on May 25, 1734, on the north side of Three Creek on the west side of Odium’s branch in Surry Co. adjacent to a line tree of George Hamilton, of Prince George Co., and a line tree of Peter Poythress’ land.¹³⁷ Abraham Odium was a witness to Anne and Burrell Green’s sale of 200 acres on Easterly Run in 1721. Peter Poythress was an Indian trader and first cousin of Rebecca Poythress. Richard Pace’s brother, John Pace, was also an Indian trader. Peter Poythress, of Prince George Co., bought 92 acres on the north side of Three Creek in Surry Co. in February of 1720/1 from William Moore.

On August 22, 1720, Richard Pace sold his 640 acres that he bought in 1706 in Chowan pct., in Albemarle Co. On March 1, 1720/1, Richard Pace and his son, Richard, received patents for land in Albemarle Co., near the Roanoke river and Yourah swamp. Richard and Rebecca Pace lived in Surry Co. at the time but Richard was buying land over the boundary line in North Carolina for his use and eventually for his sons’ use.¹³⁸ It was not unusual for landowners with

130 Brunswick Co., Va., Will of Thomas House, Sr., 16 Feb 1734, 5 Dec 1734.

131 Surry Co., Va., Pat. Bk. 10, p. 389, grant to Richard Pace, 12 July 1718. This land was later in Brunswick Co., Va.

132 Surry Co., Va., Order Bk. 1713-1718, p. 145, Richard Pace registered his livestock mark, 18 Jan 1718.

133 Surry Co., Va., Bk 7, 1715-1730, p. 193, Chichester & Elizabeth Sturdivant to John Denton, 16 June 1719.

134 Pr. Geo. Co., Va., Deeds Part 2, p. 351, appraisal of estate of Philip Jane, 8 Sept 1719.

135 (1) Surry Co., Va., Bk 7, 1715-1730, p. 437, John Bradford to Nicholas Hatch, 19 Feb 1722, 20 Feb 1722. (2) Brunswick Co., Va., Pat. Bk 18, pp. 190-191, to Richard Cocke, 1 Feb 1738/9. Cocke registered 488 acres incl. 284 acres part of tract granted Richard Pace, 12 July 1718, adj. to John Duke, Hamilton, Tapley, Macklin, on both sides of Cattail branch on north side of Three Creek.

136 Surry Co., Va., Pat. Bk 10, 1710-1719, p. 389, grant to Thomas House, 20 Feb 1719.

137 (1) Surry Co., Va., Pat. Bk 15, p. 223, grant to Richard Hay, 24 May 1734. Richard Hay, “of Surry Co.,” 200 acres on the north side of Three Creek, beginning at a maple on the west side of Odiums Branch, a line tree of Peter Poythress land thence by Poythress line W96p to a hickory then N50W 67p to a red oak a line tree of George Hamilton’s land then N30E 184p to a white oak then N70E 88p to a white oak sapling by the side of Odiums Branch aforesaid and down the various courses of the run of the said branch to the beginning. This was in the extreme southern part of Surry Co. almost on the Isle of Wight (later Southampton) county line. A 1747 patent to Richard Bland (renewed to David Mason in 1760) for 1,167 acres that bordered Richard Hay, William Solomon, Lewis Solomon as well as Odiums Branch, was partly in Sussex Co. and partly in Southampton Co. (2) Surry Co., Va., Wills & Deeds, 1715-1730, p. 302, William Moore to Peter Poythress, 14 Feb 1720, 15 Feb 1720.

138 A joint commission surveyed the state boundary in 1728 due to a dispute over the line between Virginia and North Carolina. William Byrd was tasked with surveying the line for the Virginia colony.

several tracts to have a manor house built on separate properties and Richard appears to have done this.

On October 11, 1721, James Vaughan sold Robert Wynne 50 acres on the south side of Three Creek being part of a patent for 250 acres granted James Vaughan in 1719. The witnesses were John Scott, Jr., and William Short, Jr.¹³⁹ This land was close to the Kimballs, Charles and William, and not far from the 285 acres Richard Pace sold John Bradford. This Robert Wynne (-1727) may have been Margaret's brother, both being children of Joshua Wynne.¹⁴⁰ John Scott, Jr.,¹⁴¹ was a cousin of Rebecca Poythress. William Short's daughter, Mary, married Joshua Poythress.

On January 15, 1723/4, in Surry Co., Thomas House, Sr., sold Isaac House 60 acres on the south side of the Nottaway river. The witnesses were James Washington, Lawrence House and John Bartholomew. John Bartholomew¹⁴² was the son of Charles Bartholomew and half-brother of Anne Green and step-brother to Rebecca Poythress. Lawrence House was married, by 1732, to Sarah Pace. Charles Bartholomew, son of John and Elizabeth Bartholomew, married Tabitha House.¹⁴³ Isaac House was Thomas' brother.

On September 5, 1723, John Poythress, of Prince George Co., was granted 200 acres of new land in Isle of Wight Co., now Greensville Co., on the south side of the Meherrin river on the east side of the Cane branch. This was the same property repatented by his son, John Poythress, in 1737 and sold by his nephew, Thomas Poythress, to John Dawson in 1773.¹⁴⁴ John Poythress was Rebecca Poythress' brother. This land was located south of Richard and Rebecca Pace's 1,220 acres.

