

A Chronology of the New Kent/Hanover Davenports

-- A Family History Working Paper as of April 2014--

Being

A Genealogical Study Defining

**A NEW DAVENPORT FAMILY
WITH COLONIAL VIRGINIA ORIGINS—**

**A MATTER OF MAKING DIFFICULT ANCESTRAL IDENTIFICATIONS
LIMITED BY BURNED OR LOST PUBLIC RECORDS
(INCLUDING NEW IDENTIFICATIONS FOR KENNEDY FAMILY MEMBERS)**

&

*An Attempt to Resolve the Dilemma of Descendants
with a Documented Paper Trail*

to

*One Davenport Ancestor,
Who Carry the DNA
of a Different Davenport Ancestor*

or

**How a DNA Enigma and 150 Acres Straddling a County Line
Led to the DNA-SUPPORTED Hypothesis
that One Colonial Virginia Family
Was/Is Actually Two**

Extracted from *The Pamunkey Davenport Papers CD*, (2009),
viz. Parts 1 and 2 of *The Further Chronicles of the Pamunkey Davenports*,
and Supplement No. 2: *The Smith/Kennedy/Wash Presence on North Anna Waters
of Colonial and Post Revolution Virginia*,

With New Original Research Covering the Years 1667-1910

By

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Long before this project began, I sought the father of my earliest known ancestor, Charles Lewis Davenport. I traveled down many blind alleys trying to find him. Any errors that appear in the monograph, therefore, are entirely my own.

Randi Davenport, PhD
Chapel Hill, North Carolina July 12, 2012

For
Gene Alan Davenport
And Dedicated to the Memory of
John Clyde Davenport

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Note: The introduction provides a framework for the research questions that drove this study and “Tips for using this Document” (page 16). If you wish, you may skip to the analysis itself, which begins on page 19.

INTRODUCTION:

The New Kent/Hanover Davenports

This monograph concerns a Davenport family whose beginnings in Virginia originated in the York River Basin in Southside New Kent County. This Davenport family was “discovered” when its descendants—all believing in a Colonial Virginia heritage—began to be tested as part of the DAVENPORT SURNAME DNA PROJECT.

All of the project participants who participated in the surname project who were ultimately identified as **New Kent/Hanover Davenports** expected to test **Pamunkey Davenport**. That is, they expected to be located by DNA analysis among the Davenport family that had been thought to exist to the exclusion of other Davenports in the geopolitical scene on Pamunkey Neck and immediately adjacent territories. These project participants were Y-DNA tested and that testing extended to 67 markers. Only males who bore the Davenport surname were tested.

But members of this group—with the striking exception of paper-trail proven descendants of two **Pamunkey** sons—did not test **Pamunkey**. Instead, their tests revealed that they matched each other but they carried a DNA genotype that was completely different from the **Pamunkey** genotype. A number of individuals bearing other surnames—Woodruff, Overton—also matched this new line at every match point through the 67 marker.

The original goal of this study, therefore, was to identify the earliest common ancestor of this new Davenport family. Chief **Pamunkey** researcher John Scott Davenport, PhD had a powerful theory. Long ago he had included **Richard Davenport** of New Kent/Hanover counties—the same Richard whose land straddled the Louisa/Hanover county line—among the **Pamunkey Davenports**. But he had never been comfortable with that identification and often wondered if **Richard Davenport** of County Line was, in fact, actually a Pamunkey Davenport at all. His original identification had been based on a “best guess” hypothesis: if all the Davenports in the Pamunkey Neck region were Pamunkey Davenports, Richard of County Line must be a Pamunkey Davenport too.

When project participants who expected to test Pamunkey turned up with a different genotype, John Scott Davenport returned to his original discomfort over Richard of County Line’s Pamunkey identification. He wrote to me and said that he had always been uneasy about this identification and he noted that Charles was a name that appeared

on this line but not on Pamunkey lines. Very quickly, he theorized that **Richard Davenport** of County Line might, in fact, be the earliest documented member of the **New Kent/Hanover Davenports**. This identification also gave a home to two other Davenports who had never fit easily among the Pamunkey Davenport lines: **Richard the Headright**, who whose 50 acre headright was part of a New Kent County Land Patent in 1677, and **West Davenport**, who appeared on the New Kent Quit Rents of 1704.

Once we'd agreed to test the theory that **Richard of County Line** was the first documented patriarch of the **New Kent/Hanover Davenports**, we agreed that members of this family had been innocently included in the Pamunkey family tree while research was underway for *The Pamunkey Chronicles* (2009). Researchers for that project had no reason to believe that another Davenport family existed in the Pamunkey Neck region and assembled every Davenport record within the Southside York Basin parameters and sorted them for family relationships using accepted genealogical practices. At the time the **Pamunkey** records under analysis were created, the Davenports who would later be identified as **New Kent/Hanover Davenports** lived next door to or in the same neighborhoods as **Pamunkey Davenports** and were associated with Pamunkey Davenports in public records. In some cases, **Pamunkey** and **New Kent/Hanover Davenports** married one another. And the **Pamunkey Davenports** were the major presence in the area; we would come to discover that they outnumbered the **New Kent/Hanover Davenports** six-to-one. Prior to DNA testing, it seemed entirely credible, therefore, that all Davenports in that geographical location were part of the **Pamunkey Davenport** complex. Only DNA testing made it possible to identify the **New Kent/Hanover Davenports** as separate and apart from the **Pamunkeys**.

But simply having a theory about **Richard of County Line & Albemarle's** position at the top of this new Davenport family tree wasn't enough. We had to wait for a "paper-trail" proven male descendant of Richard of County Line to step forward for DNA testing. If the "paper-trail" of a project participant could be verified, the DNA identification of **Richard of County Line & Albemarle** would provide the project participants who carried the unexpected—and new-- genotype with their earliest documentable patriarch.

While we waited, we sorted the records pertaining to **Richard of County Line & Albemarle** from the Pamunkey records and put them in chronological order. This allowed us to recognize that **Richard of County Line & Albemarle** had a brother and a sister (**Joesph** and **Crotia**), both of whom had also been misplaced among the Pamunkey Davenports.

It took more than a year before a possible descendant of **Richard of County Line & Albemarle's** appeared in the DAVENPORT SURNAME DNA PROJECT. The first to be tested was an African-American Davenport who believed he descended from **Richard of County Line & Albemarle's** son Martin—the son Richard of County Line had late in life with a slave woman. We waited excitedly for the results. Unfortunately, this proposed descendant turned out to be **Pamunkey** and his "paper-trail", when re-researched, bore this out.

Our high hopes were dashed. All we could do was wait for another descendant to appear for testing. Despite our eagerness to test our theory, that wait stretched for a year and then a second, and then began a third.

In 2011, a male descendant of **John Forbes Davenport**—a son of Richard of Abbeville, South Carolina, who was himself the son of **John Davenport**, a son of **Richard of County Line & Albemarle**—came forward and was tested by the surname project. This descendant had an unshakeable “paper-trail” but we re-researched it anyway, with the help of family members, while we waited for DNA test results. When those results came in, the descendent of John Forbes Davenport—grandson of Richard of County Line—proved to be carrying the DNA of the Davenport participants in the surname project who had expected to carry the **Pamunkey** DNA but whose results demonstrated the different genotype. Because of this project participant’s well-documented “paper-trail” and the results of his DNA testing, we were able to confirm that **Richard of County Line & Albemarle**, b. c1706-1711 in New Kent County, Virginia, was the earliest documentable patriarch of the **New/Kent Hanover** family. We had the genotype for this family line nailed down.

At last, the DAVENPORT SURNAME DNA PROJECT participants who matched each other but no other known line knew where they belonged. And we had a brand new Davenport family to enumerate.

Our first work, as already noted, was to extract **Richard of County Line & Albemarle** from the **Pamunkey Davenport** family tree and to verify his place at the head of the **New Kent/Hanover Davenports**. As the study advanced, we also discovered that our investigation delivered solutions to several genealogical mysteries. At least one such mystery had plagued **Pamunkey Davenport** researchers for years; two others emerged as a consequence of DNA testing, and the last was a long-rumored account of ethnic heritage among some of the descendants of **Richard of County Line** and his second wife, the widow **Elizabeth Hamner**. This study will also answer these questions, which we frame as follows:

- (1) Who was **Davenport Kennedy**?
- (2) Why do some “paper-trail” **Pamunkey** descendants carry **New Kent/Hanover** DNA?
- (3) Why do some families who do not have the Davenport surname carry the **New Kent/Hanover Davenport** DNA?
- (4) Are the descendants of **Richard of County Line and Albemarle** and the widow **Elizabeth Hamner** of Cherokee heritage?

The complete answers to these questions will be found in the analysis that follows. But to orient readers, we briefly touch on each question below. These areas of inquiry will be of particular interest to separate groups of readers. If you do not descend from

Davenport Kennedy, you may have very little interest in the material related to his identification and descendants. If you descend from **Crotia Davenport**, formerly identified as **Pamunkey**, or **Charles Kennedy**, or **Joseph Davenport**, you will also find this section illuminating. In fact, we believe that these new identifications are critically important to defining the **New Kent/Hanover Davenport** line—but we recognize that these sections may be of little interest to the more casual reader. Similarly, if you are descended from one of the two **Pamunkey** sons whose DNA tested **New Kent/Hanover**, you may want to focus only on the material related to that son, at least to get started. Finally, if you descend from **Richard of County Line** and his first wife, you may or may not be interested in the question of Cherokee heritage. If your interest is limited to but one of the sections that follows, feel free to skip to that. If you have no interest in any of these questions, we encourage skipping them and reading ahead, to the suggestions for how to make best use of this study. But we think you will return to these sections eventually so have placed them here, before the records and analysis, to provide you with a better orientation to the material that follows.

1 WHO WAS DAVENPORT KENNEDY?

For many years, family searchers and genealogists identified **Davenport Kennedy** (aka “DK”) as a son of Charles Kennedy and Crotia Davenport, who was herself identified as a daughter of Martin Davenport, Sr., of Hanover (and a **Pamunkey Davenport** therefore). But DK was not named in Charles Kennedy’s will nor did any of DK’s children exercise a claim to Charles’ estate. These omissions made DK a high profile enigma to **Pamunkey Davenport** researchers.

We are now persuaded that:

- **DK** was *not* a child of either Charles Kennedy or Crotia Davenport but was the illegitimate son of **Joseph Davenport** (aka “Joseph the Customer”) and an unidentified Kennedy woman, herself likely a sister to Charles and Patrick Kennedy.
- **Joseph Davenport** was one of the **New Kent/Hanovers**, for he was multiply listed as a customer in an account book of a merchant located near Hanover Court House in 1743-44. Time and age-wise, he was most probably a brother to **Richard of County Line & Albemarle**. **Joseph** may have been the **Private Joseph Davenport** in Gooch’s Regiment of the British Army recruited in Virginia for service against the Spanish in the Caribbean and Venezuela (“War of Jenkin’s Ear”), whose drawing of rations was recorded by the British Navy. The debt of **Joseph Davenport** was paid, and so noted in the account book, by the Hanover merchant himself, suggesting that **Joseph** did not return from the War
- **Crotia Davenport**, who married **Charles Kennedy**, was **Richard of County Line & Albemarle’s** *sister* and *not* a daughter of Martin Davenport, Sr., of Hanover, as has been long accepted. Therefore, her descendants are **New Kent/Hanover Davenports**, not **Pamunkey Davenports**. (**Crotia Davenport** was originally identified as Pamunkey because of her association with

Pamunkeys in the records. Martin himself named no daughters in his will, and has been credited with more daughters than can be accommodated logically). And **DK** is her nephew.

- **Charles Kennedy**, in turn, was DK's uncle, as was **Patrick Kennedy** and **Richard of County Line & Albemarle**.
- **DK** married an unidentified daughter of William Davenport Sr. of Spotsylvania County. William Sr. was a **Pamunkey Davenport**. Here we find an example of the **New Kent/Hanover** line intermarrying with a well-known **Pamunkey** line.

These revised identifications prove essential to telling the **New Kent/Hanover Davenport** story. Most importantly, they draw **Richard of County Line & Albemarle**'s family relationships into view. Further, they explain why DK was permitted to occupy **Richard of County Line & Albemarle**'s County Line tract for nearly twenty five years (for what else was Richard to do with his brother's bastard son, now orphaned?) and explain why a **Pamunkey Davenport**—William Davenport Sr. of Spotsylvania county—took such an enduring interest in DK's orphaned children (for how could he ignore the plight of his grandchildren?).

DK might have been illegitimate on paper and according to the customs of the times but he was a **New Kent/Hanover Davenport** in fact. Uncovering his story allowed us to tell **Richard of County Line & Albemarle**'s story, as well as the stories of other **New Kent/Hanover Davenports**. So we are careful to include a complete discussion of DK's life and history in the records analysis that follows.

2. WHY DO THE DESCENDANTS OF TWO SONS OF A PAMUNKEY DAVENPORT BEAR THE DNA OF THE NEW KENT/HANOVER DAVENPORTS?

Participants in the DAVENPORT SURNAME DNA PROJECT have known since 2008 that “paper-trail” descendants of two of the five sons of Pamunkey John Davenport (aka “John the Bankrupt”) do not bear Pamunkey DNA. “John the Bankrupt” Davenport was a son of Martin Davenport who was himself a son of Davis Davenport, the Pamunkey's Colonial Virginia patriarch. The Pamunkey DNA has been well-established in multiple descendants so when the descendants of John's sons William (b. c1740) and Richard (b. c1750) were tested, they expected to find that they carried Pamunkey DNA.

They did not. Instead, they discovered that they carried the DNA of an unidentified individual—DNA that eventually was identified as New Kent/Hanover Davenport DNA.

Pamunkey researcher John Scott Davenport had earlier proposed that Richard of County Line & Albemarle might well be the progenitor of this errant DNA—Richard lived

next door to “John the Bankrupt” and his wife Mary and either he or his sons lived in close proximity to Woodruffs and Overtons--but this theory could not be proven unless Richard’s DNA could be identified from a descendant. Once this was accomplished, the records analysis that follows bears out the original theory.

When all is said and done, there is only one way Richard’s DNA could have appeared in two of the five sons of his next door neighbor.

3. WHY DO DESCENDANTS OF COLONIAL VIRGINIA WOODRUFFS AND OVERTONS HAVE THE NEW KENT/HANOVER DNA?

This is an issue of New Kent/Hanover DNA showing up in individuals who do not carry Davenport surnames. Once again, Y-DNA testing, followed by records research, demonstrates that Richard (or one of his sons) provided the point of origin. We discuss this fully in the analysis that follows.

Those with a special interest in this subject may find it useful to: (A) consult the late John Scott Davenport’s appended annotations on the Colonial Virginia Woodroofs; (B) use the “Find” function to search the document for Woodroof/Overton extractions.

4. DO THE DESCENDANTS OF RICHARD OF COUNTY LINE AND ALBERMARLE HAVE AMERICAN INDIAN ANCESTORS?

Many among the descendants of Richard of County Line and the widow Elizabeth Benge Hamner recall family claims of American Indian heritage. Unlike the rumors of a “Cherokee Princess” being someone’s grandmother that are commonly heard in genealogical circles, this family line never described their American Indian heritage in that way. Instead, they stated it as a fact but could not fully describe it or prove it. One descendant described an ancestor who had gone to Georgia before the Trail of Tears and had married a Cherokee woman there.

The Indian Removal Act of 1830 authorized the forced removal of the members of the Muscogee (Creek), Cherokee, Choctaw, Seminole, and Chickasaw nations (known as the “Five Civilized Tribes”). Each tribe was moved westward between 1831 and 1838, with the Cherokee the last to leave in 1838. Their forced march left between two and six thousand Cherokee dead and came to be known as the Trail of Tears but is best understood as a government initiated and sanctioned ethnic cleansing and relocation program designed to open Indian land for white settlement.

As it turns out, the records demonstrate that the descendant who noted the Cherokee marriage in Georgia was not far off. **Richard of County Line and Albemarle’s son, Richard, Jr.**, did in fact go to Georgia before the Trail of Tears, arriving in 1784. He may have married a Cherokee woman (see below). If he did, he was only following in his father’s footsteps. Diligent research makes it clear that **Richard of County Line and**

Albemarle's second wife, Elizabeth Hamner, was the daughter of Thomas Benge (b. © 1710) and Martha Martin (b.(c) 1718), and of Cherokee descent.

The Benges were of European origin (variously claimed as Scottish, Welsh, or French, depending on the researcher) but became a prominent Cherokee family through generations of intermarriage. Thomas Benge's grandson, Chief Robert Benge, a cousin of the **New Kent/Hanover Davenports**, became a fierce opponent of European settlers on the frontier and is often described as the most feared of all Cherokee warriors. In Cherokee records, the family name is recorded variously as Benge and Bunch.

There are a number of well-documented Martha Martins living in colonial Virginia during this time but none is the Martha Martin who married Thomas Benge. In fact, there are significant class differences separating those Martin daughters from a daughter who would have married Thomas Benge. The well-enumerated Martin families were large landowners, came from the genteel classes, and served as major players in the Revolutionary War and in early state politics. Thomas Benge was a small landholder—if he held land at all (see Cotton Benge, below) and not a member of the gentry or aristocratic classes. His wife--Martha Martin-- does not fit among any of the prominent Martin families, nor would a daughter of one of those families have married so far beneath her. A fair number of Martin researchers claim that she was the daughter of Joseph Martin I and Sussannah Chiles, but that identification is incorrect. Joseph Martin had a Cherokee family as well as a white family and his daughter Martha Martin was most likely the daughter of Joseph Martin and Ann Unknown--a Cherokee—and the only child they had together.
(http://familytrees.genopro.com/beltster/Marshall/default.htm?page=toc_families.htm).

Another Cherokee researcher notes that Martha Martin was a member of the **Ah-ni-wo-di** or the Paint Clan of the Cherokee, which certainly could have been the case if her mother was Cherokee, since clan membership was determined through maternal lines. "Those belonging to this Clan made red paint. The tribe's medicine men, Dida:hvnwi:sgi (healers) and Adawehi (wise men), traditionally came from this clan at one time in Cherokee history. The Clan Color for the AniWodi is White and their wood is Locust. Historically known as a prominent medicine people. Medicine is often 'painted' on a patient after harvesting, mixing and performing other aspects of the ceremony. At some Oklahoma Cherokee ceremonial grounds, the Paint arbor is to the left of the Bird arbor"
(http://cherokeeregistry.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=23&Itemid=40).

Martha Martin was also the grandmother of Seqouyah, the great Cherokee scholar who established the syllabary for the Cherokee language, which makes Seqouyah a cousin of those **New Kent/Hanover Davenports** who descend from the union of **Richard of County Line and Albemarle** and Elizabeth Hamner.

Research into Thomas Benge and Martha Martin was enough to provoke speculation about the American Indian heritage of some of the **New Kent/Hanover Davenports** but it was hardly enough to prove it. Instead, we learn the truth because of the court records left behind by **Richard, Jr.** during his time in Wilkes County, Georgia. Remarkably, these records describe both his complexion and the ways in which he was mistreated. During the ten years he spent in Wilkes County, he was harassed and falsely imprisoned after being “confused for a slave.” He had financial trouble and was constantly in court defending attempts by his neighbors to collect money from him or to collect money from his neighbors. He assaulted several individuals who were bound up with his money troubles. He claimed defamation based on comments about his status and his skin color. Eventually, Sheriff John Clarke--brother of one of the two most notorious Indian fighters in Wilkes County, Elijah Clarke--sold Richard, Jr.’s land at public auction (described in some records as “at public outcry” because the sale was a sheriff’s sale) to recover a debt. The purchaser? Elijah Clarke’s old partner and the other notorious Indian fighter of the area--Brigade Major Buckner Harris.

The records make it clear: Richard, Jr. got into trouble with his neighbors, often over money but more dramatically over his status as a member of the Wilkes County community. The entirety of his financial woes was complicated by his skin color. He was a man who could be--based on dark-complexion alone--picked up as a slave who was wandering free and who therefore must have escaped his master.

The political context of Wilkes County, Georgia during the years of **Richard Jr.’s** residence is the critical context for understanding his troubles there. Of the first seven counties of Georgia, six were established from existing parishes. Wilkes County alone was established from land bought up by the British government to pay off the debts of Indians to Indian traders and to take their land in the process. The scheme, hatched before the Revolutionary War, went like this: the then-British government would pay the tribes’ debts to the traders and, in exchange, the tribes would hand over their land to the government and leave. The whole plan was codified in 1773 but little action was taken until 1777, when the land the now-US government took in exchange for the debt repayment became Wilkes County, Georgia.

Richard, Jr. arrived in Wilkes County in 1784, when the notion that Indians would no longer occupy this land must still have been a hot-button item and military skirmishes with tribes reluctant to leave remained common. With his Indian appearance and his Indian wife (see below) **Richard, Jr.** would not have been a welcome member of the Wilkes County community.

Did **Richard, Jr.** marry an Indian woman, as his father had before him, as his descendent claimed? It’s possible but unproven. His wife, **Jane Lewis**, was the daughter of **John Lewis**, of Totier Creek in Albemarle Virginia, where **Richard, Jr.** and **Jane Lewis** married. Not long after their marriage Richard, Jr. and Jane went to Georgia together. Genealogical research by a host of Lewis researchers over more than a century has not been able to connect John Lewis of Totier Creek with any of the prominent Lewis families of Albemarle County (not one of whom would have permitted their daughter to marry a yeoman farmer) nor to ascertain his parentage. He seems to

have stepped out of thin air. But of course, he may well have had an unwritten heritage. Lewis is a Cherokee surname prominent among the members of the **Ah-ni-sa-ho-ni or Blue (Blue Holly) Clan**. It shows up on the Dawes Rolls a hundred and twenty years after **Richard, Jr.**'s time in Wilkes County Georgia (as does Bengé, of course). **Richard, Jr.**'s grandsons will continue to be described as having dark complexions, black hair, and gray eyes well into the nineteenth century. His descendants in subsequent generations will all claim American Indian—and always Cherokee—descent.

The methods used to create this study followed standard genealogical practices. Obviously, records pertaining to the **New Kent/Hanover Davenports** have not been assembled and analyzed before, save as some of those records were included in **Pamunkey Davenport** research. Therefore, we begin at the beginning—which is, admittedly, speculative—and extend the investigation to include family case studies of three descendant families, all identified by DNA as **New Kent Hanover Davenports**. These case reports appear at the end of the main monograph and provide family history through the nineteenth-century and, in one instance, into the twentieth century.

New Kent County was created out of York County in 1654 and consisted of two separate parts. Southside New Kent was that part lying on the south bank of the Pamunkey River from its headwaters on the Blue Ridge to below the confluence of the Pamunkey and the Mattaponi Rivers which formed the York, itself an arm of Chesapeake Bay. Northside New Kent was on the north bank of the Mattaponi River from Gloucester County on the southeast to the Mattaponi headwaters in the foothills of the Blue Ridge. Lying between Southside and Northside was Pamunkey Neck, that long finger of land ninety or so miles in length, with an average width of nine miles. In the 1640s, Pamunkey Neck had been set aside as an Indian Reservation. When New Kent was erected, the Neck belonged to the Pamunkey and Chickahominy tribes.

While there has been substantial record loss relative to Northside New Kent, King & Queen, King William, and Caroline counties, all jurisdictions of the north side of the Pamunkey River, a records shell nevertheless remains and enables limited genealogical research. However, there are virtually no records remaining prior to 1865 in the base counties of Southside New Kent: namely New Kent and Hanover, erected out of Upper New Kent in 1720. This means that a county record vacuum in both New Kent and Hanover exists from earliest Virginia to 1865, a period of almost two-and-a-half centuries.

That record vacuum is where we begin. Two volumes of Hanover records prior to 1800 remain and we were able to make pertinent extractions from those volumes to begin the discussion. Several key points guide our review and identification of New Kent/Hanover Davenports:

First, we hypothesize that the **New Kent/Hanover Davenport** family was first located within the jurisdiction of New Kent County (1656 forward), for we find no trace of them elsewhere. Then, as their settlement continued to press northwestward (we do what we can with Hanover County after 1720), the **New Kent/Hanovers** followed the

recognizable historical Virginia settlement pattern, moving from Upper Hanover (Louisa County) to the Blue Ridge and Albemarle County by the 1750s. Extant public records began at the Hanover/Louisa Line, exactly where we found the first documentable member of the **New Kent/Hanover Davenports**, namely **Richard Davenport of County Line & Albemarle**. Facts succeed hypothesis thereafter.

Second, because Colonial and pre-1865 records of New Kent and Hanover counties were destroyed in court house fires, we were forced to speculate as to Colonial Virginia beginnings of this new Davenport family from meager land and tax records maintained by Williamsburg (before 1780) and Richmond (after 1780) and from the clues offered us by DNA analysis and the records of family participants in the DAVENPORT SURNAME DNA PROJECT. The public records themselves provide only bare bones mentions of members of this family, and offer little or no continuity.

Third, we follow **Richard Davenport of County Line & Albemarle** to name and define this new Davenport family. His records begin in 1743, when he was in his late-20s-to-early-30s. **Richard's** fifty-year ownership of land straddling the Hanover/Louisa boundary and his thirty-five years' settlement in Southern Albemarle County on the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge provide us with the elements for crafting a unique designation for him. The "**Hanover**" portion of the **New Kent/Hanover Davenport** label denotes where the Family began to emerge from its burned records disability—thanks both to **Richard's** land cutting across that County Line and the fact that he held on to his land for fifty years.

The "**New Kent**" portion of the family label comes from a belief that the American beginnings of the Family occurred in New Kent. We speculate that the Family actually had its Virginia beginning with a **Richard Davenport**, whose 50-acre headright was among 14 such used to pay for a 1677 Patent for 700 acres in Upper Southside New Kent County, subsequently (1720) in lower Hanover County. Further, we speculate that this first **Richard**, a headright from England, was followed by a **West Davenport**, possibly a son, who appeared on the King's Quit Rent List of 1704 for New Kent County, charged with 125 acres.

Of **Richard the Headright**, **West** the Land Owner, and **Joseph** the Customer, we have expended our knowledge solely by their identification. But we are not quite finished with them. When we combine **Richard** of County Line & Albemarle with **Richard** the Headright, **West** the Land Owner, and **Joseph** the Customer, the **New Kent/Hanover** family begins to emerge.

With this framework in place, we are ready to move to an analysis of the records. In the discussion that follows, we have been careful not merely to cut and paste in a speculative fashion, but to include an exhaustive assembly of those records that support the isolation and identification of this new Davenport ancestry.

Tips for using this document

The sheer volume of records makes this document a challenge. Here are some tips for getting the most out of this study. It is possible to sit down and read and enjoy and we encourage you to do so. Still, some tips will be useful:

1. Records are arranged chronologically, beginning with the earliest records and ending with the most recent. If you are interested in **Richard, Jr.'s** travails in Georgia, you might turn to 1784 to begin and proceed from there. **Richard, Jr.'s** records will be interrupted by records, in chronological order, belonging to other **New Kent/Hanover Davenports** elsewhere.
2. Every record appears first, with an explanation of its meaning in italics below it. So you will read a record, read an explanation, and then proceed to the next record. Only in this way can the records be assembled chronologically and explained at the same time. Each record's source is cited before the explanation begins. This permits future researchers to return to the original to draw their own conclusions. Some records are self-explanatory and do not have an explanation in italics. Explanations include identifications of neighbors and, whenever possible, information regarding the relationships of New Kent/Hanover Davenports with others in their communities. In this way, the relationships that support genealogical identifications are also illuminated.
3. The dates are color coded so you may trace your line through the records. Richard himself is not color coded but each descendent of **Richard of County Line & Albemarle** or his two siblings has been color coded. You can follow your line by identifying your ancestor on the "Five Generations" chart that appears at the end of the study, identifying your ancestor by color, and following only the color of that ancestor. The year of the record pertinent to your ancestor will appear in his or her color. To find your ancestor, you may consult the "Five Generations of the New Kent/Hanover Davenports" chart appended to the main document.
4. Use your "Find" function to locate a name of particular interest.

Color chart:

Descendants of **RICHARD DAVENPORT OF COUNTY LINE & ALBEMARLE** (b. c. 1714, New Kent County; m. (1) ? c.1736 Carolina County?; m. [2]? m. [3] **ELIZABETH BENGE HAMNER**, [daughter of **THOMAS BENGE**, b. c.1710 Va., and **MARTHA MARTIN**, b. c. 1718, Va., widow **ROBERT HAMNER**] c. 1752, Albemarle County; d. 1792, Albemarle County.

JOSEPH [b. c1736. Hanover County; m. (1) ? , c1755, Albemarle County; m. (2) ? , ? , Amherst County; d. 1810?, Amherst County? [Last found in Amherst

County, 1805, possibly in Buckingham and/or Campbell thereafter, dying in Campbell.]

CHARLES [b. c1745, Hanover County; m. (1) **MARY MARSHALL**, widow, Culpeper County; ? ; (2) **ELIZABETH** -----, c1795, Abbeville District, South Carolina; d. 1807, Abbeville District, South Carolina.]

JOHN [b. c1748, Louisa County; m. (1) **ELIZABETH PIERCE**, 12Apr1785, Culpeper County ; m. (2) **SUSANNAH PETTUS**, c1789, Louisa County; d. 1798, Abbeville District, South Carolina.]

RICHARD JR. [b. c1755, Hanover County; m. **LUCY JANE LEWIS**, c1770; d. after 1821, Albemarle County?. [Moved to Georgia in 1784, but returned c1792.]

MARY [b. c1758, Louisa County; m. **THOMAS JONES**, c1762; d. ? . Children Unknown.]

Martin [b. c1760, Albemarle County; m. **MILDRED (MILLY) MURRELL**, 29Aug1785, Albemarle County; d. 1816, Harrods Fork, Adair County, Kentucky.]

MARTIN [b. c1760, Albemarle County; m. **MILDRED (MILLY) MURRELL**, 29Aug1785, Albemarle County; d. 1816, Harrods Fork, Adair County, Kentucky.]

WILLIAM [b. c1765, Louisa County; m. **ELIZA MCAFEE**, 13May1796, Mercer County, Kentucky; d. ? , Mercer County, Kentucky. Children Unknown.]

SARAH [b. c1770, Albemarle County; m. c1793, ----- **TAYLOR**, Albemarle County? ; d. ? . (Last found in father's 1792 Will as unmarried).]

MARTIN [b. Albemarle County, c.1788, m.? d. ? Natural child with unknown African American woman. Children Unknown.]

Descendants of **JOSEPH DAVENPORT** (b. c. 1717? King William County; m. ?; d. c.1739-1740, Venezuela or Caribbean). Natural Child:

DAVENPORT KENNEDY (b. c1736, Caroline or Hanover County; m. [1] ?; [2] Mary ---, c.1780, Hanover County?; d. 1782, Louisa County).

Descendants of **CROTIA DAVENPORT** [b. c1727, Hanover County, m. **CHARLES KENNEDY**, c1747, Hanover County; died c1812, Louisa County.]

ANEE [b. 13Mar1749, Hanover County, m. 16Jan1770, **WILLIAM WASH**, Hanover County; d. c1825, Louisa County.]

GARRETT [b. c1752, m. **DELPHIA DAVENPORT** (A3k), 11Sep1785, Spotsylvania County; d. 1807, Louisa County. No Children.]

CHARLES [b. c1755, Hanover County; m. **DOROTHY MALLORY JARRATT** (A4c2), c1785, Burke County, North Carolina; d. cSep1819, Madison County, Alabama.]

JAMES [b. c1757, Hanover County; m. **BARBARA SMITH**, 14Sep1790, Louisa County; d. 10Mar1828, Pulaski County, Kentucky.]

WILLIAM [b. c1760, Hanover County; unmarried; d. cNov1793, Greene County, Georgia. No children known.]

CROTIA CASSIDY [b.c1763, Hanover County; m. (1) **TARLTON BROWN LUCK**, 22Dec1789, Louisa County; m. (2) **REV. HEZEKIAH ARNOLD**, 9Jan1797, Louisa County; d. After 1812, (North Carolina?). No children known, either marriage.]

MARTIN [b. c1767, Hanover County; m. **FRANCES SMITH**, 14May1793, Louisa County; d. Oct1847, Hanover County.]

FIELDS [b. c1775, Hanover County; m. ? ; d. ? . Children unknown.]

Pamunkey Davenports: William, b. c. 1738 and Richard, b. c. 1750, and records pertaining to William Davenport, son of Martin, son of Pamunkey patriarch Davis Davenport, the grandfather of Davenport Kennedy's orphaned children.

Lucy Davenport Venable, proposed sister of Richard of County Line & Albemarle.

**THE BEGINNING OF THE
NEW KENT/HANOVER DAVENPORTS**

-----**1677** - LAND PATENT: **John Webb & John Rea [Ray]**, 700 acres in the Upper part of New Kent County, on the south side of land formerly taken up by **Andrew Davis** on Machumps Creek--500 acres belonging to said Webb, 200 acres belonging to said Rea. Transportation of 14 persons including **RICHARD DAVENPORT**. [Others of no interest.] (*Virginia Patents* 6:619)

This land lies in what became Hanover County in 1721. Mechumps [sic] Creek is a north flowing tributary of the Pamunkey River connecting just below Hanover Court House. Considering that this Patent was granted to persons who also appear on a Processioning Order twelve years later (see below), and that a Giles West appears thereon also, and a West Davenport was charged with 125 acres in New Kent fifteen years later, we believe we have an ancestry chain in development. Mechumps Creek was across the Pamunkey River (a short distance south) from where Davenport's Path first crossed Pamunkey Neck before 1705.

Headright lists attached to patents in payment thereof did not discriminate between aristocrats, commoners, transportees or slaves as to their value to the Colony—each arrival in Virginia was worth 50 acres of land. If anyone left the Colony and then returned, he/she was awarded 50 acres on the return of every trip. Hence Richard Davenport may well have been of any social class as a headright. Transportees were jail birds (the actual term used at the time), vagrants swept from English urban streets, or the poor who volunteered to emigrate to Virginia but could not afford passage. There were promoters or exploiters who paid for passages, sold the transportee into indentured servitude, and took the transportee's 50-acre headright. Generally, these indigents were sold into four years of servitude. Free persons earned a headright by paying their own passages. The point being that appearing on a headright list provides no information concerning the person named, and some headrights were fraudulently used repetitiously. We cannot say conclusively what Richard the Headright's status was.

4May1689 - LAND PROCESSIONED: St. Peter's Parish, New Kent County. "In pursuance of the Act of Assembly enjoining ye Remarking of each man's land once in four years." Among those whose lands were ordered processioned [resurveyed and restaked or blazed as to bounds]: A long list including **John Webb**, **Widow Ray**, Henry Martin, Thomas Martin, **Giles West**, **Andrew Davis**, and Mr.[Cornelius] Dabney. [No Davenports.] [National Society of Colonial Dames, *The Vestry Book of Saint Peter's, New Kent County, Va., from 1682-1758* (Richmond, 1905), 16-19]

The Established Church (Anglican) was an arm of the government and had the responsibility for determining who paid the King's Quit Rent, the annual payment

every freeholder was required to pay the King for the privilege of the King allowing them to hold land. To insure that every landowner paid his full share, Parishes were required every four years to Procession. This mean that the Parish had to physically verify the bounds of every landowner, compute the acreage thereof, and provide a list to the Sheriff, who had the responsibility to collect the King's due at so many shillings or pounds of tobacco per acre. Richard Davenport the Headright was not cited in this list of land owners, but some of the names on John Webb and John Rea's (Ray's) Patent list paying for the 700 acres adjoining Andrew Davis in 1677 were, including Davis. According to the Vestry Book, John Webb, likely the patentee of 1677, was sexton for the Upper Chapel of St. Peter's for many years. He appears to have continued in the role for St. Paul's Parish, erected out of Upper New Kent and St. Paul's Parish in 1706, and remained in the post until mid-1714. The Rea/Ray surname, Andrew Davis, Cornelius Dabney, and various Wests appear consistently in both the St. Peter's and St. Paul's books as free-holders to be processioned or persons to be paid for goods or services.

This was the parish where the New Kent/Hanover Davenports would have been if they were of Richard Davenport the Headright and/or his issue. St. Peter's jurisdiction included the Pamunkey Indian reservation in the south half of Pamunkey Neck. The Neck was divided by the low ridge down the middle that created the individual watersheds for the Mattaponi River northeasterly and the Pamunkey/North Anna southwesterly. Each reservation was an unwieldy strip, four-to-five miles wide and sixty-or-so miles long. The northern side of Neck belonged to the Chickahominy Indians. That was where the Pamunkey Davenport had their roots.

*Absence of Davenports from both the St. Peter's Vestry Book and Parish Register suggests that they were not physically in the Parish after they came from England **or** they were freemen who paid their tithes (required by Law) and had no association with the Church beyond attendance, if that, **or** were freemen within the households of masters who paid their tithes for them. Hence they had no record identity of their own, or they were indentured servants or slaves who were even less noticeable. In the main, a Vestry Book was a record of the Aristocrats who managed the Parish and kept track of land ownership so the King could collect his annual rent; the Vestry Book also kept track of the destitute, sick, lame, orphaned, and bastards who required charity, and of those who provided that charity at Parish expense. In essence, a Vestry Book identified the highest and the lowest in Social Class with the majority of the inhabitants going unmentioned. The Davenports of New Kent/Hanover were Middle Class when they appeared in public records. If within Parish bounds, they simply were unworthy of record and had no need for charity.*

After April 1704, Upper New Kent was organized as St. Paul's Parish (later the south half of Hanover County). The St. Paul's Vestry Book (1706-1780) contains no Davenport mentions. St. Martin's Parish, cut off from St. Paul's at the Fork of the Pamunkey into the North and South Anna and upwards in 1728, was the home

parish of the Hanover and County Line Davenport. No 18th Century St. Martin's records survive.

The presence of Giles West among those processioned here suggests a possible connection to Richard Davenport of 1677 in the appearance of West Davenport on the New Kent Quit Rent Roll fifteen years later (see below). The appearance of a name on a patent's headright list had no relation to when the headright was earned. Some headrights were used to pay for land as much as 20 years after they were earned. Hence, Richard Davenport could have been in Virginia years before his name appeared on the Webb & Rea (Ray) patent.

--**Jan 1704** – STILL SEXTON?: **John Webb** was identified as the sexton of the Lower Chapel of St. Paul's Parish on the first page of *The Vestry Book of St. Paul's Parish, New Kent County*. [Chamberlayne, C. G., *The Vestry Book of St. Paul's Parish, Hanover County, Virginia, 1706-1786* (Richmond: The Library Board, Division of Purchasing and Printing, 1940), 1].

John Webb was identified as the co-patentee of a tract paid for in part by the headright of Richard Davenport in 1677, then was identified as one of those processioned in St. Peter's in 1689, and then was identified as the sexton of the Upper Chapel of St. Peter's until it was cut off as part of St. Paul's. The transcriber found the early pages of St. Paul's Vestry Book so damaged that he chose to identify his transcriptions as starting in 1706. The damaged pages however were transcribed as completely as possible. The earliest John Webb item survived sufficiently as to be recognized as a standard entry made by the Vestry every year. It was his annual salary paid in 600 pounds of tobacco, which ceased in the middle of 1714. He had held the post for at least a quarter century.

c30Mar1704 - QUIT RENT ROLLS: **NEW KENT COUNTY**

WEST? DAVENPORT, 125 acres

(Present Lower Hanover County)

Source: des Cognets, Jr., Louis (comp.), *English Duplicates of Lost Virginia Records* (Princeton, NJ: Compiler, 1958),
163-171,

The writing of the given name on the original Roll is a scrawling that some readers have transcribed as "Mest" or "Mart." We see it as "West." Both New Kent and Hanover records have been destroyed, and no mention of a West Davenport has been found in the St. Peter or St. Paul Parish Vestry Books. Colonel Nathaniel West, whose manor plantation was at the tip of Pamunkey Neck, had considerable land in Southside New Kent. There were a number of Wests cited in the land processionings recorded in both Parish books. No connection of the Davenports to the Wests has been found. Colonel John West figured prominently in the history of Pamunkey Neck and early Virginia—and owned considerable land in Southside

New Kent. One of the younger grandsons of Lord De La Warr (later Lord Delaware), West served briefly as Governor of Virginia in the mid-1630s after deposing the seated Governor Harvey--for which West was subsequently arrested and carried to England in chains and there tried and acquitted. He returned to Virginia and was active in public roles until his death, including serving on the Council of State during Cromwell's Commonwealth. No marriage relationship between the Wests and the Davenports is claimed, as the social distance between the families would have been too great, but if that Davenport listed in the New Kent Quit Rents of 1704 was truly West Davenport, then there was a West association or influence of some nature. The West Family had members of the lower class: younger sons who were failures, illegitimates, and those who had fallen from grace. More than one Virginian used an aristocrat's surname as a son's first name to curry favor. Richard Davenport was most likely a commoner. In colonial times, Commoners married Commoners, not Aristocracy, and the multiplicity of American Davenport DNAs which do not match the English Davenport DNAs in the 21st Century prove that there had to have been many paternal events in ancient times.

The Birth of the Known Patriarch of The New Kent/Hanover Davenports

C1706-1711 – BIRTH YEAR: Based on the legal age of his eldest son **Joseph, Richard Davenport of County Line & Albemarle** was likely born during these years.

Joseph witnessed a Louisa deed in 1757, which meant that he was of legal age, i.e., 21 or older. Witnesses could be called upon to prove deeds by oath in Court, and no oath by a minor was valid. Allocating 22 years to Joseph in 1757 and considering that he was first in order of children named in his father's will and was the first of them to appear in public records, we believe he was the eldest. Considering further that early marriages in Colonial Virginia were generally matters of necessity rather than choice, and that fathers expected five or more years of mature labor from their sons before they struck off on their own, we estimate that Richard was at least 25 before he married. Ipso facto, Richard was at least 26 when Joseph was born. Richard's birth year, so based, is estimated to have been between 1706 and 1711. By our hypotheses, the birth would have been in New Kent County. If so, he could have been a son of West or Mest Davenport, per King's 1704 Quit Rent Roll for New Kent County. Richard died in Albemarle County in 1792, having had a life span of 81 to 86 years.

C1706-1711 – BIRTH YEAR: **Charles Kennedy**, who married **Crotia Davenport**, speculated sister of **Richard**. **Charles** was born in that part of New Kent County set off as Hanover County in 1721 when the area was still considered Frontier.

Based on the apparent age of his eldest son Garret (by a first wife) and documented birth date of his oldest daughter as 1749 (Anee, first child of second wife Crotia Davenport), Charles Kennedy was likely born during these years. His

birth would have occurred in Frontier New Kent, Hanover after 1721, and St. Martin's Parish after 1728, for which all early records are lost. He died in Hanover in 1785.

C1713-17 – BIRTH YEAR: **William Davenport**, second son of **Martin Davenport**, eldest son of **Davis Davenport**, the Pamunkey Patriarch. **William (William, Sr.)** was born in King William County, moved with family to his father's Hanover patent c1724; married c1733 Ann Arnold, daughter of Francis Arnold, ancestry unknown, and Rachel Arnold, daughter of Benjamin Arnold, Indian Trader, whose father was hung for treason after Bacon's Rebellion (1676). Ann was heiress to 380 acres in Spotsylvania County that lay on the bank of the North Anna River directly north, of **Martin Davenport's** 400 acres in Hanover County. **William's** marriage to Ann made him a freeholder of more land than his father owned. William died on his Spotsylvania plantation in 1798. A hypothesis of this study is that an unidentified daughter of **William** and Ann's was **Davenport Kennedy's** first wife.

William Davenport was the major Pamunkey participant in the New Kent/Hanover affairs in the County Line community. His presence was felt from 1744 until his death in 1798 after the Davenport Kennedy Estate had been settled.

A 1731 Spotsylvania deed provides cause to believe that William and Ann had an early marriage of necessity, with the groom being of 16 or 17 years and the bride likely younger. George Woodroof (the Woodruff spelling came later) was trustee for Ann's 380 acres, which was to be held until Ann was of legal age or until she had married with Woodroof's approval. In July of 1731, Woodroof sold 180 acres of Ann's inheritance to Joseph Temple, husband of Ann Arnold, Jr., aunt to Ann. Witnesses to the conveyance of Ann's land held by Woodroof in trust were William's father, Martin Davenport; Ann's father Frank (Francis) Arnold; Ann's mother Rachel Arnold; and Ann's older brother Benjamin Arnold. All witnesses signed with a mark. Jane Woodroof, George's wife and Ann's aunt, added a dower release witnessed by John Waller, Jr., who later had a role in New Kent/Hanover Davenport land affairs, and Ann's brother Benjamin Arnold.

The constituency of the deed group strongly suggests that Ann was in a family way, that William was the under-age father (why else was Martin Davenport involved?), and that all parties, especially Uncle George Woodroof, were making the best of an awkward situation. Ann's inheritance was sold in part to her Uncle Joseph Temple, with Uncle George funding the young couple. The remaining 200 acres of Ann's inheritance was conveyed by Woodroof to William and Ann jointly in 1736, possibly when Ann reached age 21. Previously, William had witnessed a Hanover deed in 1734 and been named with his mother as a co-executor of his father's will in 1735, both actions suggesting that he was of legal age by 1734.

William and Ann Davenport's first child was Mary Davenport, who married William Arnold, apparently a first cousin. She was at least eight years older than her nearest identifiable sibling. William's and Mary's son John Arnold became an

in-law to and had a role in New Kent/Hanover affairs in Louisa County, Virginia, and Abbeville District, South Carolina in the last two decades of the 18th Century.

In the 18th century, in the vicinity of North Anna waters and the Blue Ridge, today's "Woodruff" was consistently spelled "Woodroof."

2May1719 – LAND PETITION: On petition of James Taylor, Edmond Taylor, Benjamin Arnold, and **George Woodroof** leave is granted them to take up in one tract 6,000 acres of land in New Kent County, the Council being satisfied of their ability to cultivate same according to Law. (*Executive Council Journals*, III:504)

There is no patent for a 6,000-acre grant to these petitioners, who were Benjamin Arnold, an old Indian trader; George Woodroof, who was married to Jane, Arnold's eldest child; and James and Edmund Taylor, sons of James Taylor, Gentleman, of St. Stephens Parish, King & Queen County. James Taylor, Sr., had surveyed Major John Waller's tract in Pamunkey Neck in 1696 and identified the Davenport Plantation as adjoining. Arnold had a survey done in 1715 which embraced acreage in this amount, and included land on both sides of North Anna River, the north fork of the Pamunkey, in New Kent and King William counties. The land concerned was in what is now the contiguous area where Hanover, Spotsylvania, and Louisa counties come together, involving Big Rocky Creek and Little Rocky Creek on the south side of the North Anna, and East North East Creek (then called a River) and Arnold's Run, the first branch of East North East, on the north side of the River. Arnold apparently died while this syndication was in progress, and others completed the venture—in a number of patents.

The land intended to be surveyed and patented included the Little Rocky Creek and Rocky Creek watersheds of New Kent (after 1721 Hanover, and after 1741 including both Hanover and Louisa), but Arnold, the Indian Trader and prime mover of the venture, died. In 1724, the Syndicate became Thomas Carr, Jr., William Smith, Thomas Dickinson, Ambrose Joshua Smith, William McGee, and Ann Arnold, widow of Benjamin, and their petition was for 5,000 acres. (The new petition identified who had succeeded who as members of the syndicate and asked that each of the new members be granted individually 1,000 acres each--George Woodroof had dropped out of the venture, obtained a patent further north in Hanover/Louisa.) While the syndicate was reorganizing, Martin Davenport made a survey for 400 acres, which pre-empted the syndicate as to his land. Thomas Carr, Jr., had made a survey for 3,770 acres adjoining Davenport and taking up all of the Little Rocky Creek watershed, also pre-empting. Syndicate members individually obtained patents from their petition for acreage in the Rocky Creek watershed and upwards. But 1715 marked the beginning of interest in the land that included the future County Line tract of Richard, patriarch of the New Kent/Hanover Davenports.

C1722-1727 – BIRTH YEARS: **Crotia Davenport**, speculated sister of **Richard**. Married **Charles Kennedy**. Their eldest child was **Anee**, born in 1749, who married **William Wash**, who subsequently played a major role in **Kennedy** affairs (see below).

While teenage mothers were common in Colonial Virginia, they were predominantly in the Lower Classes. The Kennedys were Middle Class, meaning most would expect to marry in their 20s. Unmarried females above age 30 were considered spinsters or “Old Maids.” Giving Croatia the benefit of the doubt, postulating that she was married by the age of 25 and her first child was born within a year, we estimate that she was born 1722-1727. Therefore, she was approximately 16 years younger than her brother Richard Davenport of County Line & Albemarle, not unreasonable in those days of large families by multiple wives. She outlived him by 20 years and died in 1811-1812, by that time a very old lady bitterly locked in a lawsuit with her children over the ownership of slaves.

The New Kent/Hanover Story Begins with two Patents

24Mar1724/25 - LAND PATENT: Captain Thomas Carr, gentleman of King William County, 400 acres of New Land in Hanover County, on south side of North Anna, adjoining said Captain Carr and the land of **Martin Davenport**, beginning at Carr’s corner running North to **Martin Davenport**’s corner, thence along his lines to the River, thence the water course to Captain Carr’s corner, thence to the beginning. For 40 shillings. (*Virginia Patents 13:2*)

This land adjoined Martin Davenport on the downriver (Southeast) side of the North Anna. Davenport, eldest son of Davis Davenport and therefore a Pamunkey Davenport, had not been in Hanover long, for he had sold 50 acres in King William County in 1721-22. He had been assessed for 100 acres in the King William Quit Rents of 1704. We note this patent, and the patent below, because these purchases effectively begin the County Line neighborhood where Richard of County Line & Albemarle would hold land for fifty years.

On 6 Feb 1730, Carr sold this tract to Francis Strother, who, upon having the land surveyed again, found that it contained 654 acres, more acreage than listed in the original patent. The land, therefore, required re-patenting so that the new owner could obtain a title for the surplus acreage. Carr’s upriver land was patented two years before Martin Davenport patented his tract, but Davenport’s survey had been made earlier and must have been well marked if Carr’s survey used it as benchmark. The cost of the patent likely contributed to Davenport’s delay in obtaining title. 40 shillings was a lot of money to a commoner. On the other hand, Captain Thomas Carr, the patentee here, was an aristocrat, and the second of three Carrs (grandfather, father, and son) who were prominent in Pamunkey Neck land affairs.

7Feb1726/27 - LAND PATENT: **Martin Davenport**, 400 acres of New Land in Hanover County on the south side of North Anna River, beginning on the River, running up the course to the mouth of Little Rocky Creek, thence South, thence South West, thence South, thence North East to the beginning. For 40 shillings. (*Virginia Patents 13:190-191*)

Prior to 1725, Martin Davenport was settled in Pamunkey Neck (now upper King William County). He lived on his Hanover tract at least two years before he obtained the patent for it.

The County Line between Hanover County and Louisa County (erected in 1742 from the upper half of Hanover County) started at the mouth of Little Rocky Creek on the south side of the North Anna. Little Rocky Creek enters the North Anna a short distance below Big Rocky, which by the 1970s and with the damming of the North Anna, became an arm of Lake Anna. When the boundary between Hanover and Louisa was surveyed seven years after Martin's death, his patent of 1727 was totally within Hanover County and adjoined Louisa County. By the time Martin Davenport made his will in 1735, he had conveyed away 250 acres, which we know by later Louisa deeds was the part of the 400 acres that adjoined the County Line. His home plantation then consisted of 150 acres directly across Davenport Ford (later Bridge) of the North Anna from Spotsylvania County.

In 1782, when advertising Martin's 150-acre manor plantation for sale, James Davenport gave the name of the remaining tract as "Davenport's Ford." James was the youngest son of Martin Davenport, Sr., the patentee. He grew up and spent his early wedded years living near Richard of County Line & Albemarle, who then lived on the County Line. It's possible that James followed Richard to Albemarle, for he bought land there in 1754 (and sold it in 1770), with Richard of County Line & his son Charles witnessing the deed.

As we look at these two patents, it's clear how Richard of County Line & Albemarle's original identification as a member of the Pamunkey family tree emerged. His early records demonstrate his proximity to Pamunkey Davenports and his business affairs are intermingled with theirs.

To further confuse the issue, a Louisa County Carr Estate deed in 1745 to John Pettus (whose granddaughter Sussanah married John, son of Richard of County Line & Albemarle) identified the portion of Martin Davenport's patent adjoining his land in Hanover County as in the possession of "one Garrett." When Pettus divided his land among his sons in his will in 1770, he identified Charles Kennedy as the landowner where "one Garrett" had previously been. In an earlier iteration of this monograph, we identified Garrett Kennedy as Kennedy's eldest son, surely a son by Charles Kennedy's first wife, still unidentified, possibly a daughter of "one Garret." We have since been corrected by Connor researchers, who argue persuasively that Crotia Davenport Kennedy married, first, Garrett Connor, had a son, Garrett, Jr., who later appeared in records as Garrett Kennedy. Although Garrett Kennedy was not mentioned in Charles Kennedy's will, neither was Charles Kennedy, Jr.. We suspect that Garrett Connor was adopted—whether formally or informally, we can never know because of Hanover County records loss—as an infant, and used the Kennedy name.

The only other Garret in the vicinity was a William Garret who appeared in the 1760s in two documents:, once as a deed witness for Thomas Graves, one of the minor role players in this analysis, and once as a security for a tavern license for George Lumsden, a major player whom we will shortly discuss. Garret was settled in Louisa County beyond the St. Martin's Parish Line (three miles above the County Line) and he had no record association with either the Pamunkey or New Kent/Hanover Davenports.

With "one Garrett" in possession of 250 acres of the Martin Davenport tract, the original identification of Davenport Kennedy as a Pamunkey Davenport began to take shape. As we will see in the records that follow, the DNA proof of Richard of County Line & Albemarle as a New Kent/Hanover Davenport changed the identification of Davenport Kennedy from Pamunkey to New Kent/Hanover.

The Patent that would include The County Line Community

22Feb1726/27 - LAND PATENT: Thomas Carr, gentleman of King William County, 3,770 acres of New Land in Hanover County, on the south side of North Anna River, on the lower side of Great Rocky Creek and on both sides of Little Rocky Creek, adjoining William Macgehee, Ambrose Joshua Smith, and **Martin Davenport**. [Consideration not stated.] (Virginia Patents 13:210)

This is the major patent of our interest, for it ultimately contained, in one form or another, all of the other land of the Hanover-Louisa County Line community. Martin Davenport's original 400-acre tract was the base tract of the community. The Carr patent acreage equaled 5.9 square miles. Richard of County Line & Albemarle's 150 acres was within this patent. Charles Kennedy's 175 acres was within this patent. William Davenport (William, Sr., later of Spotsylvania, and son of Martin) had land and lived within this patent for at least fifteen years before moving across the North Anna to his wife's inherited land in Spotsylvania. Again, Richard of County Line & Albemarle's proximity to Pamunkey Davenports created the impression that he was one of them.

The patentee described in the record above was the senior Thomas Carr, the longtime King William Magistrate whose title of "Gentleman" denoted that he did not have to work for a living. Thomas Carr's land acquisition was a clean-up matter, not unusual for a wealthy man at the time, for it was a power matter, a speculation. The aristocrat Carr, having the price, took up all the vacant land between existing patents (or surveys) within the drainage of Little and Big Rocky Creek of the North Anna in Hanover County.

Of the others listed on the patent, we know the following: William MacGehee and Martin Davenport were settlers; Ambrose Joshua Smith was a land speculator who lived in Lower Hanover (St. Paul's Parish)--he also had nearby patents on the north side of the North Anna. Beginning in 1742, the surveyed boundary between Hanover and Louisa Counties would bisect the patent; most of the land would fall into Louisa County.

17Apr1728 - LAND PATENT: **George Woodroof** of King William County, 380 acres of New Land in Spotsylvania County on the north side of North Anna and on the east side of East North East Creek, beginning on the North Anna River, thence North, thence West to the side of a hill, thence West to two valleys, thence South to the north side of East North East [River], thence down East North East to the mouth of the East North East on the north side of the North Anna, thence down the North Anna to the beginning. [By Order of the Governor's Council.]. (*Virginia Patents* 13:262)

The patent described here included both sides of the lower end of Arnold's Run and the north side of Davenport Ford of the North Anna. This patent was Anne Arnold's legacy from her grandfather, Benjamin Arnold, a well known Indian trader. After Anne's father (Francis Arnold) gained assistance from Anne's grandmother (Ann Arnold, Sr). he unsuccessfully tried to obtain the land. But the Patent was granted to Woodroof, who served as young Anne's trustee.

We have already discussed Woodroof's management of Anne's land at the time of her marriage to William Davenport (son of Martin [see our discussion at the notation of William Sr.'s birth in 1713]). Francis Arnold and his wife Rachel, parents of young Ann, lived on the land before 1724, and remained either there or nearby until their deaths forty to fifty years later. After 1750, when William and wife Anne moved to the lower 200 acres of this tract, their plantation became the center of the Arnold-Davenport settlement in Spotsylvania.

Davenport Kennedy is Born

c1729-1731 – BIRTH YEARS: **Davenport Kennedy**.

We can establish DK's age by the fact that he indentured himself on 25 Sep 1752 to a Master to learn the carpentry trade (see below). To have done so, he would have had to have been at least 16 years of age and fatherless. In such cases, a Court would have had oversight over the indenture to protect the minor from (1) the Master's abuse; (2) the Master's failure to provide proper clothing, food, and lodging per agreement; and (3) the failure of the Master to pay the agreed Freedom Dues, which were the Apprentice's stipulated earnings to be paid on completion of the four years of labor. That DK was older is obvious by the fact that he did not seek the Court's protection in 1752, but paid to have the indenture recorded in a Louisa Deed Book in 1765, long after it had been fulfilled. If DK had been 21-years-old in 1752, no Court approval would have been required, for he was old enough to have made a legal contract--the indenture was no more than a contract between a minor and an adult, with the Court serving as a protector of the minor. In 1752, DK did not appear to need this protection.

We find further evidence of DK's legal age in the two deeds DK witnessed in Orange County (where Thomas Montague, his Master, lived) in 1753, and an additional deed he witnessed in 1753 in King George County, where he was apparently working (see below).

DK's Master, Thomas Montague, was a widely known and well employed contractor at the time. He appeared in a number of Court records, receiving contracts or orders to be paid—along with lawsuits of one kind or another. (Montague was renovating the Louisa Court House in 1765 when DK recorded his long completed indenture, possibly because DK thought the work belonged to him or he because was undertaking the apprenticeship of Ezekiel Wash and needed to prove that he had completed an apprenticeship himself.) The fact that DK witnessed legal documents during the years of his apprenticeship years is concrete evidence that he was Of Age.

We next establish DK's age by his daughter Dicey, who married James Davenport, Jr. Junior was the third son of James, Sr., youngest son of Martin, Sr. He was badly wounded at the Battle of Brandywine during the Revolution, was a disabled veteran for the rest of his life. Between his returning from war and moving to Georgia with his father in 1791-92, he went back and forth as to which side of the County Line he inhabited. Documentation proves that Dicey was born in June 1759 (James Davenport, Jr. Family Bible, Palmento, Georgia, reported 1920), well after DK had completed his apprenticeship. In 1788, she and her husband joined her sister Nancy and brother Joseph, all of age, in suing their five minor brothers and sisters for a division of DK's estate. By the Bible, she was 23 when her father died, 26 when she married James, Jr., 29 when she sued her siblings. Using Dicey's dates, we are able to "backtrack" estimate DK's marriage date as 1758 and DK's assumption of occupation of Richard's County Line tract and his marriage to the unidentified daughter of William Davenport. William Davenport's first child and daughter Mary was born c1731, but circumstantial evidence suggests that his next child was born as much as eight years later. A daughter born to William between 1735 and 1740 would have been of marrying age for DK in 1758.

28Feb-1Mar1733/34 - LEASE & RELEASE: Thomas Carr of Caroline County, Gentleman, to Goodwin Trice of Hanover County, planter, for £30 current money, 250 acres in Hanover County on the south side of Little Rocky Creek, adjoining Robert Sims and the south fork of Little Rocky—being part of said Carr's 3,773-acre patent dated 22Feb1727 ... /s/ Thos Carr, Jr. Wit: **John Minor**, Wm. Carr. (*Hanover County, VA, Small Book, 26-28*)

This land was a short distance south of Martin Davenport's land, near where Richard Davenport of County Line & Albemarle would appear in records as soon as Louisa County was erected from the upper half of Hanover County in 1742. Neighbor Robert Sims had obtained his land from Carr between the date of the patent and this date. That deed was recorded in Hanover County but lost in the Burning of Richmond in 1865, where Hanover records had been taken for safekeeping. Only the Hanover Small Book of Deeds and Wills, 1733-1735, has survived for the Colonial years.

John Minor was a brother-in-law to Grantor Thomas Carr. His manor plantation adjoined the Davenport Ford tract in Spotsylvania on the downriver

(east) side. He, his son, and his grandson, would have key roles in both Kennedy and Davenport affairs for the next sixty-five years.

6-7Jun1734 - DEED: Richard Phillips, of St. George Parish, Spotsylvania County, to John Searcy of St. Martin's Parish, Hanover County, for [consideration?], 600 acres of woodland in Hanover County, adjoining Captain Carr, **Martin Davenport**, John Wilson, and Paul Harrelson.../s/ Richard Phillips. Wit: John Cosby, Thomas Ballard Smith, **William Davenport**. (*Hanover County, VA, Small Book, 1733-1735, ?*)

This was William Davenport's (William, Sr., son of Martin) first appearance in a public record. He was a favorite of his father, for he had two older brothers, Thomas and Glover. Martin, Sr., mentioned neither in his will, and named William as a co-executor of his estate. Grantee Searcy witnessed that Last Will & Testament in 1735. Searcy's land adjoined Martin, Sr., on the South and remained in Searcy hands throughout the Century.

3-4Sep1734 – LEASE & RELEASE: Thomas Carr, Gentleman, of Caroline County, to **Thomas Graves**, planter, of Spotsylvania County, for £45, 493 acres in Hanover [later and now Louisa] County on the North Anna River and branches and mouth of Great Rocky Creek, adjoining William McGehee, Lipscomb, to the head of a glade—part of a 3,770-acre tract patented to said Carr on 22Feb1727... /s/ Thos. Carr. Wit: None. Mary Carr, wife of Thomas, relinquished dower in Court same day. (*Hanover County, VA, Small Book, 327-320*)

Thomas Graves, husband of Ann, daughter of Davis Davenport, the Pamunkey Patriarch, had his manor plantation on the north side of the North Anna in Spotsylvania County directly opposite to this land on the south bank. The land remained in Graves hands for the next fifty years and included a mill as well as a tobacco plantation. The Graves had fifteen children, some of whom, along with their parents, are players in this chronology.

24May1735 - LAST WILL & TESTAMENT: **Martin Davenport** of St. Martin's Parish, Hanover County, made this date; probated 2 Oct 1735. Named sons David and **James**, to have 150 acres to be divided equally--David to have home plantation "where I now live" and 75 acres; **James** to have remaining part. If son David dies without issue, then to son Martin Davenport. If son **James** dies without issue, then to son **John Davenport**. Son **William Davenport** to have 20 acres of the 100 acres of land in King William County "left me by my father **Davis Davenport**". Executors: wife Dorothy Davenport, son **William Davenport** ... /s/ **Martin ("Davenport)**. Wit: Garrett Connor, John "I" Searcy, **Henry Gambill**. (*Hanover County Court Records, Wills, Deeds, Etc, 1733-1735, 339*)

Thirty-two years after Martin's death (1767), the Widow Dorothy was still living on the plantation, apparently in concert with her son James, for David had moved to Cumberland County and onto his new wife's plantation in 1765. In 1791, James, moving to Georgia, sold the 150 acres to William Ashley of Spotsylvania, less one-half acre for the Davenport Ford Methodist Church.

Considerable circumstantial evidence has been amassed over the years that the five sons named in Martin's Will were not his only children, but perhaps only his youngest or some of the children of his [last?] wife Dorothy, who was living on the home plantation thirty-two years after Martin's death when David mortgaged it, subject to his mother's alleged life estate.

Strong cases for their being daughters of Martin have been made by descendants of Mary Gambill and Dorothy Baker, and circumstantially for Crotia Kennedy. We now strongly question the Crotia identification, for we believe that she was not Martin's daughter, but a sister of Richard of County Line & Albemarle.

At the time of his death in 1785, Charles Kennedy owned the balance of Martin's patent that was not held by James Davenport, one of Martin's devisees.

Richard Davenport's Later County Line Tract

4Sep1735 – LEASE & RELEASE: Thomas Carr, Gentleman, of Caroline County, to William Bigger, Jr., carpenter, of Hanover County, for 5 Shillings lease and £19/15 Virginia money release, 158 acres in Hanover County on the south side of Little Rocky Creek, adjoining Godwin Trice—being part of 3,770 acres granted said Carr by patent date 22Feb1727 ... /s/ Thomas Carr. Wit: Joseph Martin, John Carr, Thomas Moreman, William Carr. Acknowledged in Court by said, and Mary Carr, wife of Thomas relinquished dower rights, 4Sep1735. (*Hanover County, VA, Deeds, Small Book, 326-327*)

By other evidences, this was the tract of land that Richard of County Line & Albemarle acquired sometime in the late 1730s and held until he sold it to Tarlton B. Luck in 1792, just before both he and Luck died.

Richard was an absentee owner after the early 1750s, when he moved to the East Slope of the Blue Ridge in Albemarle County and established his plantation there. The land cited here was astride the Hanover-Louisa Line with, by deduction, the location of the manor house in Hanover County. With the exception of two years (1770-1771) when it was taxed to Davenport Kennedy in Louisa, prior to 1780 all tithables (taxables) associated with this land were assessed in Hanover and no tithables were assessed in Louisa County. Richard of County Line & Albemarle appeared as an adjoining landowner on numerous Louisa deeds from 1749 until the land was finally conveyed by Richard's heirs in 1796, but he never appeared on a Louisa tax list. No deeds, other than the 1796 deeds by his heirs, were recorded in Louisa. Hence, he owned the land on the Louisa County side of the line but did not occupy it, having built his house on the land on the Hanover County side of the line.

William Biggers, mentioned in the Lease and Release, moved further northwest into Louisa after conveying the tract described here to Richard of County Line & Albemarle.

3-4Sep1735 - LEASE & RELEASE: Thomas Carr of Caroline County, Gentleman, to **Henry Gambill** (as Gambrill) of Hanover County, planter, for £21/2/5 current money, 176 acres in Hanover County on Little Rocky Creek, adjoining said Creek, said Carr—part of 3,770-acre patent to said Carr on 22Feb1726... /s/ Thomas Carr. Wit: None. Acknowledged by said Carr in Hanover Court the same day, Mary Carr, wife of Thomas Carr, relinquishing Dower. (*Hanover County, VA, Deeds, Small Book, 322-325*)

Gambill was married to Mary, daughter of Martin Davenport, Sr. Both of the tracts cited above were in the same neighborhood, namely the northwest corner of St. Martin's Parish. This was Henry Gambill's first owned land. It, too, was dissected by the Hanover/Louisa County line when it was surveyed in 1742. When Gambill moved to Culpeper County in 1751, he sold the land to Charles Kennedy, who was married to Crotia Davenport, sister of Richard of County Line & Albemarle. Crotia Davenport Kennedy lived here after Charles died for the last quarter of her life, and died here c1812.

Again, the reasons for including Richard of County Line & Albemarle among the Pamunkey Davenports seem clear. But he was not, and never had been, a Paumnkey Davenport.

30Sep-10Oct1736 - LEASE & GIFT RELEASE: **George Woodroof**, wife Jane, of St. George's Parish, Spotsylvania County, to **William Davenport [Sr.]**, wife Ann, of St. Martin's Parish, Hanover County, for 5 Shillings, natural love and affection, and £5 Sterling, 200 acres in Spotsylvania County, beginning on the north side of the North Anna River, a corner to **John Minor**, thence North with **Minor**, thence West to the East North East River, thence down the said River the several courses to the mouth East North East River on the north side of the North Anna River, thence down the North Anna to the beginning—being part of 380 acres granted said Woodroof by patent dated 17Apr1728 ... /s/ **George Woodroof**, Jane Woodroof. Wit: **John Minor**, J Waller, Jr., Myles Potter, W Waller. (Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, C:200-201)

Woodroof received the land by patent in 1728 to hold in trust for Ann until she had reached her majority or had married with his approval, whichever came first. In 1731, Woodroof sold 180 acres of the patent (see above) to Joseph Temple, of King William County, Ann's uncle by marriage, with her parents, an Arnold brother (likely of half blood), and Martin Davenport, father of William Davenport--Ann's then or later husband--all witnessing. Here, Woodroof deeds the balance of the tract to Ann and her husband William.

Despite their ownership of the Spotsylvania land, William and Ann lived in Hanover/Louisa in or near the County Line community until 1750. At that time, they moved across the North Anna to Spotsylvania and took up residence across the river from Martin Davenport's patent. William and Ann lived in Louisa County near Richard's County Line tract for at least fourteen years after their marriage. William joined Charles Kennedy in being a witness for Richard of County Line &

Albemarle in 1744 relative to alleged damages at a social affair they all had attended

First Pamunkey with the New Kent/Hanover DNA Born

c1738-1742 -- BIRTH: **William Davenport, Jr.** was born in Hanover County, Virginia, per estimate.

William, Jr., eldest son of John Davenport (aka “John the Bankrupt”) and Mary Smith, his wife, was born on the Davenport Ford plantation in Hanover during these years.

We deduce William’s age from the documentation provided by his brother Richard (see below). Circumstantial evidence indicates that William was the eldest, followed by Martin, Jack Smith, Richard, and John, Jr. Because no records have been found that conclusively identify the family composition and order of birth, we have deduced both from public records as follows:

William, Jr., was a Junior in Court records as long he lived in Spotsylvania, for his Uncle William (William, Sr., of this analysis) was the Senior. By early 1765, William, Jr., was married to Elizabeth Rawlings, widow of James Pulliam. When he died, James Pulliam left four children, all by his widow, and a wealthy estate. His wife was surely in her mid-to-late 20s when she and William, Jr., married (she outlived him by 20 years), and her assets, namely the Pulliam Estate, in essence, became his. This marriage made it possible for William, Jr. to pledge assets of the Pulliam Estate as security for his father’s—“John the Bankrupt’s”—massive indebtedness. And, in 1765, William, Jr. immediately began to do so.

The legal age of 21 was required for him to undertake these efforts to save his father, but William, Jr. was surely older. Using the genealogically accepted two-year interval for estimating years between sequential births in a family, and working back from Richard’s documented birthdate, the latest William could have been born, and therefore have attained the age where he was legally qualified to pledge his wife’s assets, was 1744. More likely he was in his mid-20s in 1765. Despite his noble intentions—whether to spare his father or spare the family name—William, Jr.’s pledging of Pulliam Estate assets in support of “John the Bankrupt” was terminated by Court Order in 1773. In that year, Pulliam and Rawling uncles were appointed guardians to the Pulliam orphans. James Pulliam’s orphans were, after all, entitled to two-thirds of the rapidly dwindling Estate of their father. This order effectively insured that Elizabeth Rawlings Pulliam Davenport and her husband William, Jr. did not further deplete the Estate in futile efforts to save “John the Bankrupt.”

William was the first of the Pamunkey Davenports to carry the New Kent/Hanover DNA. The second was his younger brother Richard, b. c1750. Of “John the Bankrupt’s” remaining sons—Martin, Jack Smith, and John, Jr.—the following can be said: a male descendant of John Jr. carries the Pamunkey DNA. Martin apparently had no

sons. Jack Smith was a casualty of the Revolution and left two sons who went to Georgia, but none of his male descendants, if any, have yet been found. All of these sons are pure Pamunkey by “paper trail.”

How can “John the Bankrupt” have two sons whose descendants’ DNA differs from “John the Bankrupt’s” DNA?

*The obvious answer is that there were at least two “parental events” between the **New Kent/Hanovers** and the **Pamunkeys**. In DNA nomenclature, a “parental event” is a polite way to note a bastard beginning. But we did not accept such a conclusion without careful analysis of the records. In fact, when we began this study, we did not know that the non-Pamunkey DNA belonged to **Richard of County Line & Albemarle**, for a verifiable direct male descendant of his had yet to be identified. All we knew was that the errant DNA appeared in a couple of Pamunkey sons, as well as in a group of unaffiliated Davenports whose descendants could not identify a common ancestor, and in descendants of two families that did not bear the **Davenport** surname, namely several **Woodroofs (Woodruffs)** and at least one **Overton**.*

*In seeking to explain the conundrum, we started with the two Pamunkey brothers whose descendants carry the New Kent/Hanover DNA. The lines for **William Jr.** and **Richard** were re-researched and re-verified. Their paper trails were impeccable and unimpeachable. They were clearly Pamunkey by documentation.*

*Next, additional DNA testing was undertaken among the group. We did not know where any of these **Davenports**, **Woodroofs** and the **Overtons** fit in.*

*As it turned out, our inquiries did not yield results that would restore the two Pamunkey sons of errant DNA to status amongst the Pamunkey Davenports. Only their “paper trails” did that. But that was only a paper biography, for **William Jr.** and **Richard’s** descendants carry **Richard of County Line & Albemarle’s** DNA. By virtue of the DNA evidence, we were forced to conclude that **William** and **Richard** were born in wedlock, but were sired otherwise—and the DNA told us who their sire was.*

We knew of fence jumping that occurred in Georgia, indicating that a long established Pamunkey Davenport line had been sired by a brother-in-law, but Pamunkey Davenports that were of another Davenport Line? This was news.

Investigation of the possibility that the parental events occurred elsewhere than 18th Century Virginia yielded no answers. To the contrary, these deviating DNAs could not be explained by associations and events by Pamunkeys residing in places like Kentucky and Illinois. And as we worked through the records, we saw again and again that the DNA evidence strongly supported only one scenario. Researcher John Scott Davenport’s original theory—that there had been at least two parental events in the County Line neighborhood—became an inescapable conclusion.

Among all the conditions that were required for illicit liaisons in Virginia in the 18th century—secrecy, deception, desire, and etc.—proximity and access were the most critical. Travel was time consuming and obvious. Men given to fence jumping generally had to stay within either walking distance or short horse rides. Work days were long; labor was hard and exhausting, and social placement restricted the movements of many men (ie, an indentured servant could not move about freely—his Master would need to know his whereabouts at all times). Most marriages were between neighboring families, and most unlawful carnal knowledge was likewise.

In order to pass his DNA, **Richard of County Line & Albemarle** had to have been in the immediate neighborhood at least nine months prior to William's birth. From c1738 to c1752, **Richard** lived within a quarter of a mile or less from John Davenport, Sr.--"John the Bankrupt"--and family, who then lived on a plantation in Hanover County that adjoined the Hanover/Louisa County Line (the most likely location of William Jr.'s birth). (Genealogically, this may be the first time that DNA has been used to prove the locality of an ancestor.) "John the Bankrupt" was a recent bridegroom during William's estimated years of birth.

In short, **Richard** was a "next door neighbor" (and thus had easy access) and lived as that "next door neighbor" during the time when both William and Richard were conceived and born (c1740 and 1750, respectively).

"John the Bankrupt's" wife and the mother of his five sons (purely by circumstantial evidence,) was Mary Smith, daughter of John Smith, (of whom there were three in the 18th Century Davenport neighborhoods on both sides of the North Anna, any one of whom could have been her father). **Richard's** persistent interest in her over at least a twelve year period is well demonstrated by DNA identifications in the 21st century.

That **Richard** and **William Jr.** were raised as John's sons and as Pamunkey Davenports is clear by their documented paper-trail. As his sons, both **William Jr.** and **Richard** must have been aware of "John the Bankrupt's" financial circumstances. **William**, as eldest, gave his all (and tried to give "the all" of others) to help. **Richard** of John the Bankrupt (but actually of **Richard of County Line & Albemarle**) may have been driven to accumulate his own wealth in an effort to insure that he would never walk "John the Bankrupt's" road. Both sons seem to have led lives marked by their putative father's excesses: **William, Jr.** strove to save his father and **Richard** seems to have done everything in his power to make sure he did not become his father.

The irony, of course, is that neither was the biological son of "John the Bankrupt."

Coincidentally perhaps, "John the Bankrupt's" disappearance from public records in Louisa was concurrent with the dispossession of **William, Jr.** and wife Elizabeth of the Pulliam plantation in Spotsylvania, where they had lived quietly

after 1773, the year the Court put a halt to **William, Jr.'s** pledges of Pulliam assets to assist his father. The couple moved to Charlotte County in 1779 where they joined his brothers Jack Smith and **Richard**. The three brothers had adjoining plantations. Jack Smith was mortally wounded at the Battle of Guilford Court House in 1781. **William** died in 1802; **Richard** died in 1832.

In 1779, John, Jr., son of "John the Bankrupt" whom we have not yet mentioned, moved back to Spotsylvania from Louisa (a few miles north across the North Anna) where he soon married a heiress, opened a tavern near the Court House, and over the years became notorious for not renewing his liquor license every year until he had been indicted by a Grand Jury for not having one. Each year, when he finally bought the license, the indictment was quashed. Considering the number of legal documents John witnessed over the three decades he spent dispensing cheer, his tavern was a popular meeting place for attorneys and their clients. John, Jr. passed the Pamunkey DNA to his only son John, shifted from tavern keeping to grist mill ownership, and died in Spotsylvania in 1820.

6Dec1740 – MILITARY SERVICE: A list of 400 Officers and Men, being a detachment of Colonel Gooch's Regiment, to be victualed by *His Majesty's Ship Stratford* by Order of Vice Admiral Vernon, included **Joseph Davenport**, a Private. [Clark, Murtie June (Comp.), *Colonial Soldiers of the South* (Baltimore: GPC, 1986), 214]

Gooch's Regiment was partially raised in Virginia for service with the British Army in the Caribbean and Venezuela in what was called "The War of Jenkin's Ear." This was a conflict between Great Britain and Spain that lasted from 1739 to 1748, with major operations largely ended by 1742. Its unusual name, coined by Thomas Carlyle in 1758-relates to Robert Jenkins, captain of a British merchant ship, who exhibited his severed ear in Parliament following the boarding of his vessel by Spanish coast guards in 1731. This affair, and a number of similar incidents, sparked a war against the Spanish Empire, ostensibly to encourage the Spanish not to renege on the lucrative contract that gave Great Britain permission to sell slaves in Spanish America.

(Sources: Dewald (ed.), Jonathan (2003). *History 1450–1789*. Charles Scribner's Sons; Hakim, Joy (2002). *A History of the US: Book 3: From Colonies to Country 1735–1791*. Oxford University Press; James Lawrence. (2001). *The Rise and Fall of the British Empire*. Abacus.

Few records related to Joseph Davenport Customer, who was most likely the brother of **Richard of County Line & Albemarle** (see below), survive. This record happened to be one of Naval bookkeeping. Various ships of the British Navy were required to supply as well as transport the Regiment.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF A LEWIS

30Jan1741/42--PATENT: John Lewis, 400 acres in Goochland County on the branches of Totier Creek, adjoining William Harris's corner pointers in Major Bolling's line, his own lines. (Julia Croswell, *Original Albemarle County Patents by Location*. p. 2)

30Jan1741/42--PATENT: John Lewis, 400 acres in Goochland County on both sides of Totier Creek. (Julia Croswell, *Original Albemarle County Patents by Location*. p. 2)

30Jan1741/42--PATENT: James Tulley, 400 acres in Goochland County on both sides of Totier Creek, adjoining **John Lewis's** corner pine, Totier Creek. (Julia Croswell, *Original Albemarle County Patents by Location*. p. 2)

Totier Creek and Reservoir today provide the water recreation for southeast Albemarle County, and are the water source for the Scottsville area. All three of these patents reflect the arrival of John Lewis in what was then Goochland County . Albemarle County would not be erected until 1744. John Lewis' daughter Jane would go on to marry Richard Davenport, Jr., son of Richard of County Line & Albemarle. We include records of John Lewis appear in this study because of this marriage.

25Mar1743 – DEBTS OWING ON PURCHASES FROM SHIP'S CARGO: Francis Jerdone, agent and factor for the firm of Buchanan & Hamilton, merchants in London, maintained a store near Hanover Court House. His accounting for debtors owing for cargo belonging to Neil Buch-anan, Esqr., in London, carried over from 1Oct1742, included:

Joseph Davenport

Source: MacDonald, Edgar (abs), :”A Merchant’s Account Book, Hanover County, Virginia, 1743-1744,” Magazine of Virginia Genealogy, V34, Summer 1996, 3:187-202, being abstracts from the Account Book (1743-5) of Francis Jerdone, merchant, of Hanover County, Virginia, Earl Gregg Swem Library, Williamsburg, Va. Hereafter Francis Jerdone Accounts with Magazine of Virginia (MVG) reference citation.

Considering that Merchant Jerdone did business in Hanover, Caroline, King William, Louisa and southernmost Spotsylvania, (in other words, worked on both sides of the Pamunkey/North Anna River) and that we have records in whole or in part from Caroline, Louisa, and Spotsylvania, and that none of those records includes a mention of a Joseph Davenport, we conclude that this Joseph Davenport was likely a resident of either King William or Hanover County. We eliminate King William, for Pamunkey researchers wrung out the few records there for all Davenport mentions or inferences and found no evidence of a Joseph Davenport. That leaves Hanover. Considering that we have a citation of a Joseph Davenport as a Virginian in the British Army going to War with the Spanish fifteen months previous to this listing, and a subsequent citation of this debt (see below) notes that Jerdone paid the amount owing personally, we deduce by admittedly thin evidence, that Joseph Davenport was a Hanoverian and did not return from the War. As a Virginia merchant, Jerdone was a factor for a merchant firm in

England. If he did not pay Joseph Davenport's debt for family reasons, he paid because his English principals required him to make good on certain bad debts.

In later years, Jerdone had a branch store in lower Louisa County--ultimately, he owned land in the County Line neighborhood.

30Jul1742-PATENT: Thomas Meriwether, 950 acres in Goochland County on both sides of the North Fork of Totier Creek, adjoining Robert Jones's corner pine, Bollings Clark's line, Charles Lynch's line, John Scotts corner pine, **John Lewis's** corner pointers in Scott's line, thence on Lewis's line to Robert Jone's line. (Julia Croswell, *Original Albemarle County Patents by Location*. p. 2)

John Lewis's land had become a survey benchmark for others gaining land patents in the part of Goochland County that would be come Albemarle County. This further confirms his presence in Goochland County, a portion of which would become Albemarle. County. We include records relating to John Lewis because his daughter will marry a son of Richard of County Line and Albemarle's.

The First Kennedy Appears

30Oct1743—ACCOUNT OPENED WITH ACTIVITY: **Mr. Samuel Matthews**, George Berry, Security, opened an account at Jerdone's Store in Hanover Town, made a number of purchases thereafter. On 16Mar1743/44 and on 31Mar1744 on **Matthew's** account cash payments were made to **Patrick Kennedy** "per your verbal order." On 21Apr1744 and on 1Oct1744 cash payments were made to **Joseph Matthews** [per] "your order." Credits to the account showed delivery of one hogshead of Tobacco delivered to Page's SMG [?]. (*Jerdone's Store Accounts, MVG, V34, 3:200*)

The Matthews connection involved a long term relationship. Patrick Kennedy, circumstantially related to Charles Kennedy and we presume his brother, is the first Kennedy found in Hanover/Louisa records. He was associated with the Matthews from this beginning in the Rocky Creek area of Lower Louisa, and the South River area of Spotsylvania, locales not more than four miles apart. The Matthews remained in these two areas until the Revolution. Both they and the Kennedys were gone from Spotsylvania after the Revolution, and the Matthews were gone from Lower Louisa. We have found no mention of Patrick Kennedy in records after 1765, but Esther, John, and Molly Kennedy did appear in Spotsylvania records subsequently at locales where Patrick had been earlier. These may have been his children. Charles Kennedy, as a third plantation, owned 100 acres on the headwaters of South River in Spotsylvania for twenty-five years. Circumstantial evidence indicates that Patrick Kennedy lived there. His story and relationship to the principals in this chronology and analysis will play out.

The last mention of a Patrick Kennedy yet found in 18th century Virginia records is that of Patrick Kennedy, Commissary for George Rogers Clark's Illinois Regiment, who was headquartered on the Mississippi in the early 1780s. We doubt that he survived, for no Bounty Land Warrant has been found for him, and there

is no record for him in the Revolutionary accounts in the National Archives. However, Clark's Regiment was a State unit, not authorized by Congress, and if Patrick Kennedy was Commissary, (i.e., Quartermaster General) for Clark, there are records, presuming such survived the Burning of Richmond in 1865, of his transactions on behalf of the Illinois Regiment.

Patrick Kennedy, Charles Kennedy, and Davenport Kennedy were related. The relationships that are most likely are as follows: Charles and Patrick were brothers. Charles married Crotia Davenport, sister of Joseph the Customer, whose bastard son (with an unknown Kennedy woman) was Davenport Kennedy. The hypotheses guiding this study are influenced by the fact that Richard of County Line & Albemarle appeared in surviving Virginia records concurrent with the Kennedys. The fact that Davenport Kennedy lived on the Richard of County Line & Albemarle tract for twenty-five years, followed by his Widow's and orphans' occupancy for four years, strongly suggests a close relationship. When Garrett Kennedy, eldest son of Crotia Davenport Connor Kennedy, is first found in public records, he was in Albemarle County where Richard lived, not in Hanover or Louisa where his father had plantations. When Joseph Kennedy, eldest son of Davenport Kennedy, (and we recall that Joseph Davenport was Davenport Kennedy's father), first went to Albemarle County, he went to St. Ann's Parish where Richard lived. When Joseph needed a security to pledge slaves in return for Louisa land, John, son of Richard of County Line & Albemarle, was the first co-signer. Then too, when Richard and Charles Kennedy first appeared in extant public records, it was together, with Charles serving as a witness for Richard against a claim for damages.

--**Nov1743** – PAYMENTS RECEIVED: Francis Jerdone recorded in his personal account that **Patrick Kennedy** had paid him 2/6 (2 shillings, 6 pence). (*Francis Jerdone Accounts, MVG, V35, 1:27*)

25Nov1743—PATENT: **John Lewis**, 425 acres in Goochland County, adjoining Thomas Stones corner pointers in Thomas Goldsbies line, pointers on Thomas Stones line. (Julia Croswell, *Original Albemarle County Patents by location*, p. 2)

25Nov1743--PATENT: **John Lewis**, 380 acres in Goochland County, adjoining John Scott's line, Micajah Clark's line, John Scott's line. (Julia Croswell, *Original Albemarle County Patents by Location*, p. 2)

25Nov1743—PATENT: **Elizabeth Lewis**, 400 acres Goochland County, adjoining Thomas Stone's corner pine, Reverend William Stith's line, **John Lewis's** corner pointers, Thomas Stone's line. (Julia Croswell, *Original Albemarle County Patents by Location*, p. 2)

John Lewis continued to acquire land in Goochland County, soon to be Albemarle. Some Lewis searchers claim a woman named Elizabeth was John Lewis' daughter but it's passing strange that his unmarried eldest daughter would become a land-owner virtually next door to her father. It's far more likely that this

Elizabeth was the widow of John Lewis's father, arriving in Albemarle County from elsewhere.

In an effort to connect John Lewis to his more illustrious neighbors, Lewis researchers either reject John's own claim that his father was a man named Owen Lewis or use it as evidence that John Lewis of Totter Creek must have had some relationship with the aristocratic Lewis families that prospered nearby. Nothing is proven.

First Appearance of New Kent/Hanover Patriarch in an Extant Public Record

13Feb1743/44 - SUIT DISMISSED: The matter of **Joseph Venable** vs. **Richard Davenport** for Trespass, Assault & Battery was dismissed, the contesting parties having agreed. (Louisa County, VA, Order Book, 1:96)

This may have been a family fight. The fact that Venable sued Davenport in Louisa is proof positive that Richard of County Line & Albemarle was a resident of Louisa County, otherwise the Court would not have entertained the cause.

The Venables trace back in early New Kent County and can be found in both the St. Peter's and St. Paul's parish records.

Joseph Venable lived in Spotsylvania County. His descendants identify his first wife as a Lucy Davenport. Subsequent records (see below) document a Joseph Venable, wife Lucy, presence near the Arnold's Run community in Spotsylvania after 1750.

Venable's wife Lucy, if a Davenport as Venable researchers have claimed, could have been a sister of Richard of County Line & Albemarle. If so, she was likely living in Richard's household when she married Venable. Otherwise, Venable's recorded associations in Spotsylvania were not with New Kent/Hanover Davenports, but were with adjoining neighbors of the Pamunkey Davenports, principally John Minor, a son-in-law of Thomas Carr, Sr., Gentleman.

Claims of two Lucy Davenports as daughters of Martin Davenport [Pamunkey] are of more than fifty years standing--two of the same time and same place--and have been made by other than Davenport searchers. Venable researchers claim one Lucy as the second wife of the Joseph Venable cited here. Graves researchers claim the other Lucy as the wife of Richard Graves, son of Thomas Graves, Sr., and Ann Davenport, daughter of Davis. Neither Venable nor Graves claimants have offered more than family legend to support their assertions. We suspect that Richard of County Line & Albemarle had two sisters: Croatia, certainly, and Lucy, possibly.

31Mar1744 – BOUGHT & PAID FOR: **Patrick Kennedy** bought various materials, buttons, and a history book at Jerdone's Store in Hanover Town, totaling £1/3/10,

which was paid for on 10Apr1744 by **Samuel Matthews**. (*Francis Jerdone's Accounts, MVG, V35, 1:37*)

Kennedy's relationship with Francis Jerdone was apparently one of limited short term credit, for Samuel Matthews paid Kennedy's account in full ten days later. The purchase of the history book is particularly exciting and is perhaps indicative of Patrick's occupation. In those days of rough, hard scrabble living, who but a schoolmaster would have a history book? Illiterates bought and owned bibles they could not read nor write in. Aristocrats bought history books and had libraries when they barely could read and their writing did not go beyond keeping their accounts. Patrick Kennedy was no aristocrat, never was a freeholder, so it may be that he purchased a history book because it was a tool of his trade. He surely had a patron in Samuel Matthews, who we know (by his lack of a signature) was an illiterate. Matthews was landowner in Lower Louisa, but his father and brothers were located across the North Anna in Spotsylvania, adjacent to where Patrick Kennedy likely lived from the mid-1740s forward.

As a reminder, we are interested in the Kennedy family because of their close associations with the new Kent/Hanover Davenports, with whom some members of their family tree share common ancestry. Davenport Kennedy, son of Joseph the Customer, and Croatia Davenport Kennedy, wife of Charles Kennedy form the blood connections.

9Apr1744 - IMPARLANCE: In the matter of *Daniel McClaron vs. **Richard Davenport*** for Trespass, imparlance requested by Defendant and granted. Case continued to next Court. (*Louisa County, VA, Order Book, 1:104*)

This was Richard of County Line & Albemarle living on Little Rocky Creek on a plantation that straddled the Hanover-Louisa Line. The fact that the Louisa Court entertained McClaron's suit against Davenport is again prima facie evidence that Davenport was at that time a resident of Louisa County, i.e., was living on the Louisa side of the County Line. Otherwise the Court would have had no jurisdiction. Only during May-to-July 1744 did the Louisa Court exercise jurisdiction over Richard, suggesting that he was in the process of building or establishing his manor house. He was apparently living in Louisa until the house was completed. Once he occupied his plantation house on the Hanover side of the Line, the Louisa Court no longer had jurisdiction over him

14May1744 – NOT GUILTY: The petition of Daniel McClaron against **Richard Davenport** being heard and **Davenport** pleading "Not Guilty," ordered the issue joined and to be tried at the next Court. (*Louisa County, VA, Court Orders, 1:110*)

This was a civil action in which McClaron sought damages.

9Jul1744 – NO DAMAGES: The matter of *Daniel McClaron vs. **Richard Davenport*** for £20 damages for said **Davenport's** having trashed McClaron's house being tried by

jury, Thomas Paulett, foreman. Verdict for **Davenport**. McClaron ordered to pay **Davenport's** costs of defense. (*Louisa County, VA, Court Orders*, 1:113)

While we lack complete details, it would appear that while visiting McClaron's house, Richard of County Line & Albemarle became drunk and damaged some of McClaron's property. A party or a gathering of some sort was involved, for Davenport brought three witnesses to appear on his behalf, all from Louisa County. McClaron also brought three witnesses, one from Hanover and two from Spotsylvania.

A Pamunkey and a Kennedy Witness

9Jul1744 - WITNESS FEES: **Richard Davenport** ordered to pay **William Davenport**, Richard Blalock, and **Charles Kennedy** 25 pounds of Tobacco each as his evidences in the suit of *McClaron vs. Davenport* in Case. McClaron ordered to pay Ann Powell, a witness from Hanover; **Joseph Venable**, a witness from Spotsylvania; and **Catherine Venable**, a witness from Spotsylvania, for one day and 25 miles each as his evidences in said (*Louisa County, VA, Court Orders*, 1:114).

Witness William Davenport was William (Sr.), son of Martin, a near neighbor to Richard. Charles Kennedy was both Richard's near neighbor and, we believe, his brother-in-law. The fact that none of Richard's witnesses were awarded mileage is proof that they were all Louisa residents and were not entitled to such reimbursement. McClaron's witnesses, not being county residents, were able to collect reimbursement for their travel expenses. Mileage paid was for round trip, meaning that McClaron's witnesses were located 12½ miles from where Louisa Court was then held. Louisa Court House had not yet been built, for it would be at least 20 miles one way from where the Venables were located in Spotsylvania.

Catherine Venable's relationship to Joseph—mother, aunt, sister, sister-in-law—is unclear. The St. George Parish Vestry in Spotsylvania reimbursed Joseph for his expenses in maintaining and burying Catherine Venable in the 1760s, which suggests a close family relationship.

4Nov1744 — LIST OF DEBTORS FOR ESTATE: Among those indebted to the Estate of Neil Buchanan, Esqr., Decd., due on the Cargo belonging to the Decedent's executors were:

Joseph Davenport, 1/1/8

Jerdone's personal payment of the unpaid account of a debtor was an extraordinary deed unless there was a personal relationship involved. Jerdone subsequently became a highly successful merchant in his own right and a planter in Southern Louisa, where he was a neighbor to Davenport kin. What the relationship between Francis Jerdone and Joseph Davenport was is undeterminable. No public records exist. We speculate that Joseph Davenport the Customer was the same Joseph Davenport who served in the Virginia Company of Colonel William Gooch's 43rd (American) Regiment of the British Army,

29Dec1739-25Dec1742, for service in the Caribbean and Venezuela. The campaign was grossly mismanaged by the British and most of the casualties fell to illness, not to combat.

11-12Jul1746 - LEASE & RELEASE: Mary Carr, widow; John Carr; John Waller, wife Agnes; **John Minor**, wife Sarah, said Carrs, **Minors**, and Wallers being Executors of Thomas Carr, Gentleman [*late of Caroline County*], Decd., to **John Pettus** of the Parish of St. Martin, Hanover County, for 5 shillings (Lease), £135/15 (Release), 970 acres in Louisa [and Hanover] County on Rocky Creek. Beginning on the North Anna River a little below the mouth of Little Rocky Creek and a former corner of **Martin Davenport's**--now **Garret's** corner-- thence South West to Little Rocky Creek, thence along the Creek to the South Fork, thence along that Fork to a corner of Richard Wright's, thence North West to a corner of Wright and **Henry Gambill**, thence North West to another corner of **Gambill** in Thomas Wash's line, thence North West to Wash's corner, thence North West to Thomas Lipscomb's corner in Wash's line, thence North East to Thomas Lipscomb in **Thomas Graves'** line, thence South East to **Graves** corner in the head of a glade, thence North East to **Graves** on falling ground, thence North East to **Graves'** corner on the [North Anna] River bank, thence down the River to the beginning... /s/ Mary Carr, John Carr, John Waller, Agnes Waller, **John Minor**, Sarah Minor. Wit: James Winston, Thomas Bond, Richard Eggleston, Frs "**F**" **Arnold**. (*Louisa Co., VA, Deeds A:243, 245*)

Lease & Release was a complicated form of a deed, created principally to provide income for judges, attorneys, court clerks and their scribes. Legal thinking of the time held that land should first be leased and then purchased--because under English Common Law a leaseholder was better protected from a faulty title than was a straight buyer. Hence, on one day land was leased, and on the next day, the leaseholder bought the leased land. These actions would result in two long, contrived documents for every land conveyance--double the fees for the attorneys, clerks, and scribes.

The lease portion of this conveyance reveals that Thomas Carr in his lifetime agreed to sell the above land to Pettus (the same Pettus whose granddaughter Susannah would marry John, son of Richard of County Line & Albemarle) but Carr had reneged. Pettus took Carr to Court. By the time that Pettus had obtained a judgment, Carr was dead. Hence the deed above was from Carr's executors and certain heirs under Court Order. Thomas Carr, Esqr., Gentleman, Decd., late magistrate of Caroline County for the district cornering with Spotsylvania and Hanover counties, was probated in Caroline in late 1738. It had taken Pettus almost seven years to obtain satisfaction.

28Aug1746--PATENT: Mildred Meriwether, daughter of Nicholas Meriwether, Jr., Decd, 1600 acres in Goochland County in the South Garden on both sides of the South Branch of Hardware River, adjoining **Abraham Venable**, Robert Davis. (*Julia Crowell, Original Albemarle County Patents by Location. p. 2*)

Here we find a Venable along the Hardware River in Albemarle County. Richard of County Line & Albemarle County would eventually purchase land along the Hardware River. By this time, Albemarle County had been erected (1744), but the survey for the patent had been made earlier while the land was still part of Goochland County.

23Sep1746 - JUDGMENT: The petition of **Richard Davenport** against William Brown for a Debt of £1/19/11 being heard, judgment for **Davenport** plus costs ... (Louisa County, VA, Court Orders, 1:208)

This was Richard of County Line & Albemarle. He did not have to be a resident of the County to sue, but he may still have been living on the Louisa side of the Line.

28Sep1746 – JUDGMENT: The petition of **Richard Davenport** vs. William Brown for £2/14/11 being heard, and the Defendant not appearing, judgment for **Davenport** for amount claimed and costs. (Louisa County, VA, Court Orders, 1:208)

7Oct1746 – UPROAR CONTAINED: The matter of **Mary Ann Venable** vs. **Charles Kennedy** regarding a Breach of the Peace is dismissed, the same being agreed. (Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders, 4:394)

*We don't know if this was another New Kent/Hanover Davenport family uproar. At the time of the lawsuit, **Charles Kennedy** was living in Spotsylvania and was sued in that Court. We do know that there were back-and-forth movements among the Davenports and Kennedys across the North Anna River at the point where Spotsylvania, Hanover, and Louisa counties come together. The matter referenced in this record is mystifying. Mary Ann was a single woman (had she been married, her husband would have had to sue on her behalf). What "Breach of the Peace" may have meant is unclear. Likely it was another family squabble that had been resolved by parley. Virginia Colonial Courts encouraged family members to resolve their differences privately.*

Until we resolve the relationship, if any, between the Venables and the Davenports, New Kent/Hanover or Pamunkey, we will include Venable record findings in our analysis.

2Jun1747 - MORTGAGE: **Joseph Venable** to **John Minor**, of Spotsylvania County, for £15/5/8, mortgage on **Venable's** goods and chattels ... /s/ **Joseph "X" Venable**. Wit: Peter Daniel, James "X" Sparks. (Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, D:319)

Descendants of Venable allege that he married a Lucy Davenport. He apparently lived in Louisa County until the early 1740s, then moved across the North Anna into Spotsylvania County, where he owned land near John Minor, Gentleman, and did business with Minor, including witnessing Minor's will. Minor's land adjoined William Davenport Sr.'s land downriver on the North Anna in Spotsylvania, a short distance southeast of Davenport Ford.

25Jun1747—PATENT: Rev. William Stith, Clerk ,2470 acres in Albemarle County on the north side of the the Fluvanna, on both sides Ballengers and Totier Creek, commonly known by the name of Rock Field (1650 acres formerly granted to William Stith by patent of 10 Jun 1740; 420 acres formerly granted to William Stith by patent of 12Feb1742/3; and 400 acres never before granted), adjoining **John Lewis's** corner pine, **Lewis's** corner white oak, North Fork of Ballengers Creek, Totier Creek, Thomas Stones corner pine, Mr. Stiths line. (Julia Croswell, *Original Albemarle County Patents by Location*. p. 2)

1Oct1747—PATENT: Daniel Scott, 380 acres in Albemarle County on Totier Creek, adjoining **John Lewis's** line, John Tulys line, Daniel Scotts line, Arthur Hopkins's line, **John Lewis's** line. (Julia Croswell, *Original Albemarle County Patents by Location*. p. 2)

John Lewis had a continuing presence along Totier Creek.

24Mar1747/48--WITNESS FEE: On motion of **Richard Davenport**, summoned as an evidence by Robert Simms against **Thomas Graves**, ordered said Simms pay said **Davenport** 124 pounds of Tobacco for one day's attendance at Court and coming and going 33 miles. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders*, 4:493)

Thomas Graves was married to Ann Davenport, only known daughter of Davis Davenport, patriarch of the Pamunkeys. The couple had 15 children. Graves owned land on both sides of the North Anna (Spotsylvania and Louisa), tracts facing across the River. The suit was filed in Spotsylvania because the Graves manor was on the Spotsylvania side.

Althought the DNA proof is sufficient to establish his identity, this record extraction provides “paper trail” evidence that Richard Davenport of County Line & Albemarle was not a Pamunkey Davenport. That Robert Simms, a neighbor of Richard in Louisa, would expect to get favorable testimony from a close relative of the defendant would appear to have been a fantasy. Unlike the Pamunkey Davenports, Richard Davenport had no allegiance to Thomas Graves. In fact, Richard of County Line & Albemarle’s only connection to the Graves came with the late 1780s marriage of his son John to Susannah Pettus, herself a granddaughter of Thomas and Ann Davenport Graves.

John was living on his father’s County Line tract at the time of his marriage but later moved to South Carolina in the company of his wife’s Pamunkey Davenport relatives (the Pettuses and Arnolds). In Abbeville, South Carolina, John would have a son whom he named Richard, in honor of his father, and that Richard would marry Margaret Forbes and have a son whom he named John Forbes Davenport. The DNA of a descendant of John Forbes Davenport’s established the New Kent/Hanover identification of Richard of County Line & Albemarle.

27Sep1748 - DEED: **Samuel Matthews** of St. George's Parish, Spotsylvania County, to **William Davenport** of St. Martin's Parish, Louisa County, for £8, 25 acres in St.

Martin's Parish, Louisa County, on Great Rocky Creek, adjoining David Richardson, Thomas Baker, Thomas Wash... /s/ **Samuel Matthews**. Wit: Richard Pickering, William Phillips, Richard Phillips. (Louisa County, VA, Deeds A:327)

William Davenport Sr., who had served as Richard of County Line & Albemarle's witness and had owned land on the Spotsylvania side of Davenport Ford, had been living with his wife and family in Louisa for the past thirteen years. Here he finally took title to land in Louisa County. The Samuel Matthews whose land is mentioned here was the same Samuel Matthews of Pawpaw Creek, Spotsylvania County, where Charles Kennedy subsequently owned land and where Patrick Kennedy had at least a twenty year presence.

7Oct1748 - DEED: Thomas Baker, wife Dorothy, of St. Mark's Parish, Orange County, to **William Davenport** of St. Martin's Parish, Louisa County, for £34 Virginia, 200 acres in St. Martin's Parish, Louisa County, adjoining Thomas Wash, John Kimbrow, Samuel Parrish, **Robert Hester**, John England ... /s/ Thos. Baker, Dorothy "/>

Ten days after obtaining 25 acres from Matthews, Davenport bought the adjoining plantation of his brother-in-law Thomas Baker. Witness Henry Gambill was married to Mary Davenport, oldest sister of William Davenport Sr. and Dorothy Baker. Gambill would join Baker in Culpeper in 1752 and sell his land to Charles Kennedy. We note this record because Gambill's tract adjoined Richard Davenport's County Line land.

5Jan1748/49 – DEED: Mark Wheeler, wife Sarah, to Joseph Carter, all of Spotsylvania County, for £28 currency, 100 acres in Spotsylvania County on the North Fork of South River, being the same tract conveyed to said Wheeler by Henry Goodloe, Gentleman, now deceased, on 3Jun1735... /s/ Mark Wheeler, Sarah Wheeler. Wit: Robert Durrett, James Younger, James "X" Ham, **Patrick Kennedy**. (Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, D:?, from Crozier's Abstracts, 182).

Patrick Kennedy was now in Spotsylvania County. South River was the South Fork of the Mattaponi River in the extreme southeast corner of Spotsylvania. It was on the North Fork of the South Fork near where Charles Kennedy bought 100 acres in 1754. Grantor Wheeler would relocate across the North Anna into Hanover near the County Line. The Wheelers would be neighbors to Richard's County Line tract residents for the next 35 years.

7Mar1748/49 - WITNESS FEE: On Motion of **Richard Davenport**, a witness for **Robert Sims** against **Thomas Graves**, ordered that the said **Simms** pay the said **Richard** 124 pounds of Tobacco for 1 day's attendance and 33 miles coming and going once. (Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders, 4:493)

Simms was an adjoining neighbor to Richard's County Line tract. By the mileage allowed, this was Richard of County Line. He had some distance to travel

to court. At this time, Spotsylvania Court was held at Fredericksburg on the Rappahannock River in the extreme northeast corner of the County. Richard's plantation astride the Hanover-Louisa County Line was within a mile of Davenport Ford which is located 32 miles south of Fredericksburg. Spotsylvania Court House, more advantageously located in the center of the County, was not established until 1780.

13Apr1749 – BIRTH: **Anee Kennedy**, daughter of **Charles Kennedy** and **Crosha Davenport** and niece of **Richard of County Line & Albemarle**, born in Hanover County. (William & Mary Quarterly, 2nd Series, 350. Hereafter W&M Quarterly)

This identification has been made circumstantially. We believe that Anee was Charles and Crotia Kennedys' eldest daughter, the same Anee Kennedy who married William Wash, son of Thomas Wash, on 16 Jan 1770 and had twin daughters on 14 Aug 1780. Wash family records note that the twin girls were named after their two grandmothers: "Crosha" Davenport and Polly Lipscomb. There is a question as to whether Crosha Davenport was Anee's mother or stepmother. William Wash was one of the executors of the Estate of Charles Kennedy, Decd, 1784 forward.

4Jul1749 - WITNESS FEE: On motion of **Mary Overton**, wife of **James Overton**, a witness for **Robert Sims** against Ambrose Arnold, ordered said Sims pay said **Mary** 130 pounds of Tobacco for 1 day attendance at Court and 35 miles coming and going. (Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders, 4:514)

James Overton lived close enough to Richard of County Line to participate in neighborhood affairs, such as witnessing the deed below for land adjoining Richard. Four months before the event cited above, Sims had summoned Richard of County Line & Albemarle to Spotsylvania Court as his witness against Thomas Graves.

The present action was a Spotsylvania matter requiring Mary Overton to travel to Fredericksburg from her home in Louisa County. The 35 miles coming and going, i.e., 70 miles total, indicates that her abode was no more than two miles into Louisa, which put her on the west side of the County Line community. Richard had been allowed 33 miles coming and going, indicating that he lived close to the North Anna River on the south side.

*We include this record because the New Kent/Hanover DNA has also appeared in an Overton family line. **James Overton** was located just west of **Richard of County Line & Albemarle** in Louisa County during **Richard's** presence on the County Line tract, c1738-c1752. The distance between Richard and the Overtons, i.e., two miles, was a bit distant for fence jumping, but if it didn't happen in Louisa County, it happened in Charlotte County. **Overton** moved from Louisa to Charlotte County in the late 1770s, concurrent with **William Davenport, Jr.'s** move from Spotsylvania, and lived next door neighbor to **William Jr.** in Charlotte until his death in 1784. As we've already discussed, **William Jr.**, and **Richard Davenport**,*

sons of **John the Bankrupt**, both carried the **New Kent/Hanover DNA**. The opportunity to transfer the **New Kent/Hanover DNA** from the two Pamunkey **Davenports** or their sons to the **Overtons** in Charlotte existed for more than forty years. 21st Century DNA testing certainly proves there was a parental event.

**Richard of County Line Identified as a Land Owner,
With James Overton as a witness**

20Nov1749 - DEED: John Carr; John Waller, Jr., and wife Agnes; and **John Minor**, wife Sarah, surviving executors of Thomas Carr, late of Caroline County, Decd., to William Waller, of Spotsylvania County, for £39/16, 398 acres in Louisa County on Great and Little Rocky Creek, adjoining **Robert Sims**, Richard Wright, **Henry Gambill**, Thomas Wash, crossing the Road, David Smith, **Richard Davenport**, John Kimbrow, lower side of Little Rocky Creek ... /s/ John Carr, Jno Waller, Jr., Agnes Waller, **John Minor**, Sarah Minor. Wit: Thos Lipscomb, **James Overton**, John Hill. (Louisa County, VA, Deeds, A:364)

This is the first record documenting Richard Davenport of County Line & Albemarle as a landowner. Whether Davenport was still living on the land at this time is unknown, but other evidence suggests that he did not move to Albemarle until the early-to-mid 1750s.

In this record, we find a law-circumventing deed. John Waller, Jr., one of the executors, wanted the land, but was prevented from buying it by Conflict of Interest. Accordingly, John Waller and his co-executors sold the land to John's brother William, who waited a week and then conveyed it to John for the same price he had paid the Thomas Carr Estate (see below).

In 1743, the boundary between Hanover and Louisa counties commenced at the mouth of Little Rocky Creek on the North Anna, and followed a straight course South to the Goochland County line.

28Nov1749 – DEED: William Waller to John Waller, Jr., both Gentlemen of Spotsylvania County, for £39/16, 398 acres in Louisa County on Great and Little Rocky Creek, adjoining Robert Simms, Richard Wright, **Henry Gambill**, Thomas Wash, crossing the Road, David Smith, **Richard Davenport**, John Kimbrow, and lower side of Little Rocky Creek. /s/ William Waller. Wit: None. Acknowledged by William Waller in Court the same day. (Louisa County, VA, Deeds, A:365)

This was William Waller's conveyance to his brother John Waller, Jr., who later sold the land to adjoining neighbor David Smith (see below). Richard Davenport's land is included as a benchmark for the boundaries of the land.

14Jan1749/50 - BIRTH: **Richard Davenport**, was born in Hanover County, Virginia. (National Archives, Revolutionary Pension File #S17914)

By other documentary proofs, Richard was the brother of William, Jr., and Jack Smith Davenport, both of whom were also settled in Charlotte County by 1779. All three were sons of John Davenport, Sr., (aka "John the Bankrupt") of Spotsylvania/Louisa. "John the Bankrupt" was a son of Martin Davenport, Sr., eldest son of Davis Davenport, patriarch of the Pamunkey Davenports. Richard and William, Jr. were the two sons whose descendants carry the New Kent/Hanover DNA. (In plain English, Richard of County Line, soon to be of Albemarle, was the father of Richard, erstwhile son of John the later Bankrupt.)

In his Revolutionary War pension statement, made in Charlotte County under oath on 11 Oct 1832, Richard said he had a family register which included his birth date in Hanover, and that in his early manhood he had removed to Buckingham County and thence to Charlotte County. Having experienced four Courthouse fires, Buckingham County has no records supporting Richard's claim of residency there, but when he arrived in Charlotte County in 1779 at age 29, he was a relatively wealthy man. His marriage to Sarah Glover had been profitable. He subsequently accumulated more than 1,000 acres in his lifetime.

Spotsylvania records are clear that "John the Bankrupt" was a freeholder in Spotsylvania County from 1752 until 1767 when he lost his land and ordinary (tavern) by mortgage to a Scottish merchant firm. Throughout the 1760s, Davenport was pursued relentlessly by creditors in Spotsylvania Court, and by 1769 he had fled to Louisa County where the Spotsylvania Sheriff had no jurisdiction—and John had no assets remaining. In Louisa, he was associated with sons Martin and John, Jr., in tax records and had more Court appearances—all debt related. Then by 1779 he disappeared from extant records.

No failure like his father, Richard prospered in Charlotte County, was a Captain of Militia, and a long time Justice of the Court. In his old age, he married an heiress, moved to her plantation in the south of the County, and died there in 1832, having, despite his wealth, applied for a pension for his Revolutionary War service shortly before his death. His sons, save one, went to Kentucky, carrying the New Kent/Hanover DNA.

Richard's Future Wife Widowed and the Benge Connection Established

2Oct1750 - LAST WILL & TESTAMENT: Robert Hamner, of St. Anne's Parish, Albemarle County, made this date; probated 12Feb1750/51. Named wife **Elizabeth** to have entire estate until son **Nicholas** came of age 18, then equal division between the two. If wife should marry then son to have entire estate. Son to have land on the South Side of Hardware River on the fork of Hardware. Five horses to be sold to pay outstanding debts. Executors: Wife **Elizabeth**, brother William Hamner. /s/ Robert Hamner. Wit: Thomas "X" Benge, Castleton Harper. (Albemarle County, VA, Wills & Deeds, 1:16-17)

Robert Hamner was the son of Nicholas Hamner and had come to Albemarle County from New Kent County with his father and his two brothers ([1] William, sole executor to Robert's will after Elizabeth renounced her rights, see below, and [2] Henry). Robert's land patent, granted in 1744, the year Albemarle became a county, consisted of 300 acres on the Hardware River.

Whether Richard of County Line & Albemarle had moved from Hanover-Louisa to the Hardware River in Albemarle by this time is yet unclear, but he did marry the Widow Elizabeth Hamner sometime in the 1750s. We can date Richard's marriage to Elizabeth, Widow Hamner as no earlier than February 1752, for convention would have required her to wait for one year after her husband's death to remarry.

Given that the share of Robert Hamner's estate that passed to his son Nicholas at age 18 was unimproved (see below) at the time of the inheritance, it's possible that Elizabeth retained the portion of the land along the Hardware River that had a house and/or other improvements.

Elizabeth lived until 1819-1820, seventy years after her first husband's death, twenty-eight years after Richard's death. Hence, she was a young woman when first widowed. She was either Richard's second or third wife and the mother of his second or third family. (Richard of County Line & Albemarle also had an unrecognized family in his relationship with an African-American slave woman who bore him a son named marin—a second son named martin, as it turned out. The two Martin sons caused some of the confusion regarding Richard of County Line's original identification as a Pamunkey Davenport. Surely he must have named sons to honor Martin Davenport, son of Davis—or so the thinking went. But these sons named Martin may well have been named for Elizabeth Widow Hamner's mother, whom we surmise was Martha Martin, wife of Thomas Bengé [see below].

Richard of County Line's stepson Nicholas Hamner, named here as under age, was an executor of Richard's will in 1792, but died himself a little more than a year later. At the time of his father's death, Nicholas went to live with his uncle William Hamner, who had also become his guardian. At age 18, Nicholas became heir to his father's property along the Hardware River, which remained in original forest, with no improvements. According to Hamner researchers, in 1767, Nicholas married Agnes Tompkins (of Giles Tompkins) and established a school and called it "Glendower" after Owen Glendower, last independent Prince of Wales, who married a Margaret Hamner. Nicholas Hamner served in the Revolution and on April 14, 1781 was commissioned a captain in the Militia. In 1772, he conveyed 270 acres at the mouth of Eppes Creek in Albemarle to his uncle William Hamner. William Hamner's son Turner Hamner then lived on the land and raised his family there and eventually sold the property (October 5, 1795) to Jeremiah Cleveland in advance of Turner's 1797/98 [?] departure for Georgia. Nicholas is buried at the

Hamner Family Burying ground of the home he built near Little Carter's Bridge, Albemarle County, VA.