John Poythress' will was proved in Court on May 20, 1724,¹⁴⁵ in Prince George Co. He mentioned his neighbors, John Young, Dorrell Young and Thomas Lovesay. His neighbor, John Woodlief, "of the pasture," and first cousin, Robert Poythress, were the executors of his will. Thomas Lovesay was the son of John Lovesay and the brother of William Lovesay who married Mary Woodlief, the sister of Sarah Woodlief Pace. John Poythress' daughters, Rebecca and Anne, were named after his sisters. In 1718, John Roberts, "of Surry Co." and Edward Winningham, of Prince George Co., sold John Woodlief "of the pasture," land in Prince George Co. adjacent to Dorrell Young, John Young and John Poythress.¹⁴⁶ The witnesses were Gilbert Hay and Henry Batte. Henry Batte was the brother-in-law of John Poythress, Sr., a first cousin of John and sister, Rebecca Poythress.¹⁴⁷

On November 5, 1724, Richard Pace, "of Surry Co." was granted 1,220 acres in Surry Co.¹⁴⁸ between Three Creek and Otterdam swamp in the parish of Lawne's creek, on the west side of Otterdam swamp, by the side of Ryar's branch,¹⁴⁹ a corner of John Roberts' land then by Roberts' line, a corner of John Barlow's land then by Barlow's line. On the same day, Charles Stewart bought 530 acres on the east side of Otterdam swamp in Surry Co. Charles Stewart was married, by 1724, to Richard and Rebecca Pace's daughter, Ann Pace, who was the first daughter named in Richard's will. The area where Richard Pace's 1,220 acres was located became Brunswick Co. in 1732 and is today in two counties, Greensville and Sussex counties. Richard sold this land in 1733 to two of his sons-in-law, John Bradford and William Johnson, and Hubert Farrell. William Johnson was married, by 1732, to Richard and Rebecca Pace's daughter, Mary.

On February 22, 1724/5, John Davis was granted 270 acres¹⁵⁰ on the east side of Three Creek that adjoined "a corner of his other land," and "a lightwood post in a line of Thomas House's land then by House's line." John Davis, the son

139 Surry Co., Va., Deeds, Bk 7, p. 380, as abstracted in William Lindsay Hopkins, Surry Co., Va., Deeds, 1684-1733. John Scott, Jr., was the son of John Scott and Bethia Boyce, the daughter of Thomas Boyce, half-brother of Rebecca Coggin.

140 Robert Wynne's first cousin, Robert Wynne (1688-1754), was the son of Thomas Wynne and was married to Martha Jefferson, the daughter of Thomas Jefferson and Mary Branch.

141 (1) Weisiger, Benjamin E., III, "Prince George County, Virginia, Wills and Deeds, 1713-1728, Iberian Publishing Co., 1973, p. 71. Pr. Geo. Co., Va., Wills & Deeds, 1713-1728, part 3, p. 459, Thomas Goodwin to John Scott, Jr., 8 May 1721. (2) Weisiger, Benjamin E., III, "Prince George County, Virginia, Wills and Deeds, 1713-1728, Iberian Publishing Co., 1973, pp. 100-101. Pr. Geo. Co., Va., Wills & Deeds, 1713-1728, part 3, p. 700, Inventory of estate of John Scott, Jr., 12 May 1724. John Scott, Jr., son of John Scott and Bethia Boyce, married Amy Goodwin, daughter of Thomas Goodwin. At his death, John Ledbetter, Richard Carlie and Hugh Golightly inventoried his estate.

142 (1) Brunswick Co., Va., Court Orders, 1732-1746, 7 Nov 1734, p. 72. "Richard Ledbetter is appointed Overseer of a bridle Way from Quarrel Swa(m)p at Henry Ledbetter's old path to the old Westward ford on Maherrin River, & from thence the Straitest way into (Peter?) Tatum('s) Road and that all the Male Labouring Tyths between the great Creek & Matt Edwards he being included William Kymball Thomas Bailes Richard Bryan & John Bartholomew assist in Clearing the Same." (2) Surry Co., Va., Wills & Deeds, Pt. Bk 12, pp. 179-180, 22 Feb 1724, grant to William Kymball adj. James Vaughan, 325 acres on the south side of Little Creek, of the Three Creek, beginning and by the side of the Little Creek, a corner of James Vaughans land, adj. to Charles Kymball of Surry Co. By 1723, John Bartholomew was living in the area of James Washington and Lawrence House and probably the Kymballs, William and Charles. (3) Brunswick Co., Va., Deeds, Wills, etc., Bk 1, pp. 234-235, inventory & appraisal, recorded 2 Oct 1735. William Duke's second wife was Elizabeth Bartholomew, widow of John Bartholomew, who died in 1735. John Bartholomew had sons, John and Charles. The Bartholomews were from Pr. Geo. Co., Va., as listings for an earlier Charles Bartholomew, John's father, shows. (4) 25 May 1734, William Vaughan, of Surry Co., Va., was granted 400 acres, in Surry Co., Va., on the south side of Nottaway river, and on the north side of Three Creek that adjoined land of Charles Kimball. (5) 7 Aug 1735. At the Brunswick Co. Ct., Elizabeth Bartholomew was granted administration of the estate of John Bartholomew, deceased. Charles Kimball and William Kimball were her securities. Joseph Kimball, Edward Tatum, Ralph Jackson, and Peter Tatum were appointed to appraise the estate, and the Administratrix was also ordered to return an Inventory to the next Court. (6) 2 Oct 1735, At the Brunswick Co. Ct., an inventory of the estate of John Bartholomew was returned by Elizabeth Bartholomew the Administratrix who made oath thereto which is ordered to be recorded. [An Isaac House married Mary Jane Mattox, daughter of William Mattox and Mary Pauline Baker about 1745 in Brunswick Co., Va.]

143 The Duke Family South of the James River. <https://genealogy.ztlcox.com/~ztlcox/duke/LynnTeague/Virginia/S%20James.htm>.