That Thomas “X” Benge is an important signatory to Robert Hamner’s will is indisputable. His privileged position as first signer gives him that standing. That he is Elizabeth’s father seems his most likely relation to the will and the Hamner family. He is surely the same Thomas Benge said by Benge family researchers to have been born in Virginia in 1710 and to have died in Albemarle County in 1750, the year that Robert Hamner’s will was signed. He does not step up to witness again when the will is probated, which strongly suggests that—as Elizabeth’s father—he was alive to take care of her interests in 1750 but no longer alive to fulfill that duty in 1752.

Benge researchers claim that the family was English or French or sometimes Scots-Irish; they all agree that Benges intermarried with Indians in Virginia and the family boasts a rich and varied American Indian history, including ejection from Eastern lands and traveling on the Trail of Tears as a Cherokee family, even though a John Benge served as a conductor.

Benge family searchers identify the wife of Thomas Benge as Martha Martin. Many Martin researchers claim that she was the daughter of Joseph Martin, b. 1680 and married to Sussannah Chiles. This is an incorrect identification. Martha Martin Benge is not named in Joseph Martin’s 1760 will, although other daughters are. It’s conceivable that Martha Martin Benge was not alive at the time of her father’s will and the fact that she isn’t mentioned is not enough to disqualify her entirely from consideration as one of his children. But a review of the records strongly suggests that the Martha Martin who married Thomas Benge had no relationship to any of the well-known Martin families living at the time of her birth (approximately 1710) in Goochland, Henrico, Caroline and Bedford counties. Those Martin families were of a different social standing than Richard of County Line & Albemarle and of Thomas Benge. They married aristocratic Lewises and members of other prominent families, eventually served as high-ranking officers in the Revolution, and owned vast tracts of land with acreage numbering into the thousands. This difference in social standing makes clear that she could not have been the daughter of Joseph Martin and dead before his will was written. In colonial Virginia, commoners and aristocrats did not marry.

Other Benge researchers claim that Martha Martin, wife of Thomas Benge, was Cherokee. One diligent researcher says that Martha Martin was part of the Paint Clan of the Cherokee (following matrilineal descent). It is certainly the case that there are Cherokee families with the last name of Martin. And it’s also true that the Benge family is a well-known Cherokee family—in the next two generations, Benge men frequently marry Cherokee women. John “Trader” Benge—son of Thomas and Martha—marries Wurteh and serves as step-father to Sequoyah, the great Cherokee leader and originator of the Cherokee syllabary (see below); this relationship has caused Benge family researchers to identify the Martha Martin who married Thomas Benge as grandmother to Sequoyah. She

has also been identified as grandmother to “Chief” or “Captain” Robert Benge (son of John Benge, trader, allegedly son of Thomas Benge b. 1710), who was, according to late contemporary accounts, considered the most “notorious” Cherokee chief or warrior in history. Hyperbole aside, Cherokee Robert Benge was known for successful raids on settlers, including a raid in 1794 on white families living at the North Fork station in what is now Kentucky (The Jacksonian, Abingdon, Va. 1846).

At least one Cherokee researcher names Martha Martin as the daughter of Joseph Martin and his Cherokee wife Ann, who—based on her daughter’s clan identification-- was herself a member of the Paint Clan.

Thomas Benge and Martha Martin allegedly marry in 1729. Benge researchers have identified four sons of Thomas Benge b. 1710 and Martha Martin (James, Samuel, John “Trader”, and Thomas Jr.) as well as possibly one daughter, Hannah. The birth dates provided by Benge researchers for the Benge children are somewhat diverse and range over the years 1730 to 1738; there is ample room among these dates for Elizabeth to have been born and to have reached the age of 15-18 at the time of the writing of Robert Hamner’s will.

12Feb1750/51 – PROBATE: Estate of Robert Hamner, late of Albemarle County, Decd. Upon presentation of the Decedent’s will for probate at Albemarle Court, **Elizabeth** Hamner, widow, declined to execute and renounced all benefits and advantages she might claim under said will, whereupon William Hamner, the other executor named therein, was granted the probate, he giving security with Castleton Harper and Thomas Fitzpatrick. (Albemarle County, VA, Wills, 1:17)

Elizabeth, soon-to-be-wife of Richard of County Line and Albemarle, was a young woman who eliminated all restrictions placed on her by her deceased husband’s will when she opted for Widow’s Dower, which reduced her portion to one-third of his estate but gave her the freedom to remarry when she chose.

A note recorded with the will at the February 1751 Albemarle Court states: "The widow refused to take on herself the burden of an executor and renounced all benefits and advantages she might claim with this will. The brother, William Hamner's securities, Castleton Harper and Thomas Fitzpatrick, acknowledged William's faithful performance of the will." Castleton Harper and Thomas Fitzpatrick accepted William Hamner’s bond.

Chiefly because of his privileged position in this document, we originally speculated that Castleton Harper had some relationship to Elizabeth. But further research proved that he was neither her father nor her grandfather, nor was he an uncle. Given that she was a young woman—likely no more than 20 and born in the early 1730s-- at the death of Robert Hamner, it seems unlikely that Castleton—allegedly born in 1715—was her brother.

Castleton had an ongoing records association with Hamners and Wingfields, but appears in the records just four times with the New Kent/Hanover Davenports: twice with Elizabeth in matters related to Robert Hamner, once with Richard in a matter related to Thomas Sowell, and once with [Joseph Davenport with a Wingfield](#). Either his name, or the name of his son, Castleton Jr., turns up on a record containing the name of Alexander Moss, who was named in a lawsuit over unmet promises with Richard Jr. in Wilkes County Georgia in the late 1780s.

Castleton Harper was related to the Hamners by marriage (his daughter Rebecca married William Hamner's son Jeremiah and Jeremiah was Robert Hamner's nephew and brother in-law to Thomas Fitzpatrick). It seems most likely, therefore, that Castleton Harper appeared on Robert Hamner's will because of Robert Hamner's interests, not Elizabeth's.

According to Harper researchers, Castleton was allegedly born in Ireland around 1715 but they present no evidence to support this claim. Castleton Harper stepped into the records when he patented his first land in Goochland County in 1743, in the part of that county that became Albemarle a year later, was sworn in as undersheriff of the new county on 28 Feb 1744 (in which capacity he served alongside Peter Jefferson, father of the president). He patented land in 1747, 1748, 1751, 1761 or 62, and yet another time without a date recorded. He was a neighbor of Thomas Jefferson's by description of the 1751 plat and of William Hamner's by the time of the 1761/62 plat. He belonged to St. Anne's Parish—where Richard of County Line and Albemarle served as a vestryman.

Again according to Harper researchers, Castleton married [1]Rebecca [?] and [2]Peggy Unknown, probably in the mid-1740s in Albemarle County. They had at least seven children, whom they raised in Albemarle County. At the time of the onset of the American Revolution, Castleton Harper (Sr.) and his sons Castleton, Jr. and Richard signed the Albemarle Declaration of Independence. After the war (in the 1780s and 1790s), several of the children of Castleton (Sr.) and Rebecca migrated southward to Elbert County, Georgia (formerly part of Wilkes county, Georgia) and Abbeville District, South Carolina. Castleton Harper, Sr., is believed to have remained in Albemarle County and died there around 1799.

According to Hamner researchers, Thomas Fitzpatrick was the husband of Elizabeth Henley Hamner, daughter of William Hamner who was himself uncle to Robert Hamner, dec'd. Again, he must appear here in the interest of the Hamner family. And again, this suggests that if anyone had a relationship to Elizabeth prior to these documents, it must have been Thomas Bengé.

One would like to think that Elizabeth relinquished her rights to her husband's estate because she knew she wanted to re-marry and perhaps even knew she wanted to marry Richard of County Line & Albemarle. But given their overwhelming presence on the estate documents, it could also be that she was pressured by the male elders of the Hamner family to relinquish her claim to

Robert's estate, thereby letting the bulk of it pass safely to Robert's son Nicholas when Nicholas came of age.

If Elizabeth was, indeed, Thomas Benge's daughter, it may be the case that race played a part in the probate of Robert Hamner's estate. Despite the fact that intermarriage among frontier whites and Indians was common in Virginia and other parts of the frontier at this time, it could be that the Hamners did not care to have their land pass to an Indian woman, or a woman who may have been known as a "half-breed."

No land patents for Thomas Benge exist in Albemarle County but in 1788, the "lands of Cotton Benge" are listed as a surveyor's benchmark on a deed in which Castleton Harper sold 70 acres (at a pound an acre on the North Fork of Hardware River to John Wingfield. This places a Benge—thirty-eight years after the death of Thomas—in the neighborhood of Harpers, Wingfields—and Richard of County Line & Albemarle. (Albemarle Co., Deed Book 9, p. 410) Some researchers claim that Cotton Benge was the son of Thomas Benge, and brother to Thomas Benge Jr.; others claim that he was the son of Samuel Benge—and this seems more likely, as Samuel owned land along the North Fork of the Hardware River.

No will for Thomas Benge b. 1710 exists. His son's will—Thomas Benge Jr.—probated in Wilkes County, North Carolina in 1811, lists a daughter named Elizabeth, whom he likely named for his sister Elizabeth—the Widow Hamner. Most of the Benges of this branch removed to Wilkes County, North Carolina and later to Kentucky.

As to the Cherokee connection, research on Richard Jr. in Wilkes County, Georgia in the 1780s uncovered documents that indicate that Richard Jr. was of dark enough complexion to be mistakenly picked up as a slave wandering around without a master. His suit brought as a consequence of this event ended in defeat but his experiences in Wilkes County create a compelling story of race relations in early post-Revolutionary America (see below).

Family tradition among many descendents of Richard of County Line & Albemarle lays claim to Cherokee descent. Given that Elizabeth Hamner's likely mother was Cherokee, that her father's family—the Benges—have many well-documented white and Cherokee marriages, given that many Benges came to identify themselves as solely Cherokee, and given Richard Jr.'s experiences in Wilkes County, Georgia in the 1780s, it seems that the family stories are true.

6Mar1750/51 - DEED: John Waller the Younger, planter, wife Agnes, of Spotsylvania County, to David Smith, planter, of Louisa County, for £86 Virginia, 398 acres in Louisa County on waters of Little Rocky Creek, adjoining **Robert Sims**, Richard Wright, **Henry Gambill**, Thomas Wash, William Wash, David Smith, **Richard Davenport**, and John Kimbrow—part of a 3,770-acre patent to Thomas Carr, Gentleman, Decd., on 22Feb1727. /s/ John Waller, Jr., Agnes Waller. Wit: **John Pettus**, **James Overton**, William Davis. (Louisa County, VA, Deeds, A:417)

Richard of County Line & Albemarle's land appeared in this record as benchmark for the deed. And we find that William Waller reaped the benefit: he sold the land for more than twice what the Carr Estate had received from his brother John. Waller's wife Agnes was one of the heirs to the Estate. Note James Overton's participation in this deed also.

22Sep1751 - DEED: **William Davenport**, planter, wife Ann, of Spotsylvania County, to **Robert Hester**, of Louisa County, for £40/4, 225 acres in Louisa County, beginning at Hester's corner, adjoining John Kimbrow, **Samuel Parrish**, said **Hester**, John England; and 25 acres bounding Great Rocky Creek, adjoining David Richardson, said **William Davenport** ... /s/ **William Davenport**, Ann "X" Davenport. Wit: Dabney Pettus, William Rice, John Wash. (*Louisa County, VA, Deeds, A:440*)

Having been a land owner in Louisa County for little more than two years, William Sr. and Ann sold out and moved across the North Anna River to their land in Spotsylvania County.

This record is chiefly of interest because it names County Line neighbors of Richard, including a Wash and a Pettus. A John Paris (Parrish) was an overseer for Charles Kennedy in 1756. By that time, Kennedy had bought Henry Gambill's County Line tract (see below) and required an overseer to manage his Quarter (the Virginia name for a plantation where the owner did not live, but operated with an overseer).

15Oct1751 - DEED: **Henry Gambill**, wife Mary, of Louisa County, to **Charles Kennedy**, of Hanover County, for £80 Virginia, 175 acres in Louisa County on Little Rocky Creek, adjoining the Creek [description all in metes and bounds]—being part of a tract of 3,770 acres patented to Thomas Carr 27Feb1727, said Carr conveying to said **Gambill** on 4Sep1735 ... /s/ **Henry Gambill**, Mary "X" Gambill. Wit: **William Davenport**, David Davenport, **John Davenport**. (*Louisa County, VA, Deeds A:445*)

Charles Kennedy, being "of Hanover County," had his manor tract in Hanover when this Louisa deed was made. His acquisition here either adjoined or was near to the tract owned by Richard of County Line & Albemarle, the same land that straddled the Hanover/Louisa county line.

The three witnesses to this deed were all sons of Martin, Sr., a Pamunkey Davenport. John Davenport would become "John the Bankrupt," and by this date was raising two sons who carried Richard of County Line & Albemarle's New Kent/Hanover DNA (William b. 1740 and Richard b. 1750). All parties to the deed were living in the same neighborhood, that is, on both sides of the Hanover-Louisa line or on both sides of Davenport Ford on the North Ann). The Gambills were moving northwest to newly erected Culpeper County, where Thomas Baker, married to Dorothy Davenport (another proved daughter of Martin) and Thomas Davenport, eldest son of Martin, had moved earlier.

At this time, the Davenport Ford plantation (which was the remaining 150 acres of Martin Davenport's 400-acres patent of 1726) was occupied by Dorothy, Martin's widow; her son John Davenport (aka "John the Bankrupt") and family of at least four sons (at least two of whom carried the New Kent/Hanover DNA); her son David Davenport, a carpenter and his family (David's family had no record association with Richard of County Line & Albemarle or his family, except for joint carpentry ventures and shared litigations with Davenport Kennedy); and Martin and Dorothy's son Martin Davenport, a carpenter who never married.

Given the close associations of New Kent/Hanover Davenports and Pamunkey Davenports in the County Line neighborhood, it seems that only DNA identifications would ever have untangled the knot that formed their relationships.

2Jun1752 - DEED: Henry Pendleton, of Spotsylvania County, and James Dyer, wife Eleanor, of Caroline County, to **John Davenport**, of Hanover County, for £30, 70 acres in Spotsylvania County, beginning at the Fork in the Road where the Pamunkey Rolling Road turns out of the Main County Road, thence up that road to Mr. Zachary Lewis, Daniel Pruett, **John Shurley**, Nicholas Horn (now Robert Hall), then south to said Rolling Road and up that road to the beginning—part of a 300-acre patent to **George Woodroof**, who conveyed to said Pendleton ... /s/ Henry Pendleton, James Dyer, Elenor "X" Dyer. Wit: None. Acknowledged by all grantors in Court the same day. (Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds E:43)

Although this record indicates that "John the Bankrupt" bought the Old George Woodroof Ordinary tract, he did not leave Hanover County at the time of the purchase. Instead, he apparently commuted to his ordinary for three years. His commute took him the two or so miles from the Davenport Ford plantation in Hanover County north across the Davenport Ford into Spotsylvania County, where he passed his his brother William's plantation on Arnolds Run on his way to the land where George Woodroof's Ordinary had been located for a least sixteen years. Woodroof himself had ceased operating the tavern after a few years and had been followed by a son and then several leasees. Woodroof finally sold it to Pendleton, a land speculator.

The crossing where the Pamunkey Rolling Road and the Main County Road met was an excellent location for a tavern. The site later became New Market, and then (and now) Partlow. It would have been from here that William, Jr., son of John, shared the New Kent/Hanover DNA with the Woodroofs (if, in fact, he did).

Kennedy researchers will want to notice the John Shirley reference. Shirleys, by various spellings, are mentioned in most of the deeds concerning land adjoining Charles Kennedy's tract in Spotsylvania whereon Patrick Kennedy lived.

20Jun1752 - DEED: Robert Sims, millwright, of Brunswick County, and William Sims, planter, of Louisa County, to Richard Wright, planter, of Louisa County, for £18 Virginia, 53 acres in Louisa County on the Grassy Fork and South Fork of Little Rocky Creek, adjoining William Wash and **Richard Davenport**—part of a great tract

patented to Thomas Carr, Gentleman, who conveyed to Robert Sims, Decd., as recorded in Hanover County, and by the Last Will & Testament said Robert, Decd., did devise to his son Robert ... /s/ Robert Sims, William “+” Sims. Wit: **William Pettus**, John “H” Hall, Goodwin Trice, John Wright. (*Louisa County, VA, Deeds, A:474*)

Grantors Robert and William Sims were sons of the Robert Sims who had called Richard of County Line & Albemarle as a witness against Thomas Graves earlier. For forty-four years hereafter, Richard of County Line & Albemarle would be cited as an adjoining land owner in more than twenty Louisa deeds, but, as we have said before, not once in those years would he be listed on a Louisa Land Tax list.

In 1770 and 1771 (and again in 1781 and 1782), during the years he occupied Richard’s county line estate, Davenport Kennedy would be charged with the land on Louisa Tax Lists. In fact, the Davenport Kennedy Estate appeared on Louisa Land Tax Lists for twenty-five years thereafter as phantom acreage. Suffice it to say that land tax lists in Virginia were notoriously out of date until 1809 when the entire system of taxation was revised.

The Curious Apprenticeship Indenture

25Sep1752 - INDENTURE: **Davenport Kennedy** bound himself to Thomas Montague of Orange County for four years as an apprentice to learn the trade of House Carpenter. “Witness that the said **Deavenport Kennedy** of his own will hath bound himself an apprentice unto Thomas Montague for and during the term of four years during which term and time of Four Years the said **Kennedy**, his Apprentice, will and truly serve ye said Thomas Montague, his Master, in all things he shall put him about [during] ye said Term, his [Master’s] commands being lawfull and reasonable. He [the Apprentice] shall gladly do no hurt unto his said Master, he shall not leave day or Night without his Leave. Matrimony he shall not contract. Fornication he shall Not Commit. The Secrets of his Master he shall Not Disclose but shall behave himself as a true & Faithful Apprentice.” Said Master shall provide Sufficient Meat Drink Washing Lodging or Clothing during ye said Term, and at the expiration thereof to pay him £4, current money of Virginia.” /s/ **Deavenport Kennedy**. [Montague does not sign.] Wit: None. (*Louisa County, VA, Deeds, D:93*)

This indenture, unsigned by Montague and therefore of no validity, was not recorded until 1765, long after the indenture had expired. We do not know why Davenport Kennedy might have wanted or needed to put his indenture on record, although we speculate that he needed to prove his apprenticeship in order to be in a position to take on his own apprentice. In the main, this indenture is best used to deduce that Davenport Kennedy was of 21 years or older when he undertook to become a journeyman carpenter.

23Feb1753 – DEED: William Cook, wife Drusilla, of St. Thomas Parish, Orange County, to Thomas Montague, for £[?], 100 acres in Orange County in the Fork of Pamunkey River, adjoining John Colston and Reuben Harris—being land given to the said William

by his father... /s/ William Cook, Drusilla “X” Cook. Wit: **Davenport Kennedy**, Martin Vaughan, Lewis “X” Pines. (*Orange County, VA, Deeds, 12:148-150*)

Thomas Montague’s carpentry shop was in Orange County. Davenport Kennedy, of legal age, witnessed a legal document for his Master. As a witness, he could be called upon to prove the document in a Court of Law by oath. As an apprentice, he could only have been a witness with his Master’s approval.

This land was in the fork of the North Anna on the east slope of the Blue Ridge. Various deeds made in the Pamunkey watershed in the 18th Century considered the North Anna to be a continuation of the Pamunkey--which actually ended at the first fork of the River just above Hanover Court House into the North Anna and the South Anna rivers.

6Sep1753 - JUDGMENT: The petition of John & Roger Quarles against **Patrick Kennedy** for £2/5/2 due on an account being heard, judgment for the Plaintiff for amount claimed plus costs and lawyer fees. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders, 5:364*)

Patrick Kennedy was now a resident of Spotsylvania County. He had no land in his own name in Spotsylvania, but by other evidence was located east of the Pamunkey Davenport-Arnold settlement above Davenport Ford. Subsequently, Patrick appears to have been the tenant or overseer of his brother Charles Kennedy’s 100-acre tract on waters of Paw Paw Creek, just west of the Spotsylvania-Caroline Line.

A Pamunkey Follows Richard to Albemarle

19Aug1754 - RECONSTRUCTED DEED: James Davis to **James Davenport**, for [?], 312 acres in Albemarle County on the south side of Rivanna on branches of Bisket Run, by the east side of the Ragged Mountains, adjoining Joseph Anthony ... (*Albemarle County, VA, Deeds, 5:220*)

This conveyance was never recorded in Albemarle County, but was cited by James Davenport, son of Martin, Sr., when he sold the land on 15Sep1770. James lived in Albemarle from this date or before until his brother David mortgaged Davenport Ford Plantation in Hanover in 1767, jeopardizing James’ share of the Old Martin Davenport homestead.

James returned to Hanover, reclaimed his inheritance and acquired David’s share of the home place. James then sold his Albemarle tract in 1770 and involved Richard of County Line & Albemarle and his son Charles as witnesses to his deed. James’ Albemarle land was near Charlottesville.

Loss of Albemarle records prevent our determining whether there was a relationship between the New Kent/Hanovers and the Pamunkys during the 1760s. But we know that before he moved to Albemarle, James, as a teenager and early in his marriage, lived within a half mile of Richard. We also know that after

he returned to the Davenport Ford plantation, James was involved with both Pamunkeys and New Kent/Hanovers in the Estate of Davenport Kennedy, Decd., and with the orphans of Davenport Kennedy in Louisa County.

We include this record and this summary to once again emphasize the extent to which New Kent/Hanover Davenports were entangled with Pamunkey Davenports. Interestingly, much of that entanglement came to focus on the Davenport Kennedy Estate and his eight orphans. We believe this interest reflects the family relationships at play, i.e., Richard was Croatia's brother and DK's uncle, and William Sr. was the eight orphans' grandfather.

In 2009 the Commonwealth of Virginia bought 1200 acres of Biscuit Run for development into a state park.

14Sep1754 – LEASE: Hancock Lee, Gentleman, to Richard Cole, both of King George County, for 530 pounds of Tobacco per year delivered at Falmouth Warehouse during the lives of Richard Cole, Ann Cole, his wife, and John Cole, his son, 150 acres in Stafford County on the north side of Rappahannock River above the Falls, on the north side of Horse Pen Run at John Herndon's corner.. /s/ Hancock Lee. Wit: John Campbell, Joseph Willoughby, **Davenport Kennedy**. (King George, VA, Deeds, 4:138-140)

*Once again, **Davenport Kennedy** participated as a witness while apprenticing with Thomas Montague. When he was an apprentice, Davenport Kennedy's time belonged entirely to his Master and he could only serve as a witness with his Master's approval. Undoubtedly, Montague was nearby. Although the location of the document is far north for Davenport Kennedy, he and Montague must have been working a carpentry job in that area. Witness Joseph Willoughby, or one of the same name, subsequently owned land in Lower Spotsylvania County.*

Charles Kennedy Buys Spotsylvania Plantation

16Nov1754 - DEED: John Williams, wife Jane, and William Williams, all of Granville County, North Carolina, to **Charles Kennedy**, of Hanover County, Virginia, for £21 Virginia, 100 acres in Spotsylvania County, Virginia, bounding **Matthews**, Williams, and Stubblefield (now Baylor), thence North West,, thence North East to the beginning, being a tract conveyed by Ralph Williams to the said William Williams, who sold the same to John Williams... /s/ John Williams, Jane Williams, William "W" Williams. Wit: John Woolfolk, James Wigglesworth, James Crawford 2, **William Davenport**. (Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds E:262)

Charles Kennedy already owned 250 acres of the Martin Davenport Patent of 1726 in Hanover County and 175 acres adjoining Richard of County Line & Albemarle in Louisa. This was his third plantation. Strong circumstantial evidence indicates that Patrick Kennedy, brother to Charles, had been settled here since the Williams moved to North Carolina, in 1764 at the earliest and possibly as late as

1780. Other Kennedys appear in records of this area hereafter, until 1780, when Charles and Crotia Kennedy sold this plantation.

Witness William Davenport surely was William Davenport Sr. who had been Richard's witness in 1744, and who had witnessed Henry Gambill's deed to Kennedy in 1751. He also must have been the same William Davenport who would play a major role relative to the guardianships of Davenport Kennedy's orphans.

The Matthews cited as adjoining landowners in this deed were the same Matthews who had been patrons of Patrick Kennedy in 1743-44 and had sold the 25 acres in Louisa to William Davenport in 1748.

Later this year, Patrick Kennedy was among those ordered to work on a road in the area located northeast of the Arnold's Run-Davenport settlement and near the Caroline line. In 1764, after attacking Thomas Graves with a knife, Patrick was put under Peace Bond by the Spotsylvania Court, co-secured by Martin Davenport, son of Martin, Sr.

Charles Kennedy sold the land in 1780 with no further mentions of Patrick Kennedy, who disappeared from Spotsylvania records after 1764.

The only Patrick Kennedy found in Virginia records in the Eighteenth Century beyond Patrick of Spotsylvania was Patrick Kennedy, Commissary for George Rogers Clark's Illinois Regiment during the Revolution, who apparently remained in the Illinois County or died there. An Esther Kennedy and Cain Acuff witnessed the will of Richard Shackelford, located on the North Fork of South River neighborhood in 1774. Charles Kennedy and wife Crotia sold their 100 acres in Spotsylvania to Ambrose Shackelford, brother of Richard Shackelford, Decd., in 1780 with Cain Acuff as one of the witnesses to the deed. Acuff sources claim that Cain Acuff married Esther Kennedy, possibly the widow or daughter of Patrick Kennedy. If so, their descendants would be related by the Acuff-Kenneday marriage to the New Kent/Hanover Davenports.

RICHARD. JR BORN

©1755 – BIRTH: Richard Jr. to Richard of County Line and Albemarle and wife Elizabeth Bengé Hamner Davenport, in Hanover County.

We take special note of this birth among Richard of County Line's children because research on Richard, Jr. provided important racial information about the children of Richard of County Life and Elizabeth Bengé.

18Feb1755 - DEED: **John Pettus** to **William Pettus**, both planters of St. Martin's Parish, Louisa County, VA, for £120 Virginia, 214 acres in Hanover and Louisa

counties, adjoining William Thomson, James Harris, **Richard Davenport**, David Smith, the Main Road to Elk Creek, to South Fork of Little Rocky Creek, David Smith, John Hall, Mark Wheeler, the Main Road a little above the Mine Road, Mark Wheeler, James Harris, and back to beginning—part of two patents: (1) a patent to Shirley Whatley on 25May1734, who conveyed to Joseph Wade on 6Oct1737, who conveyed to William Harris, who conveyed to Thomas King, who conveyed to said **Pettus** on 16Oct1751; and (2) part of a tract devised by Edward Bullock, Decd., to Lucy Tait, wife of William Tait, who conveyed to Joseph Wade on 6Oct1737, the title thereafter the same as Tract 1 ... /s/ **John Pettus**. Wit: John Wright, Richard Wright, Solomon Ellis. (*Louisa County, VA, Deeds, B:95*)

Most of the adjoining landowners here, including Richard of County Line & Albemarle, did not have deeds recorded in Louisa County, but were predominantly if not entirely recorded in Hanover County. William Pettus, a son-in-law to Thomas and Ann Graves, became a major factor in Graves' affairs, was a Pamunkey and a New Kent/Hanover Davenport associate. His daughter Susannah married John Davenport, son of Richard of County Line & Albemarle. He died as Colonel Pettus in Spotsylvania after buying the Old Thomas Graves plantation, residing there for the last decade of his life.

15Mar1755 – PROCESSIONED: Among those lands processioned by John Pierce and Samuel Gist by order of the St. Paul Vestry were the Reverend Mr. Henry and “Mr. Francis Jerdone & Samuel Gist” whose freeholds adjoined. [Chamberlayne, C. G., *The Vestry Book of St. Paul's Parish, Hanover County, Virginia, 1706-1786* (Richmond: The Library Board, Division of Purchasing and Printing, 1940), 340].

Again we encounter Francis Jerdone, the merchant near Hanover Court House who had done business with Davenports, Kennedys et al in the 1740s and who subsequently moved to the Hanover/Louisa Line community and became a part of the neighborhood that included the land belonging to Richard of County Line & Albemarle. Jerdone's payment of Joseph the Customer's debt when Joseph failed to return from the “War of Jenkin's Ear” suggests a possible family relationship. The fact that Jerdone quit his merchant business in Hanover County to settle in Richard of County Line & Albemarle's immediate neighborhood raises our suspicions still further (this even though Richard himself had likely de-camped to Albemarle County by this time). The fact that Jerdone was identified as a “Mr.,” meant that he was a respected man, but not a Gentleman, for no gentleman was in commerce. Still, socially he ranked above Gist, who had not earned enough respect to have been accorded the “Mr.” title.

The Reverend Mr. Henry was Patrick Henry's—of “Give me liberty or give me death” fame—father. Samuel Gist is widely documented in Virginia Court records. He was a merchant who ranged widely pursuing debtors.

3Jun1755 - DEED PROOF: A deed from James Williams and William Williams to **Charles Kennedy** was proved by the oaths of John Woolfolk, James Wiglesworth, and

William Davenport and ordered recorded. (Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Minutes 1755-1765, 7)

By the residences of the witnesses, all of whom were located in the corner of Spotsylvania County bounded by Caroline and Hanover counties, we know the deed was made locally. The witnesses had to travel to Fredricksburg, the county seat, a distance of 32 miles to prove this deed. Kennedy and Davenport, who lived just across Davenport Ford from each other, likely traveled together, taking at least two day's travel each way plus the Court days.

5Aug1755 - DEED: Henry Pendleton, wife Martha, of St. George Parish, Spotsylvania County, to **John Davenport** of St. Martin's Parish, Hanover County, for £18 Virginia, 230 acres in St. George's Parish, Spotsylvania County, beginning at the Fork of the Main Road and the Pamunkey Rolling Road, *just below the Ordinary belonging to said Davenport*, thence down the Pamunkey Rolling Road to where the line of William Prewett and the Ordinary land crosses the road, thence along Prewett's line to John Smith's corner, thence with Smith's line to Mr. Robert Baylor's line, thence with Baylor to the Main Road, thence up the Main Road to the beginning—being the remaining part of a 300-acre patent granted William Smith, Gentleman, and conveyed to said Pendleton by **George Woodroof** and wife Jane on 5Feb1744, 70 acres of the tract having been conveyed to said **Davenport** previously ... /s/ Henry Pendleton, Martha Pendleton. Wit: None. Acknowledged by Pendleton in Court the same day. Martha Pendleton, wife of Henry, relinquished Dower on 3May1757. (Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds E:278-280)

This record reflects John Davenport of Martin, Sr.'s (aka "John the Bankrupt") move from Hanover County to Spotsylvania County, a distance of not more than three miles. John's new acreage was a mile north of his brother William Davenport Sr.'s plantation on Arnold's Run.

John's oldest son William, Jr., was now c15-years-old and carryied Richard of County Line & Albemarle's New Kent/Hanover DNA, as did his younger brother, Richard, now approximately five years old.

The Pamunkey Rolling Road cited in this record was paved with logs laid tightly together crossways. The road was used for rolling hogsheads (large casks) of tobacco to warehouses located down the Pamunkey River in Hanover County. The road itself terminated at Crutchfield's Warehouse at the head of navigation on the Pamunkey River in Hanover. There, the tobacco was graded, packed for export, and shipped on ocean-going sailing vessels to England. In the 18th century, the Pamunkey River was deep enough for ocean-going ships to sail upriver thirty or so miles. By the Civil War (1861), the Pamunkey was so silted in by erosion caused by upland cultivation that ocean-going ships could no longer sail or steam above West Point, the site where the confluence of the Pamunkey and Mattaponi Rivers became the York River.

As to Who Provided the Deviating DNA:

George Woodroof or Richard of County Line?

At this point, a brief discussion of the records association and analysis that explains how the **New Kent/Hanover DNA** appeared in descendants of **George Woodroof/Woodruff** may be helpful. To review:

William Davenport, Jr. lived for at least nine years near the Woodroofs in Spotsylvania County on land that had been patented to **George Woodroof** in 1728. As we have seen, **Woodroof** started an Ordinary in his home thereon in 1736; he sold the property to Henry Pendleton of Caroline in 1745, and moved to an adjoining tract. Pendleton, a land speculator, rented the Ordinary to Benjamin Woodroof, son of **George**, then to John Searcy; and then sold 70 acres of the tract including the Ordinary to John Davenport “of Hanover County” in 1752, whom we know as “John the Bankrupt.” The deed described the land as 72 acres, adjoining the Main County Road and the Pamunkey Rolling Road. John Davenport did not move his family from Hanover County when he bought the Spotsylvania tavern tract, but remained on Martin Davenport, Sr.’s patent land in Hanover adjoining the Louisa County Line.

By 1752, **Richard of County Line & Albemarle** was either in the process of moving or had moved to Albemarle County. “John the Bankrupt” did not move to his Spotsylvania business tract until 1756, when— still being “of Hanover County”— he bought the remainder of the 380 acre-tract from Pendleton. Thereafter, John was of Spotsylvania County. We know not whether during the four years between the two deeds John operated the tavern himself and traveled daily from his home in Hanover, a commute of no more than a mile and a half—north across the North Anna at Davenport Ford, then a mile up that Main County Road—or was an absentee landlord.

Whatever, between 1756 to c1764, **William, Jr., and Richard**, both posessors of the **New Kent/Hanover DNA**, grew up within a short distance of the **Woodroofs**. Time and proximity were present for the passing of the non-Pamunkey DNA to the **Woodroofs**. While it is possible that **Richard** passed his New Kent/Hanover DNA to the Woodroofs at some point, his elder brother is a more likely candidate. **William** had proximity and he was of an age to be interested. On the other hand, **Richard**, too, could have been the culprit. He was age 17 when his father lost his land and ordinary to the Scottish merchants; **Richard** appears to have left his family for Buckingham County shortly thereafter.

On yet another hand, the **Woodroofs** may have acquired the **New Kent/Hanover DNA** later in Amherst County, where there were several associations of **Joseph, eldest son of Richard of County Line & Albemarle** with **David Woodroof** of the same **Woodroof** family that interfaced with **William, Jr.** and **Richard** in Spotsylvania County. Still, we found no records of the Davenports and Woodroofs in Amherst living in close proximity. Associations there were as co-witnesses to the same deeds.

The land that “**John the Bankrupt**” purchased in Spotsylvania had belonged to **George Woodroof** until 1744. As it turns out, the **Woodroof** descendants who carry the **New Kent/Hanover DNA** trace their ancestry back to this time in Spotsylvania. Their ancestral family, therefore, was exposed to **William, Jr.** until 1764, when he married the Widow Pulliam, moved to his bride’s plantation a distance away, and began committing Pulliam Estate assets to save his father from overwhelming debt,. Or, if **William, Jr.’s** younger brother **Richard** passed **The DNA** to the **Woodroofs**, the **Woodroof** exposure to **Richard** would have ended by 1769, when John had lost the land to a creditor and moved his family to Louisa, and **Richard of John** went off on his own.

A good number of present day Woodruffs have been DNA tested. Each of these tests confirms that the Woodruffs match the New Kent/Hanover DNA through one of these points of contact.

We continue our chronological narrative:

1Jan1756 – COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTS: Among those who had accounts with Thomas Partridge & Company this year at the Upper Store were **John Davenport** (a number of purchases paid for by a hogshead of Tobacco delivered to Page’s Warehouse), Martin Davenport (no business during year); David Davenport (one purchase for 15/6 on 7Apr), Augustine Woolfolk (a number of purchases, paid in part by a note on Mr. Thomson), *John Paris, overseer for C. Kennedy* (three purchases during year, no payments recorded), David Cosby (multiple purchases and transactions during year, including payment of 30/8 to **Patrick Kennedy** on 22Mar), and Captain William Tyler (multiple transaction including a payment to **Joseph Venable** on 16Oct), (*Hanover Store, MVG, 24:4-25-2, passim*)

All of these customers were associated in some regard with the Davenports and/or the Kennedys. Partridge’s Upper Store was located near the Hanover-Louisa boundary, whether in Hanover or Louisa unknown. John Paris [Parrish?], overseer for Charles Kennedy, likely managed Charles Kennedy’s 175 acres in Louisa. If Kennedy had been a gentleman, his second plantation would have been called “Kennedy’s Quarter.” Charles Kennedy lived on a manor plantation at the northwest corner of Hanover. Patrick Kennedy inhabited the 100 acres that Charles owned in the southeast corner of Spotsylvania

7Sep1756–DEED: **Samuel Matthews** and **Joseph Mathews**, of Louisa County, to **William Matthews**, of Spotsylvania County, for £20 Virginia, their one-thirds shares each in 100 acres in Spotsylvania County which their father Benjamin Matthews died seized and whose will ordered that it be divided equally among his three sons,, /s/ **Samuel “X” Matthews, Joseph “X” Matthews**. Wit: None. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, E:?. from Crozier’s Abstracts, 203*)

Their father now dead, Samuel and Joseph Matthews sold their shares in his land, adjoining Charles Kennedy—and where Patrick Kennedy surely lived-- to their brother. Both were then settled on or near Great Rocky Creek in Louisa.

Recall that it was Samuel Matthews who had been Patrick Kennedy's patron at Francis Jerdone's store in the 1740s.

27Jun1757 - DEED: David Smith to John Smith, both of Louisa County, for £10 Virginia, 150 acres in Louisa County, beginning on [Little Rocky] Creek at William Wash's line, thence along said Wash's line, to Thomas Wash's line, thence along said Thomas Wash's line to **Charles Kennedy's** line, thence along said **Kennedy's** line to David Smith "until it well makes 150 acres" to the beginning... /s/ David Smith. Wit: **Robert Hester**, Nathaniel Dickenson. (*Louisa County, VA, Deeds, B:198*)

The Smiths would play major roles in the affairs of the County Line community for the next sixty years and had already intermarried with the Pamunkys, liasoned with the New Kent/Hanovers, and intermarried with the Kennedys.

10Nov1757 – DATE OF LAWSUIT CAUSE: In the matter of **Richard Davenport vs. Edmund Waller** in a Case before the Spotsylvania Court for 23 years, for Damages was alleged to have occurred on this date (See below).

When the suit first was called on the Spotsylvania docket 4Sep1764, John Waller undertook Special Bail for his brother. A subsequent trial resulted in a jury verdict in Davenport's favor which Waller appealed. Before the case was finally thrown out, the verdict was accepted by Waller's agent, the agent was disavowed and the acceptance was disclaimed. Waller then appealed, Waller died, a Revolution occurred and the Spotsylvania Court abated the action because both parties were dead. The very much undead Richard proved he was alive and demanded that the original verdict be restored and that he be paid. A Spotsylvania jury in effect told him to shut up and go home, Edmund Waller's Estate had been long settled and there was no money.

21Nov1757 - DEED: Richard Wright, Sr., planter, wife Mary, to Richard Wright, Jr., planter, all of Louisa County, for £39 Virginia, 130 acres in Louisa County. Beginning on the upper side of the East Fork of Little Rocky Creek at a corner in Richard Wright's line, thence across the Creek and along Nathaniel Dickenson's line, thence to a corner on John Waller's [David Smith's] line, thence to a corner of William Thomson, thence along Thomson's to a glade, thence down the glade upon **Richard Davenport's** line to East Creek [East Fork of Little Rocky Creek], thence by the Creek to a ford, formerly called *Conner's Ford*, thence to Simm's line to the beginning—part of a great tract patented to Thomas Carr, Gentleman, Decd., who conveyed to Robert Simms, who conveyed to William Hall, who conveyed to said Wright, Sr., as recorded in Hanover County ... /s/ Richd Wright, Mary Wright. Wit: **William Pettus**, William Wright, John "H" Hall. (*Louisa County, VA, Deeds, B:219*)

This land was astride or near the Hanover line. Surely, by this time Richard of County Line & Albemarle had moved to Albemarle County. We do not know who was planting Richard's land at this time but it could have been Davenport

Kennedy. He had completed his apprenticeship a year earlier and was now free to marry. His eldest child, a daughter named Dicey, was born in June 1759.

21Nov1757 - DEED: Richard Wright, Sr., planter, wife Mary, to William Wright, planter, all of Louisa County, for £18 Virginia, 50 acres in Louisa County, on the upper side of the East Fork of Little Rocky Creek. Beginning at a corner on William Hall's line on the East Fork of Little Rocky Creek, thence to the head of a branch, thence down the branch by its meanders to a South Fork of Little Rocky Creek, thence up the South Fork as it meanders to a corner of **Richard Davenport's**, thence along the former line between the said **Davenport** and Simms to a stake in the lower side of the [South] fork, a former corner of William Hall, then down the fork by its meanders to a corner, thence to the beginning--part of a great tract patented to Thomas Carr, Gentleman, Decd., who conveyed to Robert Simms, who conveyed to William Hall, who conveyed to said Wright, Sr., as recorded in Hanover County ... /s/ Richd Wright, Mary Wright. Wit: **William Pettus**, William Wright, John "H" Hall. (*Louisa County, VA, Deeds, B:221*)

This tract was entirely within Louisa, located near the Hanover line

Eldest Son of Richard Appears as Deed Witness

29Nov1757 – DEED: William Mail to John Mail, both of Frederickville Parish, Louisa County, for £10 Virginia, 44 acre in Louisa County on Wolf Trap branch [No other description]... /s/ William "X" Mail. Wit: David Watts, **Joseph Davenport**, David "X" Ferguson. (*Louisa County, VA, Deeds, B:263*)

This land was in the far north of Louisa, near the Orange County line. This was the first record appearance of Joseph Davenport, eldest son of Richard of County Line, now of Albemarle. Richard of County Line & Albemarle had married a young second (possibly third) wife a few years before this, apparently more near the age of Joseph than his father. Surely Joseph was not in his father's household at this time, for by his records appearances, he lived some distance from his father and/or his stepmother for the next fifty years. Joseph was located in northern Amherst County from this time until 1807.

The fact that Richard of County Line & Albemarle named his eldest son Joseph reminds us of Joseph Davenport the Customer, dead since the "War of Jenkin's Ear," and likely Richard of County Line & Albemarle's brother—as well as the father of Davenport Kennedy, who was born on the wrong side of the sheets. (It may bear mentioning here that Davenport Kennedy named his eldest son Joseph.)

27Apr1758 – MORTGAGE: **Joseph Venable**, of Spotsylvania County, to James Townsend, of Orange County, for £17, various goods and chattels ... /s/ **Joseph "X" Venable**. Wit: James Edwards, Jr., Thomas Waller, **Wm. Minor**. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, E:443*)

Venable reportedly married a Lucy Davenport as a second wife. As we've already noted, we identify Lucy Davenport Venable as a sister of Richard of County Line & Albemarle.

6Jul1758 - CLAIM AGAINST COUNTY: **Joseph Venable** exhibited a claim for taking up a Runaway Slave belonging to Benjamin Grimes, Gentleman, of Spotsylvania County. Said claim certified by the Court. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Minutes 1755-1765*, 119)

Venable was located eastward of the Arnold's Run settlement, adjoining John Minor, who adjoined William Davenport. Patrick Kennedy was located on Charles Kennedy's land nearby.

29Apr1759 - BORN: **James Davenport [Jr.]**, son of **James Davenport** and his wife **Frances [nee Jouett]** was born in Albemarle County. (*James Davenport Family Bible*, Palmetto, Georgia, as of 25Dec1920)

James, Jr. appears to have been the third son of James and Frances, following in order Jouett, then John; James, Jr.; William, and Jesse. He also had several older sisters. Junior served in the 5th Regiment of Foot, Virginia Continental Line, during the Revolution, was wounded and disabled for life at the Battle of Brandywine. His disability pension problems were constant. On 29Nov1785 he married **Dicey Kennedy**, daughter of **Davenport Kennedy** of Louisa County. James, Jr., and Dicey moved to Georgia with his parents in 1792-93. More comingling of the New Kent/Hanover and Pamunkey Davenports.

12May1759—PATENT: Daniel Scott, 930 acres in Albemarle County on the North side of and adjoining the Fluvanna River (350 acres part thereof being formerly granted unto Edward Scott by patent of 28Sep1732; 200 acres thereof being formerly granted unto said Edward Scott by patent of same day, 28Sep1732: right and title has become vested in said Daniel Scott; 380 acres residue was granted unto said Daniel Scott by patent on 1Oct1747; adjoining the Fluvanna River, Mr. Arthur Hopkins lines, lines of **John Lewis**, crossing Totier Creek, John Tuley's line, line of George Nicholas. (*Julia Croswell, Original Albemarle County Patents by Location*, p. 2)

John Lewis continued as a presence on Totier Creek.

--**Jun1759** – BORN: **Dicey Kennedy**, wife-to-be of Pamunkey **James Davenport, Jr.**, eldest daughter and child of **Davenport Kennedy**, in Hanover/Louisa County. (*James Davenport Family Bible*, Palmetto, Georgia, as of 25Dec1920)

Davenport Kennedy surely married by 1757, when he was in his late 20s. Dicey was the eldest of the eight children who survived their father, who died in late 1783.

16Dec1759 – LAST WILL & TESTAMENT: John Dowell of Louisa County, made this date; probated ? Names son Thomas Dowell, son [illegible], son John, son William, son Ambrose, son Richard, Samuel Munday and Robert Grinnen, daughter Sarah Grinnen,

daughter Mary Lankford, daughter Shirley Dowell, daughter Lukey, wife Christian. Executors: son John Dowell, friend Daniel Farguson.... /s/ John "X" Dowell. Wit: George Martin, John "X" MacCally, **Joseph Davenport**. (Louisa County, VA, Wills, 1;50)

Witness Joseph Davenport was the eldest son of Richard of County Line & Albemarle. This testament was made near the Albemarle line in that part of Louisa later cut off and added to Albemarle. Joseph appeared in Orange County Court records shortly hereafter, then once in Albemarle County records. Thereafter, his 18th Century records were in Amherst County, a good distance from his father.

RICHARD OF COUNTY LINE ACQUIRES LAND IN ALBEMARLE COUNTY

18Aug1760 – SURVEY: John Staples platted 400 acres in Albemarle County for **Richard Davenport**, on a branch of Hardware River, adjoining Samuel Gay, Thomas Williams, Joseph Jackson, and Edward Carter, Esq. (Albermarle Surveys, 87)

This was Richard of County Line & Albemarle's first land acquisition in Albemarle records. As accorded by the laws and customs of the day, Richard likely resided on the Widow Hamner's plantation after their marriage. Unless contracted otherwise, her assets became his as soon as they were married.

15Nov1760 - CONFESSED JUDGMENT: In the matter of William Walker vs. **Joseph Davenport** in Debt, the Defendant appearing and acknowledging the debt, judgment for Plaintiff for £13/3/1/2, to be discharged by payment of £6/12/0 with 5% interest. (Orange County, VA, Court Orders, 6:651)

Joseph, eldest son of Richard of County Line & Albemarle, was now located north of Albemarle County. The William Davenport who claimed a Revolutionary War pension and stated that he had been born in Orange County was likely a son of Joseph.

1Dec1760 - MULTIPLE SUITS: In the matters of Alexander Spotswood, Jr., against Edmund Arnold, Francis Arnold, Jr., **Joseph Venable, Jr.**, Benjamin Arnold, and others in individual suits for Debt, juries for each found that each "owed nothing." (Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Minutes 1755-1765, 183)

Edmund and Francis Arnold, Jr., and Benjamin Arnold, were sons of Francis Arnold, Sr. and were first cousins to the children of William Davenport, on whose land they had been raised. Joseph Venable, Jr., was either a son or husband of Lucy Davenport Venable, believed sister of Richard of County Line & Albemarle.

[For Venable researchers: Venable in Louisa records: On 13Feb1744, Joseph Venable's petition against Richard Davenport for Trespass, Assault and Battery, was reported as agreed (settled) to Louisa Court. Venable in Spotsylvania records:

On 2Jun1747, Joseph "X" Venable gave John Minor a chattel mortgage, witnessed by Peter Daniel and James "X" Sparks. On 28Oct1754, Joseph Venable was one of the witnesses to the Last Will & Testament of John Minor. On 27Apr1758, Joseph "X" Venable of Spotsylvania County gave a chattel mortgage to James Townsend of Orange County, with James Edwards, Jr., Thomas Waller, and William Minor witnessing. On 6Feb1763, Joseph Venable, with Henry Chiles, Thomas Wyatt, and Thomas White, witnessed the deed of John "X" Trusty to John Chiles. On 1Aug1763, Joseph Venable was one of the witnesses to a deed of Daniel Musick, wife Elizabeth, to John Chiles. In 1763 [no month or day], Joseph Venable, wife Lucy, sold 100 acres in Spotsylvania County to John Davis of Spotsylvania, no witnesses. In his last appearance in Spotsylvania Court records, Joseph Venable, wife Lucie, sold 100 acres to Clayton Coleman, with no witnesses. A Joseph Venable was in Patriotic service in Spartanburg County, South Carolina, during the Revolution, reportedly moved on to Warren County, Kentucky, where he died in 1810. There appears to be a confusion between Joseph Venable and Joseph Venable, Jr.]

11Mar17[61] - DEED: Castleton Harper to Athanasius Fear, both of Albemarle County, for £35, 160 acres in Albemarle County on the north side of Hardware River, adjoining Francis Sowell and two branches of Hardware River ... /s/ Castleton Harper. Wit: **Jos. Davenport**, Chas. Wingfield, Henry Carter. (Albemarle County, VA, Deeds, 3:19)

This was the third county for a [Joseph Davenport](#) record appearance. Here he was in the same neighborhood of his father's plantation and may have returned home. Castleton Harper, grantee here, was a neighbor and associate of Robert Hamner, deceased husband of Richard Davenport of County Line & Albemarle's second wife Elizabeth Benge Hamner.

7Dec1761 - WITNESS FEE: On motion of **Joseph Venable**, a witness for Smith against Mays, ordered said Smith to pay said **Venable** for 9 day's attendance at Court. (Spotsylvania County, VA, Minutes 1755-1765, 243)

10Mar1762 – INDENTURE: David Pariss binds himself to William Wright, of Louisa Count, for Four Years to learn the Trade and Mystery of a Carpenter... said Wright to pay said Pariss £6 at the expiration of the apprenticeship... /s/ David Paris, William Wright. Wit: **John Pettus, George Lumsden**. Acknowledged in Louisa Court by both parties on 11May1762. (Louisa County, VA, Deeds, D:97)

Pariss was likely of the Parrish/Paris family. George Lumsden, allegedly Scottish born, appeared in Louisa records this year and continued to have a presence until his death in 1802. Lumsden had many contacts with the Davenports. One source claims his wife was Elizabeth Duke. We think the preponderance of circumstantial evidence indicates that she was Elizabeth Smith. Further, because of Lumsden's involvement in Davenport financial affairs, we think Elizabeth Smith may have had some relationship to Mary Smith, wife of "John the Bankrupt."

17Mar1762 - JUDGMENT CONFIRMED: In the matter of **Davenport Kennedy** vs. *John Paulett, William Tyler, and John Poyner* in Debt, the Defendants failing to appear, judgment of last July Court against said Paulett and Philip Estes, his common bail, for £16 current money is confirmed, and they are ordered to pay the said **Kennedy**. To be discharged by payment of £8 with interest from 1Oct1761. (*Caroline County, VA, Court Orders, 6:286*)

By this time, Davenport Kennedy, a journeyman carpenter, was doing business in Spotsylvania, Caroline, Hanover, and Louisa counties. His home base was Richard's County Line tract. Like all craftsmen of his day, he frequently had to resort to the Courts to collect debts owed for his work and materials.

23Jul1762 – DEBTOR: David Lewis, Jr., of St. Anne's Parish, Albemarle County, to Alexander Baine, of Henrico County, Power of Attorney to collect a large number of debts owing to said Lewis, including **Richard Davenport**, who owed 5/6... /s/ Davis Lewis, Junr. Wit: Chas. Lambert, Thos. Morris, Robert Blaine. (*Albemarle County, VA, Deeds, 3:221*)

Merchant and money lender Baine, or his agents, pressed many debt collection lawsuits in multiple counties. Richard apparently paid up, for he appeared no further in Baine's legal actions.

5Aug1762 - BENCH WARRANT: The Albemarle Court ordered the Sheriff to arrest **Richard Davenport** and bring him into Court to answer the suit of John Harris, Jr., on a plea of Trespass. (*Albemarle County, VA, Court Orders, ?:?*)

John Harris was a neighboring landowner on Hardware River. It's possible that this record reflects a disagreement over a land boundary.

17Nov1762 – PARISH CHARITY: Elizabeth Arnold, a poor, infirm woman, allowed 500 pounds of Tobacco. **Joseph Venable** allowed 500 pounds of Tobacco to be laid out by the Churchwarden. (*St. George Vestry Book, 124*)

Elizabeth was surely associated with the Arnold-Davenport settlement, all Pamunkey, on Arnold's Run in southernmost Spotsylvania, a short distance across the North Anna from the Hanover/Louisa County Line.

-----1763--c1765 – BIRTH YEARS: – **William Davenport** in Orange or Culpeper or Amherst County.

William appears to have been the son of Joseph, eldest son of Richard of County Line & Albemarle. (Pamunkey William of Glover of Martin, Sr., was in Amherst by this time.)

In his Revolutionary War Pension Application, William claimed to have been born in Orange or Culpper County. (Source: Revolutionary Pension Application. William Davenport: S8309)

In 1840, William, age 70-80 was enumerated on the same page as Richard Allcock, a grandson, and Robert Wingfield, age 70-80, a brother-in-law by William's first wife Sarah Wingfield.

We deduce William's given age group of 70-80 from the Census of 1840, enumerated in Amherst County, Virginia and from his claims in his Revolutionary War Pension Application. We cannot resolve the question of his birth location.

7Jul1763 - LAND PATENT: **Richard Davenport**, 400 acres in Albemarle County amongst some branches on the south side of Hardware River, adjoining Edward Carter, Esqr., Thomas Williams, Samuel Gay, and Joseph Jackson. For £2. (*Virginia Patents*, 35:209)

Richard of County Line & Albemarle now had Albemarle land in his own name, likely the land platted in the 1760 survey. Prior to this, he likely lived on the land Elizabeth Benge Hamner received from her husband's will after relinquishing her rights; this was far less than she would have received had she not relinquished her rights. According to Hamner researchers, her son, Nicholas Hamner, did not stay with his mother but went to live with an uncle and did not take possession of the land left to him by his father—two-thirds of the total acreage after Elizabeth relinquished her rights—until he was 18. It's likely that Elizabeth lived on the intact parcel throughout Nicholas's childhood.

7Nov1763 – DEED: **Joseph Venable**, wife **Lucey**, to John Davis, all of Spotsylvania County, for £8/10/0, 100 acres in Spotsylvania County, [description all in survey measurements]... /s/ **Joseph Venable, Lucey Venable**. Wit: None. Acknowledged by both husband and wife in Court on 7Nov1763. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds*, F:292)

Joseph now had a signature, no more "X's." The land was east of John Minor, who was east of William Davenport, and was near the North Anna River. We remind that Lucy Venable was likely Lucy Davenport Venable, sister to Richard Davenport of County Line & Albemarle.

9Dec1763 – PROBATE: Estate of Thomas Sowell, late of Albemarle County, Decd. An Inventory & Appraisal of the Decedent's estate was filed by **Richard Davenport**, Castleton Harper, and Charles Wingfield, identifying a total value of £4/10/3. (*Albemarle County, VA, Wills*, 2:157)

Castleton Harper, Davenport's associate in this matter, had been a witness to the will of Robert Hamner, whose widow Elizabeth had married Richard. The Wingfield family was prominently associated with the Davenports in later years.

4Sep1764 - SECURITY: In the matter of **Richard Davenport vs. Edmund Waller** in Case, John Waller became Special Bail for the Defendant. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Minutes 1755-1765*, 341)

This lawsuit and counter suit was on the docket, off-and-on, in Spotsylvania Court for almost a quarter of a century. It continued even after Waller was long dead and a jury had told Davenport of Albemarle to cease the “false clamor” and pay all costs (see below). By his persistent pursuit of this matter, Davenport had picked a fight with a powerful family in Virginia, although Edmund was, admittedly, the least powerful of the lot. Perhaps Richard thought another member of the family would eventually pay up even if Edmund could or would not. This hopefulness may have amounted to a “squeaky wheel gets the grease” prosecution.

4Apr1764 - COMMON ORDER: In the matter of *Chew vs. Kennedy*, the Court ordered the Defendant to appear and answer at the next Court. (Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Minutes 1755-1765, 314)

By later evidence (see below), the defendant was Davenport Kennedy, bastard son of Joseph Davenport the Customer and nephew of Richard of County Line & Albemarle. Doing business in a county meant that one was subject to that county's court. If Chew's suit involved work that Kennedy had done or a transaction that Kennedy had made in Spotsylvania, the Spotsylvania Court had jurisdiction

14Aug1764 - APPRENTICESHIP: William Wash, of Louisa County, to **Davenport Kennedy**, of Hanover County, indenture of son Ezekiel Wash to apprentice and learn the craft of a house carpenter and joiner for four years and seven months from thence. Said Ezekiel not to embezzle, play cards or dice, not to frequent taverns, not to fornicate frequently, not to engage in matrimony, not to work for another Master, not to absent himself from his Master's work, etc. Master to teach said Ezekiel the Trade or Occupation of a Carpenter and a Joiner, etc, and to provide said Apprentice with sufficient meat, washing, lodging, and apparel as appropriate.../s/ **Davenport Kennedy**, William Wash. Wit: None. Acknowledged by both parties in Court the same day. (Louisa County, VA, Deeds, C1/2:42)

This William Wash was not the son-in-law of Charles Kennedy and had no known role in Kennedy and/or Davenport affairs beyond this indenture. In later years, Ezekiel Wash appeared in Louisa records as a carpenter. Compare this indenture with Davenport Kennedy's: a parent signs a contract with the Master to indenture his son to learn to be a Carpenter and a Joiner, and both parties state their agreement before the Court. In Davenport Kennedy's case, he made the agreement with the Master, there were no witnesses or Court appearance, and Davenport Kennedy had the document recorded on his own—a year after this indenture was proved in Court.