144 Pr. Geo. Co., Va., Pat. Bk 11, p. 258, new land grant to John Poythress, 5 Sept 1723.

145 Pr. Geo. Co., Va., Deeds, 1713-1728, p. 706, Will of John Poythress, probated 20 May 1724.

146 Pr. Geo. Co., Va., Deeds, 1713-1728, John Roberts & Edward Winningham to John Woodlief, 8 Apr 1718.

147 (1) Pr. Geo. Co., Va., Records, Orders, 1714-1720, p. 331, Will of Henry Batte (the father), 9 Aug 1720. (2) Pr. Geo. Co., Va., p. 1042. Will of Henry Batte (the son), 4 Oct 1727. Cert. of Probate for Will. (3) R. Bolling Batte papers, index cards at Library of Virginia, 1977.

148 Virginia Land Office, Pat. 12, 1724-1726, p. 116, grant to Richard Pace, 25 Nov 1724.

149 Ryar's branch is presently called Uriah's branch.

150 Surry Co., Va., Land Office Pat. 12, 1724-1726, p. 165, grant to John Davis, 22 Feb 1724/5.

of Christopher Davis, was the nephew of Elizabeth Davis and Philip Jane. John Davis, Jr.'s children, Lucy, Mathew, James and Johanna, were listed in the Albemarle Parish register in Surry Co., later Sussex Co., from 1730 to 1740.¹⁵¹

Thomas House, Jr., sold 175 acres on the north side of Three Creek to William House in 1726.¹⁵² This land was part of a tract of 350 acres that was granted Thomas House on February 22, 1724, bounded by George Pasmore whose land adjoined Richard Pace's land. The witnesses to this deed were the same witnesses to George Pasmore's deed to William Rainey in 1717, nine years earlier. Robert Wynne and Burrell Green were family members of Rebecca Poythress and William Green appears to have been Burrell Green's brother. On February 16, 1729, Lawrence House sold 70 acres to Charles Dickings¹⁵³ on the north side of Otterdam swamp adjoining William Melton¹⁵⁴ and the main swamp. Thomas House, Jr., William House and brother, Lawrence House (1686-1751), of Lawne's creek parish, were sons of Thomas House, Sr. Lawrence was married to Sarah Pace.

On October 16, 1728, the will of John Barlow was proved in Surry Co. Richard Pace, Richard Moore and Thomas Avent were the witnesses to Barlow's will dated July 7, 1727.¹⁵⁵ John Barlow bequeathed to his son, William, the "plantation where I live including Land between the Otterdam Swamp and a small branch that runs into Ryar's Branch, then down the branch to Richard Pace's corner, to the Three Creek." Richard Moore was a brother-in-law of Tabitha Pace, the daughter of Richard and Rebecca Pace.

Records show that Richard and Rebecca Pace were residents in Surry Co. before January 18, 1718, and lived in the county until after November 5, 1724, the date when Richard was granted 1,220 acres in Surry Co.

George Pasmore, who held land in the area of David Poythress, Lewis Green, John Roberts, William Jones, Sr., and Robert Wynne, also owned land around Three Creek adjacent to George Hamilton, Thomas House, John Davis and Richard Pace and in close proximity of Captain John Gaddes, These men owned several properties in different locations and were neighbors of one another.

Richard and Rebecca Pace Moved to North Carolina¹⁵⁶

A Richard Pace appeared on a jury list in 1723 in Bertie Pct. This may have been Richard or his eldest son as Richard Pace was recorded as "of Surry Co." in November of 1724. By 1727, Richard Pace, husband of Rebecca, was appointed Vestryman of the Northwest Parish of Bertie Pct., an area that later became Northampton Co., NC.¹⁵⁷ He and Rebecca had evidently begun the transition from Surry Co. to Northampton Co., but maintained property in both VA and NC.

Col. Thomas Avent was granted 1,200 acres of land on Otterdam swamp adjoining Richard Pace, John Davis, Richard Moore and Charles Stewart in Surry Co. in March of 1729.¹⁵⁸ John Davis, of Surry Co., was Elizabeth and Philip Jane's nephew and first cousin of Rebecca Poythress. Charles Stewart was married to Ann Pace.

On May 13, 1729, John Green and Ralph Mason, an Indian trader, sold Richard Pace 290 acres in Bertie Pct. on the Roanoke river and Yaweuhoke swamp.¹⁵⁹ John Green married Amy Pace. His father, John Green, Sr.,¹⁶⁰ had bought land on Occoneechee Neck shortly after Henry Jones, Sr. Richard Pace left this land, in his will, to his son, Thomas Pace.¹⁶¹

On November 1, 1730, Richard Pace, Jr., sold his father, Richard Pace, Sr., husband of Rebecca, 300 acres, less the 30 acres given to Cullen Pollock,¹⁶² on the north side of Roanoke river, and on Urahaw swamp, part of a tract granted to Richard Pace, Jr., for 640 acres on March 1, 1719/20.¹⁶³ The witnesses were William Cain and Thomas Pace. Richard, Sr., bought another 40 acres from his son, Richard, on May 14, 1735.¹⁶⁴ Richard, Jr., married Elizabeth Cain.¹⁶⁵ The land

¹⁵¹ Albemarle Parish register of Surry Co., Va., 1717-1778, Christenings.

¹⁵² Surry Co., Va., Pat. Bk 12, 1724-1726, pp. 115-116, Thomas House, Jr., to William House, 16 Jan 1726, 17 May 1727.

¹⁵³ Surry Co., Va., Deeds, Wills, Bk 7, p. 714, Lawrence House to Charles Dickings, 16 Feb 1729, 18 Feb 1729.

¹⁵⁴ The North Carolina Genealogical Society Journal, Vol. XX, No. 2, May 1994. William Melton may have been related to Barnaby Melton who married Mary Pace, the daughter of John and Elizabeth Pace. John Pace was Richard Pace's brother. On 1 Mar 1720, the Lords Proprietors of NC granted patents to Thomas Whitmell, William Green, John Cotton, John Gaddes, William Reeves, Barnaby Milton and Robert Lang on Plumbtree Island and on the south side of Plumbtree swamp abutting the island.

¹⁵⁵ Surry Co., Va., Bk 7, p. 864, Will of John Barlow, 7 July 1727, 16 Oct 1728.

¹⁵⁶ 1664 - 1668 Albemarle Co.: 1668-1722 Chowan Co. 1722 - Bertie Pct. was formed from part of Chowan Pct. in 1729. Parts of Bertie Pct., Chowan Pct., Currituck Pct., and Pasquotank Pct. of Albemarle Co. were combined to form Tyrrell Pct. in 1739. Albemarle Co. was abolished and all of its constituent precincts became counties. In 1741, Edgecombe was taken out of southwestern Bertie and Northampton was taken out of northwestern Bertie. In 1746, Granville Co. was formed from Edgecombe Co. and in 1764, Bute Co. was formed from the eastern part of Granville Co. In 1759, Hertford was taken from northern Bertie.

¹⁵⁷ *The State Record of North Carolina*, XXV, Goldsboro, NC, 1906, p. 265.

¹⁵⁸ Some Southern Colonial Families, Vol. 2, by David A. Avent, publ. by L'Avant Studios, Box 1711, Tallahassee, 1982, Chapter V: Pace Family of England, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina & Georgia, p. 206.

¹⁵⁹ Bertie Pct., NC, Deed Bk C, pp. 122-123, John Green & Ralph Mason to Richard Pace, 11 Aug 1729.

¹⁶⁰ Morgan, Frances Cullom <https://freepages.rootsweb.com/~fcharper/genealogy/JonesandWoodwards.html>, "The Jones & Woodward Connection & the Road that Ran from Spann's Mill to Luke White's Ferry in Chowan County," 2018.

¹⁶¹ Bertie Pct., NC, Will of Richard Pace, Bertie Pct., NC, 13 Mar 1736/7, Feb 1738. Also Pace Society of America website: <http://web.archive.org/web/20081002000325/http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~pace/richpacewill.htm>.

¹⁶² Cullen Pollock was the son of Thomas Pollock, acting governor of NC 1712-1714 and 1722.

¹⁶³ Bertie Co., NC, Deed Bk C, p. 318. Richard Pace, Jr., to Richard Pace, Sr., 1 Mar 1719/20.

¹⁶⁴ Bertie Co., NC, Deed Bk D, p. 205, Richard Pace, Jr. To Richard Pace, Sr., 14 May 1735.

¹⁶⁵ Letter of Barnabas Pace written 1844-1850, in Freda Reid Turner, *History of the Pace Family from Manuscripts of Miss Annie Jones (1873-1951), Barnabas Pace (1789-), Maud McClure Kelly (1887-1973) (n. p., 1995) p. 163.*

that Richard bought from his son appears to be where he and Rebecca were living at their deaths. Richard gave his son, Thomas, the 320 acre Plantation where Richard and his “Dearly beloved wife,” Rebecca, lived, and reserved the property for her “sole use and benefit” during her lifetime.¹⁶⁶

By 1733, Richard was “of Bertie Precinct,” in NC. In June, 8½ years after Richard bought his 1,220 acres in Surry Co., he sold his son-in-law, William Johnson,¹⁶⁷ 300 acres and Hubert Farrell 240 acres of this land. He sold son-in-law, John Bradford, 680 acres, the balance of his 1,220 acres.¹⁶⁸ William Johnson was married to Mary Pace and John Bradford was married to Rebecca Pace.

Anne and Burrell Green continued to live in Surry Co. where Burrell died intestate in 1733. Anne was appointed administratrix of his estate on September 19, 1733, with Henry Mitchell, John Weaver and Christopher Tatum appointed to appraise the estate. Burrell and Anne appear to have lived in what was later Sussex Co.¹⁶⁹

On March 7, 1734/5, in Bertie Co., Alexander Bane, of Edgewcombe Pct., sold Richard Pace, Sr., of Bertie Pct., 190 acres that adjoined John Green’s line.¹⁷⁰ In Richard’s will of March 1736/7, he left the 190 acres to his son,¹⁷¹ William, describing it as the plantation where William lived.

On August 18, 1738, in Surry Co., in the estate sale for John Barlow, deceased,¹⁷² Richard and Rebecca Pace and many of their children, relatives and friends were in attendance. Richard and Rebecca were there with Richard, Jr., and William Pace, their sons; William Acock, Charles Stewart, John Green, William Johnson and Lawrence House, their sons-in-law; Thomas and William House, their son-in-law’s brothers; and, William Johnson, Jr., possibly their grandson. Joseph Lane, husband of Patience McKinnie, parents of Jesse Lane, who married Winifred Aycock, was there. Winifred Aycock was the daughter of Rebecca Pace Bradford Aycock. John Bartholomew, Rebecca Poythress’ nephew, was there. John Denton, who witnessed Rebecca Poythress’ deed of gift from her mother, was there. Robert Hicks, the famous Indian trader of Fort Christanna, and his sons, Daniel, Robert, Jr., and George were there and his son, John, who married Rebecca Rives,¹⁷³ and her brother, William Rives was there. Other Indian traders in attendance included Robert Lang, Thomas Whitmell, George Smith, William Kimball and Arthur Kavenaugh. Epaphroditus Benton was there. He was mentioned by William Byrd as a famous woodsman. William Gower, a mixed blood Saponi Indian, and John Cumbo, a mulatto, were there. Previous neighbors of Richard’s were there: Thomas Jackson, who lived in the vicinity of Richard Pace’s 1,220 acres; James Vaughan, who sold land to Rebecca Poythress’ first cousin, Robert Wynne, on the south side of Three Creek; and, Thomas Avent, who with Richard witnessed John Barlow’s will, and Thomas’ sons, John and William were present. Other men who had married a woman named Rebecca were there: George Ezell, who married Rebecca Delk, and Francis Myrick who married Rebecca Middleton. Hubert Farrell, who bought some of Richard’s 1,220 acres was there. Francis and Edward Young,¹⁷⁴ members of the Young family who had lived adjacent to John, Francis and Thomas Poythress and Charles and Rebecca Bartholomew on Deep Bottom, were there.