Some of the terms of Ezekiel's indenture are amusing: note that he is not prohibited from fornication but only from fornicating “frequently.”

A Kennedy Given to Violence Bonded by a Pamunkey

4Dec1764 - PEACE BOND: **Patrick Kennedy**, being bound over to [Spotsylvania] Court by John Crane, Gentleman, for stabbing and dangerously wounding **Thomas Graves**, and the Court having heard the evidence of Ann Williamson and others, are of the Opinion that he [the said **Kennedy**] give security for keeping the Peace for one year and one day, and also to appear hereafter if called upon to answer the account of the aforesaid offense, that is to say, himself [to provide bond] in the sum of £50 and two securities [to provide bonds] of £25 each, or one good security for £50, and for want of such [bonds being provided, said **Kennedy**] to be committed to gaol (jail). Whereupon he [the said **Kennedy**] together with **Martin Davenport** and **Robert Huddleston, Jr.**, entered into recognizance. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Minutes 1755-1765*, 341)

Patrick Kennedy, brother of Charles Kenedy, himself the brother-in-law of Richard of County Line & Albemarle, had gotten into hot water with Pamunkey Davenports and their associates. The Thomas Graves who was wounded was surely one of the younger Thomases. There were several of them. Old Thomas Graves was a man of public stature, was unlikely to have dealings with Patrick Kennedy, who was either a renter or a free loader on his brother Charles' land. The Martin Davenport who signed as security was most likely Martin of Martin, Sr., of Hanover, a brother to William Davenport Sr. Martin, per deposition in a law suit, was living with his mother on the Davenport Ford home place in Hanover County. He was a carpenter who never married. Robert Huddleston, Jr., was a near neighbor to Charles Kennedy's Spotsylvania tract. This is the last record of Patrick Kennedy found public records.

PRIOR TO 1765 – SONS BORN WHO DIED IN REVOLUTION: **Joseph Davenport**, eldest son of **Richard, Sr.**, had three sons: **Achilles**, **Edmond**, and **John**, all of whom served as Privates in Captain Samuel Jordan Cabell's Company of Riflemen, 6th Regiment of Foot, Virginia Continental Line, and all died in Service before 4Aug1777 on detail with Morgan's Battalion of Sharpshooters. They were all surely in their mid-to-late teens.

*No documentation exists identifying the three Davenports as members of Joseph's family. All appear on the muster rolls of Captain Cabell's Company as attached to Morgan's Battalion of Sharpshooters and all recorded as having died prior to 4Aug1777. Captain Cabell's Company was raised in Amherst County and mustered into the 6th Regiment of Foot, Virginia Continental Line, on 4Mar1776, identified as "Riflemen." *The Amherst origin of the Company plus the given names of Achilles and Edmond, which were repeated only in Joseph's family, among of all Virginia families, provide circumstantial evidence for the claim.* There was no John among Joseph's other eight sons. There was a second Edmond. If the identification is correct, as we believe it is, these three grandsons of Richard of County Line & Albemarle were all lost to the Revolution.*

2Apr1765 - SECURITY: In actions for Debt brought by Semple & Company against **Davenport Kennedy** and David Davenport (two joint suits), John Lewis appeared in Court and became Special Bail for **Kennedy** and Davenport. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Minutes 1755-1765*, 350)

This John Lewis was an attorney, the son of Zachary Lewis, Sr., the King's attorney for Caroline County who lived in Spotsylvania and was a son-in-law to Colonel John Waller. The fact that *Pamunkey David Davenport* and *New Kent/Hanover Davenport Kennedy* were together suggests that they were working together. Both were carpenters and likely had formed a spot partnership for a joint construction venture. Semple & Company was a Fredericksburg merchant house and likely was suing for payment for building materials and/or supplies the two had bought and for which they had defaulted on payment. Davenport Kennedy was living on and working out of Richard's County Line tract.

29 May 1765 - SHERIFF'S RETURN: In the matter of the judgment obtained by Thomas Moore against **John Davenport** and **William Davenport [Jr.]**, his security, the Sheriff of Spotsylvania made no return. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Executions 1756-1771*, 141. Hereafter *Spotsylvania Executions*.)

This is the first or second appearance of William, Jr., the eldest "son" (see below) of "John the Bankrupt" in Spotsylvania records. (An appearance earlier in May may have been his Uncle, William, Sr.). To have been a security (co-signer) for his father, William, Jr., had to have been a man of substance--which he had become by his marriage to Elizabeth, widow of James Pulliam. By that marriage, William Jr. was immediately vested with whatever property Elizabeth had, namely the James Pulliam Estate. That estate was substantial and included land, slaves, and other chattel.

William Jr., we remind, carried the New Kent/Hanover DNA provided by Richard Davenport of County Line & Albemarle.

Here follows only a sample of the many court actions against John that made him a bankrupt. The citation of John and William, Jr.'s court appearances hereafter demonstrate the lengths that William, Jr. went to in pledging Pulliam Estate assets to secure his father's debts. In his financial struggles John embroiled, at one time or another, all of his nearby brothers—namely William, Sr., Martin, David, and James; old George Woodroof and George Lumsden, but none of his Smith in-laws.

It's a desperate account of a man sinking under debt but it's also a touching story of filial loyalty. As such, it makes clear that William Jr. must have had no idea that "John the Bankrupt" was not his father.

7 Jun 1765 - JUDGMENT SATISFIED: A judgment obtained by John Waller, Jr., against **John Davenport** for Debt, directed to the Sheriff of Louisa County, was returned as executed, /s/ **George Lumsden**, [Deputy Sheriff of Louisa County]. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Executions*, unpaginated)

"John the Bankrupt" was hiding out from the Spotsylvania Sheriff across the North Anna in Louisa. This was not a well considered move, for George Lumsden,

the Louisa Deputy Sheriff to whom the Spotsylvania judgment was directed for execution, was married to a Smith, as was John. Whether Lumsden himself paid the judgment or obtained satisfaction from John is moot, but Lumsden subsequently became John's principal co-signer. But John's financial problems were colossal and Lumsden was almost immediately in over his head. Apparently a prudent realist, he took his losses early and bailed out.

6Aug1765 - MORE SUITS JOINED: In the matter of *Semple & Company vs. Kennedy & Davenport* in Debt, order to Defendants to answer Bill, and in the matter of *Semple & Company vs. Kennedy & Davenport* in Debt [a second suit], judgment for costs only against the Defendants. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Minutes 1755-1765*, 366)

*The debts being collected were not necessarily contracted by the defendants from the plaintiff. There was much assignment in Colonial times, given the distances and hardships of travel. A merchant in one place, rather than chase a debtor who had moved elsewhere, would assign the account or note to a merchant in or near the place where the debtor had re-located. That merchant, having the benefit of local costs, would collect the debt and receive a percentage of the amount collected. This appears to have concerned debts contracted by *Davenport Kennedy* and *David Davenport of Martin, Sr.*, perhaps as a consequence of their carpentry partnership.*

25Sep1765 - NOT IN BAILIWICK: A Judgment obtained by William Tyler against **John Davenport** for Debt, directed to the Sheriff of Louisa County, returned as "Defendant not found in bailiwick." /s/ **George Lumsden**, for **John Pettus**, Sheriff, Louisa County. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Executions*, ?)

John Davenport was being pursued for Debt in Caroline, Spotsylvania, and Louisa counties at this time. He was probably under pursuit in Hanover too, but those records are destroyed. George Lumsden, Louisa deputy sheriff, was much involved with the Davenports for the next thirty-five years. Louisa Sheriff John Pettus' plantation adjoined Charles Kennedy's plantation in Hanover to the west.

6Oct1765 - PAYMENT FOR BRIDGE WORK: John Lewis, Gentleman, appointed to let the repair of East North East Bridge, reported that he had let the same to **Davenport Kennedy** for £4/7/9, who had performed the work. Ordered that the Sheriff pay said **Kennedy** out of the moneys in his hands. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Minutes 1755-1765*, 378)

Kennedy repaired the same bridge that David Davenport had built in the early 1750s. John Lewis, Gentleman, was the same John Lewis who had given Special Bail for Davenport Kennedy and David Davenport in Spotsylvania Court earlier and would do so again in two case tried two days later.

8Oct1765 - MORE SECURITY: In the matters of *Chew vs. Davenport Kennedy* and *Chew vs. David Davenport*, both Defendants being out of the County, John Lewis came into

Court and became Special Bail for both. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Minutes 1755-1765*, 378)

David Davenport had moved to Cumberland County by this time, but still had assets in Spotsylvania. Davenport Kennedy was a Hanover resident by virtue of the manor house on Richard's County Line tract being on the Hanover side.

9Nov1765 - SHERIFF'S RETURN: In the matter of the judgment obtained by Thomas Moore against **John Davenport**, and **William Davenport [Jr.]** his security, the Sheriff of Spotsylvania made no return. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Executions*, 141)

The Sheriff could find neither "John the Bankrupt," nor his son William, Jr.

15Mar1766 – DEED: John Davis, wife Martha, to **Ambrose Shackleford**, all of St. George Parish, Spotsylvania County, for £10, 100 acres in **Spotsylvania County**, adjoining **Joseph Venable**, James Townsend, John Shackleford, and William Thurston--being land purchased by the said Davis from **Joseph Venable**... /s/ John Davis, Martha "X" Davis. Wit: Thomas Wiatt, Morgan Murray, **Joseph Venable**, Francis Browning. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds*, F:731)

This was the tract that Joseph Venable and wife Lucy Davenport had conveyed to Davis. By other evidence, this land was in the same neighborhood of the 100 acres that Charles Kennedy, wife Crotia Davenport, had bought in 1760, whereon Patrick Kennedy, relationship to Charles not known, resided. Charles Kennedy, wife Crotia, sold their Spotsylvania tract to Ambrose Shackleford in 1780 (see below).

Crotia was Richard of County Line & Albemarle's sister.

8Apr1766 – PARISH CHARITY: **Joseph Venable** allowed 1,200 pounds of Tobacco for maintaining **Catherine Venable**. (*St. George Vestry Book*, 135)

A Catherine Venable, who had sued Charles Kennedy in Louisa, in 1746, was a relative in some degree to Joseph Venable, which may have made her a relative to the New Kent/Hanover Davenports.

8Jul1766 - DEED OF TRUST: **John Davenport** of St. George Parish, Spotsylvania County, to **George Lumsden** of Trinity Parish, Louisa County, for £200 currency, lien on 300 acres in St. George Parish, Spotsylvania County, adjoining William Pruett, John Smith and Robert Baylor. Also six Negros .../s/ **John Davenport**. Wit: Jacob Higgins, **Wm. Pettus**, **Edmund Waller**. (*Spotsylvania County, VA. Deeds*, G:29)

This was "John the Bankrupt" getting financial help from either a good friend or his wife's family. Both John and Lumsden were married to Smiths. Thirteen months later, Lumsden gave up his lien and all of his money except for five shillings, when the land was mortgaged to a Glasgow merchant. The slaves were sold separately by John and his son William, Jr., to John's brother William Sr.

(father-in-law to Davenport Kennedy) for less than what Lumsden had given for the mortgage here. Trinity Parish was that part of Louisa County west of St. Martin's. William Pettus and Lumsden were virtually joined at the hip in public record appearances hereafter—if one appeared, so did the other. Witness Edmund Waller (the same being sued by Richard of County Line & Albemarle), an attorney, likely drew up the document.

16Jul1766 - BONDSMAN: In the matter of two suits filed against **John Davenport** for Debt by Cunningham, Stewart & Company, **George Lumsden** came into Court and became Special Bail for **Davenport**. (*Louisa County, VA, Court Orders, 3:9*)

Special Bail meant that if John didn't pay, Lumsden would. Essentially, he was co-signing John's debts to Stewart & Company, a Scottish merchant firm. Lumsden put himself at risk frequently for various Davenports and Kennedys hereafter.

9Aug1766 - SHERIFF'S RETURN: A judgment for £9/7/7 against David Davenport awarded Larkin Chew, Gentleman. Execution against said Davenport's estate by Sheriff returned stating that said Davenport could not be found in the bailiwick, hence the judgment was executed against **Davenport Kennedy**, said David's security. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Executions, ?*)

*It would have been as hard to collect from Davenport Kennedy as it was from David Davenport, except for the distance. David was a resident of Cumberland County almost 100 miles from Fredericksburg. **Davenport Kennedy was a resident of Hanover County, 33 miles from Fredericksburg.** In both instances the judgment, whether collected from David or Davenport Kennedy, had to be put in the hands of the local sheriff for execution.*

17Nov1766 – DEED: Walter Goldsmith, wife Elizabeth, of St. Martin's Parish, Louisa County, to **George Lumsden**, of Trinity Parish, Louisa County, for £12 Virginia, 50 acres in Louisa County [on waters of Little Rocky Creek]. Beginning at two red oak saplings in a corner of William Wash, thence on John Smith's line to a scrubby oak in Thomas Wash's line, then to a scrubby oak sapling on William Wash's line, thence along said Wash's line to the beginning... /s/ Walter Goldsmith, Elizabeth "Z" Goldsmith. Wit: **Wm. Pettus**, A. Woolfolk, Edmond Eggleston. (*Louisa County, VA, Deeds, D¹/₂:14*)

George Lumsden's presence in Louisa County...

20Nov1766 - EXECUTION: The judgment for £13/13/11 obtained by Joseph Herndon against **John Davenport** and **William Davenport [Jr.]**, his security, was returned as having taken one slave from the **Estate of John Davenport** which he repleved by giving bond to Debt with interest and Court costs within three months. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Executions, ?*)

“John the Bankrupt” was in the process of being picked apart by his creditors. John retrieved the slave attached by giving Herndon an interest bearing bond co-signed by a security. Whether William Davenport, his security, was his eldest son who had recently married a rich widow, or his brother William, Sr., is enigmatic.

6Dec1766 - EXECUTION: The judgment for William Tyler against **John Davenport** for £2/2/6 was returned as "one slave [taken from **Davenport** and delivered] to William Tyler. (Spotsylvania County, VA, Executions ?)

Matters were indeed serious when the Sheriff seized a slave on an attachment. The Sheriff, however, avoided the problem of providing for the slave by immediately delivering him or her to the judgment holder. This report indicates that John did not immediately replevin his property, i.e., did not pay the judgment or did not give bond to pay the judgment.

10Dec1766 - EXECUTION: The judgment of John Waller against **John Davenport** for a debt of £3/13/6 was executed by the Sheriff by levying upon one desk and one feather bed of Davenport and delivering same to Waller. (Spotsylvania County, VA, Executions ?)

“John the Bankrupt’s” creditors had begun to act like scavengers. Note that while John was living in Louisa, he had land, a home, and slaves in Spotsylvania, all of which were being seized to pay judgments against him. His body was not in Spotsylvania, but his assets were.

20Feb1767 - EXECUTION: The judgment of John Semple, surviving partner of Robert Baylor, Gentleman, against **John Davenport** for debt of £96, executed by levying upon one slave. (Spotsylvania County, VA, Executions)

23Mar1767 - EXECUTION BY LEVY: To satisfy the Judgment obtained by John Semple, surviving partner of Robert Baylor, against **John Davenport**, and **George Woodroof**, his security, the Sheriff took one slave and one horse from the Estate of said Davenport. (Spotsylvania County, VA, Executions)

John had roped Old George Woodroof into his tangled financial affairs. When the Sheriff started taking slaves and horses, John’s affairs were in a crisis state.

2May1767 - ABATEMENT: In the matter of **Davenport Kennedy vs. David Davenport** for Trespass, suit abated. The Defendant was not an inhabitant of Louisa County. (Louisa County, VA, Court Orders 1766-1772, 49)

By this time David was well settled in Cumberland County. Kennedy did not pursue him there. Evidence suggests that David left North Anna waters with a number of debts on whom Davenport Kennedy had been the co-signatory. If Kennedy did not pursue him to Cumberland, likely David had settled with him. Henry Gambill, Jr., son of Henry Gambill, Sr., and Mary Davenport, nephew of David, did not let his uncle escape paying him. Gambill, Jr., pursued David

Davenport to Cumberland where he sued David, David countersued, and the matter was before the Court there for more than five years—with David ultimately having to pay his debt.

—**Jun1767** - LOUISA TITHABLES: Samuel Ragland's List of Tithes, Land, and Wheel Carriages in St. Martin's Parish, Louisa County, included:

George Lumsden, 1 Tithe, 30 acres
William Pettus, 4 Tithes, 214 acres
John Pettus, 10 Tithes, 960 acres
Thomas Graves, 2 Tithes, 300 acres
Charles Kennedy, 3 Tithes, 175 acres

(None of the above had a carriage)

Source: *Louisa County Tithables, 1767-1784*. Bound copy of Photostats of original documents in the Office of the Clerk of Courts, Louisa County, Virginia. Lists are in chronological order. This is the source of all Louisa Tithable extracts that follow. Hereafter *Louisa County Tithables, 1767-1784*.

All of these masters were or would be related to or associated with the Pamunkey or New Kent/Hanover Davenports in some manner. Richard of County Line & Albemarle's tract was listed in Hanover County, for Samuel Ragland, who assumed the Louisa responsibility in 1767, never listed it in Louisa.

3Aug1767 - MORTGAGE: **John Davenport**, wife Mary, of the Colony of Virginia and Spotsylvania County, and **George Lumsden**, of the Colony of Virginia and Louisa County, to Andrew Cochrane, William Cunningham, John Stewart & Company, of City of Glasgow, merchants, for £120 to said **Davenport** and wife and 5 shillings to the said **Lumsden**, 320 acres in Spotsylvania County, beginning on the Main Road that leads to Chesterfield, thence North to near William Pruett line, thence South to Prewitt's and John Smith's corner on the SE side of a branch, thence to Robert Baylor's line, thence South to Baylor's corner on the North side of the Main Road, then up said Road to the beginning—being a tract of land patented to William Smith, who dying intestate, the same descended to Thomas Ballard Smith, eldest son and heir-at-law, who together with Richard Phillips conveyed the said land to **George Woodroof**, who conveyed to Henry Pendleton, who conveyed to the said **Davenport... /s/ John Davenport**, [No Wife Signs], [No Lumsden signature]. Wit: None. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds G:103*)

Here Lumsden resigned his claim for a token 5 shillings, and in a separate instrument, transferred any interests in John's real estate to the Glasgow merchants. Davenport did not redeem the mortgage and lost the land. With this action, "John the Bankrupt" became a freeholder in name only—he had no land.

This tract appears to have survived confiscation during the Revolution, remained in British ownership, and was sold in 1787 by William Cunningham & Company of Glasgow as the New Market tract, and now is the site of the community of Partlow just above Davenport Bridge in Spotsylvania.

14Aug1767 - EXECUTION: The judgment obtained by John Semple, Merchant, against **John Davenport**, and **William Davenport** his security, for £16/0/3 was returned as collected. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Executions*)

Semple had put John's brother David in Debtors Prison. When Semple obtained a judgment against John Davenport and his son William, "John the Bankrupt" took the threat seriously and, with funds fresh from mortgaging his land, paid the judgment and avoided the same fate.

8Dec1767 - MORTGAGE RELEASE: **George Lumsden**, of Louisa County, to Andrew Cochrane, William Cunningham & Company, Merchants, of Glasgow [Scotland], for 5 Shillings Virginia, any and all interest he, the said Lumsden, may have had in a certain tract of land lately mortgaged to him by **John Davenport**, of Spotsylvania County, conveyed to said **Lumsden** as security for his becoming Special Bail for said **Davenport** in a suit executed by the Company against said **Davenport** in Louisa County, and the said **Davenport** having since conveyed the tract in fee simple to the Company, a waiver of all interests and rights ... /s/ **George Lumsden**. Wit: None. Acknowledged by **Lumsden** in Court on same day. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, G:146*)

With this action, Lumsden lost the £200 that he had paid "John the Bankrupt" the previous year, taking a lien against John's land and slaves. Despite this bad experience, Lumsden would co-sign with and bond Davenports for another twenty-five years.

-----c1768 – BIRTH YEAR: **Richard Davenport**, son of **Joseph Davenport**, born near this time in Amherst County, Virginia. (Deduced from Richard's enumeration in the Census of 1810 in Amherst County in Age 25-44 Group.)

Richard of County Line & Albemarle got a namesake grandson with this birth.

11Apr1768 - CONTINUANCE: The matter of *William Cunningham, John Stewart & Co. vs. Davenport Kennedy* for Debt was continued on motion by Plaintiff's attorney. (*Louisa County, VA, Court Orders 1766-1772, 151*)

On 9Aug1766, the Spotsylvania Sheriff had made an execution against Davenport Kennedy. The fact that the Louisa Court continued this suit against Kennedy is prima facie evidence that he was an inhabitant of Louisa.

11May1768 - LICENSE: **George Lumsden** granted license to keep an Ordinary at his house, bonded by William Garret. (*Louisa County, VA, Court Orders 1766-1772, 173*)

Sooner or later most of those closely associated with “John the Bankrupt” on North Anna waters kept an Ordinary, i.e., were in the tavern business.

--**Jun1768** - LOUISA TITHABLES: Among those identified:

Charles Barrett's List of Tithes in Trinity Parish:
Henry Gambill [Jr.], Jack Smith Davenport, Jouett Davenport, 3 Tithes

Samuel Ragland's List of Tithes in St. Martin's Parish:
Charles Kennedy, 3 Tithes, 175 acres

Source: *Louisa County Tithables, 1767-1784.*

Jack Smith Davenport was the third son of “John the Bankrupt” and wife Mary Smith, and was a first cousin to Henry Gambill. Jouett Davenport was the eldest son of James of Martin, Sr., and another first cousin of Gambill. Both Jack Smith and Jouett were either working for or apprenticing with Gambill, who was married to Charlotte Jouett, sister to James of Martin, Sr.'s wife. This was a working household that contained no slaves. Henry Gambill was a millwright by craft, as was Jouett Davenport. Jack Smith subsequently went to Charlotte County, married an heiress, became a planter and freeholder, and then was mortally wounded at the Battle of Guilford Courthouse, in Guilford County North Carolina, in 1781. Jouett Davenport became a millwright who worked in Hanover and Louisa counties. He was dead by 1777 and apparently died without heirs. Jouett had surely lived with his parents in Albemarle during their interlude from the Davenport Ford plantation.

Charles Kennedy's manor plantation was in Hanover. His Louisa Quarter was likely manned by an overseer and two slaves.

4Jun1768 - EXECUTION: A judgment obtained by **William Davenport [Sr.]** against **William Davenport [Jr.]** for £1/10 and 76 pounds of Neat Tobacco, and £15 or 150 pounds of Neat Tobacco was returned by the Sheriff as executed. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Executions, ?*)

This was uncle versus nephew, both being tobacco planters. The nature of this debt or damages is unknown. “Neat tobacco” was the way finished and inspected tobacco was described. “Neat tobacco” was of greater value than unfinished, rough tobacco. William, Sr., we remind, was the 1744 witness for Richard of County Line & Albemarle and grandfather to Davenport Kennedy's orphans. William, Jr., was a carrier of Richard's New Kent/Hanover DNA.

20Aug1768 - VERDICT: The matter of *Cunningham, Stewart & Co. vs. Davenport Kennedy* being tried by jury, verdict for the Plaintiff in the amount of £17/14/6 and costs. (*Louisa County, VA, Court Orders 1766-1772, 224*)

If the suit against Davenport Kennedy was tried in Louisa, he was a resident of Louisa, although he was not on the St. Martin's Parish Tax List.

7Sep1768 - VERDICT: The matter of **Richard Davenport** vs. **Edmund Waller** in Debt being tried by Jury, verdict for **Davenport** of £18/4/1 on Debt and 1 penny in Damages, to be discharged by payment of £9/2/1/2 with interest from **10Nov1757**. (Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders 1768-1779, 23)

This was as close as Richard of County Line & Albemarle ever came to seeing money from this seemingly endless litigation—and this verdict was subsequently set aside. This was the litigation between Edmund Waller of Spotsylvania County and Richard Davenport of Albemarle County over an alleged slander that began in Spotsylvania Court in 1757 and kept returning to the docket until it was discontinued in 1783 because both parties were reportedly dead. Richard of Albemarle was not dead and he revived the suit only to be set down harshly by a Spotsylvania jury that same year.

7Nov1768 – GUARDIAN BOND: **William Davenport** and John Lewis give £500 bond to Benjamin Grymes, John Crane, William Smith, and John Bird Roy, Gentleman Magistrates as said **Davenport's** security as Guardian to **William Graves**, orphan of Jonathan Graves, Decd. (Spotsylvania County, VA, Wills, D:356)

Jonathan Graves was the thirteenth child of Thomas Graves, Sr., and his second wife Ann Davenport, daughter of Davis Davenport, the Pamunkey patriarch. William Davenport made an accounting of his guardianship in 1770 and again 1772, then no more.

*Twenty-one years after the Spotsylvania Court action cited here, William Graves, George Lumsden, and **William Kennedy--eldest son of Charles Kennedy--**served as securities for **William Davenport, Sr.'s** administration of the **Estate of Davenport Kennedy, Decd.**, in Louisa, succeeding the failed administration of the Widow Mary Kennedy. At the same Court, Davenport undertook guardianship of the two youngest male DK orphans, and William Graves undertook guardianship of the two youngest female DK orphans. A month later, Graves replaced William Davenport Sr. as administrator of DK's Estate, bonded by Joseph Kennedy, George Lumsden, and James Davenport. As guardian to William and Robert Kennedy, orphans of DK, William Davenport made annual reports to the Louisa Orphans Court, as he had done to the Spotsylvania Court when guardian to William Graves, orphan of Jonathan, twenty years before. His last report was made in 1792, indicating that both of his charges had attained legal age. William Graves continued as the DK Estate administrator until settlement in 1797. He was not mentioned in William Davenports will, made in 1795, probated in 1798. But the similarity of William Davenport's behavior towards Jonathan Graves' orphan and Davenport Kennedy's orphans provides circumstantial evidence that he was a grandfather in both instances, i.e., looking after grandchildren. If so as to DK's orphans, they too went unmentioned in his will.*

5Apr1769 - EXECUTION: A judgment obtained by Richard Tunstall against **John Davenport** and **William Davenport** for £6/7/4 was not executed by Sheriff's return. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Executions, upn*)

"John the Bankrupt's" financial struggles continued.

–**Jun1769** - LOUISA TITHABLES: A List of Tithes, Lands and Wheel Carriages in St. Martin's Parish, included:

Samuel Ragland's List of Tithes in St. Martin's Parish:

Charles Kennedy, 2 Tithes, 175 acres

George Lumsden, 1 Tithe, 50 acres

Source: *Louisa County Tithables, 1767-1784.*

21Jun1769 - SLAVE BILL: **John Davenport** and **William Davenport, Jr.**, to **William Davenport**, for £33 Virginia, one Negro man Daniel, one Negro woman Tamar, one Negro woman Jane, one Negro girl Sarah, one Negro boy Harry, one Negro boy Jack ... /s/ **John Davenport, William Davenport**. Wit: J. Lewis, O. Towles, Jr. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, G:313*)

"John the Bankrupt" was heavily indebted to his brother William Sr., father of Davenport Kennedy's unidentified wife, for the Slaves identified were surely worth between £50 and £100 each. The sale price of £33 could not have been a value price and likely reflected what William was willing to pay above what he had already paid out or committed on John's behalf. This originally was a mortgage, but became a Bill of Sale when John, Sr., failed to redeem his property.

William, Jr., likely had to sign off also because as oldest son, he was the heir-at-law and had contingent vested right in all of his father's assets, of which, at this time, slaves were the most valuable. John had already lost three slaves to creditors by attachment.

7Aug1769 – BRIDGE ORDER: The viewers appointed to inspect the bridge repairs done by **Davenport Kennedy** to Captain Dangerfield's and Haines' bridges return their report that **Kennedy** has done work as contracted and was owed 1,000 pounds of Tobacco by the County. Court ordered that amount to be paid at the laying of the next County Levy. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Minutes 1768-1774, npn*)

9Aug1769 – DEFAULT JUDGMENT: In the matter of *Roger Dixon, Gentleman, vs. John & William Davenport* in Debt, the Defendants not appearing, judgment against the Defendants and their security **William Davenport, Sr.**, for £56, to be discharged by payment of £28 with interest from 1Jun1767 until paid. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders 1768-1770, 50*)

In this instance, John's brother William had co-signed for "John the Bankrupt" and his son William, Jr., but William, Sr. was more than compensated by the value of the slaves he had mortgaged from John.

11Sep1769 – DEED: **William Pettus**, wife Susannah, to John Spencer, all of Louisa County, for £120 Virginia, 200 acres in Louisa County on waters of Little Rocky Creek, being the same tract conveyed to **William Pettus** by **John Pettus** on 18Feb1756. Beginning at William [blot]son corner on James Harris' line, thence to **Richard Davenport's** line, thence along **Davenport** with to Smith's corner, thence on Smith South West to his corner, thence West on Smith to the Main Road to Elk Creek, thence North to South side of the South Fork of Little Rocky Creek, another corner of David Smith's, thence up the Creek to the mouth of the South branch on the Creek, thence to John Hall, thence South East to another corner of John Hall, thence South East to Robert Wheeler, thence North East to Wheeler in a bottom, thence North East to the Main Road a little above the Mine Road, thence South East to Wheeler on James Harris, thence with Harris North East to the beginning... /s/ **William Pettus**, Susannah Pettus. Wit: Wm Barkley, Mathew Anderson, Richard Graves. (Louisa County, VA, Deeds, D½:156)

William Pettus was married to Susannah, daughter of Thomas Graves, Sr., and wife Ann Davenport, daughter of Davis Davenport. Pettus and wife had lived adjacent to the Richard Davenport land from 1756 forward, with Richard's tract, like Pettus land, straddling the Hanover-Louisa Line, and Davenport Kennedy being Richard's tenant.

At this time, William and Susanna (Graves)Pettus lived on her recently deceased father's Louisa plantation. Witness Richard Graves, brother of Susannah Pettus, is believed to have been married to Lucy Davenport, a Pamunkey daughter of either Martin, Sr., or Martin's eldest son Thomas.

6Oct1769 - DEED: Edward Keeling to William Davenport, both of Cumberland County, for £140 Virginia, 300 acres in Cumberland County on waters of Tear Wallet and Little Guinea, adjoining John Williams, William Kent, and others—part of a 400-acre patent to Stephen Cox in 1737... /s/ Edward Keeling. Wit: **Charles Davenport**, John Austin, Chastain Cook, Henry Davenport, Thos Davenport, Jr. (Cumberland County, VA, Deeds, 5:20)

This document is one of two found which involves a New Kent/Hanover Davenport associating with Pamunkey Davenports south of the James River. The other document, an assignment, was a marginal association involving Nicholas Hamner, stepson of Richard of County Line & Albemarle, buying the Revolutionary War claims of the heirs of Martin, son of Henry Davenport, who died while serving in the Virginia Continental Line.

New Kent/Hanover witness Charles Davenport was the second son of Richard of County Line & Albemarle. Charles surely had traveled to Cumberland County from either Albemarle or Culpeper for a reason other than witnessing a deed. We

know nothing about Charles prior to his high profile presence in Culpeper during the Revolution since records of the prewar decade of both Albemarle and Culpeper have been lost. When extant records resume, Charles was a Culpeper magistrate, then Sheriff, one of two commissioners charged with collecting food, found, supplies and shelter for Continental and State troops, and had married a rich widow. (The latter activity was generally pursued by both Pamunkeys and New Kent/Hanovers.)

Grantee *William Davenport, son of Thomas, Sr.*, was a merchant ultimately engaged in commerce along the James River from the Falls (Richmond) on the east to the Blue Ridge (Lynchburg) on the west. *Witnesses Henry Davenport and Thomas Davenport, Jr., were brothers of William and sons of Thomas Sr.*

Grantor Keeling had bought the land earlier from Thomas Davenport, Jr.

6Oct1769 – BOND: Edmund Waller and Benjamin Waller to **Richard Davenport**, £200 bond to pay a judgment recovered by said Davenport against said Edmund Waller in Spotsylvania Court on 4Sep1769 for £9/10/1/2 with interest from 10Nov1757 and costs, said Edmund Waller having obtained a Stay on the judgment until the matter can be heard in Equity. /s/ Edmund Waller, Benjamin Waller. Wit: [Name covered by ink blot], [Blot] **Davenport**. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Wills, E:403*)

This matter was still in Equity when Edmund Waller died. As previously noted, Richard of County Line & Albemarle pursued judgment against Waller's Estate after the Revolution, for which activity he was chastised by the court in 1783.

6Dec1769 – COUNTY LEVY: The Spotsylvania County Levy for 1769 included payment to **Davenport Kennedy** for building and repairing East North East Bridge, £8/19/0. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders 1768-1770, 85*)

16Jan1770 – MARRIAGE: **Anee Kennedy**, daughter of **Charles Kennedy** and wife **Crosha Davenport**, to **William Wash**, son of Thomas Wash and Mary Lipscomb, in *Louisa County*. (*W&M Quarterly, 1930*)

26Feb1770 - LAND DESCRIPTIONS IN A WILL: In making his Last Will & Testament on this date, **John Pettus** divided the 970 acres he had received from the Executors of Thomas Carr, Gentleman, Decd., in 1745. When **Pettus** had received the land, it had adjoined the land “of **one Garrett**” which had been part of **Martin Davenport's** 400-acre patent of 1727. **Pettus' Will** included only specifications for surveys yet to be made, not legal bounds. Those specifications were [verbatim as to items identifying Kennedys and Davenports]:

“Item: I give, bequeath and devise to my beloved son Samuel Overton Pettus 250 acres of land, including the plantation whereon I now live, beginning at a corner of **Charles Kennedy's** and Richard Wright's at the North Fork of Little Rocky Creek, thence run a course toward the North Anna River below the Spring that belongs to my new designee, and to

continue that course until there must be a corner made to strike **Charles Kennedy's** line below Little Rocky Creek or **Davenport Kennedy's** line on the said Creek, so as to include the aforesaid 250 acres, thence up the said Creek as the line now runs to a corner of Richard Wright's, and thence along Wright's line to the beginning."

"Item: I give, bequeath and devise to my son John Waters Pettus. 250 acres of land, beginning at the corner of my son Samuel Overton Pettus that is to be made on his line, running thence to the North Anna River, down the said River to a corner of **Charles Kennedy's** below the mouth of Little Rocky Creek, thence along said **Kennedy's** line to the line whereon my son Samuel strikes the said line to include the said 250 acres."

(Other bequests did not involve Kennedy or Davenport land.)

(Louisa County, VA, Wills, 2:86-87)

Testator Pettus' identification of Davenport Kennedy as the owner of Richard of County Line & Albemarle's tract—the very tract that straddled the Hanover and Louisa county line--was one of two instances when such an identification was made. The second instance was an offshoot of the first. When Samuel Overton Pettus conveyed the land later, his deed repeated his father's description. In both instances, the identification was wrong. The land belonged to Richard of County Line & Albemarle and Davenport Kennedy was his long-time tenant.

In 1745, the land adjoining Pettus southeast on the North Anna, in the northwest corner of Hanover, had belonged to "one Garrett," formerly Martin Davenport. By 1770 the Hanover corner belonged to Charles Kennedy. St. Martin's Parish included the northern half of Hanover and the lower 2-3 miles of Louisa. The parish line was three miles above the County Line on the North Anna, two miles above at the Goochland County line on the South, being on a diagonal.

12Mar1770 - EXECUTION: A Judgment obtained by Roger Dixon, Gentleman, against **John Davenport**, and **William Davenport, Jr.**, his security, for £56 and 15 pounds of Neat Tobacco was returned as paid by **William Davenport, Jr.**, (**John Davenport** not to be found), by £28 (half) and interest on debt due from 3Mar1767 ... /s/ John Chew, Sheriff. (*Spotsylvania County Executions* ???)

William, Jr., was back in Spotsylvania with assets sufficient to pay debts. His father was still hiding out in Louisa.

12Mar1770 - EXECUTION BY LEVY: A judgment obtained by James Floyd against **John Davenport**, and **William Davenport** his security, executed by the Sheriff, was satisfied by taking sundry goods from said **John Davenport's** estate, subsequently released by an agreement by the parties. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Executions, ?*)

“John the Bankrupt” was not to be found in Spotsylvania, but he still had a manor house and chattel there, some of which Floyd attached to satisfy his judgment. John reclaimed the items by giving either a note or a bond, with security, in return.

20Jun1770 – DEED: **Ambrose Shackleford**, wife Margaret, to Clayton Coleman, all of Spotsylvania County, for £20, 85 acres in Spotsylvania County, bounding **Joseph Venable**, James Townsend, John Shephard, William Thrasher (now Coleman), being a parcel of land formerly belonging to **Joseph Venable**... /s/ **Ambrose Shackleford**, Margaret “X” Shackleford. Wit: None. (Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, H:23)

Joseph Venable, we remind, is claimed by Venable genealogists to have married Lucy Davenport, who we identify as a sister of Richard of County Line & Albemarle. When Charles Kennedy, wife Croatia Davenport, sold their Spotsylvania land it was to Ambrose Shackleford, and was in the same area of this deed.

15Sep1770 - DEED: **James Davenport**, wife Frances [nee Jouett], of Hanover County, to Richard Gilliam of St. Anne's Parish, Albemarle County, for £55, 312 acres in Albemarle County on the east side of the Ragged Mountain, adjoining the land of James Jones, the land formerly of Joseph Anthony, Stephen Hughes, the land formerly of John Gibbs, on a branch of Biskett Run of Moore's Creek--being a patent to James Davis 1Oct1747, who conveyed to said **James Davenport** on 19Aug1754 ... /s/ **James Davenport**, Frances Davenport. Wit: **Nicholas Hamner, Charles Davenport, Richard Davenport**. Witnesses to payment: **Nicholas Hamner, Charles Davenport**. (Albemarle County, VA, Deeds 5:220)

This was James of Martin, Sr., who had returned to Davenport Ford plantation in Hanover. James was a Pamunkey. His witnesses were New Kent/Hanovers and a stepson. The witnesses were Richard of County Line & Albemarle (Richard, Jr., was still in his youth.). Charles was Richard's second son. Hamner was Richard's stepson. By the witnesses, the deed was made in Albemarle County, possibly at Richard, Sr.'s plantation.

At first we thought that the New Kent/Hanover Davenports have been found in but four record associations with the Pamunkey Davenports: (1) in 1744 when Richard of County Line called William Davenport (of Martin, Sr.) of Louisa, as a witness against Daniel McClaron ; (2) in 1769 when Charles Davenport joined Henry Davenport and Thomas Davenport, Sr., (both of Thomas, Sr.) in witnessing a deed in Cumberland County to William Davenport (of Thomas, Sr.); (3) in this instance, and (4) in 1784, when Nicholas Hamner, stepson of Richard of County Line & Albemarle bought the pay and claim of Martin Davenport, son of Henry, who died in the Virginia Continental Line early in the Revolution.

*However, once we accepted the identification of **Davenport Kennedy** as the bastard **son of New Kent/Hanover Davenport Joseph the Customer** and as **the***

nephew of Richard of County Line & Albemarle, of Croatia Davenport Connor Kennedy, and of Lucy Davenport Venable, we began to see that there was a stronger records association between these two families than we previously thought. Having married an unidentified daughter of Pamunkey William Davenport, Sr., DK had many record associations with the Pamunkey Davenports (see above). In fact, his records form the nexus of information through which we see first, why his identification has hitherto proved so difficult, and second, how entangled these two families really were. Davenport Kennedy had a carpentry partnership with Pamunkey David Davenport, for example, in addition to his marriage to William Sr.'s unidentified daughter.

In short, on paper Davenport Kennedy was a Kennedy. But in fact, his father was a New Kent/Hanover Davenport (Joseph, brother of Richard of County Line & Albemarle) -- and so was he.

12Dec1770 - DEED: John Smith, wife Betty, to **Barnett Smith**, all of Louisa County, for £100/10/6, 130 acres in Louisa County on waters of the North Fork of Little Rocky Creek, bounded by **Charles Kennedy**, Thomas Lipscomb, Decd., **George Lumsden**, William Wash. Beginning in **Charles Kennedy's** line, thence North East to Lipscomb's corner, thence to **George Lumsden's** line, thence along said **Lumsden** to William Wash thence along said Wash to the Creek, thence down the Creek to the beginning... /s/ John Smith, Betty "X" Smith. Wit: **William Pettus**, John Walton, **Garret Minor**. (Louisa County, VA, Deeds, D¹/₂ :283)

–**Feb1771** - WITNESS: **Richard Davenport** witnessed a deed from Alexander Richie, of Charlotte County, to Henry Speed for 300 acres in Charlotte County on both sides of Horsepen branch of Cub Creek. (Charlotte County, VA, Deeds, 2:?)

This appears to have been Richard, youngest "son" of "John the Bankrupt" (of Martin, Sr.). His male descendents carry his father's New Kent/Hanover DNA.

According to Richard, per his statement to qualify for a Revolutionary War pension in 1832, he went from Spotsylvania to Buckingham County in the early 1770s and then moved to Charlotte just before the Revolution. Jack Smith Davenport, Richard's older brother, went directly to Charlotte from his millwright apprenticeship with Henry Gambill, Jr., in Louisa. Richard was apparently visiting Charlotte County in 1771, for there is evidence that Richard was residing in Buckingham County at the time this record was made.

8Apr1771 – DEED: John Spencer, wife Rosanna, to James Dillard, of Hanover County, for £120 Virginia, 413 acres partly in Hanover County and partly in Louisa County, being the same land conveyed to Spencer by **William Pettus** on 14Sep1769. Beginning at a corner to William Thompson on James Harris, thence North West to **Richard Davenport**, thence with **Davenport** and David Smith South West to David Smith's, thence with Smith West to the Main Road to Elk Creek, thence North West to the South Fork of Little Rocky Creek, another corner of David Smith's, thence up the said Creek to the mouth of the South branch of the Creek, thence up the said

branch to John Hall on the bank of the branch, thence South East to John Hall, thence South East to Robert Wheeler, thence North East to Wheeler's corner in a bottom, thence North East to the Main Road a little above the Mine Road, thence South East to Wheeler on James Harris (now Edward Liveley), thence North East to the beginning... /s/ John Spencer, Rosanna Spencer. Wit: **Wm Pettus**, John Smith, Lawrence Young. (Louisa County, VA, Deeds, D1/2:286)

A constant frustration during this research and analysis project is the loss of most records of Hanover County by fire in 1865, and the inconsistency of those who listed or tax assessed tracts that lay astride the Hanover-Louisa Line. While Richard of County Line & Albemarle's land appeared frequently in Louisa deed descriptions, at no time was the land tax assessed in that jurisdiction to Richard Davenport. Because of records loss, we have to assume that Richard Davenport was assessed in Hanover for those years the land was not taxed in Louisa.

After Davenport Kennedy's death in 1782, his Estate was charged with 150 acres in Louisa and 100 acres in Hanover. When Richard of County Line & Albemarle's heirs conveyed the county line tract to Tarlton B. Luck's heirs in 1796, it contained 128 acres. Through 1800, it was listed as 150 acres in Louisa, and thru 1813 it was listed as 100 acres in Hanover and both phantom acreages were assessed to the Davenport Kennedy Estate, which had long been settled.

--**Jun1771** - LOUISA TITHABLES: Samuel Ragland's List for St. Martin's Parish:

Martin Davenport, 6 Tithes, 0 acres
Davenport Kennedy, 0 Tithes,
150 acres
Charles Kennedy, 2 Tithes, 175 acres

Source: Louisa County Tithables, 1767-1784

By analysis of surveys and deeds, the 150 acres charged to Davenport Kennedy belonged to Richard of County Line & Albemarle. Martin Davenport was the second son of "John the Bankrupt" and apparently spent his life working for others as an overseer or laborer in Louisa, Hanover, and Henrico Counties. He appears to have died in Richmond, county seat of Henrico. Martin had no known male descendants. The six tithes he listed likely included himself, his father, his older brother William, Jr. (whose descendants carry the New Kent/Hanover DNA) his younger brother John, and two others, possibly slaves. Why Davenport Kennedy was not charged for at least for one tithe, namely himself, is subject to conjecture.

By this time, "John the Bankrupt" had lost his land, most of his slaves, and virtually all his chattel. His sons, having no expectations from their father, were beginning to scatter. Sons Jack Smith and Richard (whose descendants also bear the New Kent/Hanover DNA) were in Charlotte County; Richard then went on to Buckingham County. Son William, Jr. (also a carrier of the New Kent/Hanover

DNA), still burdened with his father's debts, was with his father in Louisa, as was John, Jr., "John the Bankrupt's" youngest son.

6Jul1771 – DEBTS OWED: Estate of **John Pettus**, late of Louisa County, **Decd.** Inventory of Estate presented by **William Pettus**, executor, included the following items:

BOOK DEBTS

Charles Kennedy, 5/

Davenport Kennedy, 25/

BONDS

William Davenport, 10/6

James Davenport, due 7Sep1767, £6/18

Davenport Kennedy, due 23Jul1769, £6/15

(Louisa County, VA, Inventory & Accounts 1767-1783, 109)

Book debts were running account balances for purchases made. Charles Kennedy and Davenport Kennedy, on Richard's land, were Pettus' near neighbors. William Davenport, Sr. lived on the Spotsylvania side of Davenport Ford, within a mile of Pettus.. Bonds were loans to be paid on a given date. Both James Davenport and Davenport Kennedy were in default when Pettus died. James Davenport, youngest brother of William Sr., was back from Albemarle, where he had an association with Richard of County Line & Albemarle and Richard's son Charles (and may also have been their neighbor for ten years). Now he was on the Old Martin Davenport place on the Hanover side of Davenport Ford.

3Aug1771 – LAND PATENT: **Nicholas Hamner**, 350 acres in Albemarle County on both sides of the South Fork of Hardware River, adjoining Robert Hamner and William Hooper. For £1/15/0. (*Virginia Patents*, 40:629)

*Hamner, stepson of Richard of County Line & Albemarle, had attained his majority. Whether this was a new grant or a repatenting of the land devised him by his deceased father is unclear. Hamner's uncles apparently remained in close contact with Nicholas while he was growing up. While he was sufficiently close to Richard of County Line & Albemarle to be named one of Richard's executors when Richard died shortly thereafter, no Davenport was mentioned in Hamner's will, including his mother, and no Davenport was associated with his estate beyond appearing as debtors or creditors. *These exclusions strengthen our theory that in 1752 Elizabeth Benge Hamner was pressured by Hamner associates to relinquish dower rights so that all of Robert Hamner's assets could pass to his son Nicholas.**

**Richard of County line Served
as Vestryman in St. Anne's Parish**

1772-1785 – VESTRYMEN: Among Vestrymen for St. Anne's Parish, Albemarle County, during these years named by Bishop Meade in 1857 were...Thomas Jefferson...Charles Lewis...**Nicholas Hamner, Richard Davenport**...John Old... (Bishop Meade, *Old Churches, Ministers, and Families of Virginia*, Vol. 2 (Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincot & Co., 1857))

Meade listed Hamner and Davenport in the middle of the list. This indicates that they served towards the middle of the time period towards the end, i.e., 1778-1785, a period during which the Anglican church was disestablished from the government and tithing support of the Church was no longer mandatory. [An Old bought Richard Davenport, Jr.'s plantation when Richard Jr. moved to Wilkes County, Georgia.](#)

--Jun1772 - LOUISA TITHABLES: Samuel Ragland's List, St. Martin's Parish, included:

John Davenport, 5 Tithes, 0 acres
Charles Kennedy, 3 Tithes, 175 acres
George Lumsden, 4 Tithes, 50 acres

Source: *Louisa County Tithables, 1767-1784.*

***"John the Bankrupt"** was likely now living among his Smith in-laws, safely out of reach of the Spotsylvania Sheriff. His household appears to have been the household headed by the same Martin Davenport (John's second son) who had been charged with six tithes the previous year.*

***Charles Kennedy** was charged for his second plantation and his tithes likely included an overseer and two slaves.*

George Lumsden was married to a Smith and was likely an in-law to Davenport, perhaps through John's wife Mary Smith.

Samuel Ragland, who throughout his score of years compiling the Tax Lists for St. Martin's Parish, Louisa, did not discriminate between Blacks and Whites, reported only the Total Tithes: Black and White.

17Jul1772 – JUDGMENT CONFESSED: In the matter of **Richard Davenport vs. Edmund Waller** in Debt, William Smith, Gentleman, acting for the Defendant, confessed the debt of £8/14/6. Judgment for the Plaintiff in that amount. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Minutes 1768-1774*, upn)

William Smith, unlike the Smiths of County Line, was an aristocrat and was acting contrary to the wishes of the Wallers. They subsequently disavowed him,

had the Court reverse Smith's action, and continued Edmund Waller's appeal of the judgment that Richard of County Line & Albemarle had obtained earlier.

20Aug1772 – DEED: **Joseph Venable**, wife **Lucy**, to Clayton Coleman, all of Spotsylvania County, for £40 Virginia, 100 acres in Spotsylvania County, adjoining Coleman, John Shepherd, and Daniel Musick... /s/ **Joseph Venable, Lucy Venable**. Wit: None. (Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, H:205)

Venable descendants say that Lucy Venable was Lucy Davenport. Pamunkey Davenports can find no place where Lucy fits, other than speculating that she was one of the two daughters of the twelve daughters of Thomas Davenport, eldest son of Martin, Sr., yet unidentified. This is a desperation fit. Thomas had moved to the Blue Ridge in the late 1740s. The Graves family also claims a Lucy Davenport, whom they identified as a daughter of Martin, Sr. Martin left two of his sons and all of his daughters out of his will so no identification can be found there. The Venables are unclear as to whether Lucy was the wife of Joseph, Sr. or Joseph, Jr. It is the case, however, that Venables were involved with Richard of County Line & Albemarle in the mid-1740s in Louisa records, and were near neighbors to Patrick Kennedy in Spotsylvania County. As we have said before, we believe that Lucy Davenport Venable was a sister of Richard of County Line & Albemarle's.

10Jan1773 – DEED: **Robert Huddleston**, wife Elizabeth, of Berkeley Parish, Spotsylvania County, to **Elisha Dismukes**, of Drysdale Parish, Caroline County, for £40 Virginia currency, 113 acres in Berkeley Parish, Spotsylvania County, conveyed by John Huddleston, of Johnson County, North Carolina, heir-at-law to **Robert Huddleston, Decd.**, to the said **Robert Huddleston**... /s/ **Robert Huddleston**, Elizabeth "X" Huddleston. Wit: **John Shurley**, George Shepherd, Lewis Shackelford, Elizabeth Shurley, **William Graves** Ashburn, **John Kennedy**. (Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, H:?, from Crozier's Abstracts, 301)

This was the same Robert Huddleston, who as Jr., was the co-bondsman for Patrick Kennedy in 1764 when Patrick came under a Peace Bond for stabbing Thomas Graves.

For Kennedy researchers: This land adjoined land on the North Fork of the South Fork of Mattaponi River in Spotsylvania. Grantee Dismukes appears hereafter in record association with the Kennedys and/or Charles Kennedy's land in Spotsylvania. John Kennedy appears in records associated with the same neighborhood, namely extreme southeastern Spotsylvania County near the Caroline County line and just above the North Anna where Patrick Kennedy was documented in 1749 and various years forward.

8Mar1773 – PROBATE: Estate of William Kimbrow [Kimbrough], late of Louisa County, Decd. Samuel Ragland, **James Overton, Gentleman**, George Pottie, and **William Pettus**, or any three, ordered to settle the Estate of the Decedent. (Louisa County, VA, Court Orders, 4:85)

We remind that the New Kent/Hanover DNA has appeared in an Overton line in the 21st Century, and that Richard of County Line & Albamarle was located c1738-c1752 in the neighborhood on the Hanover/Louisa County Line that included the Overtons on the west verge. Overton appears to have moved to Charlotte County shortly hereafter.

8Mar1773 – SUING FOR FREEDOM: On motion of William Bowler, attorney, praying the Court to admit Moses and Daniel, slaves to **Charles Kennedy**, to commence an Action and Prosecution against said **Kennedy**, their Master, as paupers, the Court being convinced that they [said Moses and Daniel] have probable cause to sue for their freedom, leave granted to so proceed. The Master [**Charles Kennedy**] objected to same because the matter was already under consideration in Hanover Court. The Louisa Court overruled said **Kennedy**, and proceedings to continue. Kennedy identified as living in Hanover County. (*Louisa County, VA, Court Orders*, 4:95)

Possibly these were the two slaves speculated for Kennedy from Samuel Ragland's tax lists for St. Martin's Parish, Louisa. Kennedy easily eliminated the Louisa Court's intervention. He moved the slaves from his Louisa plantation to his Hanover plantation where the Louisa Court had no jurisdiction. There is no further mention of the matter in Louisa records.

20May1773 – APPEAL REINSTATED: In the matter of *Edmund Waller vs. Richard Davenport* in Case previously dismissed, all former proceedings revived and action reinstated. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders 1768-1774*, npn)

The Wallers revived Edmund's appeal of Davenport's judgment.

Jun1773 - LOUISA TITHABLES: Samuel Ragland's List, St. Martin's Parish, included:

Charles Kennedy, 2 Tithes, 175
acres

George Lumsden, 1 Tithe, 0
acres

Source: *Louisa County Tithables, 1767-1784*.

Davenport Kennedy and the 150 acres he was charged with in 1771 and 1772 disappeared from Samuel Ragland's Lists this year and hereafter until 1782, the year Kennedy died. Nor was Richard of County Line & Albemarle charged for the land. The land tax apparently was reclaimed by Hanover. It's possible that Kennedy's manor house was astride the County Line, and the tax man for St. Martin's Parish, Hanover, got there first. As we have discussed before, Richard was taxed in Louisa County for the most part, indicating that the house on his land was in Louisa County.

St. Martin's in Louisa was divided into two parts for tithing purposes. Samuel Ragland was responsible for the north half. He retained copies of all of his filings with the Parish, which ultimately were recorded by the Louisa Clerk of Courts office, where they were bound into a book and are available to the public.

That 2-3 mile slice of the lower end of Louisa included in St. Martin's Parish, which otherwise included all of Hanover County in the Fork of the Pamunkey River, and because of this, crucial genealogical records of the County Line settlement have been blotted out forever. All of St. Martin's Parish records of the colonial years are lost.

6Nov1773 – SURVEY: Daniel Smith platted 100 acres in Albemarle County for John Wilkinson & Company on some small branches of the South Fork of Hardware River, adjoining **Richard Davenport**, James Hooper, Hill & Hooper, John Prince. (Albemarle Surveys, 102)

Richard of County Line & Albemarle's land was again used as a benchmark in a land survey.

A John Wilkinson was son-in-law to Pamunkey David Davenport of Cumberland (Davenport Kennedy's partner in carpentry), and was at this time a defendant to David's suit contesting slave ownership. Wilkinson lived in Cumberland at this time, was moving to Bedford County. Socially, he would not have been of the "Company" status. A second John Wilkinson & Company survey follows, also near Richard of County Line & Albemarle.

John Wilkinson was a prominent English iron maker of the capitalist class who had several foundries, mills, and companies, all in England, and finding iron ore was an ongoing mission in the Colonies at this time. This was possibly one of Wilkerson's ventures.

6Nov1773 – SURVEY: Daniel Smith platted 100 acres in Albemarle County for John Wilkinson & Company on both sides of the North Fork of Hardware River, adjoining Richard Woolfolk, Edward Carter, and **Richard Davenport**. (Albemarle Surveys, 103)

As above.

5Apr1774 – WITNESSES: **Esther Kennedy** and **Cain Acuff** witnessed the Last Will & Testament of Richard Shackelford of Spotsylvania County, a brother of **Ambrose Shackelford**. (Spotsylvania County, VA, Wills, E:78)

Richard Shackelford lived in the same neighborhood where Charles Kennedy, wife Crosha Davenport, of Hanover County, owned 100 acres—the land where Patrick Kennedy, brother to Charles, appears to have been located. Charles Kennedy's Spotsylvania land was a short distance north across the North Anna River, then southeastwards near the Caroline County Line, from his manor plantation in Hanover. He and Crosha sold it to Ambrose Shackelford in 1780.

A John Kennedy had witnessed a deed for Patrick Kennedy's bondsman in 1772. Acuff family genealogists say that Cain Acuff married Esther Kennedy, and the couple moved to Henry County after the Revolution.

14Apr1774 – DEED: Richard Gilliam, wife Mary, to **Thomas Jones**, all of Albemarle County, for £75, 312 acres in Albemarle County on the east side of the Ragged Mountains, on branches of Biskett Run, a branch of Moore Creek, adjoining James Jones (formerly Joseph Anthony) and Stephen Hughes (formerly John Gibbs), a patent to James Davis dated 1Oct1747, who conveyed to Patrick Bishop and by Bishop conveyed to **James Davenport** on 19Aug1754, and by **Davenport** conveyed to Richard Gilliam by deed on 15Sep1770, who now convey to Thomas Jones... /s/ Richard Gilliam, [No wife signs]. Wit: **Nicholas Hamner**, James Jones, Reubin White. (*Albemarle County, VA, Deeds, 6:333*)

Thomas Jones, the grantee, was married to [Richard Davenport of County Line & Albemarle's](#) daughter [Mary](#) and was, therefore, Richard's son-in-law. Witness and adjoining landowner James Jones shared a road survey order with Richard Davenport, Jr., in 1783. Nicholas Hamner was Richard of County Line & Albemarle's stepson.

Mary Davenport's marriage to Thomas Jones provides a perfect example of how romantic bliss was attained in Colonial Virginia. Just as Richard of County Line & Albemarle pursued his next-door neighbors for extramarital adventures, Thomas Jones did not go far to find a wife. He married his next-door-neighbor.