In Richard’s will, he named his wife, Rebecca, and his children, Richard, William, Thomas, Ann Stewart, Rebecca Bradford, Amy Green, Frances Green, Tabitha Moore, Mary Johnson and Sarah House.¹⁷⁵ Richard died between August 18, 1738, and February (~14), 1738/9. Rebecca died after March 13, 1736.

In both the Poythress families and the Pace families, children were named after their relatives. Richard and Rebecca Pace named their children with traditional family names. They named their first son, Richard, after Richard’s father. They named their first daughter Ann and their second daughter Rebecca. Rebecca Poythress’ sister was named Anne and her mother was named Rebecca.

Life in North Carolina Among Family

The relationships between Rebecca Poythress’ relatives and Richard Pace’s family continued into North Carolina long after Richard and Rebecca Pace. Christopher Jane was the son of Philip Jane and Elizabeth Davis and the grandson of

166 (1) Bertie Pct., NC, Will of Richard Pace, Bertie Pct., NC, 13 Mar 1736/7, Feb 1738. Also Pace Society of America website: <http://web.archive.org/web/20081002000325/http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~pace/richpacewill.htm>.

167 Brunswick Co., Va., Wills & Deeds, No. 1, p. 54, Richard Pace to William Johnson, 7 June 1733.

168 Brunswick Co., Va., Wills & Deeds, No. 1, p. 56-57, Richard Pace to John Bradford, 7 June 1733.

169 Surry Co., Va., Wills, Bk 8, p. 330, Anne Bartholomew was appointed administratrix, 19 Sept 1733.

170 Bertie Co., NC, Deed Bk D, p. 203, Alexander Bane to Richard Pace, Sr., 7 Mar 1734.

171 Bertie Pct., NC, Will of Richard Pace, Bertie Pct., NC, 13 Mar 1736/7, Feb 1738. Also Pace Society of America website: <http://web.archive.org/web/20081002000325/http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~pace/richpacewill.htm>.

172 Surry Co., Va., Deeds, Wills, 1730-1738, p. 881, Acct. of estate of John Barlow, 16 Aug 1738.

173 George Rives leased land from Rebecca Bartholomew, land that she gave Rebecca Poythress in 1711. George Rives’ niece, Rebecca, married John Hicks. John Hicks and William Rives, Rebecca Rives’ brother, were both at the real estate sale of John Barlow with Richard Pace and his family. George Rives’ nephew of the same name married Frances Tatum, daughter of Christopher Tatum and Bridget Scott, daughter of John Scott and Bethia Boyce. John and Tabitha Pace Moore’s children were cousins of young George Rives and Rebecca Rives Hicks who were grandchildren of Richard Moore.

174 Francis & Edward Young appear to have been descendants of Dorrill or John Young, neighbors of Charles & Rebecca Bartholomew and Captain John Poythress in 1718 in Pr. Geo. Co., Va.

175 Bertie Pct., NC, Will of Richard Pace, Bertie Pct., NC, 13 Mar 1736/7, Feb 1738. Also Pace Society of America website: <http://web.archive.org/web/20081002000325/http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~pace/richpacewill.htm>.

John Jane and Elizabeth Tye. Christopher Jane had lived on the land that his grandfather, John, had owned in Prince George Co. The Janes had always lived adjacent to Richard Pace, Sr., and his family in Virginia as early as the mid to late 1660s. Christopher Jane moved to Surry Co., then Northampton Co., before going to Bute Co., NC.

Rebecca Pace's children, Tabitha Moore, Amy Green, Rebecca Aycock, William Pace, Thomas Pace and Richard Pace all lived close to one another in NC. Their lands in Northampton Co. were located between the NC and VA boundary and the Roanoke river and included Stony creek, Arthur creek and Peahill creek. Richard's brother, John and his family, lived close to one another. John died in 1726.¹⁷⁶

In 1746, John Avent sold John Davis land on the north side of the Roanoke river in Northampton Co. that adjoined John Davis' land.¹⁷⁷ The witnesses were William Aycock, Thomas Avent and John King. John Avent was Colonel Avent's son.¹⁷⁸ John Davis was the son of Christopher Davis,¹⁷⁹ the brother of Elizabeth Davis who married Philip Jane.

John Moore was a witness for Christopher Jane in 1749 and 1751.¹⁸⁰ Jane and Moore held adjacent properties. Part of the land that belonged to Captain Moore and Christopher Jane, that adjoined John Moore and Philip Jane, was sold in 1764.¹⁸¹ John Moldesby and Joseph Scouls were neighbors of John Moore and Christopher Jane.¹⁸² Christopher Jane and Philip Jane were cousins of Rebecca Poythress.

Thomas House sold land, in 1759, to Philip Jane that was part of Richard Moore's land.¹⁸³ William and Peter House were witnesses. Philip Jane and Peter House were witnesses to a deed of William House in 1759.¹⁸⁴ Thomas, William and Peter House were all relatives of Lawrence House, the husband of Sarah Pace. In 1758, William Duke, Sr., sold land on Sandy creek in Granville Co., NC, to Thomas House, Jr.¹⁸⁵ The land adjoined Duke's step-son, Charles Bartholomew. Duke was married to widow, Elizabeth Bartholomew.