Jun1774 - LOUISA TITHABLES: Samuel Ragland's List, St. Martin's Parish:

Charles Kennedy, 3 Tithe

George Lumsden, 2 Tithes, 0
acres

Source: *Louisa County Tithables, 1767-1784*

10Oct1774 - DEED: **Barnett Smith**, wife Jenny, to George Smith, all of Louisa County, for £180, 133½ acres in Louisa County on the north fork of Little Rocky Creek, adjoining **Charles Kennedy**, Thomas Lipscomb, Decd., Susanna Wash, **George Lumsden**, and William Wash... /s/ **Barnett Smith**, Jenny "X" Smith. Wit: None. Acknowledged in Court same day by **Smith** and wife. (Louisa County, VA, Deeds E:15)

Barnett Smith was destined to become the father-in-law of [Martin Kennedy](#), a younger son of [Charles Kennedy](#) and wife [Crotia Davenport](#), and would play an active role in County Line land affairs.

-----c1775 – BIRTH YEAR: **Charles Davenport**, son of **Joseph Davenport** (son of Richard of County Line & Albemarle) born during this decade in Amherst County, Virginia. (Deduced from Charles' given age group in Census of 1830, enumerated in Campbell County, Virginia, in 50-59 Age Group.)

Charles apparently died between 1830 and 1840, for we could find no evidence of him or a surviving family in the Censuses after 1830—in Virginia or elsewhere.

Jun1775 - LOUISA TITHABLES: Samuel Ragland's List, St. Martin's Parish, included:

Charles Kennedy, 3 Tithes,
175 acres

George Lumsden, 3 Tithes,
50 acres

Source: *Louisa County Tithables, 1767-1784.*

14Nov1775 – DEED: William Harris to William Fleming, both of Louisa County, for £200, 226 acres in Louisa County on the east side of Rocky Creek. Beginning on the Creek at the mouth of a branch and on **John Pettus**, thence South East to **Charles Kennedy** and **John Pettus**, thence South West with **Charles Kennedy**, thence South West to Thomas Wash, thence North West to Thomas Wash, thence on Thomas Wash North West to the Creek, thence with the Creek to the beginning... /s/ William "X" Harris. Wit: Waddy Thomson, Wm. Lipscomb, John Watson, Jos Dickens. (*Louisa County, VA, Deeds, E:71*)

Charles Kennedy's land was used as a benchmark for a land survey.

-----**c1776** – BIRTH YEAR: **Betsy Davenport**, daughter of **Joseph Davenport**, born this year in Amherst County, Virginia. (Deduced from **Betsy's** death at age 84 on 22Dec1860 in Amherst County.)

–**Jun1776** - LOUISA TITHABLES: Samuel Ragland's List, St. Martin's Parish, included:

Charles Kennedy, 4 Tithes,
175 acres

George Lumsden, 3 Tithes,
50 acres, 1 carriage

Source: *Louisa County Tithables, 1767-1784.*

16Oct1776 – ANTI-ANGLICAN PETITIONERS: Among the 10,000 signers of a petition read this day to the General Convention at Williamsburg favoring the disestablishment of the Church of England as the Established Church of Virginia were (selected for their qualifications or relationship as **New Kent/Hanover Davenports**):

[MEMBERS OF EC---- CHURCH, CULPEPER COUNTY?]

Charles Davenport

[MEMBERS OF WALLER'S BAPTIST CHURCH, SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY?]

James Davenport, **Cane Acuff**, John Arnold, **William Graves**,
Elisha Dismukes, **Ambrose Shackelford**

[BAPTISTS IN CAROLINE COUNTY?"]

John Canady [Kennedy?]

[DISSENTERS IN LOWER ST. MARGARET'S PARISH, CAROLINE COUNTY?]

David Davenport, Gideon Davenport, Melchezedek Brame,

(MVG, Vol. 36, No. 1:31)

Source: Hall, Jean Pickett (trans), "The Ten Thousand Name Petition," *Magazine of Virginia Genealogy*, Vol. 35, No. 2, Spring 1997—Vol. 38, No. 4, November 2000, *passim*. Each extract group cited where found.

The Declaration of Independence had been proclaimed four months earlier. Only a few of the many identical petitions making up the 10,000 names were identified either as to church or locale. Then too, some of the petitions have not aged well—ink has faded, there was some water damage, and mice have chewed corners and edges. Hence identifications and locations are approximate, were selected either for specific name or known associations within a cluster of signers.

Charles Davenport is the only New Kent/Hanover identifiable. Three Pamunkey Davenports of Spotsylvania or Caroline are identifiable among the petition signatures. James Davenport was a son of William Davenport. Waller's Church was/remains within a mile and half of Davenport Ford (now Bridge). Acuff, Arnold, Graves, Dismukes, and Shackelford all lived within two miles of Waller's Church.

Whether the John Kennedy in Caroline was the same John Kennedy who witnessed the Spotsylvania deed for land near Caroline is unknown. The Davenports in Caroline were both sons of Richard, son of Davis, the Pamunkey patriarch. Richard of Carolina died this year; his son David died the next. Brame is believed to have been a son-in-law to Richard of Caroline, for he was close to Richard and bought Richard's plantation following his death.

Richard of County Line & Albemarle was a vestryman for St. Anne's Parish, the Anglican church for southern Albemarle County, before and after the Revolution. As such, he and his sons were unlikely to have signed this petition. On the other hand, Richard of County Line & Albemarle was not entirely a Loyalist, for he signed Albemarle County's Declaration of Independence along with Thomas Jefferson (see below). Perhaps he had realized which way the winds were blowing.

Richard of County Line & Albemarle's son Charles had committed himself to the Independence cause, for his obvious political status as a Magistrate, Sheriff, subsequently a Commissioner of Provisions, all in Culpeper County, would not have occurred had he not taken the Oath of Allegiance to the Commonwealth. Nothing irritated the preponderance of Colonial Virginians more than having to

support the Anglican Church, being forced by Law to attend, and having the Church serve as an arm of the government.

-----**1777** – BIRTH YEAR: **Edward Davenport**, believed son of **Joseph Davenport**, son of **Richard of County Line & Albemarle**, born in Albemarle County, enlistment in the Army in 1812. (*U.S. Army Record of Enlistments, 1798-1814* [data base online], (Provo, Utah: Ancestry.com, 2007).

–**Jun1777** - LOUISA TITHABLES: Samuel Ragland's List, St. Martin's Parish, included:

Charles Kennedy, 2 Tithes,
175 acres

George Lumsden, 3 Tithes,
110 acres, 1 carriage

Source: *Louisa County Tithables, 1767-1784*

-----**1778** – BIRTH YEAR: **Joseph Davenport, Jr.**, son of **Joseph Davenport** (of **Richard** of County Line & Albemarle), born this year in Amherst County, Virginia. (Deduced from Joseph's given age of 72 in Census of 1850, enumerated in Appomattox County, Virginia, Family No. 204)

On 18Jun 1805 Joseph married Dorothea H. Staples in Amherst County. Enumerated in the Census of 1850, Appomattox County, Virginia, were Joseph Davenport, age 72, Carpenter and Farmer, headed a household that included Dorothea H. Davenport, age 65; Martha S. Davenport, age 40; Mary Davenport, age 38; Hijerhus Davenport, age 35, Carpenter; Helafams Davenport, age 27, Carpenter, and Nancy Chattian, age 27.

Richard to Richard Deed on Hardware River

12Mar1778 - DEED: **Richard Davenport, Sr.**, to **Richard Davenport, Jr.**, both of Albemarle County, for £10, 400 acres in Albemarle County among some branches on the South side of Hardware River, adjoining Edward Carter, Esq., Thomas Williams, Samuel Gay, Joseph Jackson ... /s/ **Richard Davenport**. Wit: None. Acknowledged by **Davenport, Sr.**, at Court the same day. (*Albemarle County, VA, Deeds, 7:168*)

This was the only land that Richard of County Line & Albemarle, now Richard Sr., conveyed to a son during his lifetime. (The order of his six sons appears to have been Joseph, Charles, John, Richard, Jr., Martin, William, and Martin, his natural son.) As soon as the Revolution ended, Richard, Jr., sold out and moved to Wilkes County, Georgia. He returned to Albemarle County around the time of his father's death in 1792, following a period of harassment in Wilkes County. Richard, Jr. remained in Albemarle County until late in the first decade of the 19th Century, when he moved to Amherst County, perhaps to be close to his son Richard III. Richard III left for Kentucky, appearing in the records there in 1810, and mustered into the military thereto serve in the War of 1812 (see below). After the war, he was issued land in Missouri for his service during the War of 1812. This passed to his

son, William D. Davenport, in 1852. Richard III's eldest son, Charles Lewis Davenport, was dead before the census of 1850 so Richard III had to pass the land to the next in line.

13Jul1778 – DEED: Thomas Wash, wife Mary, to **George Lumsden**, all of Louisa County, for £450, 393 acres in Louisa County on Great Rocky Creek, adjoining William Fleming, Hester, the Main Road, said **Lumsden**, George Smith, and Susanna Wash... /s/ Thomas Wash, Mary “X” Wash. Wit: None. Acknowledged by said Wash and wife in Court same day. (*Louisa County, VA, Deeds, E:275*)

22Nov1778 - PROBATE: Estate of Richard Pollard, late of Culpeper County, Decd. By appointment by Culpeper County Court, Edward Stevens, **Charles Davenport**, and Edward Watkins divided the Estate of the Decedent among heirs Thomas Camp, Robert Pollard, John Camp, and Milley Pollard in equal shares. (*Culpeper County, VA, Wills, B: 2??*)

We have few records prior to the Revolution concerning Charles, second son of Richard, Sr., of County Line & Albemarle. Records of both Albemarle and Culpeper are lost for the pre-Revolutionary years, but Charles obviously prospered and advanced in social stature. When he appeared in extant records, namely in the Commonwealth annals and the scraps of Culpeper records remaining mid-way through the Revolution, he was a Magistrate, the Sheriff of Culpeper, and a wealthy planter, having married an heiress.

There is no question as to his identification here and hereafter--from this time forward his place in New Kent/Hanover Davenport family history is sure. He was surely in his late 30s to middle 40s by this time, meaning he was a son by Richard of County Line & Albemarle's first wife, whose name is unknown.

7Dec1778 – SURVEY: A.S. Bryan platted 40 acres in Albemarle County for **Richard Davenport** on waters of South Fork of Hardware River, adjoining **Nicholas Hamner**, William Hitchcock, George Eubank. (*Albemarle Surveys, 108*)

This was surely Richard, Sr., taking up vacant land adjoining his stepson Nicholas Hamner, among others.

-----1779 – BIRTH YEAR: **Sarah L. Davenport**, daughter of **Joseph Davenport** (of **Richard of County Line & Albemarle**), born this year in Amherst County, Virginia. (Deduced from **Sarah's** given age of 81 in Census of 1860, enumerated in Appomattox County, Virginia, Family No. 1418)

Sarah apparently never married. She finished her life in the Amherst County Poor House, possibly with a bastard daughter and two intellectually disabled grandchildren, per Census of 1860.

18Jan1779 – PROBATE: Estate of Elizabeth Estes, late of Culpeper County, Decd. The Inventory and Appraisal of the Decedent's estate was returned by Edward Stevens, **Charles Davenport**, and Edward Watkins. (*Culpeper County, VA, Wills, B:334*)

Charles had qualified as a man of means in Culpeper County at the time of the Revolution, as had his father in Albemarle. Charles led his family in social achievement, and little of what he accomplished has heretofore been recognized and appreciated. Whether it was a matter of his marriage or of his own making, Charles was upwardly mobile. He ranged as far south as Cumberland County--where he witnessed a deed for one of the Pamunkey Davenports--and then to Culpeper and King George Counties north and eastwards of Albemarle. He was a Commissioner of Provisions for Culpeper County during the Revolution as well as its Sheriff, qualifying as a freeholder by virtue of his wife's land. After the Revolution, the land still under entail, the tract was claimed by a nephew of his wife's deceased husband, requiring Charles to move his household elsewhere. He elected to move to the South Carolina backcountry, then Ninety Six District, later Abbeville District, where he was immediately appointed a Magistrate and Justice of the Quorum.

--Jun1779 – PROBATE: Estate of Charles Lewis, late of Albemarle County, Decd. An Inventory and Appraisal of the Decedent's estate was returned by Thomas Staples, John Mann, and **Richard Davenport**. (*Albemarle County, VA, Wills, 2:365*)

This was Colonel Charles Lewis, commanding officer of the 14th Regiment of Foot, Virginia Continental Line, 12Nov1776-28Mar1778. On 23Dec1778, Lewis was designated a supernumerary with the Convention Guard Regiment, the administrative and guard unit for the Prisoner of War camp for captured British soldiers at Charlottesville. He died 5Mar1779. Prior to commanding the 14th, Lewis had served as Colonel of Augusta Militia, Lord Dunsmore's War (Frontier), as Captain of the Independent Company of Albemarle; as Lt. Colonel of the Buckingham District Battalion (Counties of Buckingham, Amherst, Albemarle, and Augusta); and as Colonel of the 2nd Battalion of Minute Men. He was in command of the 14th at the bloody battles of Brandywine and Germantown.

Richard of County Line & Albemarle was called to serve as an appraiser and to provide an inventory of Lewis' estate. Ordinarily this task would go to a close family member but we can find no such tie between Richard Davenport and Charles Lewis (we remind: no one has yet satisfactorily proven that the family of John Lewis of Totier Creek, aka "Planter John," was in any way related to the aristocratic family of Charles Lewis.) Perhaps this appointment reflects the esteem in which Richard of County Line & Albemarle was held by his neighbors. No one would give this job to an untrustworthy man.

21 April1779. A DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. Signed by various Citizens of Albemarle. [names selected for interest to this study]:

William Lewis

Thomas Jefferson

John Harris
Nicholas Lewis
Benjamin Harris
R. Davenport, Jr.
Charles L[ilburn] Lewis
John Lewis, Sr.

Richard Davenport
James Minor
Isham Lewis
William Wingfield
Christopher Wingfield

(Source: *A History of Albemarle County in Virginia: What it was by Nature, Of What it was Made by Men, and Some of the Men Who Made it.* Rev. Edgar Woods. Charlottesville, Virginia: The Michie Company, 1901.)

During the Revolution, Richard, Jr., was an officer in the Militia. Nicholas Hamner was a Commissioner of Provisions. Richard of County Line & Albemarle supplied the troops (chiefly oats). The American Prisoners of War camp for the British was in Albemarle County. British officers who had been taken prisoner stayed with the aristocracy on their plantations. Common soldiers—the “Regulars”—under oath not to escape, were allowed out during the day and worked at various jobs in Charlottesville or on surrounding plantations. Locals did guard duty on militia status, but records were poorly kept.

Despite not signing the petition supporting disestablishment of the Anglican Church, by this time, Richard of County Line & Albemarle had clearly decided to throw his lot in with the majority sentiment of Albemarle County. This list included gentlemen (for example, the Jeffersons and Lewises) as well as common folk. No doubt Richard had seen which way the tide was turning.

The Wingfields have an ongoing records relationship with the New Kent/Hanover Davenports over the next two decades.

*Two of the names on this list are notable for their involvement in a horrible 1811 crime in Kentucky. Charles Lilburne Lewis and his brother Isham, whose mother was Thomas Jefferson’s sister and whose father was Jefferson’s first cousin, and whose uncle, therefore, was the President, committed a brutal ax murder and dismemberment of one of Lilburne’s slaves. Lilburne swung the ax but Isham was also indicted for murder. The brothers were released on bail, committed themselves to a suicide pact, but the plan may have failed when Isham’s gun went off accidentally, killing Lilburne first. Isham, horrified, fled and disappeared from the records after alleged sightings in New Orleans. Boyton Merrill’s incomparable study of this crime—**Jefferson’s Nephews: A Frontier Tragedy** (1976, Princeton: Princeton University Press)—is also a brilliant study of the colonial Virginia Lewis family’s mental instability and declining fortunes.*

20Jul1779 – DEED: James Dillard, wife Suckey, to William Woolfolk, of Hanover County, for £600 Virginia, 214 acres in St. Martin’s Parish, Hanover County, beginning at a former corner to William Thomson, formerly James Harris, thence North West to **Richard Davenport**, thence along **Davenport** with David Smith South West to

David Smith, thence with Smith West to the Main Road to Elk Creek, thence North West to the South side of the South Fork of Little Rocky Creek, another corner of David Smith, thence up the Creek to the mouth of the South branch, thence up the branch to John Hall, thence to John Hall, thence South East to Robert Wheeler's line, thence North East to Wheeler's corner in a Bottom, thence North East to the Main Road, thence South East Wheeler's corner formerly James Harris's, thence along Wheeler North East to the beginning... /s/ James Dillard, Sucky Dillard. Wit: **Wm. Pettus**, A. Woolfolk, John Ragland. (*Louisa County, VA, Deeds, H:57*)

The fact that this deed for land that was described as being in Hanover County was recorded in Louisa County is evidence that the land was partly in Louisa County. This fact is reinforced by the new survey of the Richard of County Line & Albemarle's land in 1796, identifying that tract as being in both counties. All of the witnesses to the deed were Louisa residents. Richard of County Line & Albemarle's nephew, Davenport Kennedy, occupied Richard's tract at this time and had occupied that land for at least twenty years.

We pay careful attention to the location of land partly because land records are some of the records that remain, of course, but also so that we can be sure of identifications among neighbors and others who had contact with the New Kent/Hanover Davenports in both the County Line and Albemarle neighborhoods. This strict attention to location also allows us to understand Davenport Kennedy's relationship to Richard of County Line & Albemarle, to Richard's brother Joseph, and to Crotia Davenport Connor Kennedy. Richard and Crotia were Davenport's uncle and aunt, while Joseph was his natural father.

Sept1779 – DECEASED MERCHANT'S ACCOUNTS: Estate of John Marshall, late of Louisa County, Decd. Among the debtors listed in many accounts of this deceased merchant were:

George Lumsden, £7
Captain William Pettus, £38
Charles Kennedy, 5 Shillings*
Dr. Robert Honeyman, Settled

(*Louisa County, VA, Wills, Administrations, Inventories & Bonds, 3:322*)

** Charles Kennedy [Jr.] - Born in Virginia. Moved to North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia during the Revolution. In 1786, lived in South Carolina. Lived in Habersham County, Georgia about 1790-1810. Later went to Madison County, Alabama around 1820. Justice of the Peace in Madison County, Alabama. (Pedigree Resource File," database, FamilySearch <http://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.2.1/M1XW-WQS>)*

This is the only record yet found relating to a Charles Kennedy, Jr., who left Virginia for North Carolina, then Georgia, and later Alabama during the Revolution. That this was Charles, Jr., and not his father is indicated by the small

amount of the debt and the fact that the debt was still unpaid eleven years later when an accounting of Marshall's immense estate was made.

George Lumsden, appears often in supporting roles in this chronology, was closely involved with the Little Rocky Creek settlement.

*Dr. Honeyman was **Davenport Kennedy's** attending physician at his death and was the administrator of the Estate of Mary Kennedy, widow of Davenport Kennedy.*

6Oct1779 - DEED: Samuel Webb, of Buckingham County, to **William Davenport**, of Colony of Virginia, for £1,200, 280 acres in Charlotte County, now or late in possession of John Wood, adjoining Robert Jennings, Peter Ross, **Richard Davenport, Jack Smith Davenport**, John Hunter, John Clayton, and **James Overton...** /s/ Samuel Webb. Wit: **Richard Davenport, Jack S. Davenport**, William Harvey, Jr. (Charlotte County, VA, Deeds, 4:176)

This was William Jr., eldest "son" of "John the Bankrupt" and carrier of the New Kent/Hanover DNA. Heretofore, William and his wife Elizabeth Rawlings, widow Pulliam, had been living on the Pulliam plantation in Spotsylvania County or among his Smith relatives in Louisa County. William Jr.'s domicile varied according to the aggressiveness of his father's creditors. Here, the brothers whose descendants carry the New Kent/Hanover DNA (William Jr. and Richard) were obviously establishing their own community.

Concurrent with this record, William Jr.'s father, "John the Bankrupt," disappeared from Louisa records.

Overton descendants also carry the New Kent/Hanover Davenport DNA. James Overton, an adjoining landowner, was from Louisa County, where he had been associated with Davenports and Pettuses among others. If the Overtons did not get the New Kent/Hanover DNA in Louisa, there was both time and proximity opportunity for it to be passed here. Overton's land adjoined two carriers of the New Kent/Hanover DNA, namely William Jr. and his brother Richard.

No male descendant of William Jr.'s and Richard's brother Jack Smith Davenport has been found to take the DNA test. A descendant of their brother John, the Spotsylvania tavernkeeper, has tested Pamunkey DNA.

17Nov1779 – DEED: **Ann Matthews** and **Ann Shackleford**, both of Spotsylvania County, to John Coates, of Caroline County, for £500 Virginia, 130 acres in Spotsylvania County... /s/ **Ann Matthews, Ann "X" Shackleford**. Wit: **Elisha Dismukes**, Thomas May, Richd Dillard. (Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, from Crozier;s Abstracts, 351)

These were the spinster Ann, sister of William Matthews, and her sister-in-law Ann Aill Matthews Shackleford, widow of William Matthews and Richard Shackleford, whose will was witnessed by Cain Acuff and Esther Kennedy.

This land adjoined Charles Kennedy's tract. Fourteen months later, Charles and Croatia Kennedy sold their tract to Ambrose Shackleford, brother of the deceased Richard Shackleford. In 1786 William Aill was appointed guardian to Betty Shackleford, orphan of Richard Shackleford, Decd. There was a Kennedy connection in some regard.

6Mar1780 - ROAD ORDER: Jack Smith Davenport appointed surveyor of the road whereof William Harvey was surveyor. Ordered that with he together with his own male laboring tithables together with those of John Harvey, John Wheeler, John Hunter, **James Overton**, John Clayton, Robert Jennings, Thomas Pullet, **William Davenport**, **Richard Davenport**, Alexander Hunter, and Henry Clayton do clear and keep said road in good repair... (Charlotte County, VA, Court Orders, 4:210)

John Wheeler and James Overton were from St. Martin's Parish, Louisa County, where they were associates of the Davenports, Kennedys, Pettuses and Smiths. Both of the Davenports cited as road gang members were Overton's neighbors and carried the New Kent/Hanover DNA. Their brother Jack Smith, the surveyor (overseer) of this road gang, was mortally wounded at the Battle of Guilford Court House, 15Mar1851, left two sons who moved to Georgia. No male descendants to test for DNA have been found.

26May1780 - DEED: John Christian, to William Gatewood, both of Amherst County, for £750, 150 acres in Amherst County on branches of Rocky Run, adjoining Stovall's Road, William Dillard, Mixon's Road, and Charles Christian ... /s/ John Christian. Wit: **Jos. Davenport**, Thos. Penn, Chas. Christian, Jr. (Amherst County, VA, Deeds, E:261)

Joseph, eldest son of Richard of County Line & Albemarle, settled in that part of Albemarle that became Amherst County in 1761 and remained there until he moved south along the Blue Ridge to Bedford County c1807. While he was a slaveholder, no record has been found of his ever being a landowner in Amherst during his almost fifty years of residence there.

—**Oct1780** - WAR CLAIMS: Among those residents of Albemarle County granted certificates for Supplies and Provisions impressed for War use:

Richard Davenport
100 bushels of Oats, £500

Source: Abercrombie and Slatten, *Virginia Public Claims, Albemarle County* (Athens, Georgia: Iberian Publishing Co., no date), 88.

Richard of County Line & Albemarle supplied oats to the troops and would be re-paid, although not at this exorbitant rate. The amount allowed reflected the rampant inflation in Virginia currency in the latter months of 1780, not war profiteering.

Kennedy Sells Spotsylvania Plantation

28Oct1780 – DEED: **Charles Kennedy**, wife **Crosha**, to **Ambrose Shackelford**, of Spotsylvania County, for £110, 100 acres in Spotsylvania County on the east side of Paw Paw Run...[description all in metes and bounds]... /s/ **Charles Kennedy, Crosha Kennedy**. Wit: **Thomas Minor, Elisha Dismukes, Cain Acuff**. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, H:578*)

Witness Cain Acuff was married to Esther Kennedy, per Acuff Family Archives. Witness Thomas Minor, a Revolutionary officer who served in the Continental Line, State Troops, and Militia, and an adjoining neighbor to William Davenport Sr. in Spotsylvania, was named a Trustee by Charles Kennedy in his will (1785), and was named a Co-executor by William Davenport Sr. in his will (1795). Elisha Dismukes was involved in some way with virtually all affairs requiring a legal document occurring in this neighborhood.

-----1781 – BIRTH: **Edmond Davenport**, son of **Joseph Davenport**, son of **Richard, Sr.**, born in Amherst County. (*U.S. Army Record of Enlistments, 1798-1814 [data base online], (Provo, Utah: Ancestry.com, 2007).*)

25May1781 – DEED: James Dickson (as Dixon) to John Stapp, for £20 Old Trade, a certain tract [acreage not given] in Bedford County, on both sides of the Main branch of the South Fork of Beaver Creek and on the north side of the Long Mountain, adjoining Campbell, the New London Road, and Top of the Mountain... /s/ Jas Dickson. Wit: Vincent Stapp, **Richard Davenport**, William Harvey, Jr. (*Bedford County, VA, Deeds, 7:54*)

This was Richard Davenport, “son” of “John the Bankrupt,” who carried the New Kent/Hanover DNA, witnessing a Bedford deed. He and William Harvey, Jr., lived in Charlotte County.

–Jun1781 - LOUISA TITHABLES: Samuel Ragland’s List, St. Martin’s Parish, included:

Davenport Kennedy, 4 Tithables

George Lumsden, 4 Tithables

Source: *Louisa County Tithables, 1767-1784.*

This was Davenport Kennedy’s first appearance on Samuel Ragland’s List since 1772. Apparently no land was taxed this year, but Davenport Kennedy clearly had his manor on the Louisa side of the County Line. The following year (see below) Davenport Kennedy was charged for the same number of acres for which he been charged in 1772, in addition to Tithables, Slaves, Horses, and Cattle. Davenport

Kennedy's tithables surely included himself, [his son Joseph, \(a nod to his father, Joseph Davenport the Customer\)](#) and two apprentices or slaves. In probate, the Feb1783 Inventory of Davenport Kennedy's Estate included nine slaves.

2Nov1781 – DEED OF GIFT: David Richardson the Elder, of St. Paul's Parish, Hanover County, to son Dudley Richardson, of St. Martin's Parish, Hanover County, gift, 120 acres and plantation in St. Martin's Parish, Louisa County, beginning on Jerdone's and Pottie's line, thence along Pottie to **Hester** on Rocky Creek, thence down Rocky Creek to **Hester's Spring**, thence with **Hester** to **Lumsden's** line, thence with **Lumsden** to Little Rocky Creek on Moss's line, thence with Moss, crossing Rocky Creek, to Jerdone's line, thence to the beginning.... /s/ David Richardson. Wit: Thomas Harden, Robt. Richardson, John Berryman Anderson. (Louisa County, VA, Deeds, H:342)

This land was all in Louisa County on the headwaters of Little Rocky Creek south of the Charles Kennedy, Davenport Kennedy/Richard Davenport County Line lands. Hester had obtained his land from [William Davenport](#). Jerdone was the son of Francis Jerdone, the Hanover merchant who had paid [Joseph Davenport's](#) open account. George Pottie was a merchant in Louisa and Spotsylvania and father-in-law to Francis Jerdone, Jr.

The record sheds no light on the identity of Moss but we note that [Richard Jr. and an Alexander Moss are named as co-defendants in a lawsuit in Wilkes County, Georgia in the late 1780s](#). John Moss—Alexander's father, per Moss family searchers-- was awarded land in Wilkes County in 1784 as part of his Revolutionary War service. For more on the Moss family, see records of 1791.

Personal Property Tax Lists Begin

31Mar1782 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Albemarle County**

District No. 2

Henry Gambill, 1 White Tithe, 5 Slaves, 2 Horses, 9 Cattle

Thomas Jefferson, Esqr., 2 White Tithes, 129 Slaves, 28 Horses, 106 Cattle, 6 Wheeled Carriages

District No. 5

Richard Davenport, Jr., 1 White Tithe, 6 Slaves, 4 Horses, 10 Cattle

District No. 6

Richard Davenport [Sr.], 1 White Tithe, 13 Slaves, 7 Horses, 10 Cattle

Nicholas Hamner, 1 White Tithe, 5 Slaves, 5 Horses, 10 Cattle

SOURCE: *Personal Property Tax Lists, Albemarle County, 1782-1810*, Commonwealth Archives, Library of Virginia. Hereafter *Albemarle State Property Tax Lists*

Here began the taxing of Virginians for the support of the Commonwealth. There were separate Tax Lists for Personal Property and for Land. The Personal Property Tax List included the head tax, first using the Old British term of "Tithe," referring to support of the Established/Anglican Church required under Colonial Law. After 1803 the term "Poll" was used, forming the genesis of the hated Poll Tax employed to deprive African Americans of their votes. The procedure transitioned from the Old Royal System where Magistrates assembled the Lists and took the Tithables to a Commonwealth System wherein a County was divided in half and a Tax Commissioner was appointed by the Commonwealth for each half. Originally a part-time task, Tax Commissioner soon evolved into a fulltime public office. For purposes here, the extensive data collected by the List Taker or Commissioner has been collapsed into Tithes/Polls, Total Slaves, Total Horses, and in earlier years Total Cattle. Further, Land Tax listings were consolidated with Personal Property listings. The date employed for each year, namely 31Mar, is arbitrary. Commissioners might spend the first six months of a given year in listing and assessing Personal Property and Land, but he was required to identify each assessment by date. If the precise date of assessment is required, recourse to the original record is suggested.

Early tax lists tended to be incomplete and often appear to have been capriciously assembled by county commissioners. The county commissioners determined who would and who would not be taxed and what and how much wealth would be listed. In later years, the Commonwealth took those decisions out of local control and enforced rigid regulations for assessment and collection of taxes.

The two Richard Davenports tax listed in Albemarle were father and son. Richard, Sr., was Richard of County Line & Albemarle and the first documentable Patriarch of the New Kent/Hanover Davenports. Henry Gambill had moved his millwright business from Louisa to Albemarle County; his mother was a Davenport, a daughter of Martin of Hanover; his wife was a Jouett, a daughter of Matthew which made him a brother-in-law to James Davenport, son of Martin who was associated with Richard, Sr. during his years in Albemarle. Henry and sons appear frequently in Albemarle records after 1779. He will be noted several times, thereafter ignored, for the Gambills had no record associations with the New Kent/Hanovers of Southern Albemarle. Their associations were with their Pamunkey Davenport cousins, principally in Charlottesville in Northern Albemarle.

We include Thomas Jefferson to provide a benchmark for comparing Davenport assets to Jefferson assets. The tax list does a good job of demonstrating the vast social and economic distance between Jefferson and Davenport.

31Mar1782 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Amherst County**

Joseph Davenport, 1 White Tithes, 7 Slaves, 3 Horses, 5 Cattle

Source: *Personal Property Tax Lists, Amherst County, 1782-1851*, Commonwealth Archives, Library of Virginia. Hereafter *Amherst State Property Tax Lists*

This was Joseph, eldest son of Richard of County Line & Albemarle.

He owned slaves but may not have employed them for agricultural purposes--if he was a planter, he rented the land, for he held no land himself during his lifetime, per records searched. He may have found slave ownership to be a good business venture and may have rented his slaves out to neighbors, although no records of such lease agreements have been found. Or he may have had a domestic staff of slaves. Over the course of his lifetime, Joseph became sufficiently knowledgeable in tobacco culture: planting, culture, picking and processing as to qualify as a Tobacco Inspector, a public post of considerable economic power.

31Mar1782 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Bedford County**

Consolidated Lists

Glover Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 1 White Male 16-21, 3 Horses, 5 Cattle

Joseph Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 1 White Male 16-21, 1 Horse

Source: *Personal Property Tax Lists, Bedford County, 1782-1816*, Commonwealth Archives, Library of Virginia. Hereafter *Bedford State Property Tax Lists*.

Glover was the second son of Martin Davenport, Sr., of Hanover. Joseph was Glover's third son who had served in the Virginia Continental Line in its Northern Campaigns. We include this record to differentiate Joseph of Bedford County, a Pamunkey, from Joseph of Amherst County, a New Kent/Hanover.

31Mar1782 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Culpeper County**

List of French Strother, Gentleman

Burkett Davenport and Overseer, 1 White Tithe, 20 Slaves, 2 Horse, 11 Cattle

List of John Waugh, Gentleman

Charles Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 15 Slaves, 6 Horses, 10 Cattle

Source: *Personal Property Tax Lists, Culpeper County, 1782-1785*, Commonwealth Archives, Library of Virginia. Hereafter *Culpeper State Property Tax Lists*

Burkett Davenport, a man who had no sons, was of the Tidewater Davenports of the Northern Neck, was a merchant-aristocrat and a familiar of George Washington. He was not related to the Pamunkeys or New Kent/Hanovers.

However, he had two namesakes--a Pamunkey and a New Kent/Hanover: (1) Burkett Davenport, son of Thomas of William, Sr., of Spotsylvania, a Pamunkey; and (2) Burkett Davenport, son of Charles of Richard, Sr., of Albemarle. Both Burkett Davenports were born in Virginia, but were raised and died in South Carolina. During the Revolution, Burkett Davenport, son of Charles of Culpeper, was a Commissioner for Provisions for the Virginia Troops, both Continental and State. Charles Davenport, son of Richard, Sr., had completed his term as Sheriff of Culpeper, had married a rich widow, as his taxables demonstrate. Both Charles and Burkett served as Commissioners of Provisions for Culpeper County during the Revolution. At this time, they were winding up that task and completing the complicated bookkeeping involved.

31Mar1782 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Hanover County**

*List of Captain James Bullock & Captain James Daswell
[Upper St. Martin's Parish]*

James Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 4 Slaves, 2 Horses, 10 Cattle
David Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 1 Horse
Charles Kennedy, 1 White Tithe, 23 Slaves, 6 Horses, 34 Cattle, 300 Acres
Davenport Kennedy, 100 Acres

Source: *Personal Property Tax Lists, Hanover County, 1782-1820, and Land Tax Lists, 1792-1820, Commonwealth Archives, Library of Virginia. Hereafter Hanover State Property and Land Tax Lists*

By now, Charles Kennedy was a planter of wealth as measured by the number of slaves he owned. His Hanover wealth was further enriched by the 5 Slaves, 2 Horses, 19 Cattle on 175 acres he owned in Louisa County. Prior to 1781, he had also owned a 100-acre plantation in Spotsylvania, where Patrick Kennedy, Charles' brother, had lived. James Davenport, son of Martin, Sr., was on the Davenport's Ford plantation. This was the same James that had lived in Albemarle near Richard of County Line & Albemarle in the 1760s. David Davenport was the son of William Sr., of Spotsylvania and a nephew of James Davenport. As young man, David moved across the North Anna into Hanover and spent the rest of his life there, ending his life possessed of a 318-acre plantation.

With this record, we see that the Hanover and Louisa tax commissioners had apparently reached agreement concerning Richard, Sr.'s County Line tract. *Davenport Kennedy*, the occupant, was only charged a Land tax on 100 acres in Hanover; in Louisa, he was charged with 150 acres, his tithe, slaves, horses, and cattle (see next record).

This tax structure indicated that his manor house was in Louisa.

Since being purchased from Thomas Carr in the mid-1730s, the tract had been conveyed and taxed as 150 acres. It was now on the Commonwealth's books as 250 acres. On resurvey in 1797, the tract was listed as 128 acres, which appears to have been entered on the Land Book as a separate entry with the old entries and acreages retained. The Davenport Kennedy Estate was settled in 1797, but the Estate was still being charged with land in Hanover for another ten years. When Louisa took the old acreage off the books is unknown, for the tax records are lost for a number of years after 1800. In 1800, the last year of extant early records, the DK Estate was still being charged for 175 acres.

31Mar1782 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Louisa County***

Consolidated List

Davenport Kennedy, 1 White Tithe, 9 Slaves, 2 Horses, 20 Cattle, 150 acres
Charles Kennedy, No White Tithes, 5 Slaves, 2 Horses, 19 Cattle, 175 acres
Colonel William Pettus, 1 White Tithe, 7 Slaves, 4 Horses, 23 Cattle, 225 acres

Source: *Personal Property Tax Lists, Louisa County, 1782-1800*, Commonwealth Archives, Library of Virginia. Hereafter *Louisa State Property Tax Lists*

* Acreage from Land Tax Lists compiled for the Commonwealth simultaneously. This caveat applies to all acreages cited with Personal Property, All counties.

*In this, his first and last tax appearance as a man of property, *Davenport Kennedy*, judged by his assets, was a man of substance, had modest wealth, but the 150 acres assessed still belonged to Richard of County Line & Albemarle.*

**Davenport Kennedy* would die before the end of this year, leaving eight orphans.*

Colonel Pettus, a near neighbor to DK, was married to Susannah Graves, a daughter of Ann Davenport Graves, daughter of Davis Davenport, the Pamunkey patriarch. The Pettuses were the parents of Susannah, second wife of John Davenport, son of Richard, Sr.

7May1782 - WAR CLAIMS: "Claims against the Public on Account of Horses and Other Property Impressed or Taken for Public Service" presented to Hanover Court under oath included:

Charles Kennedy

24May1781 – 3 bushels of Corn @ 2 Shillings a bushel,
certified by Reuben Straughan.

30Jun1781 – Pasturing 90 cattle and 11 horses,
certified by Anthony Foster.

22Oct1781 – 580 pounds of Beef @ 20 Shillings per hundred weight,
certified by John Thornton.

5Dec1781 – 1 barrel of Corn @ 10 Shillings, 100 weight of fodder,
certified by Captain Harry Stubblefield.

Source: Abercrombie and Slatten, *Virginia Public Claims, Hanover County*,
(Athens, Georgia: Iberian Publishing Co., no date), ?.

11May1782 - WAR CLAIMS: "Claims against the Public on Account of Horses and Other Property Impressed or Taken for Public Service" presented to Albemarle Court under oath included:

Richard Davenport

100 bushels of Oats taken by Commissioner of Provision Laws for State Use, £6/5;
675 pounds of Beef taken for Continental Use, £5/12/6.

Source: Abercrombie and Slatten, *Virginia Public Claims, Albemarle County* (Athens, Georgia: Iberian Publishing Co., no date), 17.

Script was given in payment for provisions during the Revolution and was essentially "Notes Payable" that would come due after the War.

The grossly inflated £500 in script received by Richard for 100 bushels of Oats in 1780, was redeemed post-war at the deflated amount of £6/5. Considering the amount of oats and beef impressed, the claimant was likely Richard of County Line & Albemarle and not his son, Richard, Jr.

13Aug1782 – WITNESSES: Leonard Young, Rice Vass, and **Molly Kennedy** (as *Kenniday*) witnessed the deed of George Stubblefield and wife Sally to Clayton Coleman, all of Spotsylvania County, for 80 acres in Spotsylvania County. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, K:?, from Crozier's Abstracts, 368*)

Both Stubblefield and Coleman speculated in Spotsylvania land. In 1785, Coleman would sell the tract referenced here to Moses Wheeler.

Coincidentally, Patrick Kennedy witnessed the deed of Mark Wheeler for land in the same neighborhood in 1749, and Esther Kennedy witnessed a will made nearby in 1774.

We have earlier proposed that Molly Kennedy may have been a daughter of Patrick Kennedy. (See p. 34)

16Aug1782 – ABATEMENT: The matter of Waller vs. **Davenport** in Case was struck from the Docket by abatement, both parties being dead. (Spotsylvania County, VA, Minute Book 1774-1782, npn = No Page Number)

This was the dispute between Richard of County Line & Albemarle and Waller, last on the Court docket in 1772 when the Wallers disavowed an acceptance of a judgment Richard had obtained against Edmund Waller, and renewed an appeal. The judgment was for £9/10/1/2 with interest going back to 1757.

The appeal had been lost in the turmoil of affairs and more important court business up to and during the Revolution, but was still on the Court's docket. This was an action to get the deadwood out so the Court could get back to current cases. Edmund Waller had died in 1772, per Spotsylvania records, but Richard of County Line & Albemarle was still alive in Albemarle County. He heard of this abatement, wanted the judgment he had been awarded, and reinstituted the suit.

An Unknown William Davenport in New Kent

17Aug1782 – DRAFT CLASSIFICATION: In organizing Military Classes relative to recruiting Virginia's quota of Troops to serve in the Army of the United States among males of age in New Kent County, **William Davenport** was assigned to Class No. 24 [the last to be drafted, lowest priority]. (State Archives, as reported in Tyler's *Historical & Genealogical Quarterly*, Vol. 10, 177)

A Mest or West Davenport had appeared on the New Kent Quit Rent Rolls of 1704. A William Davenport's headright was used in 1713 to pay in part for a patent of land in New Kent (Hanover County in 1720).

These Davenports started in New Kent c 1713 with a William Davenport headright, moved into Southern Hanover in the late 1780s, appeared on Hanover tax lists through 1819, when a Widow Judith ended the line.

In this family, we never find a male name other than William, one after another. In Hanover, they were settled in or near Cold Harbor (site of a bloody Civil War battle in 1864) on Chickahominy waters near the Henrico line. William was addressed as "Mr." in surviving 18th Century records, indicating that he was a merchant or manufacturer of good repute. All of their recorded weddings were female. Whether this family had or were of New Kent/Hanover connections has not been researched. No other Davenport associations with these Williams have been found.

Davenport Kennedy Dead

11Nov1782 - PROBATE: Estate of **Davenport Kennedy**, late of Louisa County, **Decd.** Letters of Administration granted **Mary Kennedy**, with bond for £3,000 secured by **William Davenport, William Wash.** (Louisa County, VA, Wills 2:460, Court Orders, 5:111)

Security *William Davenport, Sr., of Spotsylvania, son of Martin, Sr.,* was surely the bondsman, given the amount of the bond. He owned both land and slaves. William Wash was married to Anee, eldest daughter of *Charles Kennedy and his wife Crotia Davenport*, whom we believe was a sister of Richard of *County Line & Albemarle*.

William Davenport's role in bonding the Widow Mary as administrator of Davenport Kennedy's estate and subsequently becoming its administrator (albeit for only a month) and his guardianship of two of DK's orphans provides sufficient grounds for concluding that William Sr., had a blood relationship with the orphans. Further, William Sr.'s actions relative to the orphans and to the administration of the estate provide evidence that DK's first wife (and the mother of all eight children) was an unidentified daughter of William Sr.

As we work through the records below, we will find that ample evidence exists to strongly suggest that Mary, widow of Kennedy, was not the mother of his eight children.

We believe (again by fact-based speculation) that William Wash's role as bondsman meant that he was representing his father-in-law, Charles Kennedy, who was Davenport Kennedy's uncle. Charles Kennedy was still living and owned Louisa land that adjoined Richard Davenport's County Line tract, the very tract where DK had been living since the late 1750s. William Wash's plantation also adjoined the Richard Davenport/Davenport Kennedy tract in Louisa. Wash later served as a co-executor of Charles Kennedy's estate.

14Nov1782 – SUPPLIES FOR ARMY: John Robertson, a collector of provisions for the Army, reported that **Mr. William Davenport**, of New Kent County, had agreed to deliver ten beeves and 200 gallons of brandy.... (Calendar of State Papers, 3:370)

This was the same William Davenport who appeared in the Draft Classification item earlier (see above). The fact that he was identified as a "Mister" was significant. English social stratification was still present among the Virginians. A "Mister" was a successful merchant or manufacturer, a provider of goods and services deserving of respect.

17Nov1782 - PROBATE: Estate of **Davenport Kennedy**, late of Louisa County, Decd. Ordered that **Colonel William Pettus**, **Captain George Lumsden**, John Smith, and **Barnett Smith**, or any three, do appraise the Slaves, if any, and personal estate of **Davenport Kennedy, Decd.**, and report their proceedings to the next Court. (Louisa County, VA, Court Orders, 5:111)

It was still Revolutionary War times and military titles remained fashionable. The appraisers were neighbors all, either adjoined [the Richard Davenport County Line](#) tract or were close by. By Virginia custom, a relative (or, lacking a relative, a close friend) was appointed to be one of the appraisers of a decedent's estate. [Colonel William Pettus](#) may have been such for this appraisal. He was related, by his Graves wife, to William Davenport, estate bondsman, who per hypothesis in place, was a grandfather to Davenport Kennedy's orphans. Susannah Graves Pettus, wife of Colonel Pettus, was a first cousin to William Davenport. Susannah's mother was Ann Davenport, wife of Thomas Graves and only known daughter of Davis Davenport, the Pamunkey patriarch. Both Pamunkey and New Kent/Hanover Davenports and Kennedys would be involved with the [Davenport Kennedy Estate](#) and orphans before the Estate was finally settled in 1797.

Charles Kennedy Makes His Will

14Jan1783 – LAST WILL & TESTAMENT: **Charles Kennedy** of Hanover County. (Copied verbatim, edited for punctuation.)

In the name of God, Amen, I **Charles Kennedy** of the County of Hanover and being in perfect health and memory do make and ordain this my last will and Testament in manner and form following:

Item – It is my will that all my Just debts be paid.

Item – I lend my Loving **wife** [unnamed] during her natural life my Track [tract] of Land lying in Louisa County; also the following Negroes, To wit: Daniel, O. Harry, Phyllis, Sylva, and Easter; also Two Feather Beds, Ten head of cattle, fifteen head of Hogs, seven sheep, Two Horses, Two work Steers, a Cart and wheels, Four pewter Basins, Three dishes, six plates, Two iron pots, and what Earthware may be necessary; also an equal part of Tobacco, corn, fodder, Wheat, meat, Cider, Brandy, Butter, pots, Tubs, Pails, and what other necessities she may want, and I do declare it to be my will that in case my **wife** Marries, she shall then give security to my Executors to prevent the Negroes lent to her, as well as the other part of my Estate lent to her, from being conveyed away or being rendered useless to my Children after her death.

Item – It is my will that the rest of my Negroes not lent to my **wife** and not hereafter given away, shall be valued by Three Disinterested persons and divided in the following manner: The highest priz'd [priced] Negroes and the Lowest [priced] to be Lotted Together, in Lots as nigh as may be, and what differences there may be to

be made equal out of the rest of my estate, my sons are to receive one fourth part each more than my daughters.

Item – I give and Bequeath unto my Granddaughters **Crosha** and **Polly Wash**, daughters of my daughter **Anee**, one Negro girl named Lucy, and her Increase. But in case either of them should die before they come of age or marries, it is my will in that case, that their part shall be equally divided between my grandsons **James Wash** and his next younger brother, and in case they should both die before they arrive to age or marries, that their part shall revert to my Estate and be divided as above.

Item – I give and bequeath unto my sons **Martin Kennedy** and **Fields Kennedy**, The Track [tract] of Land whereon I now live, to be equally divided between them, and in case either of them should die before they come to age or marries, Then their part to go to my son **William**, to him and his heirs forever. I is also my Will that my son **William** shall live on my said Land in order to school and Instruct my sons **Martin** and **Fields**.

Item – It is my will that the profits of my Still shall be equally divided Between my sons **William**, **Martin**, and **Fields** [un] till my said son **Fields** shall arrive to age. Then, I give the said Still to my son **Fields**. It is my will that they shall Distill what liquor my wife makes to be free.

Item – It is my will that the Negroes, stock, and Household Furniture Lent to my wife shall after her death be equally divided amongst all my children in the manner before directed.

Item – It is my will that as all my children, except **Fields**, have received their Educations (out of my Estate) and he has not received the same, It is my will that my Executors shall see that he shall be well Educated and the charge to come out of my Estate.

Item – It is my will that when my son **Fields** shall arrive at the age of sixteen years, that my Executors shall then purchase for a him a Horse of the value of Fifteen pounds out of my Estate.

Item – It is my will that in case any of my Children should die without Lawful Issue, then their parts (Except what part such Child's widow will have a right to during her natural life) shall be equally divided amongst all my surviving Children and their Legal representatives.

Item – It is my will that all the rest of my estate, not heretofore given away, be sold and the money to be equally divided as above Directed, to wit: My sons to receive one fourth part each more than my Daughters.

Item - I appoint my friends **Collo** [Colonel] **William Pettus** and **Thomas Minor** Trustees to insure my Will Executed agreeable to my desire.

Item – I appoint and constitute my Loving wife Executrix and my sons **William Kennedy** and **James Kennedy** and my son-in-law **William Wash** Executors of this my last will and Testament. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this Fourteenth day of January 1783,

Signed, Sealed & Published
by the Testator in presence of

/s/ **Thomas Minor**
/s/ **Jas Davenport**
/s/ Barnett “X” Arnold
/s/ **William Davenport**

/s/ **Charles Kennedy**

Source: The Will was probated in Hanover County, the record being lost when Hanover records were burned in Richmond in 1865. This transcription is from a copy found in Louisa County, VA, Chancery Causes, 1812-1822, in re *Kennedy et al vs. Kennedy*, also a copy to be found in regards to *Kennedy vs. Wash*. Original will to be found as RG 35, Library of Virginia, Burned Counties Collection, Hanover County.

*This will was probated on 4Nov1784. The unnamed widow was identified in that action as Croshe Kennedy. At least two sons, namely **Garrett Kennedy and Charles, Jr.**, who went elsewhere during the Revolution, and **one or more daughters**, were not named in the will except collectively. Witnesses **James Davenport and William Davenport**, both associates of the New Kent/Hanover Davenports from 1744 forward, were next door neighbors. James adjoined Charles, Sr. on the East; William was on the opposite bank (north) of North Anna. Witness Thomas Minor’s land adjoined William Davenport downriver in Spotsylvania. Barnett Arnold was a member of the County Line community on the Louisa side.*

13Feb1783 – ROAD ORDER: Ordered that John Henderson, Jr., James Jones, Jeremiah Hamner, and **Richard Davenport, Jr.**, or any three of them, do view the way from the Old’s Forge to Charlottesville, and make a report the Next Court the most convenient way for a road. (*Albemarle County, VA, Road Orders, 1783-1785, 2*)

15Feb1783 - PROBATE: Estate of **Davenport Kennedy**, late of Louisa County, Decd. Inventory and appraisement of Decedent’s estate filed by **William Pettus**, John Smith, **Barnett Smith**, and **George Lumsden**. [Verbatim transcript]

One Negro Woman
named Jenney,
£45
One Negro Woman
named Hannah,
£80

One Negro Woman
named Sarah,
£80
One Negro Woman
named Phillis,
£80

One Negro Woman
named Annie,
£55
One Negro Woman
named Milley,
£20

One Negro Man named David, £77	2 Old Saddles, £1	7 Working Stands, £1/8
One Negro Man named Cuff, £65	1 Whip Saw, £1/10	Water Vessels, 15/
One Negro Man named Henry, £30	1 Cross Cut Saw, £1/10	696# of Cotton in Seed @ 4p per Peck, £11/12
1 White Horse, £15	1 Set of Cart Boxes, /10	28 Bushels of Wheat @ /3 per bushel, £4/4
1 Dunn Horse, £18	2 Sets of Harness & Traces, /10	50 Barrels of Corn @ /12 per bushel, £25
1 Yoke of Steers, £40	4 Axes, /10	610# of Bacon @ 5p per pound, £12/4/2
1 Yoke of Bulls, £7/10	2 Grubbing Hoes, /10	A parcel of Books, £1
1 Yoke of Steers, £7	1 Scythe & Cradle, /6	Bottles, Vials, Tumblers, etc, 12/6
2 Cows, £7	1 Pair Wedges, /10	1 Spice Mortar & Box Irons, /13
2 Ditto, £5	1 Sheep Shears, /1	1 Jug, 2 Bottles, Pots, 7/6
1 Cow, £2/10	8 Old Hoes, /16	1 Loom, £1/16
3 Heifers, £4	3 Plows, 3 Single Trees for 2 Ox Yokes, £2	2 Chests, 1 Box, £1/10
1 Bull, £1/10	1/2 Dozen Earthen Plates, /6	3 Tables, /15
5 Yearlings, £4	1/2 Dozen Pewter Plates, £1	2 Pots, Dutch Over, Rack, £3
2633 feet of Plank at 50/ per M, £6/10/8	11 Dishes, £1/5	1 Pair Scissors, Snuffers, /2
10 Head of Sheep, £4	5 Dishes, £1/10	Iron Tongs, Frying Pan Handle, /5
1 Sow & 20 Shoats, £8	4 Basons & 7 Spoons, £1	1 Cow Hide, /15
4 Sows & 3 Shoats, £5	Parcel of Knives & Forks, 7/6	Total Amount, £772/18/4
22 head of Geese, £1/7/6	1 Ox Chain, 7/6	
5 Beds & furniture, /15	9 Small Casks, /20	
3 Old Spinning Wheels, /15	1 Grindstone, /12	
1 Flax Wheel & Hackle, /10	2 Bee Hives, /12	
3 Pair Old Cards, /12	2 Cow Bells, /10	
7 Sides of Leather, £7	1 Chest with Tools, £10	
	1 Dinner Bell & Skillets, 7/6	
	1 Old Frying Pan, 2/6	
	3 Chairs, /18	
	1 Ox Carts, £4	

(Louisa County, VA, Wills, Administrations, & Inventories, 3:147-149)

Davenport Kennedy was a house carpenter and bridge builder, as various items within this inventory document, but was also a planter of cotton, corn and

wheat and a producer of bacon. (Note the quantities of those crops and meats held at the time of his death and the lack of items related to tobacco cultivation, harvesting, and processing.) His cotton crop had been sold, for only the seed for the next crop remained. This was before the invention of the cotton gin, so the seeds had been hand extracted, a slow laborious task, with the cotton retained for home processing having been carded, spun, and woven into cloth. Tools for doing so appear in this inventory. The gender of the slaves within the estate--predominantly female--reflects the principal work done on the plantation.

Various evidences deny that Davenport was the eldest son and heir-at-law of Charles Kennedy as long proclaimed by 20th century Davenport genealogists. To wit: When Charles himself died in 1784, there was no evidence of a distribution from his Estate, which was probated in Hanover County (hence lost to the burned records). The Davenport Kennedy Estate was probated in Louisa with virtually all records extant, none mentioning or documenting land claims or receipts from or to Charles Kennedy's estate. The Davenport Kennedy Estate remained open for at least fifteen years. Charles Kennedy's estate appears to have been open in Hanover for at least twenty-five years--as long the Widow Crosha lived, with lawsuits among the heirs thereafter.

Widow Boards Orphans Out for Four Years

--**Mar1783** - ORPHANS COURT: **Mary Kennedy**, administrator of **Davenport Kennedy**, late of Louisa County, Decd., approved to pay John Epperson for boarding seven (7) children for four years. (Louisa County, VA, Will Book 3:207)

Why had Davenport Kennedy's children been boarded for four years? Where and what had Mary been doing? What mother boarded her children when she had the assets of an estate such as Davenport Kennedy's inventory demonstrated? His accumulation of wealth did not reflect an abandoned household or one managed by an overseer. Or does this record reflect Mary's plans to put the children out to board for four years to come, as we suspect it does?

Neither the fore or aft action makes sense unless Mary was not the mother of Davenport Kennedy's children but was, instead, a second wife. Likely she had married widower Davenport Kennedy on a contract basis but had not contemplated his early death nor being left with responsibilities (eight children!) beyond her capacity.

Once the Court took the administration and guardianship of the children from Mary, and Richard f County Line & Albemarle dispossessed her and the Orphans of his plantation—which dispossession may well have been just Mary and not the Orphans, as evidence exists that they continued on the County Line tract (see below)—and after four years had passed, she would become isolated. There were no mentions of the Orphans in her probate affairs and records. And once the Court-appointed auditors of the Estate had reclaimed the large part of the assets that Mary had bought, but not paid for, at the Estate Sale, the Court and the

Orphans had no further relations with her. She died while the Estate was being reclaimed for the benefit of the orphans.

31Mar1783 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Albemarle County**

Garrett Kennedy (as **Canada**), 1 White Tithe
Richard Davenport, Jr., 1 White Tithe, 6 Slaves, 5 Horses, 8 Cattle
Richard Davenport [Sr.], 1 White Tithe, 12 Slaves, 5 Horses, 18 Cattle
John Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 8 Slaves, 2 Horses, 5 Cattle
Henry Gambill, 1 White Tithe, 8 Slaves, 5 Horses, 18 Cattle
Nicholas Hamner, 1 White Tithe, 6 Slaves, 3 Horses, 9 Cattle

Source: *Albemarle State Property Tax Lists*

*Richard, Sr., was Richard of County Line & Albemarle, the New Kent/Hanover Davenport patriarch. Richard, Jr., was his son. John, son of Richard Sr., who appears to have been in Culpeper with his brother Charles during the Revolution, was apparently occupying one of his father's several Albemarle plantations. Garrett Kennedy was the eldest son of Crota Davenport Connor Kennedy of Louisa (either adopted by Charles Kennedy or using the Kennedy name as his own legal name), making his first appearance in Virginia records—he would shortly move to Spotsylvania County and marry **Delphia**, youngest daughter of **William Davenport, Sr.** Nicholas Hamner was Richard Davenport, Sr.'s stepson. Henry Gambill [Jr.] had grown up as an adjoining neighbor to Richard, Sr., then living on his County Line tract. Gambill was a millwright and builder in Albemarle, although his disastrous failure in rebuilding the Albemarle Court House surely affected his prospects, possibly recouped by keeping a tavern in Charlottesville. The Gambills had few, if any, record associations with the New Kent/Hanover Davenports in Albemarle, will not be cited further.*

31Mar1783 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Amherst County**

Joseph Davenport, 1 White Tithes, 8 Slaves, 3 Horses, 7 Cattle
Source: *Amherst State Property Tax Lists*

*Joseph has not been found in any records associations with his father except for Richard, Sr.'s 1792 Last Will & Testament, wherein his father identified Joseph first among sons and devised him a generous portion of the estate. **Joseph appears in Amherst records for the next twenty-three years**, did not take title to land there, was a renter if a planter, was a tobacco inspector, and witnessed deeds. He may have had as many as eleven sons.*

31Mar1783 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Bedford County**

Consolidated Lists

William Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 1 Horse

Joseph Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 1 White Male 16-21, 6 Cattle

Source: *Bedford State Property Tax Lists*.

Both were sons of Glover Davenport, grandsons of Martin, Sr., of Hanover, and therefor Pamunkey Davenports.