Thomas Pace sold land to Christopher Jane in Granville Co.,¹⁸⁶ in 1760.¹⁸⁷ Nathaniel Pace was a witness. Christopher Jane and Charles Bartholomew were cousins and both lived in Granville Co. Charles Bartholomew appeared on Robert Harris' tax list in 1753,¹⁸⁸ a tax list in 1755¹⁸⁹ and appeared on a regimental militia muster roll in 1754, all in Granville Co.¹⁹⁰ In 1774, Miles Rachel, the Godson of Christopher Jane, witnessed a deed from Thomas Clifton to John Huckaby, in Bute Co., land that Christopher Jane bought from Thomas Pace in 1762.¹⁹¹ Thomas Pace (1710-1764), son of Richard and Rebecca Pace, had sons, Thomas (1734-1795) and Nathaniel (1743-1798).

Charles Bartholomew lived in Granville Co. surrounded by the Green, Davis, Woodlief, House and Aycock families when his cousin, Christopher Jane, bought land from Thomas Pace in Granville Co. The Pace, Jane and Bartholomew families lived among each other and interacted on land deals for over twenty years after Richard and Rebecca Pace were deceased. These families lived in close proximity, the precincts and county lines changed continuously but the families remained together.

Conclusion and Final Thoughts

It is easy to locate a marriage license or death certificate in the 21st century but Richard Pace and Rebecca Poythress lived in the late 17th and early 18th century. Any records of their marriage or their deaths disappeared long ago. All one has today are the remaining records and abstracts. As a result, this study has been organized to determine if there was a relationship between Richard and Rebecca Pace and Rebecca Poythress through their family relationships, property locations, ownership patterns, connections to the affairs of siblings, family migrations to Surry Co., and Bertie Pct., and the naming of issue. This study has been a broader examination than previous efforts in identifying Rebecca Poythress' husband. It has thoroughly examined every scrap of evidence, both direct and circumstantial.

176 Bertie Pct., NC, Wills, John Pace, 21 Mar 1726/7, Aug 1727. The witnesses incl. Abraham Burton, John Bobbitt and Francis Garnet. John's children were John, William, George, Frances, Anne, Elizabeth and Mary Melton.

177 Northampton Co., NC, Deed Bk 1, p. 266, John Avent to John Davis, Aug 1746.

178 Sussex Co., Va., Will of Col. Thomas Avent, 21 Sept 1756, 18 Nov 1757.

179 Pr. Geo. Co., va., Deeds, 1713-1728, p. 573, Will of Christopher Davis, 1722.

180 Northampton Co., NC, Bk 1, pp. 405-406, John Modesby to Christopher Jane, 3 Nov 1749.

181 Northampton Co., NC, Bk 1, pp. 505-506, Christopher Jane to Joseph Scouls, 8 Nov 1751.

182 Northampton Co., NC, Deed #542, p. 329, Joseph Scouls to Henry Meacham, 23 Jan 1764.

183 Northampton Co., NC, Deed Bk 3, 1759-1774, p. 5, Thomas House to Philip Jane, 26 Mar 1759.

184 Northampton Co., NC, Deed #93, p. 58, William House to Henry Meacham, 3 Nov 1759.

185 Morris, Jane, The Duke-Symes Family, pp. 174-175, Granville Co., NC, 1758.

186 1741 - Edgecombe Co. was taken out of southwestern Bertie; 1746 - Granville Co. was formed from Edgecombe Co.: 1764 - Bute Co. was formed from the eastern part of Granville Co.

187 Granville Co., NC, Deed Bk F, p. 179, Thomas Pace to Christopher Jane, 5 July 1760.

188 Granville Co., NC, Tax Lists, CR044.701, State of North Carolina Library and Archives, Raleigh, NC.

189 The North Carolina Journal, editor William Perry Johnson, 1755 Tax List Granville Co., NC.

190 Muster Roll of the Regiment in Granville Co. under the Command of Col William Eaton as taken at a general Muster of the said Regiment, 8 Oct 1754.

191 Bute Co., NC, Deed Bk 5, p. 192, Thomas Clifton to John Huckaby, 26 Nov 1774.

Richard Pace, Jr., grew up in the same area where court justices Major Francis Poythress and John Drayton,¹⁹² John Poythress' step-father-in-law, lived. Richard Pace, Sr., appeared in front of the same men inside the Merchant's Hope courtroom.

No record has been located that would indicate Rebecca Poythress married any other man. An extensive search for women named Rebecca of the same age, has not yielded any other possibility. John Hicks married Rebecca Rives about 1712.¹⁹³ He was at the estate sale of John Barlow in Surry Co., with the Pace family on August 18, 1738.¹⁹⁴ John and Rebecca Hicks' daughter, Rebecca, married Edward Tatum.¹⁹⁵ Edward's brother, Christopher, married Bridget Scott, granddaughter of Thomas Boyce.¹⁹⁶ Rebecca Poythress' niece, Rebecca Poythress, daughter of Rebecca's brother, John, was much younger than she and was a minor in 1724.¹⁹⁷ Rebecca Birchett, daughter of William Birchett and Mary Wright, married William Lee in 1720.¹⁹⁸ A number of other women with the given name Rebecca, not mentioned in this study, were identified but were too young to be considered or were subsequently identified by their maiden names. No practical alternative husband has ever been suggested for Rebecca Poythress and no alternative maiden name has ever been presented as to the identity of the spouse of Richard Pace, Jr. No other family was located with a daughter, Rebecca, who married a Pace.

It is ironic that Elizabeth Cocke, in her 1751 will,¹⁹⁹ mentioned her granddaughters, Rebecca, Ann and Tabitha, daughters of her son James Cocke. Rebecca Pace's daughters, though older, included Rebecca, Ann and Tabitha. Elizabeth Cocke was the mother of Elizabeth who married Robert Poythress (1690-1747) a first cousin of Rebecca Poythress.²⁰⁰

The major objection to the Pace-Poythress marriage were the 1711 gifts where Rebecca Bartholomew identified both daughters by their maiden names. Rebecca's daughter, 32 year old Rebecca Poythress, was probably married at the time, with children, and had probably been living on the property for years. She was not mentally challenged. If she had been, she would not have received the 300 acres. She was not deceased or it would have been recorded in her sister's 1721 sale of adjoining land. Records for the period 1711 to May 14, 1728, exist and there is no record of her death or the sale or disposal of her estate.²⁰¹

The use of a maiden name in a deed involving a married woman was not unknown in the 17th and 18th centuries. In Richard Pace, Sr.'s 1659 deed, his mother was referred to as Mrs. Sara Maycock and his father as George Pace. In William Bradford's 1724/5 deed, his mother was referred to as Alice Smith and his father as Nathaniel Bradford. In Anne Green's 1721 deed, her 42 year old sister was referred to as Rebecca Poythress.²⁰² In Judge Jeremiah Exum's will of 1712, he did not identify three of his daughters, Mary Ann, Jane and Sarah, by their married names and did not mention their husbands. It is noteworthy that an associate Judge would know how to write a legal will.²⁰³

Rebecca Bartholomew gave land to her daughters on September 10, 1711, perhaps as a result of the increasing expectation of Indian hostilities. On or about September 10, 1711, Tuscarora Indians captured John Lawson, Baron Christopher deGraffenreid and two servants on the Neuse river in North Carolina. Lawson and one servant were subsequently put to death. Twelve days later, the massacre began. On September 13th, Charles and Rebecca Bartholomew appeared in open court and swore that the deed to Rebecca Poythress "and her heirs" was in fact their act and deed.

At 51 years of age, Rebecca Bartholomew may have decided to ensure that her daughters had secure futures. Anne appears to have been a newlywed and her and Rebecca appear to have had no personal real estate. Rebecca's deed to

192 Chas. Cty. Co., Va., pat. 5, p. 107, grant to John Drayton, 14 June 1665.

193 Surry Co., Va., Deeds, Will Bk, 1715-1730, p. 963, Will of John Hicks, 31 July 1738, 20 Aug 1739.

194 Surry Co., Va., Deeds, Wills, 1730-1738, p. 881, Acct. of estate of John Barlow, 16 Aug 1738.

195 Dorman, John Frederick (1928-2021), 4th ed., Vol. 3, "Adventurers of Purse and Person, Virginia, 1607-1624/5, 2005," publ. By Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc., in collaboration with the Order of First Families of Virginia, p. 272.

196 Surry Co., Va., Court Orders, 7 Nov 1734, p. 72. "Richard Ledbetter is appointed Overseer of a bridle Way from Quarrel Swa(m)p at Henry Ledbetters old path to the old Westward ford on Maherrin River, & from thence the Straitest way into (Christopher) Tatum('s) Road and that all the Male Labouring Tyths between the great Creek & Matt Edwards he being included William Kymball Thomas Bailes Richard Bryan & John Bartholomew assist in Clearing the Same." John Bartholomew lived in this area near William Kimball and Tatum's road. (2) Weisiger, Benjamin E., III, "Prince George County, Virginia, Wills and Deeds, 1713-1728, Iberian Publishing Co., 1973, pp. 100-101. Pr. Geo. Co., Va., Wills & Deeds, 1713-1728, part 3, p. 700, Inventory of estate of John Scott, Jr., 12 May 1724. John Ledbetter assisted in the inventory of John Scott, Jr.'s estate. Christopher Tatum was married to Bridget Scott, the sister of John Scott, Jr. John Bartholomew was Rebecca Poythress' step-brother and John Scott, Jr., and Bridget Scott Tatum were the children of her first cousin Bethia Boyce Scott.

197 Smith, Jr., Claiborne T., "Poythress of Prince george County, Virginia," Historical Southern Families, John Bennett Boddie, Vol. IV, 1968, pp. 31-32.

198 Find A Grave: <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/43674700/rebecca-lee>.

199 Henrico Co., Va., records, Will Bk 1, Will of Elizabeth Cocke, 9 Aug 1751, 6 July 1752.

200 R. Bolling Batte papers, Library of Va., Chart of Poythress Family in America, Section A of two sections, 1977.

201 The oldest book in PG Co. Courthouse is the deeds, wills, inventories and misc. instruments, 9 Feb 1713/14 to 14 May 1728, with a few records back to 1711, 1,116 pages of records. The second oldest book contains minutes of county court Mar term 1737/8 to Apr 1740 and a single court of Sessions and two or three courts of Oyer and Terminer by special writ to local justices. 87 to 400 pages. The third book covers the clerkship of Theodorick Bland with contents similar to book 1, 12 June 1759 to 10 June 1760, fragments of 75 to 196 pages. The fourth book contains instruments of earlier dates 13 Feb 1787 to 8 Nov 1792. These are the only extant original volumes remaining for PG Co. prior to 1800. If Rebecca sold her 300 acres after 14 May 1728, there would be no record of it. There is possibly no extant record of Rebecca Poythress' land transferring after her death.

202 Copying the wording on an original deed onto a new deed was a common practice in the clerk's office. However, deeds usually noted that a neighbor was deceased.

203 Boddie, John Bennett, Historical Southern Families, Vol. 1, pp. 182, 322-323, Will of Jeremiah Exum, 3 Sept 1712, 28 Mar 1720. Mary Exum, daughter of Judge Jeremiah Exum and Ann Lawrence, was the second wife of Barnaby McKinne and her third husband.