31Mar1783 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Culpeper County**

John Waugh's List

Charles Davenport, John Ballenger, 2 White Tithes, 13 Slaves, 6 Horses, 10 Cattle

Source: *Culpeper State Property Tax Lists*

Ballenger was likely Charles' overseer, for Charles himself appears to have been a man who did not have to work, had married a wealthy widow, and was a gentleman planter and a magistrate.

31Mar1783 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Hanover County**

List of Captain James Daswell & Captain John Wingfield

Charles Kennedy & William Kennedy, 2 White Tithes, 24 Slaves, 5 Horses, 21 Cattle, 300 Acres

Source: *Hanover State Property Tax Lists*

William Kennedy was one of Charles' elder sons, possibly returned from service in the Virginia Continental Line. William became one of the executors of Charles' will, but moved to Georgia via South Carolina with his brother Fields in 1792, taking more than his share of his father's estate with him, leaving the execution of his father's will undone. He died in Georgia in 1793, leaving a will naming brother Fields as his only heir.

31Mar1783 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Louisa County**

Consolidated List

Charles Kennedy, No White Tithe, 8 Slaves, 21 Cattle

Mary Kennedy, 1 White Tithe, 13 Slaves, 2 Horses, 14 Cattle

Source: *Louisa State Property Tax Lists*

Mary Kennedy, maiden name unknown [we suspect she was an Edwards], was the second wife and widow of Davenport Kennedy and here was listed with his taxable estate. Evidence would emerge later that Mary was doing a miserable job of managing Davenport Kennedy's plantation and administrating his estate. The Land Tax List for the year is lost.

Charles Kennedy had written his will and would die in 1785. He was prospering. He was assessed for 28 slaves on his two plantations, up from 23 the previous year. His cattle count showed a loss of 9, but cattle were considerably less valuable than slaves.

–**Jun1783** - LOUISA TITHABLES: Samuel Ragland's List, St. Martin's Parish, included:

Charles Kennedy [living in] Hanover, 3 Tithes
Capt. George Lumsden, William Lumsden, Thomas Lumsden, 5 Tithes, 2
Slaves

Source: *Louisa County Tithables, 1767-1784*.

With the advent of the State taxes on Personal Property and Land, and the separation of the Anglican Church from government, Samuel Ragland's annual listing of taxables became obsolete. Still, he continued to make his list for a few years past the Revolution's end. Ragland counted only people, not estates.

2Jun1783 - WAR CLAIMS: "Claims against the Public on Account of Horses and Other Property Impressed or Taken for Public Service" presented to Amherst Court under oath included:

John Penn, assignee of **Joseph Davenport**,
76 pounds of bacon supplied to the Army in Jul1780, £2/16/11,
with 6% interest, 9 Shillings, 7 pence.

(Abercrombie & Slatten, *Virginia Public Claims: Amherst County, ?*)

This was Joseph Davenport, son of Richard of County Line & Albemarle. He sold his claim to Penn, likely at a discount.

Joseph's major contributions to the Revolution were the lives of three of his sons, Achilles, Edmund, and John, all of whom died as soldiers in the Virginia Continental Line. A third son, William, served in the Southern Campaign where he became ill, requiring Joseph to go to the Carolinas and bring him home.

12Jun1783 – PROBATE: Estate of Alexander Fitzpatrick, late of Albemarle County, Decd. Ordered that John Coles, **Nicholas Hamner**, **Richard Davenport**, and David Morris, or any three, do appraise the Decedent's Estate and report next Court. (Albemarle County, VA, Court Orders, 1783-1785, 27)

This involved Richard, Jr., who had not yet gone to Georgia. The fact that Richard was listed after Hamner indicates that he was not Richard, Sr., for Court procedures named appointees according to their social status. Nicholas Hamner, stepson, would never have been listed before his stepfather.

12Jun1783 – ROAD ORDER: Ordered that Richard Woolfolk be appointed Overseer of Road from Old's Forge to the Garden Road that he have for his Gang the hands of John Bolling, Isham Lewis, Thomas Perry, **Richard Davenport, Jr.**, Robert Harris, and his own male laboring tithables. (*Albermarle County, VA, Road Orders, 1783-1816, 29*)

30Jul1783 - PAY SETTLEMENT: **Nicholas Hamner** received £5/17/4, the pay due for **Martin Davenport's** service during the Revolution. (*A List of Soldiers of the Virginia Line on Continental Establishment who have received Certificates for their full pay Agreeable to an Act of Assembly passed November Session 1781. Martin Davenport File, #35762852, #37519752, National Archives*)

*Hamner was buying Revolutionary War claims—likely at a sharp discount—of various veterans for back pay and other moneys due (such as for dead horses) for Continental and/or State service. If not that, then it was a matter of Hamner collecting from the Federal Government as an agent for the veteran or their beneficiaries. He received Martin Davenport's money. **Martin** had died shortly after enlistment in the Virginia Continental Line in 1777. Hamner collected both service pay and for the loss of Martin's rifle, impressed by the Commonwealth after Martin's death. **Martin was a son of Henry Davenport, Sr., of Cumberland, a Pamunkey.***

15Aug1783 – DISMISSED: The petition of **Richard Davenport** against David Morris dismissed at **Davenport's** costs. (*Albemarle County, VA, Court Orders, 1783-1785, 45*)

The nature of the dispute is unclear but the fact that Richard Davenport and David Morris both served as appraisers of Alexander Fitzpatrick's Estate in June of 1783 and the suit must have been brought subsequent to that to be dismissed by the August court, we suspect this record reflects Richard Jr.'s tendency to go to court to resolve his issues, of which we will see much more during his time in Wilkes County, Georgia. That tenure will begin in 1784.

The court did not approve of Richard Jr.'s suit and assigned costs to him. He had other business in the August court, as the next two records show:

Gambill and Davenport Indicted for Gambling

15Aug1783 – INDICTED: Among those presented by an Albemarle Grand Jury were **Henry Gambill** and **Richard Davenport**, who pled "Not Guilty" to Gaming and put themselves on the County. To be tried at next Court. (*Albemarle County, VA, Court Orders, 1783-1785, 54*)

Whether Pamunkey or New Kent/Hanover, Davenports and their kin had their weaknesses, fell afoul of the Law in minor regards—inebriation, selling liquor without a license, misconduct in court, and gambling among other misdemeanors. Richard Jr. had criminal charges made against him during his time in Wilkes County, Georgia (see below). These culprits were either a set of Seniors or Juniors, or a mixture thereof, but they are most probably Juniors. Constables rarely bothered gentlemen, but sons were fair play. Whether Gambill and Davenport were in the same game when apprehended is not given in the Court record, but likely they were caught up in the same sweep.

15Aug1783 – JURORS: **Richard Davenport** and **John Davenport** were members of the Jury for the trial of *William Ball vs. William Thurmond* in Debt. (Albemarle County, VA, Court Orders, 1783-1785, 59)

Again, this likely was Richard Davenport, Jr., who would shortly move to Georgia, and his brother John, who would move to Richard, Sr.'s County Line land in 1786. At this Court session, Richard Davenport, Jr., had been a plaintiff, a juror, and had also been tried for a misdemeanor. Richard, Jr., preceded John in the list because he was a freeholder in his own right. John was not a freeholder but lived on his father's property.

31Mar1784 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Albemarle County**

Magistrates Consolidated List

Richard Davenport [Sr.], 2 White Tithes, 13 Slaves, 4 Horses, 20 Cattle

John Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 8 Slaves, 4 Horses, 2 Cattle

Thomas Jefferson, Esqr., 1 White Tithe, 126 Slaves, 21 Horses, 82 Cattle

Source: *Albemarle State Property Tax Lists*

Richard, Sr.'s (of County Line & Albemarle) second tithe was likely his son Martin. Son William was not yet 16 years old, the age that tithing assessments began.

*Thomas Jefferson was in no way related to the New Kent/Hanover or Pamunkey Davenports. We include his taxables as a matter of historical interest and demonstration of the quality of the Davenport's neighbors. In the 1810s, **Albert Kennedy, a grandson of Charles Kennedy**, noted in his journal that he had stopped off at Thomas Jefferson's on his way back from Kentucky for one of the free meals that Jefferson was famous for providing for all comers.*

*The **Pamunkey Davenports** had a number of associations with Patrick Henry, but none of consequence for the New Kent/Hanover folk with Thomas Jefferson. The New Kent/Hanovers may have had contact with*

Patrick Henry in his youth or with his father, the Rev. John Patrick Henry, vicar of St. Paul's Parish, from which St. Martin's was erected in 1728. The Henrys lived at Hanover Town, below the Fork of the Pamunkey.

31Mar1784 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Amherst County**

Joseph Davenport, 1White Tithe, 6 Slaves, 2 Horses, 9 Cattle

Source: *Amherst State Property Tax Lists*

31Mar1784 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Bedford County**

No **Davenports** Listed

Source: *Bedford State Property Tax Lists.*

31Mar1784 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Culpeper County**

List of James Slaughter, Gentleman

Charles Davenport, 1White Tithe, 18 Slaves, 7 Horses, 10 Cattle

Source: *Culpeper State Property Tax Lists*

Charles was the second son of Richard of County Line & Albemarle. He had married well, but appears to have had social problems with the Virginia aristocracy after the Revolution. He rectified these by moving to the South Carolina backcountry, where he was immediately appointed a Justice of the Quorum and likely helped set the social scene.

A public leadership vacuum existed in South Carolina during the immediate post Revolution years. Many South Carolinians had reneged on their patriotic oaths and returned to being the King's subjects during the British Occupation, 1780-1782, and, as a consequence, were barred from public offices and roles after the British had departed Charleston in Dec1782.

*Virginians and North Carolinians, not unlike the carpetbaggers from the North who invaded the South after the Fall of the Confederacy, swarmed into South Carolina after the Revolution to take advantage of this public leadership vacuum. But these outsiders were in most part welcome, if not invited. **Charles Davenport**, who had been a Magistrate and Sheriff in Culpeper County during the Revolution, either was recruited to help fill the backcountry leadership void or availed himself of the*

opportunity. Whatever, the arrangement benefited both Davenport and South Carolina.

31Mar1784 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Hanover County**

Garland Anderson's List, St. Martin's Parish

James Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 4 Slaves, 1 Horse, 9 Cattle

Charles Kennedy, 1 White Tithe, 21 Slaves, 5 Horses, 25 Cattle

Source: *Hanover State Property Tax Lists*

Charles Kennedy continued to prosper and had an increase in the number of slaves he held.

At the time of this enumeration, James Davenport was planning to leave Hanover County. He had unsuccessfully advertised his Davenport Ford plantation for sale in a Richmond newspaper the previous year.

31Mar1784 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Henrico County**

7th Precinct

Dabney Miller, William Miller, **Joseph Kennedy**, 3 White Tithes, 17 Slaves, 4 Horses, 15 Cattle

Source: *Personal Property Tax Lists, Henrico County, 1782-1802, 1807, 1809-1850, Commonwealth Archives, Library of Virginia. Hereafter Henrico State Property Tax Lists*

Joseph Kennedy was the third child and eldest son of Davenport Kennedy, Decd., of Louisa County. This was his only appearance on the Henrico Tax Lists. Listing order defined status in 18th Century Virginia. Since he was listed third, Joseph was the low man on the totem pole. Dabney Miller was the Master, William Miller was likely his son. Joseph Kennedy was either an apprentice or a servant. He was at least 26 years old.

31Mar1784 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Louisa County**

Consolidated List

Charles Kennedy, No White Tithes, 4 Slaves, 2 Horses, 7 Cattle

Mary Kennedy, No White Tithes, 12 Slaves, 3 Horses, 16 Cattle

Source: *Louisa State Property Tax Lists*

Mary Kennedy had no tithes listed. The eldest of Davenport Kennedy's orphans--Joseph Kennedy--was of legal age and did not live with Mary

Kennedy on the County Line tract (Richard of County Line & Albemarle's tract, where Richard's nephew Davenport Kennedy lived for more than 23 years). The 7 remaining Orphans had been boarded out—and would not have reached the age of 16, when they would be taxed. It's possible that Joseph had been apprenticed out, for he was listed on a Henrico County plantation personal property tax list, charged to Dabney Miller.

8Apr1784 – CHARACTER CERTIFICATIONS: “John Prince, Jr., and **Richard Davenport, Jr.**, being about to travel to the State of Georgia and probably reside there, applying to the Court for a sense of their reputations, the Court is satisfied that they have been long inhabitants of the County and have ever been esteemed as honest men and good citizens.” (*Albemarle County, VA, Court Orders, 1783-1785, 139*)

Richard Jr. moved to Georgia shortly hereafter, but remained there for no more than eight years and returned to Albemarle when his father died in 1792—and after his land was sold to re-pay debts (see below).

9Apr1784 – LIST OF INSOLVENTS: Included in a listings of Albemarle County inhabitants who had removed themselves from the County's jurisdiction, hence were not available for collection of the 1782 County Levy, as reported by Deputy Sheriffs Richard Bruce and **Nicholas Hamner**, was, among many others:

Garrot Canada [**Garrett Kennedy**]

(*Albemarle County, VA, Court Orders, 1783-65, 142*)

Garrett Kennedy married Delphia Davenport, youngest daughter of William Davenport, Sr., of Spotsylvania, the following year. Garrett Kennedy was listed in Albemarle as a tithe in 1783, apparently had moved to Spotsylvania County. He left before he had paid his tax for 1782, which the Sheriff had tried to collect in 1783, and needed to have removed from his responsibility in 1784. We remind that by 1750 Charles Kennedy owned Hanover land that was identified as belonging to “one Garrett” in 1745 and had been patented to Martin Davenport, Sr., in 1726. Kennedy likely obtained the land by right of his wife Crotia Davenport Connor's deceased first husband.

At the time of this record, Garrett Kennedy was surely in his early 40s and should have had some role in the Revolution, but no record of such has been found. He did not appear among the Hanover/Louisa Kennedys until after his father's death. Obviously, there had been alienation. The fact that Garret married a daughter of William Davenport, Sr., and lived with her in the Davenport community in Southern Spotsylvania for several years before moving to Louisa suggests that any alienation was not with the Pamunkeys. Instead, Garrett Kennedy may have become alienated from his adoptive father—Charles Kennedy—whom his mother married when he was still an infant. Garrett Kennedy had no beef with other members of the family and subsequently proved his claim to family

membership by making the three eldest sons of three of his Kennedy half-brothers heirs to his lands, in equal shares.

Jun1784 – LOUISA TITHABLES: Samuel Ragland's List, St. Martin's Parish, Louisa County, included

Charles Kennedy, 2 Tithes

George Lumsden, 8 Tithes

Source: *Louisa County Tithables, 1767-1784.*

Ragland's Tax Lists were redundant to those now taken annually for the Common-wealth's taxing purposes, ceased after this year.

14Jun1784 – SECURITY: In the matter of **Kennedy vs. Landers** in Debt, Stephen Watkins came into Court and became Special Bail for the Defendant, delivered the Defendant into the Sheriff's custody. (*Louisa County, VA, Court Minutes 1784-1787, 24*)

*This was likely a suit by **Charles Kennedy** to collect a debt. Davenport Kennedy was dead, and none of Charles Kennedy's identified sons yet had a records identity, although at least two served in the Continental Line during the Revolution.*

29Jun1784 - DEED: Nathaniel Thompson to John Street, both of St. Paul's Parish, Hanover County for £92, 50 acres in Hanover County on waters of Matedequin Creek, adjoining Paul Thilman, north side of the Mill Pond, John Turner, John McDougle, and the Main Road ... /s/ Nathl Thompson. Wit: John Garland, **William Davenport**, Solomon Walker. (*Hanover County, VA, Deeds 1783-1792, 36-37*)

No documentation has been found connecting this William Davenport to either the Pamunkey Davenports or the New Kent/Hanover Davenports, but he may have been an offshoot of the latter, emerging from the many years of record loss of New Kent and Hanover.

2Aug1784 – PROBATE: **James Overton**, late of **Charlotte County**, Decd. John Overton, administator of the Estate by order of the Hanover Court, resigned by letter dated 14Jul1784, signed in the presence of Robert Jennings, Gentlemen, and on motion of **Mildred Overton**, widow and relict of the Decedent, she was awarded Letters of Administration with Robert Jennings, Gentlemen, as her security. (*Charlotte County, VA, Court Orders, 5:198*)

James Overton was of a family that was closely associated with the Pamunkey Davenports of St. Martins Parish, Louisa-Hanover County. Whether the presence of Jack Smith, William, and Richard Davenport, sons of John the Bankrupt of St. Martin's Parish, Louisa County, in the same Charlotte neighborhood beginning in the mid-1770s concurrent with Overton's appearance there was coincidental is a matter for investigation. Both William and Richard Davenport carried the New

Kent/Hanover DNA and that DNA ended up in the Overton family, per 21st Century DNA testing.

8Sep1784 – DEED: William McIntosh to Robert Douffin, Merchant, both of Albemarle County, for £70 Virginia, Lot No. 21 in Charlottesville, Albemarle County, being the same lot that conveyed to said McIntosh by Joseph Nelson... /s/ William McIntosh. Wit: Thos. West, **John Davenport**, John Radcliff. Proved by West and **Davenport** at Jun1785 Court. (*Albemarle County, VA, Deeds, (9:113)*)

*Witness John Davenport was a son of Richard of County Line & Albemarle. In 1786 he would move to his father's plantation astride the Hanover-Louisa Line, succeeding **Mary Kennedy, Widow of Davenport Kennedy**. Davenport Kennedy's children were being boarded elsewhere.*

Charles Kennedy Dead

4Nov1784 – PROBATE: **Estate of Charles Kennedy**, late of Hanover County, **Decd.** At a Court held for Hanover County on this date, the Last Will & Testament of **Charles Kennedy, Decd.**, was offered for proof by **Crosha Kennedy, William Kennedy, James Kennedy**, and **William Wash**, executors therein named, and was proved by the oaths of **James Davenport** and **William Davenport** witnesses thereto, and also by the oaths of the said Executors and ordered recorded. /s/ William Pollard, Jr., CHC [Clerk of Hanover Court].

(Original copy found in Louisa County, VA, Chancery Causes, 1812-1822, in re Kennedy et al vs. Kennedy, also a copy to be found in regards to Kennedy vs. Wash. Original will to be found as RG 35, Library of Virginia, Burned Counties Collection, Hanover County.)

11Nov1784 – DEED PROOF: A deed from **Richard Davenport, Jr.**, and **Jenney**, his wife, to James Old was partially proved by the oath of John Old, one of the witnesses thereto. (*Albemarle County, VA, Court Orders, 1783-1785, 268*)

Richard, Jr. had already departed for Georgia. It took two witnesses to prove the deed. Until the second witness had done so under oath, the deed remained unrecorded. And Richard, Jr. was not in Albemarle to sign the document. "Jenney" was Jane Lewis, daughter of John Lewis, whose land was on Totier Creek in Albemarle County.

12Nov1784 – CONTINUANCE: The attachment obtained by *Carter & Trent vs. Richard Davenport* in Debt continued to next Court. (*Albemarle County, VA, Court Orders, 1783-1785, 304*)

This could have been Richard, Sr., or Jr. The Court would take no notice of Junior's having gone to Georgia until the case was before it. Given Richard Jr.'s history in the upcoming years, we suspect this was Richard Jr.

12Nov1784 – CONTINUANCE: The presentments of the Grand Jury against **Henry Gambill, Richard Davenport**, and others continued to next Court. (*Albemarle County, VA, Court Orders, 1783-1785, 316*)

Richard Jr.'s and Henry Gambill's "Gaming" case was continued.

RICHARD DAVENPORT, JR. ARIVES IN WILKES COUNTY GA

20Nov1784 – LAND SURVEY: Richard, Jr., 200 acres. Watercourse: Fishing Creek. (*Headright and Lottery Loose Plat File, Georgia Surveyor General, RG 3-3-26, Georgia State Archives.*)

Richard, Jr.'s land survey was recorded. In 1784, land in Wilkes County was available through a land lottery. Since his survey recorded 200 acres, we know that he arrived in Georgia with three other individuals, each of whom would have entitled him to an additional 50 acre headright after the 50 acre headright he earned for himself. One headright would have been earned for his wife. The other two were most likely for his younger brothers William and Martin. William will have one known record in Wilkes County (see below) but Martin does not appear in extant records for the county.

Unlike the seven other "first counties" of Georgia, which were created from existing parishes, Wilkes County was created by way of an agreement with the Creek and Indian nations—"That accordingly, in the course of the negotiations, it was stipulated on the part of the two Nations of Indians to give up, cede and relinquish to the said Government and Province all the land lying between Little and Broad Rivers on the Savannah and north of Ogeechee, and that in consideraion thereof the said Government aforesaid took upon itself to pay and discharge the debts then due and owing by the Indians of both the traders principally resident in South Carolina and Georgia; and this was the basis, the terms and conditions of the treaty, which was signed and exchanged at the time between the parties"(extracted from Bonds, Bills of Sale and Deeds of Gift, Book D, 1792-1813, pages 224-229—which book is in the Department of Archives and history of the State, a certificate given by Hon. George Walton on Nov. 13, ??00, in connection with the claim of George Galphin, one of the Indian traders whose accounts against the Indians were to have been paid out of the funds arising from the sale of the Ceded Lands. In Davidson's Early Records of Georgia, p.2).

This agreement took place prior to the Revolution and invitations were extended to the "people of the middle provinces" [ie, Virginia, North Carolina, et. al.] to come and settle the region. All such activity was arrested by the Revolution and resumed again in 1777, when Wilkes County is said to have been formed. Wilkes was named for British politician and supporter of American independence John Wilkes

Richard, Jr's emigration to Wilkes County, GA was recorded in Albemarle County: Giving Some Account of What It Was By Nature, and etc. (see below)

Emigrants from Albemarle to Other States: Georgia. **John and Margaret (Harvie) Davenport**—Wilkes County. **Richard and Jane (Lewis) Davenport**—Wilkes County. **John Hamner**—Wilkes County.

Source: Appendix, No. 8 Page #87: **Albemarle County in Virginia: Giving Some Account of What it was by Nature, Of What it was Made by Man, and of Some of the Men Who Made It.** Rev. Edgar Woods. 1901. Charlottesville, VA: The Michie Company, printers.

*John Hamner was a cousin of Nicholas Hamner, son of the widow Elizabeth Benge Hamner who married Richard of County Line and Albemarle. **John Davenport was a Pamunkey, son of James of Martin.** We take no further interest in him.*

***Richard Jr.'s** decision to emigrate to what had been Indian land will begin a horrible downward spiral. While in Wilkes County, he will be harassed, will be falsely imprisoned, will be sued and will bring suit. He will eventually lose his land and be driven from the county.*

13Jan1785 – MORTGAGE: Samuel O. Pettus to John Boswell, both of Louisa County, for 6 shillings and to secure the payment of £47 by said Pettus to said Boswell, 250 acres in Louisa County adjoining **Davenport Kennedy, Decd.**, Benjamin Spicer, Nathaniel Dickinson, Samuel Newton, Thomas W. Pettus, William O. Pettus, and John W. Pettus, said land to be returned if said Samuel O. Pettus pays the said Boswell £47 on or before 1Mar1787 and this indenture to be void... /s/ Sam O. Pettus. Wit: Dudley Ragland, John Lasley, John Pulliam. (Louisa County, VA, Deeds, H:510)

There was no land in Davenport Kennedy's Estate proceedings. Shortly hereafter, John Davenport, son of Richard, Sr., moved from Albemarle to occupy his father's Hanover/Louisa land. While there, John was widowed and married a second wife, Susannah Pettus, daughter of Colonel William Pettus, a niece to all Pettus land owners named in this mortgage.

8Mar1785 – PROBATE: Estate of William Lewis, late of Albemarle County, Decd. A Slave Inventory & Appraisal was returned by **John Davenport**, Will Harvie, and Thomas Meriwether in laying off the Widow's dower. (Albemarle County, VA, Wills, 3:12)

*This is the same **John Davenport** who was recorded in Wood's history of Albemarle County as an emigrant to Wilkes County. **His father was James, son of Martin**, wife was Margaret Harvie and he appears here with Will Harvie. We note this record because we have previously identified this John Davenport as a son of Richard of County Line & Albemarle and wish to make the correction known.*

William Lewis is probably best known as the father of Meriwether Lewis, who was the Lewis of the Lewis & Clark Expedition which explored the Northwest Louisiana Purchase in 1804-06. William Lewis's family was distinguished: prior to 1850, it had two marriages with the Jeffersons and eleven with first cousins. Others have written about the family's mental health issues (see Boyton Merrill's great history, Jefferson's nephews) and Meriwether Lewis committed suicide not long after the expedition finished.

William Lewis's uncle was Colonel Charles Lewis, on whose Inventory and Appraisal jury Richard of County Line and Albemarle had served five years earlier. Thomas Meriwether was obviously the family representative on this jury.

William Lewis had died in 1779, while an Army Lieutenant. There were 29 slaves in his estate. He was a cousin to the Nicholas Lewis who succeeded John Davenport as overseer of their local road (10Jun1785). Considerable has been written concerning the Lewis Family of Albemarle.

10Mar1785 – MORE SECURITY: In the matter of Martin Key, Jr., vs. **John Davenport** in Debt, Benjamin Nowell came into Court and undertook Special Bail for **Davenport**. (Albemarle County, VA, Court Orders, 1783-1785, 318)

This was John Davenport, son of Richard of County Line & Albemarle, in debt trouble. The Nowells were neighbors to Richard Davenport of County Line & Albemarle.

Special bail required that the security agree to pay any judgment against Davenport if Davenport did not pay. Special bail in criminal actions required that the security would serve any sentence imposed upon the defendant if the defendant was found guilty and ran away.

Since John Davenport would appear the next day (see next record) and claim that he had already paid the debt for which he was being sued, Nowell must have been confident that he would not need to pay on Davenport's account.

11Mar1785 – ISSUE JOINED: In the matter of Martin Key, Jr., vs. **John Davenport** in Debt, the Defendant appeared and pled payment. Issue joined, to be tried at next Court. (Albemarle County, VA, Court Orders, 1783-1785, 347)

15 Mar1785. Bill of Sale. Page 55--**DEVENPORT, WILLIAM** to Nathaniel Christmas a slave, Darkes. Bill of sale. Mar. 15, 1785 . John Smith, Test. (*The Early Records of Georgia, Volume I, Wilkes County. Page 243*).

Richard of County Line & Albemarle's son William had gone to Wilkes County, Georgia with his brother, Richard Jr., in 1784. Here he raised cash from the sale of a slave. We don't know how many slaves Richard Jr. and his brothers took with them when they went to Wilkes County and William could not have been much older than 16 or 17 at the time of this sale.

31Mar1785 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Albemarle County**

Magistrates Consolidated List

Richard Davenport [Sr.], 1 White Tithe, 12 Slaves, 4 Horses, 15 Cattle

John Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 12 Slaves, 4 Horses, 3 Cattle

Thomas Jefferson, Esqr., 3 White Tithes, 94 Slaves, 12 Horses, 92 Cattle

Source: *Albemarle State Property Tax Lists*

Richard of County Line & Albemarle and son John, on the tax list.

We would expect to see Richard of County Line & Albemarle's sons William and Martin on this tax list. One or both were age 16 and liable to taxation at this time and we would expect them to appear as tithables on the Tax List.

Their absence here—in addition to Richard, JHr.'s 200 acre headright in Wilkes County, which reflected his arrival in that county with three other people—tells us that William and Martin had gone to Wilkes County, Georgia with their brother Richard Jr., who also does not appear on this Tax List.

This is not mere speculation, for Richard Jr. had a land survey in Wilkes County, Georgia for 200 acres in 1784: 50 acres for himself, 50 for Jane Lewis Davenport and two additional 50 acres parcels, for a total of 200. These two 50 acre parcels that Richard earned for bringing others with him must have been a result of William and Martin traveling to Georgia with him.

31Mar1785 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Amherst County**

Joseph Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 8 Slaves, 3 Horses, 8 Cattle

Source: *Amherst State Property Tax Lists*

This was Joseph, eldest son of Richard of County Line & Albemarle.

31Mar1785 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Bedford County**

No **Davenports** Listed

Source: *Bedford State Property Tax Lists*

31Mar1785 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Hanover County**

William Pollard, Jr.'s List

William Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 7 Slaves, 2 Horses

Thomas Trevilian's List

James Davenport, 150 Acres

William Kennedy, 1 Free Tithable, 7 Slaves

Charles Kennedy Estate, 300 Acres

Davenport Kennedy Estate, 100 Acres

Source: *Hanover State Property and Land Tax Lists*

William Davenport lived in St. Paul's Parish, i.e., the lower half of Hanover, south of the Pamunkey River, east of the South Anna, the south fork of the Pamunkey. He was likely a son or grandson of the William Davenport on the 1712 headright list.

*There were four William Davenports of successive generations, ending before 1820, who appeared in New Kent, then Hanover in the few records extant. We speculate that this family was another New Kent/Hanover Davenport family, with some relation to West or Mest Davenport, as described above. However, this family left no male descendants to carry the Davenport name forward and therefore left no descendants for DNA testing. We mark the family blue because of this speculative connection to the New Kent/Hanover Davenports but as far as we have been able to determine, they are **not direct descendants** of Richard of County Line & Albemarle.*

31Mar1785 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Louisa County**

The Louisa Personal Property Tax Lists for this Year has been lost.

2Apr1785 – MARRIAGE: **John Davenport** to **Elizabeth Pierce**. (Culpeper County, VA, Marriage Register, p.? & Dodd, Jordan. Virginia, Marriages, 1660-1800 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 1997.)

Having no other candidates, we believe this was John, son of Richard of County Line & Albemarle. This was the same John Davenport who moved to his father's plantation in Hanover-Louisa in 1785 after facing some financial trouble in Albemarle County.

Elizabeth died on the County Line tract, having given John two sons, and John married Susannah Pettus before 1791. Soon thereafter he moved to Abbeville District, South Carolina, to join his brother Charles.

If John had a wife before Elizabeth Pierce, whom he married at the advanced age of 37 years old, we have found no record and he had no issue with that first wife.

12May1785 – JUDGMENT: In the matter of *John Wharton*, assignee of **Richard Davenport**, vs. *James Old, John Old, and John Martin* in Debt, the Defendants not appearing, judgment for the Plaintiff for £36 and costs, to be discharged by payment of £18 with lawful interest from 25May1783 until paid. (*Albemarle County, VA, Court Orders 1783-1785*, 404)

Richard was Richard, Jr., who had gone to Georgia before the 31March Tax List, leaving accounts and notes owed him in the hands of Wharton. Davenport had sold his plantation to Olds when he left Albemarle County.

13May1785 – JUDGMENT CONFESSED: In the matter of *Martin Key, Jr.*, vs. **John Davenport** in Debt, the Defendant appeared and confessed the debt. Judgment for the Plaintiff for £12/18/0, to be discharged by payment of £6/9/0 with lawful interest from 5Apr1784 until paid. (*Albemarle County, VA, Court Orders 1783-1785*, 446)

John Davenport, son of Richard of County Line & Albemarle, apparently gave up on the claim he made in the March court—that he'd already paid this debt—and decided to face the music and make payment arrangements.

13May1785 – ROAD ORDER: Ordered that **John Davenport** be Overseer in room of Micajah Chiles with the usual gang. (*Albemarle County, VA, Road Orders, 1783-1816*, 426)

The Court was unaware of John's impending move to his father's County Line tract (see 2April1785) and assigned him the Overseer's task as his routine turn.

10Jun1785 – CONTINUANCE: Upon being called, the matter of *Carter & Trent vs. John Davenport* on an Attachment was continued to the next Court. (*Albemarle County, VA, Court Orders 1783-1785*, 469)

This was John Davenport, son of Richard of County Line & Albemarle, in contuing financial difficulties in Albemarle County.

10Jun1785 – ROAD ORDER: Nicholas Lewis, Gentleman, appointed Overseer of the Road in the room of **John Davenport** with the usual gang. (*Albemarle County, VA, Court Orders 1783-1785*, 511)

The fact that John Davenport held the Overseer's appointment only from one Court to the next is prima facie evidence that he had moved to his father's Hanover/Louisa County Line tract (see 2April1785). Overseer appointments usually were for a minimum of one year. It was not a choice appointment. Nicholas Lewis was a cousin of Thomas Jefferson and managed Monticello during Jefferson's absence as Ambassador to France.

20Jun1785 – SLAVE TRIAL: Joe, a Negro fellow slave, the property of **Richard Davenport [Sr.]**, committed to the gaol of the County for feloniously breaking and entering the house of Ludwick Cooke and stealing there out a variety of articles, tried and found Guilty. Claiming the Benefit of Clergy upon being sentenced to death, the Court ordered the said Joe to receive thirty-nine lashes on his bare back at the Public Whipping Post, well laid on, by the Sheriff forthwith. /s/ Nicholas Lewis, Gentleman, JP, presiding. (*Albemarle County, VA, Court Orders 1783-1785*, 512)

This matter concerned Richard of County Line & Albemarle. “Benefit of Clergy” was an appeal for mercy. When granted, as it was here, the slave was whipped by the Sheriff or his Deputy as ordered by the Court, then returned to his Master. We invite the reader to consider, first, the death sentence for the crime of burglary, and, second, to reflect on the horror of “thirty-nine lashes” “well laid on.”

30Jun1785 – VIRGINIA STATE CENSUS:

ALBEMARLE COUNTY

	White Souls	Dwellings	Other Buildings
Nicholas Hamner	7	1	4
Richard Davenport	3	1	2
Thomas Jefferson	14	6	43
Henry Gambill	10	--	--
James Kennedy	1	1	5

AMHERST COUNTY

Thomas Eads	4	1	7
Joseph Davenport	10	--	--

Source: *Virginia State Census of 1785*, Selected Items

At first glance, Richard Davenport’s enumeration and buildings appear to be those of Richard, Jr., with Richard, Sr., not listed. But this puzzles, for Junior was in Georgia at this time. It’s far more likely that Richard of County Line & Albemarle had reduced his household to three “white souls,” most of his sons having scattered and most of his daughters having married. The identity of the single child remaining at home is unknown.

Henry Gambill and Joseph Davenport were not freeholders and did not own land; hence, they could not have buildings. Thomas Eads was married to Sarah Davenport, daughter of William, Sr., of Spotsylvania, would move to Louisa County and become involved in Davenport Kennedy’s affairs by 1790. James Kennedy was a son of Charles Kennedy and wife Crotia Davenport. He would move shortly to the Louisa County

Line community. Both Eads and Joseph Davenport were located in that part of Amherst that became Nelson County in 1807.

29Aug1785 – MARRIAGE BOND: **Martin Davenport** to **Milly Murrell**, both of Albemarle County, bonded by George “X” Murrell. (Albemarle County, VA, Marriage Bonds, 1780-1806, 18)

Martin, son of Richard of County Line & Albemarle, owned land in Albemarle from shortly hereafter until 1800, when he moved to Charlotte County, and then, a decade later, to Adair County, Kentucky. He had no male issue, so he named a daughter Martin.

11Sep1785 - MARRIAGE: **Delphia Davenport** to **Garrett Kennedy** in Spotsylvania County by John Waller, Minister. (John Waller's Marriages, a list found in the Revolutionary War Pension File of John Paine of Spotsylvania County, App F, W5495, R1892)

Delphia was the youngest child of William Davenport and his wife Anne Arnold. She figured prominently in her father's Will, married twice, had no children, which occasioned litigation in Louisa fifty years later over the ownership of a slave and her children. Garrett was a son of Crotia Davenport, sister of Richard of County Line & Albemarle, whose first husband was Garrett Connor, and whose second husband was Charles Kennedy. We have earlier proposed that Garrett Kennedy was either adopted by Charles Kennedy while still an infant, or raised to use the Kennedy name without benefit of formal adoption.

14Nov1785 – MARRIAGE BOND: **James Davenport** to **Dacey Kennedy**, daughter of **Mary Kennedy** in Louisa County. **George Lumsden**, security. Wit: **Nancy Kennedy, Robert Kennedy**. (Louisa County, VA, Marriage Register 1766-1861, 30)

Dacey was the eldest daughter of Davenport Kennedy, Decd. The witnesses were her next eldest sister, Nancy, and her youngest brother, Robert.

The groom was a disabled Revolutionary War veteran named James Davenport, Jr., third son of James, Sr., and his wife Frances Jouett, daughter of Matthew Jouett, and therefore a Pamunkey. Both James, Sr., and James, Jr., were living on the Old Martin Davenport home place in Hanover at this time--which bounded the County Line. James was a pensioned invalid from being wounded at the Battle of Brandywine during the Revolution and appears to have headed the Louisa household containing Davenport Kennedy's orphans until he went to Georgia with his father in 1791-92. Mary Kennedy, widow of Davenport Kennedy, appears to have been living apart from the children.

George Lumsden, *James Davenport's* bondsman, was married to a Smith, as was “*John the Bankrupt,*” and, if he was “*John the Bankrupt's*” brother-in-law, he had a family connection with the Pamunkey Davenports. He tried to help “*John the*

Bankrupt,” and signed as James’ security here--a role usually performed by a male close to the prospective bridegroom. Lumsden also signed the bonds of both William Davenport and Thomas Graves when they succeeded Mary, widow of Davenport Kennedy, in the administration of Davenport Kennedy’s estate in 1789. Gwathmey’s “Register of Virginians in the Revolution” cites George Lumsden as a Captain of Louisa Militia, appointed 13Apr1779.

Mary Kennedy was Dicey’s “mother” in terms of legal status—that is, she was her step-mother—at this point in time, but she was not Dicey’s biological mother. Her biological mother would have been the unidentified daughter of Pamunkey William Davenport Sr., who married Davenport Kennedy.

19Nov1785 - MARRIAGE: In Louisa County **Dicey Kennedy** to **James Davenport**--by John Waller, minister. (Louisa County, VA, Marriage Register 1766-1861, 360)

John Waller was a famed Baptist pastor who ranged widely in pre-and-post Revolution Virginia, founding churches, performing the ordinances of baptism, marriage, and ordaining. Like many other, in 1791, he moved to South Carolina. Waller’s Church remains today as an active congregation in southernmost Spotsylvania.

31Mar1786 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Albemarle County**

Magistrates Consolidated List

Richard Davenport [Sr.], 2 White Tithes, 10 Slaves, 4 Horses, 15 Cattle
Nicholas Hamner, 1 White Tithe, 9 Slaves, 3 Horses, 9 Cattle
Thomas Jefferson, Esqr., No White Tithe, 87 Slaves, 17 Horses, 96 Cattle

Added by the Court

William Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 1 Horse

Source: Albemarle State Property Tax Lists

William Davenport was either Richard, Sr.’s youngest son, who had turned age 16 and had been omitted by his father when he gave in his list of taxables for 1785, or, more likely, was the third son of James Davenport, Sr. Based on evidence previously discussed (Richard Jr.’s 200 acre land allotment as well as on William’s absence from the 1785 tax list), we believe that William, son of Richard of County Line & Albemarle, had gone to Wilkes County Georgia with his brother Richard, Jr., in 1784.

William, son of James, Sr., moved to Albemarle in the 1780s as a millwright. Most likely, he apprenticed to his cousin Henry Gambill, had completed that indenture, was now responsible for paying his own tithe (poll tax). William prospered as a millwright, was also a successful innkeeper in Charlottesville, but died in 1805 married but childless. He had

no associations with the New Kent/Hanover Davenports in southern Albemarle, lived in Charlottesville.

Richard, Sr.'s son Martin was possibly the second tithe in Richard's household—which means Martin would have returned from Wilkes County, Georgia in time to appear on the tax list.

31Mar1786 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Amherst County**

Magistrates Consolidated List

Joseph Davenport, 2White Tithes, 8 Slaves, 3 Horses, 10 Cattle

Source: *Amherst State Property Tax Lists*

Richard of County Line & Albemarle's eldest son.

31Mar1786 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Bedford County**

No **Davenports** Listed

Source: *Bedford State Property Tax Lists*

31Mar1786 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Hanover County**

John Winston's List

William Kennedy, 1 White Tithe, 7 Slaves, 3 Horses, 6 Cattle

Source: *Hanover State Property Tax Lists*

Charles Kennedy had died (see above) and all of the assets charged to William belonged to his father's estate.

31Mar1786 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Louisa County**

Consolidated List

Thomas Eads, 1 White Tithe, 1 Slave, 2 Horses, 4 Cattle

Crosha Kennedy, No White Tithes, 5 Slaves, 2 Horses, 13 Cattle

Mary Kennedy, No White Tithes, 4 Slaves, 2 Horses, 12 Cattle

James Kennedy, 1 White Tithe, 1 Slave

Colonel Richard Morris-William Davenport, Overseer: 2 White Tithes, 18 Slaves, 12 Horses, 51 Cattle

Source: *Louisa State Property Tax Lists*

“Crosha” Kennedy was Charles Kennedy’s widow and sister to Richard of County Line & Albemarle and a New Kent/Hanover Davenport.

Thomas Eads was married to Sarah Davenport, daughter of William Davenport, Sr., and wife Ann Arnold, of Spotsylvania. The Eads had a presence in Kennedy and Wash affairs in Louisa from 1786 until 1799 when they bought the Old Plantation of Sarah’s deceased father William Davenport Sr. across the North Anna in Spotsylvania and lived out their lives there.

Mary Kennedy was DK’s widow, still on the County Line plantation, but son or stepson Joseph Kennedy was elsewhere and the other seven DK orphans were being boarded and housed elsewhere.

James Kennedy was Charles Kennedy’s fourth son, behind Garret, Charles, Jr., and William, getting started on a successful career as a planter.

William Davenport, overseer, was the son of William, Sr., of Spotsylvania. He had been a Lieutenant in the Continental Line during the Revolution, received a huge Bounty Land Warrant for his service, would later move to Fayette County, Kentucky to take up his land, become a Magistrate and a Major of Militia before he died in 1829. William left Louisa as an escapee from Debtor’s Prison, an institution left over from British years, soon abandoned by Virginia. Richard was among the last to be so confined, and was on the list of wanted escapees compiled by the Louisa Sheriff. William is easily differentiated from his father in Louisa records. He was never portrayed in a social or wealth role that would have qualified him to be the executor of an estate or a guardian of orphans.

21May1786 – SHERIFF’S EXECUTION: In the matter of **William Wash, William Kennedy, and James Kennedy**, executors of **Charles Kennedy, Decd.**, vs. Clevious Duke, the Sheriff of Louisa was ordered to collect a judgment for £15/16/15 and 310 pounds of Gross Nett Tobacco. A. Thompson, Deputy Sheriff, made return that “No effects found in my bailiwick.” (Louisa County, VA, Executions 1785-1788, 129)

James Kennedy, not named to the role by the Decedent, had joined his brother-in-law Wash and brother William in executing Charles Kennedy’s will. One genealogical source names George Lumsden’s wife as Elizabeth Duke. From the number of situations and circumstances involving Lumsden in public records, we think that George’s wife was a Smith.

JOHN LEWIS MAKES HIS WILL

16Jul1786—LAST WILL & TESTAMENT: John Lewis of Albemarle County; made 16Jul1786; probated

In the Name of God Amen - I JOHN LEWIS Planter of the County of Albemarle & State of Virginia being at present indisposed in body. But of Sound mind Memory and understanding [?]. Do make this my last will and Testament in Manner and form following.

Impronis I commit my soul to Almighty God the father of mercies trusting thru the merits of Christ Jesus my Redeemer by faith to attain pardon of my Sins and my Body to the Earth to be Decently Buryd at the place appointed with a Funeral Sermon by such priest Gospel Minister as my Children & Exters may choose or approve of –

My Worldly Estate I dispose of as Follows.

Item. I give & Bequeath to my Sons John & Owen Lewis & to their Heirs and Assigns forever all the Tract of Land whereon I now live with all other Lands I do posses of to be equally Divided both in quantity and Quality between them--I also Empower my said sons John and Owen Lewis to make a Deed for the Land I bought of William Moon on Hardware Agreeable to Henry Trent and myself to Remit where as a Sum of Money or to Dispose of or Act in any lawful manner concerning the Same as they shall think fit consent with Justice & Equity)—

Item I Devise that all my negroes old and young and their Increase should be equally Divided as near as may be among all my children or their Lawful Representatives--& that my Stock of all Kinds and Household Furniture Should be sold at Discretion of my executors and after Discharging all my Just Debts that the money Shall in like manner Shall be equally Divided between all the money be divided arising from crops on hand or Debts due me which my Executors may recover and in the same manner they shall Divide the money they shall Receive on acct. of the Land Purchased of Goldsmith.

Item I do constitute & appoint my sons John & Owen Lewis and my friend John Harris and James Hopkins Executor of this my last will and Testament and hereby Revoking all former wills by me made by word of writing. Do ordain this only my last will and Testament—

In Witness where of I have here unto set my hand and Seal this 16th day of July 1786

Signed Sealed and
Published in Presence of
Theo Goldly
Jesse Hughes
William Tompkins

/s/ John Lewis

(Albemarle Co., Va Will Book 4, p. 42.)

John Lewis, father of Jane Lewis, wife of Richard Davenport, Jr. made his will and named few of his children—but he would correct that with later codicils (see below).

RICHARD, JR.'S TROUBLES BEGIN

14Sept1786 – SUBPOENA: Richard, Jr., Wilkes County, Georgia.

To the honourable Henry Ozborn Esquire Chief Justice of the said Court and the adjutant Justice of the county of Wilkes. The petition[er] Hawkins Bullock Humbly showeth That, Richard Davenport, of the County of Wilkes, to witt on the fourteenth day of September in the year of our lord one thousand seven hundred and eight six on the Publick High Way, in the said county, your petitioner then and there in the fear of God and then and there the said Richard did beat, Wound and ill Treat, to the damage of your petitioner five hundred pounds silver.

Wherefore your petitioner prays process may issue. Requiring the said Richard Davenport personally or by his attorney to be and appear before the Justices of the Superior Court to be held in and for the County of Wilkes on the fifth Tuesday in October next then and there to answer your petitioner in an action of Assault and so forth.

The defendant Richard Davenport is hereby Required personally or by his attorney to be and appear before the Justice of the Superior court to be held in and for the county of Wilkes on the fifth Tuesday in October next then and there to answer the plaintiffs demands in an action of assault and so forth as his damage five hundred pounds silver, as in default of such appearance the said justices will proceed as to justice Shall Ascertain. (*Wilkes County Court records, ac. 1978-0528 M, Georgia Archives*)

Richard, Jr.'s troubles in Wilkes County have begun. The nature of the conflict remains unknown but this is not the last time Richard, Jr. will be brought up on charges in Wilkes County. That his troubles may well have been racially motivated will be made clear in subsequent documents.

25Nov1786 – SHERIFF'S EXECUTION: In the matter of **William Kennedy and James Kennedy vs. John Hawkins and Joseph Eggleston**, the Sheriff of Louisa was ordered to collect a judgment for £32/18, to be discharged by payment of £16/9 with interest from 22Dec1785 until paid, and 220 pounds of Gross Tobacco. Endorsed by Sheriff as "Executed on 17Feb1787. (*Louisa County, VA, Executions 1785-1788, 129*)

These are the sons of Charles Kennedy and Crosha Davenport. Brother-in-law William Wash did not participate in this action. Charles Kennedy had a wealthy estate. No records of any of its affairs or settlement remain because of the loss of all Hanover records in 1865.

27Jan1787 – DEED: **Cain Acuff**, wife **Esther**, of Henry County, to Thomas Goodloe, of Spotsylvania County, for £30 Virginia, 130 acres in Spotsylvania County, beginning at the corner of **Acuff**, Goodloe, and **Elisha Dismukes**, thence to Henry Johnson and the dividing line between Goodloe and John Waller, thence with Johnson to his corner with **Acuff** and Goodloe, thence with Goodloe to the beginning... /s/ **Cain “X” Acuff**, [No wife signs]. Wit: Thomas Towles, Wm. Hewell, Jas Wigglesworth, Jr., **John Shirley, Jr.**, Benj Waller, John Waller, Wm Durrett, **Ambrose Shackleford**. (Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, L:272)

Acuff, wife Esther Kennedy, had moved to Henry County, bordering North Carolina in the foothills of the Blue Ridge. His eight witnesses included a Who’s Who’s of Southernmost Spotsylvania at that time. Ambrose Shackleford had bought Charles Kennedy’s Spotsylvania land in 1780. William Hewell was married to Susannah, eldest daughter of James Davenport, Sr., of Davenport Ford plantation, Hanover County. Susannah died in Newton County, Georgia, in 1856, 103-years-old.

12Feb1787 - PROBATE: Estate of **Davenport Kennedy**, late of Louisa County, **Decd.** An additional Inventory and Appraisement of the Estate was returned. (Louisa County, VA, Court Minutes 1784-1787, 222)

The Davenport Kennedy Estate was in a mess. Here follows a number of actions taken by the Louisa Court to remedy the situation.

12Feb1787 - GUARDIAN APPOINTMENTS: **Dorothy Kennedy**, orphan of **Davenport Kennedy**, made the choice of **Mary Kennedy** as her guardian ... **Robert Kennedy**, orphan of **Davenport Kennedy**, made the choice of **Mary Kennedy** as his guardian ... (Louisa County, VA, Court Minutes 1784-1787, 222)

Neither of these actions was valid. The Orphans Court had jurisdiction, as follows.

12Feb1787 - ORPHANS COURT: **Mary Kennedy** appointed guardian to **Dorothy, Polly, Samuel** [should be **Sarah**], **William**, and **Robert Kennedy**, orphans of **Davenport Kennedy**, late of Louisa County, **Decd.**, secured by **James Davenport**, Augustine Woolfolk, and William Phillips. **Dorothy**, being of age 16, chose **Mary Kennedy** as her guardian. (Louisa County, VA, Guardian Bonds 1:166)

These Guardian actions should have been taken when Davenport Kennedy died, more than four years earlier. The Samuel Kennedy item has been cited as evidence of a ninth orphan, but a careful analysis concludes that the name should have been Sarah, who appears in all lists of Davenport Kennedy’s children, but not

here. Then too, this is the only record wherein the name Samuel appears, and in the list order where Sarah appears otherwise.

James Davenport was James, Sr., of Hanover, youngest son of Martin, Sr., and father-in-law to Dicey Kennedy Davenport, eldest daughter of Davenport Kennedy and wife of James Davenport, Jr.

Augustine Woolfolk was an adjoining neighbor to Richard of County Line & Albemarle's Hanover-Louisa plantation, where Davenport Kennedy had lived for more than twenty years prior to his death, and where the Widow Mary had been living until she was removed and replaced by Richard of County Line & Albemarle. This action also sent his son John from Albemarle back to the County Line tract to manage the plantation's affairs.

MURDEROUS WORDS IN WILKES COUNTY, GEORGIA

6Mar1787 – AFFIDAVIT: Plaintiff: Richard Davenport.

To the Honourable Nathaniel Percheron [?] Esquire, chief Justice of the said state, and the Adjutant Justice of the County of Wilkes. The petition of Richard Davenport, Humbly sheweth, That Thomas Walton Jr. did in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty six murderous words did utter and speak to the defamation and prejudice of him the said Richard Davenport (to wit) that he looked upon him Davenport to be as bad a rogue as Step [slave] who had been stealing bacon, and that he Walton had a right and would take a rogue in any part of the county he pleased and other things then and there said thereby intending to injure the character and good nature of your petitioner to his damage one thousand pound specie. Wherefore your Petitioner pray process may issue requiring the said Thomas Walton Jr, personally or Attorney, to be and appear before the justices of the Superior Court, to be held in and for the said county on the first Tuesday in April next, and then and there to answer your Petitioner in an Action of [The charge?] upon the case for slanderous words, spoken and so forth. Let process issue. Richard Davenport (his signature) 15th Feb 1787. (*Wilkes County Court Records, ac. 1978—0528M, Georgia Archives.*)

In this action, Richard, Jr. took issue with Thomas Walton, Jr. for defamation, particularly objecting to the comparison of himself to a man named Step, a slave known for stealing bacon. This is not the last time that Richard, Jr. will claim damages in the amount of a thousand pounds. In point of fact, however, the real subject of this suit is Richard's color. He claims to have been injured by being compared to a slave, both in his "character" and his "good nature," and has turned to the court for redress. In this suit, by claiming defamation in his comparison to a slave, Richard Jr. is arguing for his place as white and asking the court to uphold that status by ruling in his

favor. Later events will prove that he had reason to do this, no matter how frivolous or out of proportion his claim for damages may seem.

Thomas Walton Jr. is the son of Thomas Walton and a good fifteen years older than [Richard Jr.](#) The Waltons had come to Wilkes County, Georgia from North Carolina and Virginia before that. Thomas, Jr. will appear in Lincoln County records after 1796, when the county was formed from Wilkes County.

Richard, SR. Loses Long Standing Lawsuit

9Mar1787 – FALSE CLAMOR: The matter of **Richard Davenport** vs. Benjamin Waller, Executor of Edmund Waller, Decd., on a Writ of Sciere Facias, being tried by Jury, Benjamin Holladay, foreman. Verdict rendered that the Estate has been fully administered, and no assets remain. **Davenport** charged with “False Clamor,” deserved “to take nothing,” ordered to pay all costs, including Waller’s Estate’s defense. (Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders 1785-1787, 76)

[Richard of County Line & Albemarle](#), pursuing a cause that dated back to 1757, had his head handed him. Edmund Waller, a son of Colonel John, had been dead for more than fifteen years.

This appears to have been a spite prosecution by Richard of County Line & Albemarle. If he was playing the part of the squeaky wheel, he no doubt was not happy with the grease the court handed him. It may also be the case that Richard of County Line & Albemarle’s continual return to court over this matter provided a strong model for his son, Richard Jr., who made a habit of going to court over his troubles in Wilkes County, Georgia. But Richard, Jr. seems to have had a great deal more cause to pursue legal redress than his father did.

FALSE IMPRISONMENT IN WILKES COUNTY, GEORGIA

13Mar1787 – FALSE IMPRISONMENT. Richard, Jr.

To the Honourable Chief Justice of the said State and the adjutant Justices of the county of Wilkes, The petition of Richard Davenport, Yeoman, Humbly Showeth That, Edward Jones Esquire of Wilkes County and said State, did issue his warrant. And confusing the said Richard Davenport with a Negro man, in a warrant from under his hand, and had the said Richard Davenport taken by virtue thereof, without any person first making an affidavit against your petitioner, in any respect whatsoever, and did him the said Richard Davenport imprison, without any just or reasonable cause against the will of him the said Richard, your petitioner, and against the laws of this state, a considerable time—kept imprisoned, without having the

liberty of going about to do his own [Soufull?] business by which your petitioner is injured and hath sustained damages in the amount of one thousand pounds specie.

Wherefore your petitioner prays Process may issue Requiring the said Edward Jones Esquire personally or by his attorney to be and appear before the Justices of the Superior Court to be held in and for the county of Wilkes on the first Tuesday in April next then and there to answer your petitioner in an action of Damages and so forth. (Wilkes County Court Records, ac. 1978-0528M, Georgia Archives.)

This was a serious matter. In 1787 America, slaves were not permitted to wander freely and any person of color found alone without benefit of his or her master's permission was subject to confinement until the person of color's legal status could be ascertained. That is, his or her owner had to be determined so he or she could be returned—the slave did not have any legal status of his or her own and the legal status under consideration was the question of ownership, not rights.

In this complaint, Richard, Jr. says that he was “confused” with a “Negro man” and thereupon confined against his will—an action that is the equivalent of false imprisonment, since Richard, Jr. was not a slave on the loose but a lawful citizen of Wilkes County. This was an important distinction. Slaves, being property and without freedom of any sort, could not be imprisoned but were merely confined, just as one would confine livestock on the loose. Citizens, however, when confined in the same manner, had had their liberty taken from them and therefore had been imprisoned.

Edward Jones Esquire was an attorney; he appeared on the 1785 tax digest for Wilkes County. By 1797, he'd been appointed Justice of the Peace. He had 1850 acres of land on the Fishing Creek watercourse (and sold 300 acres of it to Hugh Gilmore, planter, in approximately 1785-1787), and additional land in both Burke (400 acres) and Effingham (600 acres) counties. On the 1785 tax list, his name is separated from Richard Jr.'s by five other names. This did not necessarily make them near neighbors but it remains passing strange that Edward Jones Esquire did not know who Richard Jr. was or that he owned land on Fishing Creek. On the other hand, Richard Jr.'s action may well demonstrate the vast social distance between an attorney with 1850 acres and a yeoman planter with 200 acres gained by headright. If Richard, Jr. was not known to Edward Jones, and Jones truly felt Richard, Jr. was a slave on the loose, Jones, as an attorney and therefore an officer of the court, “in a warrant under his hand,” was entitled to detain Richard until Richard's owner could be determined.

If, on the other hand, Jones knew who Richard Jr. was, detaining him in this manner amounted to a malicious act.

Once again, Richard Jr. brought his complaint to assert his status as a citizen (and therefore as white) as much as to recover damages for the crime. Having less than six months before been compared to a "rogue" slave and now having been picked up as a slave himself, Richard, Jr. clearly had an appearance that permitted these actions.

Early daguerratypes and tintypes of Cherokee who have not yet intermarried with whites show individuals with dark complexions. In the middle part of the 19th century, Richard Jr.'s grandsons will be described as being of dark complexion, with black hair and gray eyes. That Richard, Jr. had a dark complexion and the appearance of a person of color seems obvious. Given that we now believe his mother, Elizabeth Benge, was the daughter of a Cherokee-white marriage, his dark skin is not surprising at all. What is surprising is the fact that records were left behind that so clearly demonstrate his Indian heritage.

As we shall see, Richard's continued troubles with his neighbors in Wilkes County eventually led to him being driven from the county. We suspect these troubles were racially motivated. While in the early and mid-eighteenth century frontier marriages between whites and Indians were common even if not entirely accepted, by the last half of the century, race lines—always critical in determining white and African-American identities and relationships—were drawn to place Indians firmly and irrevocably on the wrong side of the divide. The new United State government simply had too much interest in acquiring land to adapt a "live and let live" posture with the tribes of what was then the frontier. The Indians, for their part, had allied with the British during the Revolution and their continued presence was hardly welcome. Whites pushing deeper into the west could count on skirmishing with Indians and an entire defense work of small forts—including one in Wilkes County—was erected to help give protection to whites.