Rebecca Poythress and Anne were “in consideration of the natural love and affection” that she held for her daughters and “for & towards the bettering & advancing” of their “fortune(s) in the world.” Rebecca Bartholomew and her husband were deceased by 1721 and she may have been deceased by 1717 when Anne and possibly Rebecca moved to Surry Co.

During this study, no evidence was found to disqualify a marriage between Rebecca Poythress and Richard Pace, Jr. Rebecca Poythress’ relatives permeated this study; her father, Major Francis Poythress; her step-brother, John Bartholomew; her half-sister and brother-in-law, Anne Bartholomew and Burrell Green; her aunt, Elizabeth Tye Jane Wicket; her nephews, John and Charles Bartholomew; her cousins, Philip Jane, Christopher Jane, Margaret Wynne Goodrich; Robert Wynne and Peter Poythress. Rebecca Poythress’ brother, Francis Poythress, and Richard Pace’s nephew, Richard Pace, were involved in several business transactions on November 11, 1718, and held adjoining properties one mile southwest of the old Pace homestead. Rebecca Poythress’ father, Major Francis Poythress, and Richard Pace’s step-father, Nicholas Whitmore, held land adjacent to Adam Tapley and William Harrison. Rebecca Poythress’ cousin, Margaret Wynne Goodrich’s husband, Edward Goodrich, was security for Richard Whitmore when Richard qualified as administrator of Nicholas Whitmore’s estate after Nicholas’ widow, Mary Pace Whitmore, relinquished her right to administer the estate.²⁰⁴ And, John Denton, one of the witnesses to Rebecca Bartholomew’s 1711 gift to her daughters was present at the estate sale of John Barlow in Surry Co. with most of the Pace family in August of 1738.

Rebecca Poythress’ family members interacted with the Pace family and resided in close proximity to Richard and Rebecca Pace in Charles City Co., later Prince George Co. By 1716 to 1718, Richard and Rebecca as well as Anne and Burrell Green were living in Surry Co., the area that became Sussex Co.²⁰⁵ John Scott and Bethia Boyce were in Surry Co. by 1718 and their son, John Scott, Jr., died there in 1724. Their daughter, Bridget, married Christopher Tatum. From Surry Co., the associated families moved into North Carolina and were involved with each other as documented in the Bertie, Northampton and Granville records.

Rebecca Poythress and Richard Pace were of the right ages to a marriage prospect. They had known each other for years. Rebecca’s mother, Rebecca Bartholomew, had known Richard Pace and his family for most of Richard Pace, Jr.’s life. There is nothing to preclude that a marriage occurred. Rebecca Poythress did not live in some distant county and it is not that the Poythress and Pace families had no shared interests or family ties. Rebecca was in the right place at the right time and with the right opportunities for association. Rebecca Poythress was, perhaps, one of the few suitable marriage prospects for Richard Pace.

Utilizing careful analysis, deductive logic and a preponderance of the evidence, direct and circumstantial, it is highly probable that Rebecca Pace and Rebecca Poythress were one and the same woman, that she, Rebecca Poythress, married Richard Pace, Jr. There is no evidence to the contrary and the available evidence places Rebecca Poythress’ closest relatives within Rebecca Pace and her families’ sphere of neighbors. After Rebecca Pace’s death, Rebecca Poythress’ relatives continued to be involved with Rebecca Pace’s children and grandchildren.

²⁰⁴ Pr. Geo. Co., Va., Ct. Orders & Return of Executions, 1714-1720, June 1718.

²⁰⁵ Burrell Green either lived near his brother, William, in the area of George Pasmore’s land about 18 miles north of Richard Pace’s 1,220 acres or in the area of lands belonging to George Pasmore, Thomas Poythress and his brothers, Peter Green and Lewis Green, Jr., about 4 miles north of Lawrence House and Sarah Pace.

Final Word on Extant Records

The oldest book in the Pr. Geo. Co. courthouse contains the deeds, wills, inventories and miscellaneous instruments, from February 9, 1713/14 to May 14, 1728, with a few records back to 1711, in all, 1,116 pages of records. The second oldest book contains minutes of the county court from the March term 1737/8 to April, 1740, and a single court of Sessions and two or three courts of Oyer and Terminer by special writ to local justices. This book possesses 87 to 400 pages. The third book covers the clerkship of Theodorick Bland with contents similar to the oldest book covering the time frame from June 12, 1759, to June 10, 1760, composed of fragments of 75 to 196 pages. The fourth book contains instruments of earlier dates from February 13, 1787, to November 8, 1792. These are the only original volumes remaining for Pr. Geo. Co. prior to 1800. If Rebecca Poythress or her husband sold her 300 acres after May 14, 1728, there would be no record of it and there is possibly no record of her land transferring after her death. With no deeds, wills, inventories, court records and miscellaneous instruments existing for Pr. Geo. Co. after May 14, 1728, until the minutes of the county court, March term 1737/8, there would be no record of the sale of the easterly run property for that period of time. An in-depth search of land patents in the Library of Virginia has not produced a record of this land being granted or being referenced in patents to family, friends, neighbors, relatives or anyone else.

Richard Pace died between August 18, 1738, and February (~14), 1738/9. Rebecca Pace died after March 13, 1736. Richard left a will but no other probate documents including an inventory of his estate or an estate sale have been located

for him. No will has been located for Rebecca Pace and there is no record of her death. In Richard Pace's will, he stated that "I give and bequeath unto my Son Thomas Pace & his heirs for ever the Plantation where I now live with three hundred twenty acres of land thereto belonging, reserving unto my Dearly beloved wife Rebecah Pace the sole use & benefit thereof during her natural life." It is unknown when Thomas came into possession of the 320 acres after his mother's death and it is not clear whether the 320 acres was bequeathed by Thomas' 1764 will to one of his sons.