Richard Jr.'s struggles in court are the struggles of an individual asserting his citizenship in the face of evidence to the contrary provided by his appearance. His struggles were also the struggles of an individual who has been targeted as an unwelcome member of the community—an Indian in a county that did not welcome Indians and had expected to see the last of them gone when the government made the original deal to acquire the land.

The importance of this particular historical context to Richard Jr.'s life in Wilkes County cannot be overstated.

31Mar1787 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Albemarle County**

St. Anne Parish, Thomas Staples District

Richard Davenport [Sr.], **William Davenport**, 2 White Tithe, 14 Slaves, 8 Horses, 26 Cattle

Martin Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 4 Slaves, 3 Horses

Nicholas Hamner, 1 White Tithe, 9 Slaves, 5 Horses, 14 Cattle

Thomas Jefferson, Esqr., B. Clarke, Overseer, 1 White Tithe, 80 Slaves, 17 Horses, 38 Cattle

Frederickville Parish, Thomas Garth's District

William Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 1 Horse

Thomas Jefferson, Esqr., Joseph Mansfield, 2 White Tithe, 34 Slaves, 17 Horses, 5 Cattle.

Source: *Albemarle State Property Tax Lists*

The County had returned to the taxing jurisdictions that had existed during the Colonial Period, employing the old Anglican Parish bounds. St. Ann Parish was the South half of Albemarle. Frederickville Parish was the North half of the County. Charlottesville was in the North half. The east-west dividing line ran through the middle of Charlottesville. Thomas Jefferson was Ambassador to France. His plantations were being managed by overseers.

William with Richard, Sr., was Richard of County Line & Albemarle's youngest son. He had returned from Wilkes County, Georgia, perhaps after witnessing his brother Richard Jr.'s troubles. The William in the North half was the millwright, a son of James Davenport, Sr., of Hanover. The Martin listed in St. Anne's was Richard of County Line & Albemarle's son, also back from Georgia.

On future lists, New Kent/Hanover Davenports were listed in St. Anne's Parish and were planters. Pamunkey Davenports were listed in Frederickville Parish, lived in Charlottesville, were craftsmen, innkeepers, and tavern keepers.

31Mar1787 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Amherst County**

Lexington Parish

Joseph Davenport, 2 White Tithes, 8 Slaves, 4 Horses, 4 Cattle

Source: *Amherst State Property Tax Lists*

This was Joseph Davenport, son of Richard of County Line & Albemarle, being as elusive as ever. In the early days of Commonwealth taxation, Joseph, a man of many sons, managed to keep his tithes minimal just as he kept his name off the land tax list.

31Mar1787 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Bedford County**

No **Davenports** Listed

Source: *Bedford State Property Tax Lists*

There were Davenports being sued in Bedford, but they were not being listed as liable for Personal Property taxes.

31Mar1787 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Louisa County**

John Poindexter's List

John Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 4 Slaves, 1 Horse
Crotia Kennedy, No White Tithes, 10 Slaves, 2 Horses, 17 Cattle, 175 Acres
Davenport Kennedy [Estate], 150 Acres

Source: *Louisa State Property Tax Lists*

There were no Davenport taxpayers listed in Louisa for the years 1782-1786. Davenport Kennedy had occupied Richard of County Line & Albemarle's plantation from c1758 until his death in 1782. The Widow Mary Kennedy was there until 1786 at which time she was removed from both the administration of Davenport Kennedy's Estate and guardianship of DK's underage orphans. John, son of Richard, Sr., came from Albemarle to manage the plantation, but curiously he was charged as a tithe, for slaves and horses, but no cattle and no land. Davenport Kennedy's Estate was charged for the land—which clearly was in Richard of County Line & Albemarle's name.

If, as we hypothesize, Richard of County Line & Albemarle was Davenport Kennedy's uncle (DK having been the out-of-wedlock child of Joseph the Customer and an unknown Kennedy woman), would he deprive his nephew's orphans of their home just because their mother was mismanaging the property?

The answer is no. Richard of County Line & Albemarle did not evict the orphans. He evicted Mary, who apparently had not cared for the orphans. He then had his son John assume the management of the plantation.

Although *Mary was Davenport Kennedy's* widow, she did not appear, per records, to be the mother of his orphans. Court records document that she had boarded seven of them for four years with John Epperson—whether on their home plantation or at Epperson's not stated. It's highly unlikely that she would have done this had she been the children's mother.

Major changes relative to Davenport Kennedy's Estate and Orphans occurred concurrent to changes in the management or ownership of Richard's County Line tract. *John's* appearance in Louisa was concurrent with the *Widow Mary's* removal as administrator and guardian. *Joseph Kennedy, Davenport Kennedy's eldest son,* received land adjoining *Richard of County Line & Albemarle's* plantation in 1791, concurrent with Richard's sale of his County Line tract to Tarlton B. Luck and *John of Richard of County Line & Albemarle's* move to South Carolina to join his brother *Charles,* formerly of Culpeper County.

It was a tangled web, but at no time had *Richard of County Line & Albemarle* dispossessed DK's orphans. They had a Louisa home until it was sold to Tarlton B. Luck. Richard of County Line & Albemarle's persistent commitment to these children provides further evidence of *Davenport Kennedy's* place among the New Kent/Hanover Davenports.

31Mar1787 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Hanover County**

Thomas Price's List

James Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 5 Slaves, 3 Horses, 5 Cattle

William Kennedy, 1 White Tithe, 6 Slaves, 3 Horses, 7 Cattle

Martin Kennedy (Under 21), No White Tithes, 3 Slaves

Charles Kennedy Estate, 300 Acres

Source: *Hanover State Property Tax Lists*

William Kennedy, son of Charles Kennedy, was Charles Kennedy's executor, was living on his father's plantation adjoining the Louisa Line. Martin Kennedy, son of Charles Kennedy, had married young, but surely was older than 16, for he had to have been a householder to maintain three slaves. The 300 acres charged to Charles Kennedy's Estate were 250 acres of Martin Davenport's patent of 1726 and the 50 acres Kennedy had bought later.

James Davenport was James, Sr., son of Martin, residing on the Davenport Ford plantation. David Davenport was a son of William, Sr., of Spotsylvania. David moved to Hanover, southeast of Davenport Ford, before the Revolution and remained there for the rest of his life, and was never a part of the community on both sides of Davenport Ford.

31Mar1787 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Louisa County.**

The Louisa Personal Property Tax List for this year is lost.

31Mar1787 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Spotsylvania County**

Anthony Fraser's List

William Davenport, Himself, 15 Slaves, 3 Horses, 16 Cattle

John Davenport, Himself, 2 Slaves, 2 Horses, 10 Cattle

Martin Davenport, Himself, 3 Slaves, 5 Horses, 8 Cattle

James Davenport, Jr., Himself, 2 Slaves, 2 Horse, 1 Cattle

Thomas Davenport, Himself, 1 Horse

Garret Kennedy, Himself, 3 Slaves, 2 Horses, 2 Cattle

Robert Hackney, with Martin Davenport

Source: *Spotsylvania State Property Tax Lists*

Anthony Fraser, author of the Tax List, named each tithe on his list.

Garret Kennedy, now married to Delphia, daughter of William, Sr., had no land in Spotsylvania, and was likely on one of William, Sr.'s plantations.

William Davenport was William, Sr., the same William prominent in this study. James, Martin, and Thomas were all sons of William, Sr. John Davenport was the youngest son of "John the Bankrupt;" he had had an ordinary (tavern) near Spotsylvania Court House, in the center of the county since 1780.

Robert Hackney was Martin Davenport's son-in-law, married to his daughter Dorothy. There was another Martin Davenport, son of Martin, Sr., who was an old carpenter living on two acres adjoining Davenport Ford, who because of his age and infirmities had been excused from taxation by the Spotsylvania Court in 1783.

25May1787 – LAST WILL & TESTAMENT: Susanna Fox of Louisa County, made this date, probated 13Sep1790. Named Jean Ballard Price, daughter of Meredith and Elizabeth Price; Susanna Smith Wash, daughter of John Fox; Ann Fox, daughter of John Fox and wife Grace; Shandy Anderson, son of Richard Anderson; Joseph Anderson, son of Richard Anderson; daughter Caty Anderson, wife of Richard Anderson. Executors: Sons Joseph and John Fox... /s/ Susanna Fox. Wit: Thomas Wash, **Elizabeth Davenport**, Grace Fox. (*Louisa County, VA, Wills & Inventories*, 3:300)

Witness Elizabeth Pierce Davenport was the wife of John, son of Richard of County Line & Albemarle, who was living with her husband on the County Line plantation.

Susanna Fox was a daughter of William Smith, Gentlemen, and a sister of Thomas Ballard Smith, of Louisa, a Davenport relative of some degree, likely to "John the Bankrupt," whose wife was Mary Smith.

Fellow witness Thomas Wash at one time owned land adjoining Richard of County Line & Albemarle's tract, but had moved further south in St. Martin's Parish, Louisa, on waters of the South Anna. These folk were of a higher social status than the craftsmen and small planters of the North Anna community.

Elizabeth died between this time and 1791, when her husband moved to Abbeville District, South Carolina with his second his wife, Susannah Pettus, daughter of Colonel William Pettus, the magistrate of the Rocky Creek settlement, a North Anna community. She was the mother of John's sons Charles and Richard.

7Aug1787 – DEED: Meshack Hitchcock to John Coles, both of Albemarle County, for 40 Shillings, 5 acres in Albemarle County on the north side of Beaver Dam Creek... /s/ Meshack Hitchcock. Wit: **Samuel Dyer, Nicholas Hamner, Martin Davenport,** Beverly Williamson. (Albemarle County, VA, Deeds, 9:398)

Witnesses Nicholas Hamner and Samuel Dyer would be Richard of County Line & Albemarle's executors. Nicholas Hamner was his step-son. Martin was his son. The land here adjoined land soon to be sold to Martin.

10Sep1787 – PROBATE: **Estate of Davenport Kennedy**, late of Louisa County, **Decd.** Ordered that **George Lumsden**, Robert Dabney, William A. Callis, and William Terrell, or any three of them, do settle and divide the Estate of the Decedent according to Law and make a report to the Court. (Louisa County, VA, Court Minutes 1784-1787, npn)

This action was likely forced by James Davenport, Jr., the veteran we have mentioned previously who lost the use of an arm at the Battle of Brandywine. James Jr. was struggling to survive now that he had married Dicey Kennedy. However, as we know, Mary Kennedy had failed to administer the Kennedy Estate, and the Estate was in no condition for a division.

13Nov1787 - DEED: Meshack Hitchcock to **Martin Davenport**, both of Albemarle County, for £150, 150 acres in Albemarle County on Beaverdam Creek, adjoining Edmund Randolph, Esq., John Tuggle, **Richard Davenport**, and by a late survey made by said Hitchcock and transferred to **Martin Davenport**--being the land that William Hitchcock, Decd., devised to the said Meshack ... /s/ Meshack Hitchcock. Wit: **William Davenport**. (Albemarle County, VA, Deeds, 9:398)

Witness William Davenport was Martin's youngest brother. He and Martin were sons of Richard of County Line & Albemarle and his second wife, Elizabeth Benge, Widow Hamner. Richard Davenport is Richard of County Line & Albemarle.

[13Nov1787] - DEED: Mesheck Hitchcock to **Martin Davenport**, both of Albemarle County, for £50, 70 acres in Albemarle County on Beaverdam Creek, adjoining John Fortune, John Coles, George Eubank, and said **Martin Davenport**--being the land that William Hitchcock, Decd., devised to the said Misheck ... /s/ Misheck Hitchcock. Wit: **William Davenport**. (*Albemarle County, VA, Deeds, 9:399*)

This deed is undated, but the language and principals are such that it was surely made the same day as the preceding deed.

17Nov1787 - PROBATE: Estate of **Davenport Kennedy**, late of **Louisa County, Decd. Mary Kennedy**, administrix of the Decedent's estate, displayed an accounting of her stewardship. Items detailed included:

PAYMENTS

1782 – Cash paid Bartlett Smith, £1/10

10Sep1783 – Cash paid **Dr.**

Honeyman, £2

10Sep1783 - Cash paid **Dr.**

Honeyman, £13/2

17Sep1783 – Cash paid David

Lasley, £2/11/3

1783 – Cash paid Sharp Smith,
£1/4

Apr1783 – Cash paid Anthony
Winston, /18

1784 – Cash paid William White,
£3/11/9

Apr1784 – Cash paid Sheriff of
Hanover, 8/3

[No date] – Cash paid Louisa
Sheriff, £7/1/6

[No date] – Cash paid Louisa
Sheriff, £5/4/1

1785 – Cash paid Louisa Sheriff,
£6/2/10¹/₂

[No date] - Cash paid Asa
Thompson, Louisa County,
£6/1/6¹/₂

[No date] – Cash paid William
Dogan, 17/6

[No date] – James Hall, £2/5/9

[No date] – John Denney,
£6/1/11¹/₂

[No date] – Francis Meriwether,
11/3

1786 – Cash paid John Brown,
£5/12

[No date] – Cash paid Charles
Thompson, £1/15/4

1787 – Cash paid Charles
Thompson, £5/17/1

[No date] – Cash paid Pottie &
Dick, £5/17/3

[No date] – Cash paid **Tarlton B.**
Luck for Schooling, £4/16

[No date] – Cash paid Taylor
Smith for 2 gallons of Molasses,
/6

[No date] – Cash paid Pottie &
Dick, £8/6/6

[No date] – Cash paid Samuel
McGehee for 93 days boarding of
Joseph Kennedy, £1/7

[No date] - Bond to John Dicke for
hire of a Negro, £7/3

[No date] – Bond to Dudley Brown
for hire a Negro, £5/5

[No date] – Bond to **John**
Epperson for hire of a Negro, £4

[No date] - [To **Mary Kennedy**]
Boarding 7 children for 4 years,
£45/8/9

Total Cash Paid Out, £143/19/1

RECEIPTS

1785 – By Amount of Sales,
£50/10/6
[No date] – By Sales of Tobacco,
£15/6/8
1786 – By Sales of Tobacco,
£7/12/5
[No date] – By Sales of Tobacco,
£7/16/6
[No date] – By Sale of Cow & Calf,
£3/5
[No date] – By Cash from
Outstanding Debts, £37

1787-88 – By Hire of Negro Cuff,
£6
[No date] – By Hire of Negro
David to John Duke, £7/3
[No date] – By Hire of Negro Sarah
to Dudley Brown, £5/5
[No date] – By Hire of Negro
Hannah to **John Epperson**, £4

Total Receipts, £143/19/1 [Sic]

Commissioners appointed to audit the accounts, noted: “*It being proved to us by several disinterested persons that the crops made by the Estate of the Decedent was [sic] by no means sufficient for the maintenance of said Mary and seven children,*” variances in the Guardian’s accounts were excused. (*Louisa County, VA, Will Book 3:207*)

The implications of this accounting are many:

(1) That *Mary Kennedy* had not managed the Estate in any degree of control, for she had not kept records identifying dates and specific nature of either debits or credits;

(2) That Mary had shifted from cotton and grain farming to tobacco with disastrous results;

(3) That the Widow and Orphans had been reduced to living off the hired wages of their Slaves;

(4) That the Estate was bankrupt in terms of its books;

(5) That payments to both the Sheriff of Hanover as well as the Sheriff of Louisa are evidence that *Davenport Kennedy* had occupied the Richard of County Line & Albemarle tract that lay astride the County Line in both Hanover and Louisa;

(6) That *Richard of County Line & Albemarle* had repossessed the plantation;

(7) That *Mary* was not the mother of the orphans, for maintenance of the Kennedy orphans would have been a given had she been their mother, and no petition would have been needed;

(8) *Joseph Kennedy*, eldest son and heir-at-law, was of age, but the Estate was obligated to pay for his upkeep for a number of days after Joseph had completed an indenture;

(9) That *Joseph*, plus the seven orphans Mary had to care for, totaled the eight orphans left by *Davenport Kennedy*; and

(10) That the Estate was in a mess and virtually destitute despite the relatively wealthy state in had been in at the time Kennedy's death. Clearly the Widow Mary had to be replaced if there was to be any estate to distribute among the heirs.

If Mary was the mother of the eight orphans, it was passing strange that she made a claim for boarding them for four years. As their mother, she would have had the right, yea the obligation and expectation, to feed, clothe, and shelter her children from the estate she was administering and would not have required the Court's permission to reimburse herself.

This being so and the fact that Mary's estate, when she died shortly hereafter, was administrated by Dr. [Robert] Honeyman, the family doctor, with no participation by any *Kennedy*, *Davenport*, or Graves in her estate affairs, and the fact that no mention of her thereafter appears in any DK's Estate or Orphans affairs hereafter, is more than enough to raise significant doubts as to her relation to the children. In fact, she must not have been their mother.

-----**1788** – BIRTH YEAR: **John L. Davenport**, son of **Richard Davenport, Jr.**, son of **Richard of County Line & Albemarle**, born in Georgia. (Deduced from Census of 1860, Bonhomme Township, St. Louis County, Missouri, Household No. 388. Census of 1870, Same, Household No. 3)

John L. [for Lewis?], age 71, born while his father lived in Wilkes County, Georgia, was in 1860 a tenant farmer living with his son *Richard*, age 39. Other children or grandchildren in household--*Josephine J.*, 22; *James D.*, 21; *William A.*, 19; *Susan A.*, 17; *James D. Driscoe*, 15; and *Sallie A. Driscoe*, 16; all born Virginia.

31Mar1788 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Albemarle County**

Thomas Staples' District (St. Anne Parish)

Martin Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 2 Slaves, 2 Horses

Richard Davenport [Sr.], 1 White Tithe, 14 Slaves, 4 Horses

Nicholas Hamner, 1 White Tithe, 6 Slaves, 4 Horses

Thomas Jefferson, Esqr., 1 White Tithe, 63 Slaves, 13 Horses

Thomas Garth's District (Frederickville Parish)

William Davenport, 2 White Tithes, 4 Horses

Jesse Davenport, 1 White Tithe

Thomas Jefferson, Esqr., 1 White Tithe, 24 Slaves, 14 Horses

Source: *Albemarle State Property Tax Lists*

Martin was the son of Richard of County Line & Albemarle, who was also listed.

William Davenport and Jesse Davenport were sons of James, Sr., of Hanover, and were Pamunkeys.

31Mar1788 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Amherst County**

Lexington Parish

Joseph Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 5 Slaves, 4 Horses, 4 Cattle

Source: Amherst State Property Tax Lists

Eldest son of Richard of County Line & Albemarle.

31Mar1788 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Bedford County**

No **Davenports** Listed

Source: Bedford State Property Tax Lists

31Mar1788 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Hanover County**

Thomas Price's List

James Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 3 Slaves, 4 Horses

William Kennedy, 1 White Tithe, 3 Slaves, 4 Horses

Charles Kennedy Estate, 300 acres

Source: Hanover State Property Tax Lists

31Mar1788 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Louisa County**

John Poindexter's List

John Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 1 Slave, 2 Horses, 3 Cattle

Thomas Eads, 1 White Tithe, 1 Slave, 1 Horses, 3 Cattle

Crosha Kennedy, No White Tithes, 2 Slaves, 5 Horses, 4 Cattle, 175 Acres

Davenport Kennedy [Estate], 150 Acres

Henry Garrett's List

Martin Davenport, 1 White Tithe

Source: Louisa State Property Tax Lists

John, son of Richard of County Line & Albemarle, now occupied the land where Davenport Kennedy had lived. Despite Davenport Kennedy

land tax listings in both Louisa and Hanover, there was no land in Kennedy's estate—DK had lived on Richard's land.

Martin Davenport was Martin, son of John, Sr (aka "John the Bankrupt"), who spent his life working for others as an overseer or hired man in Louisa, Hanover, Upper Henrico, and possibly Richmond City, all within a diameter of twenty-five miles. Martin was last listed in Louisa in 1771, possibly before his marriage, when he was listed as the responsible taxpayer for his father and brothers still at home. Martin was gone from Louisa in 1772; John, Sr., alias "John the Bankrupt," was listed in his stead.

31Mar1788 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Spotsylvania County**

Daniel Branham's District

William Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 5 Slaves, 4 Horses
Martin Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 1 Slave, 6 Horses
John Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 2 Slaves, 2 Horse
James Davenport, Jr., 1 White Tithable, 2 Horses
Thomas Davenport, 1 White Tithe
Garret Kennedy, 1 White Tithe, 3 Slaves, 2 Horses

Source: *Spotsylvania State Property Tax Lists*

This was William Davenport Sr., father-in-law to Davenport Kennedy, Decd., three of his sons and Garret Kennedy, his son-in-law. John Davenport was John, Jr., of "John the Bankrupt" and brother to the two Pamunkey Davenports who carried the New Kent/Hanover DNA.

6Jul1788 – ASSAULT: Court convened on this date in Wilkes County, Georgia to assemble jury to hear charges brought by Hawkins Bulloch (Bullock) against **Richard Davenport** in the matter of assault. Among the jurors sworn, the following names of interest appear: Buckner Harris, Isaac Wilkinson. (Wilkes County Superior Court Minutes)

Richard Jr. had tangled with another Wilkes County neighbor. The nature of the dispute is unclear and Hawkins Bulloch has not left much of a record to be researched. But court records show that the jury found for the defendant in this case. No tally of votes is given.

Buckner Harris will appear prominently in records related to Richard Jr. at the time Richard Jr. departs Wilkes County.

17Jul1788 - POWER OF ATTORNEY: John Meaux to Richard Littlepage, both of Hanover County, Power of Attorney "to be my lawful attorney on Eastern Waters of Virginia, to sell and dispose of lands in Eastern United States, and to make all necessary conveyances .../s/ JMeaux. Wit: **Jno Davenport**, John Walker, Richard Meaux. (Hanover County, VA, Deeds 1783-1792, 294)

This most likely was John of Richard of County Line & Albemarle, for John of James was in Georgia; John of William Sr. was in North Carolina; and John of John, Sr., alias "John the Bankrupt," was located near Spotsylvania Court House, operating an ordinary. John of Richard of County Line & Albemarle was on a plantation in Louisa twenty miles north of Richard Littlepage, but was a Hanover taxable occupying that County Line tract and could have been in Hanover Court House for Court Business or answering a jury call.

The Littlepage lands in Hanover were directly across the Pamunkey River from the Davenports in Caroline County, and Littlepage's Bridge for many years was the only bridge from Caroline to Hanover. There was no use of the name John among Caroline Pamunkeys.

12Aug1788 – COURT ORDER: In the matter of **Joseph Kennedy, Nancy Kennedy, James Davenport and Dizey** (sic), his wife, against **Mary Kennedy**, Guardian to **Dorothy, Polly, Sarah, Robert, and William Kennedy**, Orphans of **Davenport Kennedy** in Chancery. "On hearing the Bill and Answer, It is Ordered and Decreed that the Prayer of the said Bill be granted, and it is ordered that Robert Dabney, **Barnett Smith, William Pettus**, and **George Lumsden**, Gentlemen, or any three of them, attend and Sell all the Personal Property of **Davenport Kennedy, Decd.**, on Eighteen Months Credit, taking Bond & Sufficient Security for the same of the Purchasers and Divide the Same agreeable to Law Between the Widow and Children of the said **Davenport Kennedy, Decd.**, and make their Report to Court in Order for a Final Decree." A Copy/Test, John Nelson, Clk. (Louisa County, VA, Chancery File, Library of Virginia, 1791-1803, Joseph Kennedy, etc, vs. Dorothy Kennedy etc.)

Three of Davenport Kennedy's orphans had reached their majority, Here, they pressed to have their Father's estate divided so that they could have their shares, a common occurrence. It could not be done, for due to mismanagement by the Widow Mary who was administrating, the Estate was not in condition for a division. Another ten years would pass before a division was accomplished and final settlement made.

The fact that William Sr. served as first bondsman is another piece of evidence that William Sr.'s unidentified daughter was Davenport Kennedy's first wife. This relationship also explains why William Sr. continued to exercise oversight of guardian ships as long as the orphans were minors, for he was their grandfather.

Other evidence, we believe, identifies Mary as an Edwards, whose father lived on the Spotsylvania side of the North Anna.

10Nov1788 - DEED: John Smith, executor of David Smith, Decd., late of St. Martin's Parish, Louisa County, to **Thomas Eads** of Louisa County, for £121/2/4½, 95½ acres in St. Martin's Parish, Louisa County, beginning on the east side of Little Rocky Creek adjoining **Richard Davenport**, thence South East, thence to the fork of the branch,

thence South West crossing the Main Road, thence North West to the Creek, thence down the Creek to the beginning ... /s/ John Smith. Wit: Abraham Fontaine, N. Thomson, Thomas Smith. (*Louisa County, VA, Deeds, F:383*)

This deed was made at the Louisa Court House, for witness Abraham Fontaine was the Louisa Clerk of Courts. Sarah, wife of Thomas Eads and daughter of William Davenport, Sr., was an aunt to the Davenport Kennedy orphans.

Thomas Eads' appearance at this time, and the role he took in providing a place for Davenport Kennedy's orphans to live adjacent to their old home, suggests that William, Sr. was managing the support of his dead daughter's children.

The price of this land indicates that it included a manor house, out buildings and good planting land. Whether Eads lived on this tract is questionable, for he, with wife Sarah, soon conveyed the tract to Joseph Kennedy, heir-at-law of Davenport Kennedy, in return for Joseph's relinquishment of vaguely described heir-at-law rights—to what purpose not identified. This appears to have been the tract whereon the orphans of Davenport Kennedy resided after Richard of County Line & Albemarle sold his County Line tract to Tarlton Brown Luck. Eads had a much larger plantation on the waters of the South Anna where he resided until William, Sr.'s Estate was settled. The Eads then bought her father's plantation in Spotsylvania and lived out their lives there.

4Feb1789 – DEED OF TRUST: John Tuggle, of Albemarle County, to Andrew Knight, for said Knight's being security for the sum of £23/18/6³/₄ payable to Laughland McClain on a Replevin Bond, various livestock and chattel to be held by said Knight until the said Bond is satisfied, etc... /s/ John Tuggle. Wit: **Martin Davenport**, James Eubank. (*Albemarle County, VA, Deeds, 9:535*)

10Feb1789 – DEED: William Boyd to Barnett Henderson, both of Albemarle County, for 1500 pounds of Tobacco, 109 acres in Albemarle County on the head branches of Hardware, Rockfish, and Mechums rivers, adjoining John McGraw... /s/ William Boyd. Wit: Charles Wingfield, Jr., John Newell, **William Davenport**. (*Albemarle County, VA, Deeds, 9:526*)

Witness William Davenport was likely the son of Joseph, eldest son of Richard of County Line & Albemarle, for in June following, William witnessed a deed for Charles Wingfield, of Albemarle for land in Amherst County. William of Joseph of Richard subsequently married into the Wingfield family.

3Mar1789 – FINE. Georgia, Wilkes County. To all and Singular Sheriffs of the Said state, greeting, You are hereby commanded that, of the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Thomas Walton of the said County, you cause to be made as well the sum of ten pounds principle and fourteen shillings and eight pence interest which, in the Superior Court of the said, before the Chief Justice and his Associates was adjudged to **Richard Davenport** for his damages which he had sustained by occasion of not

performing certain promises and undertakings by the said Thomas Walton to the said **Richard Davenport** and have you that money before the Judges of the Superior court the fifth Tuesday in March Instant, to render to the said **Richard Davenport** for his damages, costs, and charges, whereof the said Thomas Walton is convicted, as appears to us of records, and have you these there this writ. Witness Edwin Mounger Clerk of the said Court at Office, the Second day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine and in the Thirteenth year of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States of America. (*Wilkes County Court Records, ac. 1978-0528M, Georgia Archives*)

Richard, Jr. did not get a thousand pounds in damages from his claim against Thomas Walton. Instead, Walton had at some point been convicted and ordered to hand over ten pounds in damages. This he had not done, so he was now ordered to hand over ten pounds in principle and fourteen shilling eight pence in interest.

This action stemmed from Richard Jr.'s action claiming that Walton had defamed him when Walton compared Richard Jr. to "Step," an "untrustworthy" slave known for stealing bacon. Walton apparently disagreed with the court's decision and refused to pay up.

--**Mar1789** – CHANCERY PETITION: "To the Worshipful the Justices of Louisa County Court in Chancery Sitting: Humbly complaining Sheweth unto your Worshipfuls that your Orator & Oratrixs, **Joseph Kennedy**, Heir-at-Law to **Davenport Kennedy, Decd.**, **Nancy Kennedy**, **James Davenport & Dizey** (sic, should be **Dicey**), his wife, formerly **Dizey Kennedy**, that your Orator's & Oratrixes' father **Davenport Kennedy, Decd.**, departed this life sometime in the year of our Lord 178[2] without will, leaving his Wife & the following children (viz) **Dizey** [sic], **Nancy**, **Joseph**, **Dorothy**, **Polly**, **Sarah**, **Robert**, and **William**, and that he died possessed of a considerable personal estate, and your Orator and Oratrixes further Sheweth that there was an order of this Worshipful Court that Robert Dabney, **Barnett Smith**, **William Pettus**, and **George Lumsden** should divide the said estate amongst the children according to Law, that for that purpose the above Gentlemen met, but from the nature of estate found it improper to divide it, and recommended to the children to sell the said estate and then divide, when a division could be equally made. But now so it is, may it please the Court that **Dorothy**, **Polly**, **Sarah**, **Robert** & **William**, being infants, this Worshipful Court has appointed [blank, but was **Mary**] **Kennedy**, their Mother and next friend, their Guardian, your Orator & Oratrixes pray may be made parties Defendant hereto with apt words to charge them as such how to injure and oppress your Orator & Oratrixes, have altogether denied that the said Estate should be sold or divided, Sending out in said Speeches that if the said Guardian should be hereafter liable to her younger children, the Defendants to this Bill. All which actings and doings are contrary to equity and good conscience, and tend much to injure and oppress your Orator & Oratrixes **Joseph Kennedy**, **Nancy Kennedy**, **James**

Davenport and **Dizey** [sic], his wife. In Under Consideration whereof and for as much as your Orator & Oratrixes are remedied in the premise by the Strict rules of the Common Law and can be relieved in the premises by a Court of Chancery only ...” (Louisa County, VA, Chancery File, Library of Virginia, 1791-1803, Joseph Kennedy, etc, vs. Dorothy Kennedy etc.)

The back of this petition was used to keep the ongoing record of the Case, “Kennedy et al vs. Kennedy Guardian, Bill and Answer Chancery. Act of 1788. Decree agreeable to the Prayer of this Bill. Robert Dabney, William Pettus, Barnett Smith, and George Lumsden are appointed to Sell the Decedent’s Estate & Divide the Same among the Widow and her Children.” The matter was continued from the March 1789 Court on a month-to-month basis until a Final Decree was entered at the February 1791 Court. (Louisa County, VA, Chancery File, Library of Virginia, 1791-1803, Joseph Kennedy, et al vs. Dorothy Kennedy et al)

This document appears to provide the first list of the orphans of Davenport Kennedy in a birth order, namely Dicey, Nancy, Joseph, Dorothy, Polly (Mary), Sarah, William, and Robert. Yet at the beginning and end of the document, identification of the Plaintiffs lists Joseph first, followed by Nancy, and then James Davenport, Jr., and wife Dicey. All of the plaintiffs had to be age 21 to be principals before the Law. Joseph, as the eldest son, was heir-at-law of his father, which may account for his being listed first among the plaintiffs. The birth order listed within the document was most likely correct.

We know nothing about Nancy other than that she served as Dicey’s marriage bond witness in 1785, joined Joseph and Dicey in suing her brothers and sisters for a division of Davenport Kennedy’s estate in 1788, was still alive in 1791 when the suit was tried, but was dead intestate without heirs when Davenport Kennedy’s Estate was finally settled in 1797. Her share was divided equally among her seven siblings.

31Mar1789 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Albemarle County**

Nathaniel Garland’s List (St. Anne Parish)

Richard Davenport [Sr.], 1 White Tithe, 9 Slaves, 4 Horses
Martin Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 1 Slave, 2 Horses
Nicholas Hamner, 1 White Tithe, 4 Slaves, 4 Horses
Thomas Jefferson, Esqr., 1 White Tithe, 29 Slaves, 15 Horses

Thomas Garth’s List (Frederickville Parish)

William Davenport, 3 White Tithes, 1 Slave, 1 Horse
Thomas Jefferson, Esqr., 1 White Tithe, 22 Slaves, 11 Horses

Source: *Albemarle State Property Tax Lists*

Richard of County Line enumerated with his son Martin and his step-son Nicholas Hamner.

31Mar1789 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Amherst County**

Lexington Parish

Joseph Davenport, 3 White Tithes, 4 Slaves, 1 Horse, 4 Cattle

Source: *Amherst State Property Tax Lists*

Joseph listed two of his sons this year. There were more to come.

31Mar1789 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Bedford County**

Joel Davenport, 1 White Tithe

Source: *Bedford State Property Tax Lists*

Joel was the fourth son of Glover, second son of Martin, Sr. of Hanover, and had served in the Virginia Continental Line during the Revolution, including at least four battles and Valley Forge. We include this record, again, to make clear the different members of the Pamunkey and New Kent/Hanover family trees.

31Mar1789 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Hanover County**

Thomas Price's List

James Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 3 Slaves, 2 Horses

James Davenport, Jr., 0 White Tithes, 1 Slave, 2 Horses

William Kennedy, 1 White Tithe, 9 Slaves, 7 Horses

Charles Kennedy Estate, 300 Acres

Source: *Hanover State Property Tax Lists*

James, Jr., and wife Dicey Kennedy, eldest daughter of Davenport Kennedy, were living with his father. William Kennedy, son of Charles Kennedy, occupied his father's plantation.

31Mar1789 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Louisa County**

John Poindexter's List

Thomas Eads, 95½ Acres

John Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 2 Slaves, 2 Horses

Crosha Kennedy, No White Tithes, 6 Slaves, 3 Horses, 175 Acres

Davenport Kennedy [Estate], 150 Acres

Martin Kennedy, 1 White Tithe, 3 Horses
James Kennedy, 1 White Tithe, 1 Horse
Mary Kennedy, No White Tithes, 2 Slaves, 1 Horse

Source: *Louisa State Property Tax Lists*

This was *John Davenport's* last appearance on Virginia Tax Lists, for he shortly hereafter moved to Abbeville District, South Carolina to join his brother *Charles. Richard of County Line and Albemarle*, unable to interest his remaining sons in the Louisa plantation that he had held for at least fifty years, sold the land to Tarlton B. Luck, who had married *Crosha Cassity Kennedy, a daughter of Charles Kennedy and Richard's sister Crotia Davenport*.

With that sale, Richard of County Line & Albemarle kept the land in the extended family but died before he made a deed to Luck. This subsequently generated a number of legal documents in South Carolina and Virginia. The widowed *Crotia (Charles Kennedy)* was living on her husband's second plantation in Louisa rather than on the manor plantation in Hanover where she had lived during his lifetime. *Mary Kennedy was DK's widow*, whether still caring for his orphans unknown. She would soon be dead.

31Mar1789 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Spotsylvania County**

Andrew Fraser's List

Martin Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 2 Slaves, 4 Horses
William Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 5 Slaves, 3 Horses
John Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 1 Slave, 2 Horses
James Davenport, Jr., 1 White Tithe
Thomas Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 1 Horse
Garrett Kennedy, 1 White Tithe, 3 Slaves, 2 Horses

Source: *Spotsylvania State Property Tax Lists*

Having married *Delphia*, youngest daughter of *William Davenport, Sr.*, *Garrett Kennedy* made no attempt to enter into Hanover land matters, for the Virginia General Assembly had ended the primacy of the oldest son as heir-at-law in the land affairs of the father. *Charles Kennedy had included Garrett in a blanket devise of his remaining estate after the death of the widow Crotia, but she outlived Garrett by three years.*

With the exception of *John Davenport*, the near-the-courthouse tavernkeeper, all *Davenports* and the Kennedy listed lived within a mile or so of Davenport Ford.

--**Jun1789** - DEED OF GIFT: John Lewis, Sr., of Tatear in Albemarle County, to daughter **Jean Davenport**, wife of **Richard Davenport, Jr.**, late of Albemarle County, now of the State of Georgia, lends Negroes Stephaney, Isabell, and Dorcas and their increase to said **Jean** for her natural life, and then to said **Jean's** children equally ... /s/ John Lewis. Wit: None. Acknowledged in Jun1789 Court. (*Albemarle County, VA, Deeds*, 9:549)

“The head of the third [Lewis] family [in Albemarle County]... was John [Lewis], who was one of the earliest settlers in the county [Albemarle]. He entered land on Totier Creek in 1741. When the location of the old courthouse was fixed, he obtained a license to conduct an ordinary at the place. He seems to have married a daughter of Samuel Shelton, and had two sons, and a daughter, **Jane**, who became the wife of **Richard Davenport**, and removed to Georgia.” [Davidson, Grace Gillam, *The Early Records of Georgia, Volume I, Wilkes County (Macon, Georgia: Author, 1933)*, 111]

Despite more than a century of research attempts, no one has been able to establish a connection between John Lewis of Tatear/Totier [Creek] in Albemarle County and his more illustrious Lewis neighbors. His children bear names that are similar to the names of the children of the other Lewis families (i.e., John, Owen, etc.) but the lower orders often used the names of the aristocracy to pay homage to their “betters.” It’s also the case that when Richard Jr. and Jane Lewis Davenport departed for Wilkes County, George, they chose to settle in the same county where Meriwether Lewis spent some years when he was a boy but this fails to rise to the level of any sort of evidence. And John Lewis’s land in Albemarle County was in the immediate neighborhood of the Meriwethers. But Richard of County Line & Albemarle was a near neighbor of Tjhomass Jefferson and he in no way had any relationship to the Jefferson family.

We have already suggested that this Lewis family may have had American Indian beginnings. John Lewis of Totier Creek claimed his father was named Owen but Lewis family researchers have said that John Lewis of Totier Creek was NOT related to the Owen Lewis documented in Goochland County. We have to believe that John Lewis knew his father’s first name. We’re also quite willing to believe that his father could be named Owen without having any relationship to the Owen that Lewis family searchers have dismissed. Certainly the Cherokee were using Anglicanized names at the turn of the 18th century.

27Jun1789 - DEED: Charles Wingfield, wife Rachel, of Albemarle County, to Nathan Wingfield, of Amherst County, for £100, 392 acres in Amherst County on Rocky Creek, adjoining John Warren, a bridge over a branch of the creek ... /s/ Charles Wingfield. Wit: Jno. Wingfield, Jr., **Wm. Davenport**, Jos. Benj. Wingfield. (*Amherst County, VA, Deeds*, F:404)

Witness William was the son of Joseph, son of Richard Sr of County Line & Albemarle. He subsequently married a daughter of Nathan Wingfield.

3Sep1789 - NEGRO CHARGED: John Michie, deputy Commonwealth attorney for Louisa County, charged Joe, a Negro man slave, the property of **John Davenport** of Louisa County, with felonious entering the house of Cleavars Swift and stealing there from sundry goods and cash of Samuel Baker and John Sims ... County Jailer ordered to keep said Joe in custody until such time as judgment can be made. (*Loose Papers in Louisa County Clerk of Courts Office*)

*Joe was apparently one of the two slaves assessed **John**(son of **Richard of County Line & Albemarle**) among his taxables earlier in the year (see above).*

30Jun1789 – LAND TAX LIST: Among those assessed for land: **Hanover County**

James Davenport, 150 acres
Charles Kennedy's Estate, 300 acres
Davenport Kennedy's Estate, 100 acres
Source: *Hanover County, VA, Land Tax Lists.*

*James Davenport's 150 acres were the Old Martin Davenport place, which Martin, Sr., had devised to him and his brother David. Being on or near the Hanover-Louisa line, both of the Kennedys also had land in Louisa County, either part of the above tracts or other parcels. Where the 100 acres assessed to **Davenport Kennedy's estate** came from is yet to be resolved. Kennedy's land in Louisa was not his but was, in fact, the land that has now been identified for more than forty-five years as Richard of County Line & Albemarle's and not taxed in Louisa County except for 1771-1772 and 1782 and later.*

As we have noted before, in Colonial years, possibly excepting 1771-1772, the County Line tract was surely taxed in Hanover County, explaining its absence from Louisa Tax rolls. But if Louisa was assessing the Estate for 150 acres and Hanover was assessing the Estate for 100 acres, there was a surplus in the assessments. When the Heirs of Richard of County Line & Albemarle had a survey made in 1795 preparatory to conveyance to the Heirs of Tarlton B. Luck, the tract contained only 128 acres. Yet the 150 acres assessed the Davenport Kennedy Estate was continued through 1810, as was the 100 acres assessed to the Estate in Hanover. These were both phantom land assessments.

14Sep1789 - DEED: John Tuggle, wife Elizabeth, to **Richard Davenport**, all of Albemarle County, for £100, 100 acres in Albemarle County on Beaverdam Creek, adjoining Edmund Randolph, Esq., **Martin Davenport**, **Nicholas Hamner**, and said **Richard Davenport** ... /s/ John Tuggle, Elizabeth Tuggle. Wit: **Martin Davenport**, Turner Hamner, John Wingfield, Jr. (*Albemarle County, VA, Deeds, 10:67*)

Richard of County Line & Albemarle, now in his old age, was still accumulating land. Martin Davenport was his son. Turner Hamner was William Hamner's son and therefore Nicholas Hamner's first cousin. The Wingfields were associated with the New Kent/Hanover Davenports in both Albemarle and Amherst counties.

Davenport Kennedy's Widow Dead, Leaving Bought Estate Assets Unpaid

3Oct1789 – KENNEDY'S WIDOW DEAD: "Agreeable to a decree from the Worshipful Court [of] Louisa [County] bearing date 12th day of August 1788, we the Subscribers proceeded to advertise the Sale of the **Estate** [of] **Davenport Kennedy, Decd.**, to give Eighteen month Credit bonds to be given with approved Security, the whole amount of Sale, Negroes, Stocks, Household furniture being £674/7. The widow's third amounted to £224/15/8 & the Children's equal part amounted to £56/2/11 [each], after deducting the children's legacies who had Purchased. We took their bonds for the balance and Proposed taking the widow's bond in like manner, who could not Produce Sufficient Security to produce her Purchases at her death, *since which time the widow died leaving the whole of the property she had bought.* We Conceive the Sale with regard to her Purchases is Void as she did not Comply with the terms of the Sale. Given under our hands this 3rd day of Octr 1789. /s/ Robert Dabney, **Wm Pettus, Geo: Lumsden.** (Louisa County, VA, Chancery File, Library of Virginia, 1791-1803, Joseph Kennedy, etc, vs. Dorothy Kennedy etc.)

This document basically put numbers to a story already in the Court record.

23Oct1789 - DEED: **Richard Davenport, Jr.**, wife **Jean**, of Wilkes County, Georgia, to James Olds, of Albemarle County, for £80, 400 acres in Albemarle County, adjoining Samuel Gay, Joseph Jackson, Edward Carter ... /s/ **Richard Davenport** [No wife signs.]. Wit: **Martin Davenport**, Samuel Gay, John Miller. (*Albemarle County, VA, Deeds, 10:62*)

By the witnesses, Richard, Jr., at least, had returned from Georgia to sell his Albemarle plantation--with his brother Martin witnessing. Undoubtedly, Richard, Jr. used some of the proceeds from this sale to purchase land in Wilkes County, since a survey for him for 196 acres adjacent to the 200 acres he'd received in headrights in 1784 was recorded in 1790.

4Nov1789 – JUDGMENT: The petition of Pottie & Dick against **Garrett Kennedy** for £3/3 due on a bond in default, ordered payment of said bond, to be discharged by the payment of £1/19 with interest from 7Aug1788. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders 1787-1792, 323*)

5Nov1789 – MARRIAGE LICENSE: **Tarleton B[rown] Luck** to **Crosha Cassidy Kennedy**, daughter of **Crosha Kennedy**, in Louisa County. The bride signed her own consent. (*Louisa County, VA, Marriages, ?*?)

Crotia (Crosha) Kennedy, the bride's mother, was the widow of Charles and a sister to Richard Davenport of County Line & Albemarle. Crotia would have been in her middle 60s at this time—which suggests that daughter Crosha Cassidy was in or near spinsterhood, late 20s to early 30s. Luck was an elderly man and had served as the schoolmaster for Davenport Kennedy's orphans. Nearly all of Luck's many children (identified when his heirs conveyed Richard's old tract by new survey to Crotia Cassidy and her second husband in 1797) were married at the time of his marriage to Crosha Cassidy Kennedy.

Crosha Cassidy's marriage to Luck was of short duration. By 12Jan1795, she was a widow and was not included among Luck's heirs, suggesting that theirs had been a marriage of convenience by contract. In short, the marriage may have existed to provide Crosha Cassidy with a place to live and Luck with household help. Such marriages did not necessarily include amorous behaviors and did not carry with them an expectation of inheritance.

4Nov1789 - DEED: John Fleming, wife Elizabeth, and Ann Fleming, widow, to **Martin Kennedy**, all of Louisa County, for £24/10, 50 acres in Louisa County [on Little Rocky Creek], bounding Smith and the Road... /s/ John Fleming, Elizabeth "X" Fleming, Ann "+" Fleming. Wit: None. Acknowledged by John, Elizabeth, and Ann Fleming in Louisa Court on 9Nov1789. (Louisa County, VA, Deeds F:465)

Why Martin Kennedy, co-heir with his younger brother Fields Kennedy to the Charles Kennedy manor plantation of 300 acres in Hanover County, obtained this land at this time, particularly since he was still a minor, occasions wonder. His brother William was supposed, by instruction in their father's will, to look after Martin and Field on the Hanover plantation during their minority. Possibly by necessity, Martin had married a daughter of Barnett Smith, and while still under age had started his own household. Whatever, he acquired this Louisa tract early and held on to it long after William and Fields had moved to Georgia, leaving him in sole possession of the Hanover plantation, where he still lived more than fifty years later.

7Nov1789 – COURT ORDER: In the matter of **Joseph Kennedy, Nancy Kennedy, James Davenport and Dizey [sic], his wife, vs. Mary Kennedy**, guardian to **Dorothy Kennedy, Polly, Sarah, Robert, & William Kennedy**, orphans of **Davenport Kennedy, Decd.**, in Chancery. "This day came the Complainants by their Attorney, and on their Motion, It is ordered that Robert Dabney, **Barnett Smith, William Pettus & George Lumsden**, or any three of them, attend & Sell that Part of the **Estate of Davenport Kennedy, Decd.**, that was Sold to **Mary Kennedy, Decd.**, agreeable to a former Decree of this Court & which she failed to give Bond & Security for agreeable to the Decree, & that they divide the same agreeable to Law Between the Children of **Davenport Kennedy, Decd.**, and make their report to Court in order for a final Decree." A Copy/Test, John Nelson, Ck. (Louisa County, VA, Chancery File, Library of Virginia, Joseph Kennedy, etc, vs. Dorothy Kennedy etc.)

Resale of the deceased widow's purchases from the Davenport Kennedy Estate's public sale was accomplished, but the Estate could not be settled for a number of reasons. Records indicate, however, that the impatient individual heirs had begun plundering various assets without a formal distribution.

9Nov1789 – PROBATE: **Estate of Davenport Kennedy**, late of Louisa County, **Decd.** On motion of **William Davenport**, certificate granted him for obtaining Letters of Administration on the Estate of the Decedent unadministered by **Mary Kennedy**, the former administratrix. ~~**James Davenport**~~ [crossed out], the next of kin, having refused to administer, said [**William**] **Davenport** entering into bond of £1,000 with **George Lumsden**, **William Graves**, and **William Kennedy** as securities. (*Louisa County, VA, Court Minutes 1788-1790, 121, Wills, Administrations, Inventories & Bonds, 3:270*))

Security **William Kennedy** was the current co-executor of his father. **William Graves was a grandson of William Davenport Sr.** As we have already seen, security Lumsden was much involved in Davenport affairs, possibly because of his Smith in-laws. All three securities lived within a short distance of that County Line tract of Richard, Sr., whereon Davenport Kennedy had lived for a quarter-century, and which was currently inhabited by **John, son of Richard of County Line & Albemarle.**

Next of kin traditionally followed the paternal line, yet at the death of the Widow Mary Kennedy, it was the **out-of-county Davenports**, not the Kennedys, to whom the Court looked to assume the administration of Davenport Kennedy's estate. (*William Davenport was of Spotsylvania; James Davenport was of Hanover.*) This is notable because there were mature, established **male Kennedys** (namely **William and James, sons of Charles**) nearby whom the Court could have appointed.

William Kennedy was a bondsman for **William Davenport**, not vice a versa. **James Davenport, Jr.**, married to the **oldest daughter of the Decedent**, may have been the Davenport whose name was crossed out; after all, his marriage to Dicey Kennedy created a major Conflict of Interest, since Dicey was one of the heirs-at-law. We have already seen James Jr. in the records as a disabled veteran petitioning for an increase in his meager pension. Not a likely candidate for an Estate administrator—and in fact, he apparently refused to take this on.

All actions concerning the Davenport Kennedy Estate and Guardianships matter were reviewed by the Louisa Court and all that was done here was undone at the next Court. Further evidence of the confused condition of the Davenport Kennedy Estate and attendant orphan matters will follow.

9Nov1789 – ESTATE SETTLEMENT: In the matter of **Kennedy vs. Kennedy** in Chancery, ordered that the part of **Davenport Kennedy's Estate** sold to **Mary Kennedy**, who failed to give bond and security, now to be sold by the Sheriff, and proceeds thereof to

be applied as before directed, and Administrator to make report in order for a final decree. (Louisa County, VA, Court Minutes 1788-1790, 122)

Mary had bought most of the estate at the public sale, but had neither paid nor provided security for payment, endangering the orphans' interests, more evidence that she was not their birth mother but was a stepmother.

9Nov1789 – CROSSED OUT ENTRY: ~~William Graves appointed Guardian to Polly and Sarah Kennedy, orphans of Davenport Kennedy, who made choice of said William, he entering into bond as the Law directs.~~ (Louisa County, VA, Court Minutes 1788-1790, 122)

There are few crossing-outs in the Louisa Court Minutes. There were two in Davenport Kennedy Estate and Orphans matters, reflecting the confusion that seemingly embroiled the Court as well as the principals.

The crossing-out was done ex post facto, for Court Minutes were taken by rough notes as the Court was sitting, generally in the scribe's personal shorthand. Those notes, after Court ended for the day or session, were transcribed and expanded into legalese and recorded in the Minute Book. Therefore, crossing-out had to have occurred thereafter.

One of the presiding justices of a Virginia Court would have been assigned to read the Minute Book when it was completed after each session, and to sign off as to its accuracy. The crossing-out in this instance was surely done by a Justice who had also sat as an Orphans Court justice (Orphans Court generally followed the County Court monthly if there was business, but could be convened at any time). In reviewing the record in the Court Minutes as inscribed after a succeeding Orphans Court, the Justice-Reader recognized the disparity in what had occurred between the County Court and Orphans' Court, knew the Orphans' Court order overrode a County Court order, and had no alternative but to cross out the offending order in the permanent record.

9Nov1789 – GUARDIAN: **Robert Kennedy**, orphan of **Davenport Kennedy**, being of age, came into Court and chose **William Davenport** to be his Guardian. Said **William** appointed Guardian to **William Kennedy**, orphan of **Davenport Kennedy**, and bonded for £500 by **George Lumsden, William Graves, William Kennedy**. (Louisa County, VA, Guardian Bonds, Inventories & Accounts 1767-1814, 209. Court Minutes 1788-1790, 122)

*Being of Age meant the Orphan was at age least 14 and not yet 21, and therefore could choose his/her guardian, subject to the Court's approval. **Robert Kennedy was the next to youngest of the eight orphans.***

The fact that the Court appointed William Davenport as William's guardian indicates that William Kennedy was not yet age 14. This court action enables an identification of the age range of the Kennedy orphans. They ranged from Dicey,

born in 1759, to William, born in the late 1770s. A better estimate will come with later Orphans Court orders.

9Nov1789 – GUARDIAN: **Polly Kennedy**, orphan of **Davenport Kennedy**, being of age, made choice of **William Graves** as her Guardian. Said **Graves** also appointed Guardian to **Sarah Kennedy**, orphan of **Davenport Kennedy**, and gave bond. (Louisa County, VA, Court Minutes 1788-1790, 122)

William Graves was a grandson of William Davenport, Sr., who had been his guardian in Spotsylvania County when both of William's parents had died in the late 1760s. Graves would have been in his late 30s when he undertook shared guardianship of Davenport Kennedy's orphans with his grandfather.

13Dec1789 – PROBATE: Estate of **Davenport Kennedy**, late of Louisa County, Decd. On motion of **William Graves** for Letters of Administration on the Estate of the Decedent unadministered by the former Administrix—in room of **William Davenport**, who was appointed Administrator at the last Court and failed to qualify, said motion granted. Said **Graves** gave bond of £2,000 with **Joseph Kennedy**, **George Lumsden**, and **James Davenport** as his securities. (Louisa County, VA, Court Minutes 1788-1790, 143. Wills, Administrations, Inventories & Bonds, 3:270)

There was confusion relative to the successor administrator of this Estate, for while William Davenport, Sr., had sought the responsibility and posted bond, a month later he was replaced by William Graves, the same William Graves who was married to a daughter of William Pettus, Sr., and was the orphan of Jonathan Graves, whose guardian had been William Davenport, Sr.

Graves replaced William Davenport after five weeks at twice the amount of the previous administrator's bond. Graves was a freeholder of Louisa County, a younger man whereas William was aged and living in Spotsylvania.

As to Graves' securities: Joseph Kennedy was eldest son and heir-at-law to Davenport Kennedy, Decd.. Joseph had no assets beyond his share of his father's estate.

George Lumsden, connected to the Pamunkey Davenports through a Smith marriage, at least, was the stalwart security for various Davenports for more than two decades. James Davenport was surely James, Sr., of Hanover, youngest brother of William Davenport of Spotsylvania. William Kennedy, son of Charles, remained William Davenport's security as guardian to William Kennedy, orphan.

14Dec1789 – MARRIAGE BOND: **Ambrose Edwards** to **Dorothy Kennedy**. **William Kennedy**, security. (Louisa County, VA, Marriage Register 1766-1861, 48)

Davenport Kennedy's third daughter Dorothy was to be married to Ambrose Edwards with William Kennedy of Charles as bondsman. The Edwards/Kennedy

marriage did not occur for at least a month or more, for Dorothy was acting on her own and in her maiden name in a Deed of Trust executed a month later.

22Dec1789 – MARRIAGE BOND: **Tarlton B. Luck** to **Crotia Cassity Kennedy**, she being upwards of 21 years and daughter of **Crotia Kennedy**. **James Kennedy**, surety. (Louisa County, VA, Marriage Register 1766-1861, 360)

*Apparently the marriage license obtained in early November did not suffice, so they obtained a marriage bond, identifying **Crotia Cassity** as being of legal age and of **Crotia Kennedy**, with her brother **James** signing as bondsman. The couple was married two days later by the Rev. **John Waller**. **Crotia Cassity (she held fast to both names) was Charles Kennedy's youngest daughter**—was surely a spinster when she married. She was childless by both **Brown** and **Hezekiah Arnold**, her second husband.*

-----1790 -- BIRTH: **Christopher Davenport**, son of **Joseph** of **Richard of County Line & Albemarle**, per multiple War of 1812 pension documents and Censuses.

4Jan1790 - DEED OF TRUST: **Dorothy Kennedy**, of Louisa County, to **William Kennedy** of Hanover County, for £50 Virginia, three Slaves: **Hannah**, **Edmond**, and **Milley**. Whereas **John Davenport**, **Joseph Kennedy**, and **Thomas Wash**, all of Louisa County, who are securities to the **Estate of Davenport Kennedy, Decd.**, for the said **Dorothy Kennedy** for the sum of £56/5/1½, the same being the proper debt of the said **Dorothy**. Now in case the said **John Davenport**, **Joseph Kennedy**, and **Thomas Wash** shall be sued for damages, etc., or may hereafter be sued for £56/5/1½, then the said **William Kennedy** is to sell the Slaves, and from the proceeds thereof repay the said **John Davenport**, **Joseph Kennedy**, and **Thomas Wash**, with any surplus to be paid to the said **Dorothy** ... /s/ **Dorothy Kennedy**. Wit: **A. Woolfolk**, **Jos Woolfolk**, **Jno W. Pettus**, **Charles Blount**, **James Davenport**. (Louisa County, VA, Deeds, G:10)

***Dorothy**, in advance of the division of her father's estate, apparently borrowed against her share and created an obligation that might cost the bondsmen for the Estate, namely **Davenport**, **Kennedy**, and **Wash**. **The participation of John, son of Richard of County Line & Albemarle, was significant**. **John** had been living on the County Line property since late 1785 but never before had he taken any responsibility relative to the **Davenport Kennedy Estate** and/or to the orphans—children who were his cousins (**Davenport Kennedy** was **John's** first cousin and **Davenport Kennedy's** children were his second cousins.)*

*By this action **John**, **Joseph Kennedy**—the heir-at-law—and **Thomas Wash**, (married to **Anee**, eldest daughter of **Charles Kennedy** and wife **Crotia Davenport**) guaranteed that **William Graves**, **Davenport Kennedy's** administrator, would not be liable for the removal of Estate assets before a settlement with all heirs. In effect, these three securities had guaranteed that **Dorothy** had the right and titles to sell three slaves from her father's estate to **William Kennedy**. **James Davenport**, considering that all of the other witnesses were freeholders, was **James, Sr.***

If the occupation of Richard Sr's County Line tract for more than 25 years is not sufficient proof that Davenport Kennedy was a near relation to whom [Richard of County Line & Albemarle](#) felt he owed protection and care (as he may naturally have felt about his brother's orphaned bastard son), [the appearance of Richard's son John in a fiduciary capacity seems to clinch this](#). No one but a near relative—in this case, a first cousin—would assume such financial responsibility for another.

-----1790 – STAY: Benj. Porter vs. Richard Davenport. Case No. 38. I confess judgment for nine pounds eight shillings three pence 1/2 which may be discharged by the payment of twelve hundred and forty pounds of Crop Tobacco Augusta Inspected Tobacco with cash of suit with stay of execution till first Monday in November next. Richard Davenport. (*Wilkes County GA Inferior Court Minutes*)

In Wilkes County, Georgia, [Richard Jr.](#) had been sued and had come to court to confess his debt and arrange an extended time for re-payment. In 1785, two Benjamin Porters appear on the tax digest of Albemarle County, likely father and son. It's unclear which had a dispute with Richard, Jr., but whichever one, he was forced to wait for payment of the judgment he'd obtained against Richard, Jr..

31Mar1790 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Albemarle County**

Thomas Staples' List

Martin Davenport, 1 White Tithes, 2 Slaves, 2 Horses

Richard Davenport [Sr.], 1 White Tithe, 8 Slaves, 5 Horses

Nicholas Hamner, 1 White Tithe, 5 Slaves, 3 Horses

Thomas Jefferson, Esqr., & Overseer, 1 White Tithe, 38 Slaves, 10 Horses

Thomas Garth's List

Thomas Jefferson, Esqr., 1 White Tithe, 21 Slaves, 12 Horses

Source: *Albemarle State Property Tax Lists*

Father, son, and step-son on the tax list.

31Mar1790 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Amherst County**

Lexington Parish

Joseph Davenport, 3 White Tithes, 4 Slaves, 2 Horses, 5 Cattle

Source: *Amherst State Property Tax Lists*

Richard of County Line & Albemarle's eldest son on the tax list.

31Mar1790 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Hanover County**

Thomas Price's List

James Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 2 Slaves, 1 Horse

Charles Kennedy Estate, 300 Acre

Source: *Hanover State Property Tax Lists*

31Mar1790 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Louisa County**

John Poindexter's List

James Davenport (pensioner), No White Tithe, 1 Slave, 1 Horse

Thomas Eads, 94½ Acres

Crosha Kennedy, 2 White Tithes, 4 Slaves, 7 Horses, 175 Acres

Davenport Kennedy [Estate], 150 Acres

Martin Kennedy, 50 Acres

Tarlton Luck, 1 White Tithe, 2 Slaves, 2 Horses

Source: *Louisa State Property Tax Lists*

James Davenport, Jr., likely headed a household and lived on Thomas Eads' 94½ acres adjoining what had been Richard of County Line & Albemarle's County Line tract. The household surely included those *Davenport Kennedy orphans* who were unmarried or under age. Tarlton Luck was *James, Jr.*'s next door neighbor and now lived on the old Richard Davenport County Line tract he'd purchased when *Richard of County Line & Albemarle* could not interest any of his sons in the land. These 150 acres were the same as those assessed to *Davenport Kennedy's* Estate, even though Davenport Kennedy owned no land.

By the time of this Tax List, *John, son of Richard, Sr.*, had gone to Abbeville, South Carolina to join his brother *Charles*.

Crosha Kennedy was Charles' widow and mother of Luck's wife.

Martin Kennedy was her son, heir to half of Charles Kennedy's manor plantation in Hanover, who had not asserted his right yet, his elder brother William living there.

Jul1790 – SURVEY: Richard, Jr. platted 196 acres on Fishing Creek, Wilkes County, Georgia, adjacent to the 200 he'd platted in 1784. (*Headright and Lottery Loose plat Files, Georgia Surveyor General, RG 3-3-26, Georgia Archives*)

We earlier proposed that, in 1789, *Richard Jr. had* returned to Albemarle to sell the land he held there (land that had been transferred to him by his father) in order to facilitate a land purchase in Wilkes County, Georgia. This was it.

9Nov1790 – SURVEY: A.S. Bryan platted 14 acres in Albemarle County for William Fortune, lying on the waters of Beaverdam Creek, adjoining Martin Davenport, said Fortune, William Henderson. (*Albemarle Survey*, 121)

The Fortunes were involved with [Richard of County Line & Albemarle's](#) family from 1787 through 1802, with activities that ranged from witnessing a will to being a bondsman for a marriage. [Martin Davenport](#) was [Richard of County Line & Albemarle's](#) son.

A Davenport-Wingfield Marriage

3Jan1791 – MARRIAGE BOND: **William Davenport** to **Sarah Wingfield**, with consent of fathers **Joseph Davenport** and Nathan Wingfield. Peter Joyner, surety. (*Amherst County, VA, Marriages, ?*)

William was another son of [Joseph](#) and a grandson of [Richard of County Line & Albemarle](#). Both participants in this marriage were apparently under age, given that parental permission was given for both.

10Jan1791 – COURT ORDER: On the motion of **William Davenport**, It is ordered that **William Graves**, administrator of **Davenport Kennedy, Decd.**, do upon oath make an accounting of his administration of the Decedent's Estate before Robert Dabney, **George Lumsden, Gentleman, William Pettus & Barnett Smith**, or any three of them, to whom it is referred to examine, state, and Settle the said Accounts & they are to make report thereof to Court. A Copy. /s/ MCPoindexter, Ck." (*Louisa County, VA, Chancery File, Library of Virginia, 1791-1903. Joseph Kennedy, etc, vs. Dorothy Kennedy etc.*)

[William Davenport Sr](#), now no longer a principal in Estate proceedings, remained concerned about its conduct. Given the hypothesis that he was a grandfather to the orphans, and the turmoil the Estate had experienced, it was understandable stewardship on his part. Barnett Smith was the father-in-law of [Martin Kennedy](#).

17Jan1791 - SLAVE BILL: **Joseph Kennedy**, of Louisa County, to **Thomas Eads**, "in consideration of a certain tract of land to me given up as my lawful right, do sell" three slaves: Phillis, Henry, and Stephen and their increase ... /s/ **Joseph Kennedy**. Wit: Robert Dabney, **James Davenport, John Davenport**. (*Louisa County, VA, Deeds, G:86*)

The nature of this transaction is cloaked in ambiguity. In effect, [Joseph](#) was exchanging three slaves from his father's estate for Eads 94½ acre tract. [Eads](#) was a son-in-law of [William Davenport, Sr.](#), the grandfather of Davenport Kennedy's orphans. [John](#), son of [Richard of County Line & Albemarle](#), was still in Louisa but would soon move to South Carolina. [Pamunkeys James, Sr., and Jr.](#), would soon move to Georgia.

John's participation in Davenport Kennedy's Estate matters was always in concert with Joseph or involved money or security. Joseph's first appearance in Albemarle was in St. Ann's Parish, where Richard of County Line & Albemarle resided. Thereafter Joseph lived in Fredricksville Parish, where Charlottesville was located, and where the Pamunkey Davenports lived.

8Feb1791 – MORTGAGE: **George Lumsden** to Archibald Dick, both of Louisa County, for £100 Virginia, 450 acres in Louisa County, adjoining Thomas Wash, John Moss. £150 to be paid said Dick by 1Jan1795 or **Lumsden** to lose land... /s/ **George Lumsden**, Archibald Dick. Wit: **Wm. Pettus**, Wm Budding, Elizabeth W. Armistead, Susannah Dick. (*Louisa County, VA, Deeds, G:52*)

Dick was a merchant who did business in Louisa and Spotsylvania. His firm was Pottie & Dick which had taken various Davenports to Court to collect debts in the preceding decade. A Pottie would ultimately take the County Line tract by mortgage forfeiture c1810.

John Moss was the father of Alexander Moss. An Alexander Moss turns up on a lawsuit with Richard Jr. as a co-defendant in Wilkes County, Georgia in 1791.

We include this record because John Davenport's second wife was Susannah Pettus, daughter of William Pettus, and because it reflects another activity of George Lumsden's.

12Mar1791 – FINAL REPORT: "In obedience to an order of the Worshipful Court of Louisa directing us to Sell the Estate of **Davenport Kennedy** on Eighteen months Credit and to take bond with Security for the Same, we proceeded to Sell the Same, which Sale amounted to the sum of Six hundred and Seventy-four pounds, Nineteen Shillings, including the purchase which the Widow made to the amount of two hundred & eighteen pounds, 12/6, which purchase the widow failed to give us Security for, and also in conformity to an order of your worships bearing date November the Ninth 1789 directing us to Sell that part of the Said Estate which the widow had purchased and failed to Give Security for. We proceeded to sell that part also, which Sale amounted to £188/18/1³/₄, which reduced the above Sale of the whole Estate to the Sum of £645/4/6³/₄, and also in conformity to your worships ordered bearing date of Jany 10, 1791, directing us to Examine and Settle the accts With **William Graves**, administrator of Said Estate, and money from the Sales not Collected, we therefore delivered all bonds to said administrator & took his receipt for the Same. Given under our hands this 12th day March 1791, /s/ Robert Dabney, **Wm Pettus**, **Geo: Lumsden**. (*Louisa County, VA, Chancery File, Library of Virginia, 1791-1803, Joseph Kennedy, etc, vs. Dorothy Kennedy etc.*)

14Mar1791 – RECEIPT: "Rec'd of Robert Dabney, **Barnett Smith**, **Wm Pettus**, & **George Lumsden**, Commissioners, in Bonds etc (as administrator for **Estate [of] Davenport Kennedy, Decd.**) to the amount of £645/4/6³/₄, being the amount [of]

Sales of said Estate.” /s/ “**Wgraves.**” (*Louisa County, VA, Chancery File, Library of Virginia, 1791-1903. Joseph Kennedy, etc, vs. Dorothy Kennedy etc.*)

15Mar1791 – REPORT OF ESTATE SALE: In the matter of **Joseph Kennedy, Nancy Kennedy, James Davenport and wife Dicey, vs. Mary Kennedy**, guardian to **Dorothy Kennedy, Polly Kennedy, Sarah Kennedy, Robert Kennedy, and William Kennedy**, orphans of **Davenport Kennedy, Decd.** in Chancery: “In obedience to an Order of Louisa Court to sell the Estate of **Davenport Kennedy, Decd.**, on 18 months credit with the usual safeguards, said sale amounting to a total sum of £674/19/0, including purchases which the Widow made amounting to £218/12/6, for which the Widow failed to give security. Pursuant to an Order of the Court of 9Nov1789 to sell that part of the Estate that the Widow purchased, said sale amounted to £188/18/13, which reduced the total amount of the Estate to £645/4/6½, and in compliance with the Court’s Order of 10Jan1791, we did settle with **William Graves**, administrator of said Estate, and we report this accounting ...” /s/ Robert Dabney, **William Pettus, George Lumsden.** (*Louisa County, VA, Court Orders, 6:244*).

16Mar1791 - DEED: **James Davenport**, of Hanover County, to Joseph Hancock and William Spicer of Hanover County; Sharp Smith and George Arnold of Spotsylvania County; and William Dickerson of Caroline County, trustees for the Methodist Episcopal Meeting, for 5 shillings, one-half acre in Hanover County on the east side of the road leading across **Davenport Ford**, near said ford and convenient to the spring, beginning at a corner of **Kennedy and Davenport**, thence South East, thence North, thence West to the Road, thence up the Road to the beginning, for a Meeting House for Bishop Francis Asbury of the Methodist Episcopal Church and such others as he shall appoint, and for no others... /s/ **James Davenport.** Wit: Benjamin Hancock, Samuel Luck, Jr., Larkin Luck, **James Davenport, Jr..** (*Hanover County, VA, Deeds 1783-1792, 468*)

*There was a strong Methodist meeting organized in the Hanover-Louisa-Spotsylvania-Caroline common corners area after the Revolution. The Rev. Francis Asbury, the first Methodist Episcopal bishop in the United States and the founder of circuit riding (one minister serving a number of meetings on a rotating basis), died at George Arnold's home across the North Anna in Spotsylvania in 1816, and was allegedly buried there. **Hezekiah Arnold, a son of George Arnold and second husband of Crosha Cassity Kennedy, widow of Tarlton B. Luck, was ordained in the Methodist ministry by Bishop Asbury c1790.** The Rev. Arnold bought the former Richard Davenport County Line tract from Tarlton B. Luck’s heirs.*

Arnold was the minister of the Methodist congregation at Davenport Ford before his bankruptcy, loss of the Old Richard Davenport tract, and move to North Carolina c1810. Hezekiah was the son of George Arnold of Spotsylvania, possibly the same George Arnold of Spotsylvania who was one of the grantees here.

31Mar1791 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Albemarle County**

Thomas Staples' List

Richard Davenport [Sr.], 1 White Tithe, 10 Slaves, 7 Horses

Martin Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 2 Slaves, 2 Horses

Nicholas Hamner, 1 White Tithe, 4 Slaves, 4 Horses

Thomas Jefferson, Esqr., No White Tithe, 38 Slaves, 11 Horses

Thomas Garth's List

William Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 1 Horse

Jesse Davenport, 1 White Tithe

Joseph Kennedy, 1 White Tithe, 1 Horse

Source: *Albemarle State Property Tax Lists*

Staples' list included New Kent/Hanover Davenports. Garth's List included Pamunkey Davenports, and Joseph Kennedy, who was living in Albemarle although he had land and an estate interest in Louisa. This was Joseph's first appearance in Albemarle records. William and Jesse Davenport were Pamunkeys—younger sons of James, Sr., of Davenport Ford plantation, Hanover. James, Sr. was soon to be of Oglethorpe County, Georgia.

31Mar1791 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Amherst County**

Lexington Parish

Joseph Davenport, 2 White Tithes, 4 Slaves, 3 Horses, 4 Cattle

Source: *Amherst State Property Tax Lists*

31Mar1791 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Bedford County**

John Davenport, 1 White Tithe

William Davenport, 1 White Tithe

Source: *Bedford State Property Tax Lists*

Both William and John are believed to have been sons of Glover Davenport, son of Martin, Sr. and therefore Pamunkey. We include the record to maintain clarity in our list of who's who.

31Mar1791 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Hanover County**

Thomas Price's List

James Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 1 Slave, 1 Horse

Charles Kennedy Estate, 300 Acres (*Hanover State Property Tax Lists*)

James, Sr., had fallen on lean times if he was down to one slave and one horse. He would move to Georgia soon.

31Mar1791 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Louisa County**

John Poindexter's List

James Davenport (pensioner), No White Tithes, 2 Slaves, 1 Horse

Crosha Kennedy, No White Tithes, 11 Slaves, 3 Horses, 175 Acres

Davenport Kennedy [Estate], 150 Acres

James Kennedy, 1 White Tithe, 1 Horse

Martin Kennedy, 1 White Tithe, 2 Horses, 50 Acres

Henry Garrett's List

Thomas Eads, 1 White Tithe, 2 Slaves, 2 Horses, 94½ Acres

Garrett Kennedy, 1 White Tithe, 7 Slaves, 1 Horse

Source: *Louisa State Property Tax Lists*

Thomas Eads had moved to the waters of the South Anna, joining his brother-in-law Garrett Kennedy there. William Wash would soon join them.

4Apr1791 - DEED: **James Davenport, Sr.**, wife **Frances**, of Hanover County, and **James Davenport, Jr.**, wife **Dicey**, to William Ashley, of Spotsylvania County, for £170, 150 acres in Hanover County "whereon said **James Davenport** now resides," beginning at the place where Davenport's Spring branch empties into the Parmunkey [North Anna] River, thence up the said branch to several line trees in the course to a stump on the Road corner with **Kennedy**, thence along **Kennedy's** line to a white oak corner of **Kennedy** and John Seay, thence along said Seay's line to Pamunkey [North Anna] River, thence up the River to the beginning, 'according to the ancient, well known boundaries of same," and excepting "one-half acre...at the corner with **Kennedy**, near the Main Road, with the meetinghouse thereon, to be always free and unmolested for the Methodist worship...." /s/ **James Davenport, Frances Davenport, James Davenport, Jr., Dicey Davenport**. Wit: James Cason, William Spicer, John Seay. (*Hanover County, VA, Deeds 1783-1792, 471*)

This was the Old Martin Davenport plantation being sold out of the family preparatory to James, Sr., moving to Georgia. Ashley apparently had plans for Davenport Ford. James, Jr., and Dicey's participation in the deed was superfluous, for Junior was not the heir-at-law. His brother John was, but John had moved to

Wilkes County, Georgia shortly after the Revolution. It's possible that their participation was sought by the buyer as a safeguard.

*No households for **James Davenport, Sr., or Jr.**, were listed in Hanover on the Tax List of 1782, used by the U.S. Census in lieu of the Federal Census of 1790, which was destroyed when the British burned Washington, DC, in 1814. The list was apparently missed, for James, Sr., was named on a list in Commonwealth Archives in Richmond. James, Sr., was there, for among the certificates issued to Hanover County residents for furnishing supplies to the Continental Army in 1782 was James Davenport. John Seay, James' neighbor identified in the above deed was tax listed in 1782 in the district of Thomas Trevilian, Gentlemen, along with others identifiable as Davenport associates.*

11Apr1791 - PROBATE: Estate of **Mary Kennedy**, late of Louisa County, **Decd.** Letters of Administration were granted on the Estate to **Dr. Robert Honeyman**, whose bond for £200 was secured by Abraham Fontaine, with James Poindexter witnessing. (Louisa County, VA, Wills, 3:398, Court Orders, 6:255)

*A month after **Davenport Kennedy's** estate was corrected and revised in 1789, the **Widow Mary**, having been replaced as administratrix, died. The peculiarity of Mary's probate was the complete lack of a Kennedy, Davenport, or Graves participation, all of whom had been active relative to Davenport Kennedy Estate and Orphans. Administrator Dr. Honeyman had been her husband's physician in his final illness, per estate bills paid. The estate value was small compared to that of her husband. The other principals cited here, Fontaine and Poindexter, had no record associations with the Kennedys, Davenports, and/or Graves other than their roles as Louisa County officials.*

This administration languished, apparently never was resolved per Louisa records. At no time were any of Davenport Kennedy's eight orphans identified or associated therewith. Mary died an absolute outcast. This suggests that she had transgressed badly, both in relation to the estate and in the care of Davenport Kennedy's eight orphans.

23May1791 – SUIT: Original suit against **Richard Davenport** and Alex Moss brought by Samuel Scott, per Dec. 5, 1792 court record (see 5Dec1792 below).

***Richard Jr.** was embroiled in another lawsuit.*

Considerably more research is required to establish the identity of Samuel Scott. We know the following: In 1780, a Samuel Scott was enumerated on both the Petit Jury and Grand Jury lists for Ninety-Six District, in South Carolina, as well as on a list for "Petit-Jury Men and Jury Men in Civil Causes" in the Coffee Town and Turkey Creek areas of Ninety-Six District.

"Ninety-Six District was created on 29 July 1769 as the most western of the seven original districts. Its boundaries included the current Abbeville, McCormick,

Edgefield, Saluda, Greenwood, Laurens, Union, Spartanburg counties; much of Cherokee and Newberry counties; and small parts of Aiken and Greenville Counties. The lands further west were Cherokee Indian lands; Tryon County, North Carolina infringed on much of its northern boundaries through the 1770s due to poor surveying” (Wikipedia online).

The Cherokee lands to the west of Ninety-Six District would become Wilkes County, Georgia in 1777, by an act of Georgia’s first state constitution. But the land had been taken in 1773 as part of the "ceded lands north of Ogeechee" – the land ceded by the Creeks and Cherokees in exchange for payment of debt to Indian traders. These were the deals with the two tribes known as the Treaties of Augusta. We’ve discussed these previously but we remind that the treaties represented a sweet arrangement for the US government and white settlers: after the traders drove the tribes into debt, the government offered those same tribes an opportunity to free themselves of that debt—at the cost of their land.

A Samuel Scott will later turn up in the 1790 census in Greene County Georgia, a county directly to the west of Wilkes County. Obviously, Samuel Scott’s records appearances reflect his westward movement, from the Ninety-Six District in 1780 to Greene County in 1790.

But Samuel Scott came to court in Wilkes County over this matter beginning in 1791 and then for five years or more: we note his last records appearance relating to this law suit is in 1796. This suit mattered to Scott: for all of these appearances, he would have had to travel to Wilkes County, where the court had jurisdiction over Richard Jr., from Greene County. If he lived just over the border, perhaps this was not too much of a hardship. If he lived further west, travel would have taken some effort.

Either Scott’s persistence in this matter is notable or the suit was brought by a different Samuel Scott.

Tantalizingly, a second Samuel Scott had a records appearance in circumstantial connection with Alexander Moss and Martin Davenport, Richard Jr.’s much younger brother, the half-African-American child of his father’s later years, this time ten years later, back in Albemarle County. These associations are intriguing enough that we digress from the main chronology to include the following records, all drawn from Albemarle County Personal Property Tax List 1800-1813 (Library of Virginia, Reel 6):

1805 A, List of Francis Taliaferro:

John Moss F[ree] Negro & Brother 2 tithes 1 horse

1806 A:

John Moss F[ree] Molatto [Mulatto] 1 tithe 1 slave over 16, 2 horses

Alexander Moss F[ree] Molatto[Mulatto] 1 tithe

(frame 232)

1807 A, List of Fra^s Taliaferro:

- John Moss F[ree]N[egro] & apprentice 2 tithe 1 slave over 16, 1 horse
Alexander Moss F[ree]N[egro] 1 tithe
Samuel Scott, F[ree] N[egro], One tithe
(frame 327)
- 1811 List of Edward Garland
John Moss & Brother Rich^d Molattos 2 tithes 3 horses
Martin Davenport free Negroe 1 tithe [frame 457]
Alexander Moss Molatto 1 tithe
Ann Moss & son " 1 tithe 1 horse
- 1812 List of Edward Garland
Martin Davenport free Negro 1 tithe [frame 501]
Alexander Moss (Mulatto) 1 tithe [frame 506]
Littleberry Moss (Mulatto) 1 tithe 2 horse
Jonathan Moss Mulatto 1 tithe 3 horses
- 1813 A, List of Edward Garland
Martin Davenport (F. Negro) 1 tithe [frame 542]
Jonathan Moss (Ditto) 1 tithe 3 horses
William Moss (Ditto) 1 tithe 2 horses
Littleberry Moss (Ditto) 1 tithe 3 horses
Anna Moss (Ditto) 1 horse
- List of free Negroes & Mulattoes which have not been entered in the foregoing
list, subject to the poll tax [frame 553]
Lucy Moss 1
Alexander Moss 1
Agness Moss 1
John Moss a black man 1000
- 1819 A
frame 528, A List of Mulattoes & free Negroes in the 1st Hundred
Peter Moss ditto, 1001
Saml Scott, ditto, 1001

Richard of County Line & Albemarle's son Martin Davenport's age at first appearance, in 1811, was 21. He remained on the tax list for Albemarle county through 1813, and then disappeared from view.

The members of the "Free negro/Mulatto" Moss family have been well detailed elsewhere (see: Free African Americans of North Carolina, Virginia, and South Carolina, Volume 2 By Paul Heinegg, esp. p. 870 for Alexander Moss)

The ages of Samuel Scott and Alexander Moss are unknown. The question is: were these the same individuals embroiled in court with Richard Jr. in Wilkes County?

Scott family researchers claim an illustrious history for the Samuel Scott who moved westward from South Carolina into Indian lands in Georgia, including a Revolutionary War history as General (or Major or Captain, depending upon which researcher is talking—and he was verifiably a captain,

per records searched). The Samuel Scott they describe was also verifiably a member of the state legislature from Wilkes County in 1782, where he was ‘taken into Custody’ as a result of an “Affront to this House” for which he apologized to the point of groveling, thereby releasing himself from custody [Journal of the House of Assembly: From August 17, 1781 to February 26, 1784. (January 1782 [from State Archives] p. 338]. This Samuel Scott served the state legislature alongside that old Indian fighter and Richard Jr.’s nemesis, Elijah Clark [ibid., p. 32]. He was most likely the Samuel Scott who was the eldest son of John Scott, of Granville County, South Carolina, whose will left him 300 acres of land and nineteen slaves, in Richmond County, GA, as well as “half of all moveable effects, cattle, moey, etc.” [Will probated Ninety-Six District, S.O. Nov. 23, 1782].

Per Moss family researchers, Alexander Moss, son of John Moss (named in father’s will: John Moss- Will dated Sept. 18, 1784, proved Dec. 19, 1785, Goochland Co VA deed and will book 14 p. 212), had land in what would become Wilkes County as early as 1773, at the time of the Augusta Treaties. Since the land was not opened for Bounty distribution until after the Revolutionary War, this seems highly unlikely. More likely is that Alexander Moss came from Goochland County (the parent county of Albemarle County) when the land in Wilkes County came available via headright, just as Richard Jr. did.

Richard Jr. and “Alex Moss” owed Samuel Scott more than thirty-two pounds, which was a significant sum of money and worth Scott’s trips to court. The sum of money owed—although not the circumstances occasioning the debt—also suggest that Scott had money. Most likely, the Samuel Scott who appeared on Albemarle County Personal Property Tax lists in the first decade of the nineteenth-century was his son, just as Partin Davenport was Richard of County Line & Albemarle’s son. The same might be said for Alexander Moss, of the Moss family—his mother Anna came out of Buckingham County and Alexander was listed as a free negro in charge of a household in Nelson County in 1810, and taxable in Campbell County in 1814.

23May 1791 – STAY: Case Number 23. Ann Wilkinson, Abraham Jones vs. **Richard Davenport**. I confess judgment for eleven pounds costs; with stay of levy till the first day of September next. Richard Davenport. Seaborn Jones, test.

Richard Jr.’s, financial woes continued in Wilkes County, Georgia. Here he came to court to arrange for more time to re-pay a debt to Ann Wilkinson, of the town of Washington, Wilkes County, and her in-law Abraham Jones, whose brother (Ann’s son-in-law) served as witness to the proceedings.

10Jun1791 - DEED: **Thomas Eads** wife Sarah, to **Joseph Kennedy**, late of Louisa County, for £100, 94½ acres in Louisa County by new survey, beginning on Little Rocky Creek in **Richard Davenport’s** line, thence North, adjoined by William

Dougan on the South, Augustine Woolfolk on the West, and by the Creek ... /s/ **Thomas “X” Eads**, [No wife signs]. Wit: None. Acknowledged by **Eads** in Louisa Court the same day. (Louisa County, VA, Deeds, G: 85)

Joseph's absentee status was acknowledged by this deed which, in some manner, was a part of the settlement of Davenport Kennedy's Estate. The land here adjoined Richard's County Line tract, where Davenport Kennedy's children had grown up. Earlier the Eads had traded this land for three slaves, part of a murky deal whereby Joseph traded slaves in his father's estate for a future land conveyance. Sarah Eads, we remind, was a daughter of William Davenport, Sr., Joseph's maternal grandfather. There is no evidence, per tax lists, that Joseph ever resided here.

When a settlement was made of the Davenport Kennedy Estate in 1797, Joseph was required to sell this tract to settle his debt to the Estate. This was where Davenport Kennedy's orphans lived after Richard, Sr., had sold the County Line tract to Tarlton B. Luck. Settlement of Davenport Kennedy's estate required that Joseph sell the tract in order to settle his debts to the Estate. The buyer was the Rev. Hezekiah Arnold, who had married the Widow Crotia Cassity Kennedy Luck (see above).

11Aug1791 - DEED OF TRUST: Jonathan Wilson, of Amherst County, to **Ambrose Rucker**, for 10 Shillings, land in Amherst County including the plantation where said Wilson lives, and three smaller tracts bought of Daniel Gaines, for the security of Richard Pendleton co-signer on a bond with said Wilson to William Goode ... /s/ Jonathan Wilson, **Ambrose Rucker**. Wit: Colonel Powell, **Joseph Davenport**, **David Woodroof**, and David Jones. (Amherst County, VA, Deeds, G: 123)

Witness Joseph Davenport was the eldest son of Richard of County Line & Albemarle. David Woodroof [Jr.] appears to have been a grandson of George Woodroof of Arnold's Run, Spotsylvania County, by David Woodroof, Sr., who had moved to Albemarle (later Amherst) County in the early 1750s. Joseph had left the County Line community with his father forty or so years before.

The association of a New Kent/Hanover Davenport with a Woodroof/Woodruff in Amherst may account for the Davenport DNA now found in some Woodruff descendants. No associations of the New Kent/Hanover Davenports and the family of George Woodroof of Spotsylvania, have heretofore been found. William Davenport, Jr., a passer of Richard, Sr.'s DNA, lived adjacent to the Woodroofs in Spotsylvania, 1756-c1763 and had the time window and proximity to have contributed New Kent/Hanover DNA to the Woodroofs.

19Nov1791 -- DEBT SATISFIED: John Clark, Sheriff, to Buckner Harris, 200 acres in Wilkes County, Georgia, bounded on all sides vacant when surveyed for **Richard Davenport** in 1785, sold at public vendue to satisfy a debt of said **Davenport** to Ann Wilkinson and Abraham Jones. Attest: B. Catchings, J.P. [Davidson, Grace Gillam, *The*

No record has been found describing the cause of the debt that Richard, Jr. owed Ann Wilkinson and Abraham Jones.

The names involved in this action are important. First, the purchaser of Richard Jr.'s land--for all of nine pounds--was Buckner Harris, Indian-fighter as well as recently licensed Indian trader (see below). Abraham Jones, Revolutionary War veteran, had been listed in Anne Wilkinson's husband's will as an executor. John Wilkinson Esq. named Abraham Jones as "my good friend" but Wilkinson's connection to Abraham Jones was closer than that. John Wilkinson's daughter Sarah Harwood Jones had married Abraham's brother Seaborn Jones. Abraham served as an executor to Wilkinson's will and a witness to it as well.

Abraham Jones was born in Amelia County, VA © 1749, and died in Montgomery county, GA May 1811. He had been a lieutenant in the 2nd Georgia regiment (Heitman's Historical Register). In 1778, he was on a committee to look after confiscated lands in Burke County. At the fall of Charleston, he was taken prisoner by the British, along with his brothers James Jones and Seaborn Jones. In 1781 he was clerk of the Lower House, in 1782, clerk of the Executive Council (state senator and auditor but after the war. (US Sons of the American Revolution Membership applications, 1889-1970. SAR membership no. 73918.)

Sheriff John Clark would be re-elected on January 5, 1792 and would be bonded by himself, and by his brother, the old Indian-fighter Elijah Clark/e, as well as by Benajah Smith (who will sit on the jury when Richard, Jr. is brought up on charges of assault on Buckner Harris).

Buckner Harris purchased the land and the profit from the sale was used to discharge a portion of Richard Jr.'s sixteen pound debt. Wilkinson and Jones were left only partially satisfied but they must have agreed to this, as there are no records indicating that the court continued collection proceedings against Richard, Jr.

It bears mentioning that although Buckner Harris had earlier sat on a jury that exonerated Richard Jr. in an assault case, Harris was happy to buy Richard's land for a low-ball amount, the action that effectively drove Richard Jr. from Wilkes County, Georgia. Because this was a sheriff's sale, the record is often noted as a sale at "public outcry." We might leave it at that--bad debts have to be repaid and this was an unfortunate outcome--were it not for the players involved. Buckner Harris was an Indian fighter as well as an Indian trader, a killer and an exploiter of Indians. The fact that this outcome lacked

justice—at least as far as Richard Jr. saw it—was recorded in Buckner Harris's next court action involving Richard Jr. That was a criminal proceeding over Richard Jr.'s assault on Buckner Harris.

Richard Jr. offered his own kind of response to this sale before he left Wilkes County and in that response we can see Richard Jr.'s frustration, outrage, anger, and paralysis--all of the qualities of a man who has been wronged and can do nothing effective about it.

13Dec1791 – MARRIAGE BOND: **James Arnold** to **Nancy Lumsden**, she of full age by oath of **George Lumsden**, father. William Lumsden, Henry Lumsden, securities and witnesses. (Louisa County, VA, Marriage Register, 1766-1961, 40).

James and Nancy would join the exodus to South Carolina by various Arnolds, Pettuses, and [John Davenport](#), son of Richard of County Line & Albemarle. [Charles Davenport](#), John's brother, already lived in the Abbeville District.

31Dec1791 – FEES OWED: John Poindexter, Clerk of Courts of Louisa County, listed fees owed the Clerk's Office for services performed during the Calendar Year of 1791. The long list included among many others:

James Davenport, 22
William Davenport, 25
Thomas Eads, 70
Robert Honeyman, Administrator,
40
Robert Honeyman for Meriwether,
23

Dr. Robert Honeyman, 143
Joseph Kennedy, 117
Kennedy & Wash, 23
Joseph Kennedy, 130
Lumsden & Yancey, 5
George Lumsden, 105

(Louisa County, VA, Inventories & Miscellaneous Records, 1743-1790, 191)

Whether the numbers refer to pounds of Tobacco, shillings and pence, dollars and/or cents is unclear. Tobacco as a medium of exchange had largely gone out of fashion in 1791, shillings and pence customarily were divided by slashes (/), and dollars and cents were not yet in wide acceptance even though they were alternate legal tender.

-----**1792** – BIRTH YEAR: **Christopher Davenport**, son of **Joseph Davenport** and wife **Nancy**, born in Amherst County. (*Virginia, Deaths and Burials Index, 1853-1917* [database on-line]. (Provo, Utah: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011).

-----**1792** – BIRTH YEAR: **George Davenport**, son of **Joseph Davenport**, born this year in Amherst County, Virginia. (Deduced from George's given age of 58 and born Virginia in Census of 1850, enumerated in Perry Township, Monroe County, Ohio, Family No. 70)

2Mar1792 – JUROR: **Richard Davenport** was a juror in the trial of *Miller vs. Bowling* to Set Aside a Verdict. (Campbell County, VA, Court Orders, 4&5, Part 1: 48)

*No Davenport was listed on a Campbell County Personal Property Tax List before 1796. One could say he was not one of the New Kent/Hanover Richards but was likely **Richard Davenport of Charlotte**, a **Pamunkey Davenport** who was drafted onto a bystander jury. Richard had land in Campbell and was technically eligible to be a Campbell County juror. However, here we mark him as blue as well as orange, because he was the **Pamunkey Richard** who carried **the New Kent/Hanover DNA**. He was a son of Richard of County Line & Albemarle.*

31Mar1792 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Albemarle County**

James Kerr's List (St. Anne Parish)

Joseph Kennedy (as **Cannaday**), 1 White Tithe, 1 Slave, 1 Horse
Richard Davenport [Sr.], 1 White Tithe, 10 Slaves, 8 Horses
Martin Davenport, John Jones, 2 White Tithes, 2 Slaves, 2 Horses
Nicholas Hamner, 1 White Tithe, 6 Slaves, 4 Horses
Thomas Jefferson, Esqr. (Overseer), 1 White Tithe, 35 Slaves, 10 Horses

Thomas Garth's List (Frederickville Parish)

William Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 1 Slave, 1 Horse
Jesse Davenport, 1 White Tithe
Thomas Jefferson, Esqr., 1 White Tithe, 20 Slaves, 11 Horses, 6 Carriages

Source: *Albemarle State Property Tax Lists*

*When **Joseph Kennedy**, eldest son of **Davenport Kennedy**, returned to **Albemarle**, he first settled in the southern district where the New Kent/Hanover Davenports were located. Whether **Richard of County Line & Albemarle's** death this coming year was a factor guiding his actions is not known but **Joseph** was not listed in Albemarle the next year, having returned to Louisa where Davenport Kennedy's Estate was in play again.*

*When **Joseph Kennedy** re-appeared in Albemarle, he was consistently taxed in the northern district, likely in Charlottesville considering his frequent appearance in Court Minutes. He liked to sit on juries and was closely associated with **William and Jesse Davenport, sons of James, Sr.**, formerly of Davenport Ford and of Ogelthorpe County, Georgia, after 1792. John Jones was likely **Martin Davenport's** hired man or an in-law of **his sister Mary Davenport**, who married Thomas Jones. Further research is required to determine if Mary Davenport and Thomas Jones had children.*

31Mar1792 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Amherst County**

Lexington Parish
Joseph Davenport, 2 White Tithes, 4 Slaves, 4 Horses, 7 Cattle

Source: *Amherst State Property Tax Lists*

31Mar1792 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Bedford County**

No **Davenports** listed.

Source: *Bedford State Property Tax Lists*

31Mar1792 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Hanover County**

Thomas Price's List
Charles Kennedy Estate, 300 Acres

Source: *Hanover State Property Tax Lists*

31Mar1792 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Louisa County**

John Poindexter's List
Crosha Kennedy & Son, 1 White Tithe, 6 Slaves, 5 Horses, 175 Acres
Davenport Kennedy [Estate], 150 Acres
Martin Kennedy, 50 Acres
Joseph Kennedy, 94½ Acres
Tarlton Luck & G. Dickenson, Overseer, 2 White Tithes, 3 Slaves, 2 Horses

Henry Garrett's List
Thomas Eads, 580 Acres

Source: *Louisa State Property Tax Lists*

31Mar1792 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Spotsylvania County**

Andrew Fraser's List
William Davenport [Sr.], 1 White Tithe, 5 Slaves, 4 Horses
Martin Davenport, No White Tithes, 1 Slave, 4 Horses
John Davenport, 2 White Tithes, 2 Slaves, 1 Horse
James Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 2 Horses
James Kennedy, 1 White Tithe, 4 Slaves, 2 Horses

Source: *Spotsylvania State Property Tax List*

*Joseph Kennedy had moved across the North Anna into Spotsylvania.
He would not stay long.*

31Mar1792 – TAX LIST: Taxable Property of Inhabitants of Captain Walker's District, Wilkes County, Georgia, received by Captain Henry Ware, Esquire.

24 Richard Davenport, 3½ polls, 5 slaves, 200 acres.

Source: *Some Tax Digests of Georgia*, "Ruth Blair, State Historian and Archivist

This is the first tax digest found in the Wilkes County Court House, and was taken to give as practically as possible a complete census of the heads of families of that date, to identify their lands as either headrights or bounty grants for Revolutionary service, and to replace in a measure the census of 1790, all of which for Georgia was destroyed by the British during the War of 1812 in Washington, D. C. There is no complete tax digest until 1802, only a few pages left in the interim. The remnants for 1792, 1793, 1794 have been published in "Some Tax Digests of Georgia" Ruth Blair, State Historian and Archivist.

This tax information is puzzling: Richard Jr.'s original 200 acres, "bounded on all sides by vacant" land when originally purchased and then added to by Richard Jr.'s purchase of an additional 196 acres adjacent, no longer belongs to Richard Jr. in 1792. We would expect to see the 196 acres here, but we do not. We have been unable to find a record of a sale of that 196 acres and we know that Richard Jr. departed Wilkes County, Georgia in 1792, returning to Albemarle around the time of his father's death.

This tax record remains an enigma, as does the disposition of the 196 acres. Extant Wilkes County records for this period are in bad shape and it may simply be that the records that would explain both of these matters have been lost.

18May1792 - JUDGMENT: In the matter of **William Graves**, administrator of **Davenport Kennedy, Decd.**, vs. **James Trice and John Gunter** in Debt, the Defendants not appearing, judgment for £5/14 against said Defendants and their securities Lessley Arnett and John Gunter [sic]. (Louisa County, VA, Court Orders, 6:424)

In 1735, Goodwin Trice was identified as an adjoining landowner to William Bigger for the tract that was identified as [Richard of County Line & Albemarle's](#) in a 1752 Sims deed that Goodwin Trace witnessed. The 1752 deed identified the land being conveyed as adjoining that of Richard Davenport. Both Sims and Trice had obtained their adjoining tracts from Thomas Carr in 1733/34. In 1747/48 Sims had been ordered by the Spotsylvania Court to pay [Richard Davenport](#) as his called witness in a Sims suit against Thomas Graves, father or grandfather of William Graves, administrator of [Davenport Kennedy](#), Decd.

16Jul1792 - DEED: Hugh Rose, wife Caroline Matilda, to Phillip Burford, all of Amherst County, for £104, 104 acres in Amherst County on Harris Creek, adjoining David

Tinsley, Valentine Cox ... /s/ Hugh Rose, Caroline Matilda “X” Rose. Wit: David Tinsley, Geo. McDaniel, **Wm. Davenport**. (*Amherst County, VA, Deeds, G: 144*)

16Jul1792 - DEED: Hugh Rose, wife Caroline Matilda, to David Tinsley, all of Amherst County, for £145, 145 acres in Amherst County on Harris Creek, adjoining said David Tinsley, Tinsley’s Mill ... /s/ Hugh Rose, Caroline Matilda “X” Rose. Wit: Philip Burford, **Wm. Davenport**, and Geo. McDaniel. (*Amherst County, VA, Deeds, G: 146*)

William Davenport was a son of Joseph and grandson of Richard of County Line & Albemarle.

28Jul1792 – DEED: William Bradburn, wife Molly, to **Garrett Kennedy**, all of Louisa County, for £100, 290 acres in Louisa County in two tracts on waters of the South Anna River, adjoining Mary Wash, Ursula Cooper, William Wash... /s/ William Bradburn, Mary “X” Bradburn. Wit: None. (*Louisa County, VA, Deeds, G:220*)

*Both **Kennedy** and the Washes here were located over the drainage ridge of the North Anna, at least seven miles from the Rocky Creek community on South Anna waters.*

RICHARD JR. INDICTED AGAIN

Aug1792 – INDICTMENT. The State vs. Richard Davenport. Wilkes County, Georgia. No Bill. J. Conelly. Foreman. Buckner Harris (Jr,] Benajah Smith, Frederick Sims, Thomas Wooton. Georgia, Wilkes County. The Jurors for the County aforesaid That is to say David Creswell Jr., Benj. Smith, Jno Ramey, Jas Hubing [?]. Jno [?], Thos..[unreadable...] Jas Brewer, Peter Pickett, Geo. Dooley. Upon their oath present, That **Richard Davenport** late of the County aforesaid, Yeoman, on the eighth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety two with force and arms at the town of Washington in the County aforesaid in and upon Buckner Harris in the peace of God and the Said State then and there being did make an assault and him the said Buckner Harris then and there did beat wound and ill treat. So that his life was greatly despaired of and other wrongs to the said Buckner Harris then and there did to the great damage of the Said Buckner Harris against the peace and Dignity of the Said State the Safety and welfare of the Inhabitants thereof. August term 1792. [unreadable signature]

Richard, Jr., “late of the County,” had departed for Albemarle. Before Richard Jr. left, took revenge for the loss of his land. The complaint will remain unresolved—or at least, no records remain for its resolution. With Richard, Jr. out of the county, it may be that Buckner Harris filed his complaint in an effort to make sure that Richard, Jr. would not return.

We can't know what was in Richard, Jr.'s mind but we do know that he'd assaulted an important man. According to Harris family genealogists, Buckner Harris was the son of Walton Harris and extraordinarily well-connected. His father was born in Virginia in about 1739, lived in Brunswick County, Virginia, traveled to the fisheries along the Yadkin River in North Carolina, and from there, made his way to Greene County, Georgia, where he was among the first settlers. There, Walton Harris belonged to the first Grand Jury of Greene County and was a member of the General Assembly of Georgia in 1783. He served in the Revolution as a Captain under General Nathaniel Greene. Both Walton Harris and his brother David (for whom the town of Harrisburg, Georgia was named) as well as two of his sons—Buckner and Sampson--were of Continental troops under General Greene and Elijah Clarke in the campaign at and around Augusta, Georgia, where Walton Harris was taken prisoner.

At the time of the Revolutionary War, Augusta already had a long history as an Indian town, a trading town, and a town embroiled in skirmishes over the co-existence of whites and Creeks, as well as members of other southeastern tribes. In the early part of the eighteenth-century, the British government focused on maintaining trade with the Indians and encouraged peace and harmony among whites and Indians. Mixed-race marriages were common and newcomers were often surprised by the number of European-appearing children living in Indian towns. In the lead-up to the Revolution, relations between whites and Indians became increasingly tense. White settlers wanted Indian land and Indians were pro-British. The American Patriots of Georgia—the name of the troops that served in the Revolution—saw the Indians and the British as more or less equivalent enemies. So it came as no surprise to the Indians that the new American government would set aside any interest in trade as the economic base for the region and focus instead on land.

After the revolution, however, the American government needed land to pay out its bounties for Revolutionary War service. It quickly determined that Indian land in Georgia could be paid out as bounties. Incursions into Indian land—the land west of the Oconee River—were part of the government's aggressive land-grab campaign and the pre-cursor to Indian removal under Andrew Jackson—the Trail of Tears, which would come 50 years later.

As a result of his Revolutionary service and the government's increase of US lands in Georgia, in 1785, Walton Harris was granted 400 acres of land in Wilkes County. The family prospered in Georgia and by 1803, four of Walton Harris's sons were serving as representatives of the counties in which they lived.

Buckner Harris, the oldest son of Walton Harris and Rebecca Lanier, and the target of Richard, Jr.'s animosity, was born in Virginia in approximately 1761 and moved to Georgia with his parents as a young man of 24. He fought with the Continental troops at the siege of Augusta, Georgia, where his father was captured and where the fortress was held by British Colonel Brown.

In 1790, Buckner Harris petitioned Edward Telfair, then Governor of Georgia, to request a license to trade with the Cherokee Indians, as well as Indians of other nations, in the vicinity of Greene County, Georgia. Seaborn Jones signed a recommendation in support of Harris's petition. (Digital Library of Georgia, Document ID: tcc324) Trade among the Indians in Georgia had been licensed since the second decade of the eighteenth century, when the state's British governor created the licensing system to reduce exploitation among the Indians and to create harmony among white settlers and the tribes. Licensing was suspended at mid-century and restored toward the end of the century. But by the time Buckner Harris applied for a license, there was plenty of ill-will between the Creeks and the white settlers—and plenty of opportunity for whites to make a buck "trading" with the Indians.

On October 2, 1793, Brigade Major Buckner Harris (1st Brigade, 1st Division) wrote to James Seagrove, Indian Agent Creeks, Southern Department of the United States, to tell of skirmishes with the Indians. In his letter, Harris reported that a party of militia brought in 8 prisoners and killed several Indians, which was consistent with the orders of Georgia Governor Telfair, who instructed several officers on the frontier that they should pursue any Indians who stole horses or committed hostilities. Telfair also instructed Harris to inform Brigadier General [Elijah] Clarke to pursue and kill any Indians committing outrages. Seagrove certified the letter as a true copy. [This document is enclosed in a statement relative to the South Western frontiers, as connected with the state of Georgia and Creek Indians, the south Western territory of the United States and the Cherokees submitted to the House of Representatives on December 4, 1793. This document is an integral part of [Public Reports] and other communications of the Secretary of War, 12/99/1793.] (Copy of document. Papers of the War Department. National Archives and Records Administration: 3rd. Con, House, Sec War Confidential reports, RG 233)

Six days before, on September 26 1793, Lt. Col. William Melton, in Greene County, had contacted Governor Telfair to report that he had burned huts in Creek town, killed Warriors, and taken prisoners. In his letter, Melton asks that prisoners be moved away from frontier people for their own safety. He writes that he is in need of arms and ammunition and says the frontier may need to be evacuated if no resupply is forthcoming. (Letterbook Copy, Papers of the War Department. National Archives and Records Administration: 3rd. Con, House, Sec War Confidential reports, RG 233)

Seagrove, stationed at Fort Fidius, follows this letter, on October 9, 1793, with one of his own, to Henry Knox, then Secretary of War. Seagrove reports the he has not been able to conduct a peace mission with Creek leadership because of attempts by the people of Georgia and militia to interfere with his efforts. (This is another way of saying that the Georgia Militia and the general population continue to fight with the Indians.) He recounts the report of Captain Sanford of the Georgia militia, who returned from an expedition of

Creek Towns under Colonel Alexander and others, in pursuit of some horse thieves. This expedition surprised the friendly town Little Oakfuskee, under White Lieutenant, a known Creek friend. The town was plundered and burned, and Indians were scalped and killed. Seagrove suggests this was a deliberate effort by the Georgia militia to undermine peace efforts with the Creek nation and accuses Governor Telfair of ordering these actions. He says he will not meet with Creeks until the people and militia of Georgia can be restrained. Seagrove encloses a copy of the letter from Telfair outlining his conditions for peace, his letter to Telfair, and the letter (above) from Major Buckner Harris. [Cited in Seagrove to Knox, 10/14/1793. This document is enclosed in a statement relative to the South Western frontiers, as connected with the state of Georgia and Creek Indians, the south Western territory of the United States and the Cherokees submitted to the House of Representatives on December 4, 1793. This document is an integral part of [Public Reports] and other communications of the Secretary of War, 12/99/1793.] (Papers of the War Department. National Archives and Records Administration: 3rd. Con, House, Sec War Confidential reports, RG 233)

Seagrove's letter amounts to an outcry of "What the hell?" Although he has been tasked with one set of instructions by the federal government—which is to restore peace and harmony following the Oconee War (see below)—his efforts are being thwarted by the state government and the people of Georgia, who seem to feel it is their right and duty to kill Indians they suspect of wrong-doing. Certainly the area continues to reflect the reality of violent tensions between whites and Indians. Fort Fidius, in what is now Baldwin County and where Seagrove was stationed, was one of a string of forts built on the Indian Boundary. The first settlement in this section, called Federal Town, was made up of four frame houses, a dozen or more cabins and a fort. Many of the soldiers at Federal Town were killed in Indian fights so a new fort was built several miles up the river and named Fort Fidius. In 1794, Fort Fidius Commander Roberts complained to the Secretary of War that he had only 69 able-bodied men to face 10,000 Indians. In 1797 the U.S. Government replaced Fort Fidius with Fort Wilkinson [named, perhaps for Wilkinsons who were related to Seaborn and Abraham Jones, see records above] and built the new fort on the west side of the river on Indian lands. This aggressive move was coupled with the fact that the new fort once had the largest garrison of Federal troops south of the Ohio River. The Lower Creek Indian Agency was located here from 1796 until 1806, when it relocated to Fort Hawkins.

What does all of this have to do with Richard, Jr.'s assault on Buckner Harris? First, the turmoil over Indian encounters in Georgia from the mid 1780s through the end of the century—precisely the time that Richard, Jr. appears in Georgia—cannot be under-estimated nor over-stated. Second, Buckner Harris's report occurs in the context of the war the Creeks declared against the United States in April of 1793. This declaration was a re-emergence of the Oconee War, begun in the 1780s and extending into the early 1790s—a war driven by the US Government's desire to grab Creek land in order to claim as much land in the

territory as possible for Revolutionary War Bounties. War Department archives contain a large number of holdings on the tumult of this time and will be of interest to those researching that conflict. For our purposes, the records presented here provide evidence of Buckner Harris's involvement in the actions against the Creeks—contrary to the intent of Indian Agent James Seagrove, charged with making peace, and the US Government, which wanted to have peace with the Creeks AND to take Creek land. Buckner Harris's antipathy to the Creeks is apparent in his slightly defensive letter to Seagrove, in which he clearly defends the right of the militia and the settlers to kill Indians. This, coupled with his experience in exploitation of the Creek and Cherokee as an Indian trader, provides a damning backdrop for his harassment of Richard, Jr., who—with his Wilkes County neighbors—he drives from his land in Wilkes County (see below).

By the time he encountered Richard, Jr. in Wilkes County, it's safe to say that Buckner Harris was firmly in the anti-Indian camp. He had fought Indians since he was a young man, fought them in Georgia in the Revolution, and fought them after the Revolution in the counties where he lived and worked. He cannot be said to be neutral when confronted with Richard, Jr.'s dark complexion nor Richard, Jr.'s reputation as a "rogue" or as an individual as bad as a slave who steals. Even though Richard Jr. had won his defamation battle in court, and had brought suit over his imprisonment by Edward Jones Esq., successfully asserting his citizenship in the process, he could not over-come his complexion, at least not in the eyes of Buckner Harris. And Buckner Harris was an influential man, a man appointed as Justice of the Peace in Wilkes County, a man whose name appears as "J.P" on any number of deeds formalized during the time he lived in Wilkes County, a man who clearly had the respect of his neighbors.

By 1798, Brigade Major Buckner Harris has departed Wilkes County and opened the Adellam Ironworks in Jackson County, Georgia and entered into a contract with the US Government to supply cannon balls for the price of \$400. In 1802, he entered into articles of agreement with the Secretary of the Treasury (Oliver Wolcott) to supply four thousand cannon balls of five and half inch diameter and deliver them to the collectors of sundry southern states.

Buckner Harris married Nancy Early, a cousin of Governor Peter Early. They moved to that part of Franklin County, Georgia, that became Jackson County in 1796. Buckner was elected to represent Jackson County in the Georgia General Assembly and did so as part of the county's first delegation. He served from 1797 to 1801 and again in 1804-05. He also served as a Judge of the Inferior Court (County Commissioners) of Jackson County from 1799 to 1809. The seat of Jackson County was moved, by act of the General Assembly, from Clarksboro to Jefferson in 1806. The act appointed Buckner and four others to be the Commissioners or official board of the new town. (Historical Notes on Jackson County, Georgia. Frary Elrod, 1967.)

Buckner Harris achieved the rank of General in the War of 1812 and led a force of American troops into East Florida while Florida was the property of Spain. Although this activity had been secretly ordered by James Madison's cabinet, the Government's complicity in the matter was denied when the Spanish government protested. Buckner Harris was assassinated on May 5, 1814 by someone in ambush after the Spanish governor offered a reward for his death. The Athens, Georgia newspaper carried the news of his death as: "General Buckner Harris fell in battle in Florida--."

After Buckner Harris's death, his widow and their seven children (Early, Sophia, Letitia, Wiley Pope, Buckner, Jr., William Crawford, and Charles Walton) decamped for Jackson, Mississippi.

Death of Known New Kent/Hanover Patriarch

17Aug1792 - LAST WILL & TESTAMENT: **Richard Davenport** of Albemarle County made this date, probated Feb1793. "Sick in body." Named "dearly beloved wife **Elizabeth** to have plantation and tract of land whereon I live," including all household goods and Slaves during life. Slave Jenny to have freedom after wife's death. **Slave Martin**, age three next January, to be set at liberty at age 21. Slave Beck, an old female, to be set at liberty "on my death." Son **Joseph** to have Slaves Betty, Scott, Celia, and Sarah and £20; son **Charles** to have Slave Blacksmith Harry and all his tools, also "my riding horse and saddle," and after death of wife **Elizabeth** to have Slave Charles; son **Richard** to have £120 to be deposited with son **Charles** and by him laid out in the best interests of said **Richard**, and said **Richard** to have "my wearing apparel"; **Thomas Jones**, husband of daughter **Mary**, to have £100 to be deposited in the hands of **Samuel Dyer**, merchant, and by him laid out in the best interest of said Jones; **Sarah Taylor**, daughter, to have 20 Shillings; son **John** to have Slaves Hannah, John, and Will; son **Martin Davenport** to have Slaves Ned, Jean, and Nancy; son **William** to have Slaves Tim, Ben, and Jerry. All remainder of estate, including all lent to wife **Elizabeth** during her lifetime, to be divided equally among sons **Joseph**, **Charles**, **John**, **Martin**, and **William**. Executors: **Nicholas Hamner**, **Samuel Dyer** ... /s/ **Richard "X" Davenport**. Wit: John Miller, Robert Perry, William "X" Fortune, Alexander Gordon. (*Albemarle County, VA, Wills, 3:177*)

By 1792, Richard of County Line & Albemarle was in his late 70s to mid-80s. Son Joseph lived in Amherst County. Son Charles Davenport had gone to South Carolina in the mid-1780s. Son John had joined Charles in South Carolina within the past year. Son Richard Jr. had gone to Georgia in 1784, but would return to Albemarle County upon Richard of County Line & Albemarle's death. Son Martin was a planter in Albemarle County on land adjoining his father, but would move to Charlotte County c1800, then move with in-laws to Adair County, Kentucky, in 1809. Son to William had gone Kentucky, whereabouts uncertain.

Richard's special attention to 3-year-old slave Martin (i.e., knowing his birthday and freeing him at age 21) suggests that Martin was a child of Richard's old age. When Martin attained age 21, he was freed, remained in Albemarle for

several years, was tax listed as a “Martin Davenport, Free Negro” on the White List although there was a separate tax list for Free Negroes. Such a deviation from the rigid racial code of the times suggests that Martin passed for white. Whatever, Richard, Sr., appears to have had two sons named Martin: one white, one light mulatto.

8Oct1792 – GUARDIAN ACCOUNTING: **William Davenport [Sr.]**, Guardian, came into Court and rendered his Accounting of the Estates of **William Kennedy** and **Robert Kennedy**, orphans of **Davenport Kennedy, Decd.** (Louisa County, VA, *Guardian Bonds, Inventories & Accounts, 1767-1814, 227-228*)

Both William and Robert were approaching their majorities, if not already there. The youngest, William, had been born in 1773.

21Nov 1792—CODICIL: I JOHN LEWIS upon further and more mature consideration (?)preciate my worldly affairs and for preventing any disputes which might arise after my Decease concerning the Same Do Hereby add this Codicil to my Will as with in Written (every part of which I do hereby confirm and Desire that this Codicil now added may likewise be held Deemed and taken to all Intents and purposes as part of my Said Will - (Viz)

Item whereas I have hereto fore at Divers times and seasons according to my pleasure Given and Delivered unto every and each of my Children to the Sons and Daughters some parts or portions of my Estate where at the time they went from me or at other times) Consisting Negroes Stocks other Articles--Now therefore to cut off all occasions of Dispute Respecting the Same. I do hereby confirm unto all and each of my children and their Heirs and Lawful Representatives all the Slaves, Stocks or Other property of all the Increases thereof or what nature or kinds to ever which I have hereto fore from time to time or at anytime before this Day or before my decease given and Delivered to other or each of my Said Children Respectively and that the Sum properly shall Stand Confirmed to them and way of them to whom it was so given in as full and ample manner as if each of my said children were here particularly named & the property so given them severally specified.

In Witness where of I have here unto set my Hand & Seal this 21st day of November 1792.

This Codicil was Read and Published) /s/ John Lewis
as part of the within will and signed)
with the Testators

William Cowell
Mildred Cowell

(Albemarle County, VA, Will Book 4, p. 2.)

Once again, John Lewis, *father-in-law to Richard Jr.*, failed to name his heirs. In this codicil, he seems anxious to head off some sort of dispute—to nail down his intentions firmly, as it were, and to make sure that any children who might have been absent from Albemarle were treated as fairly as those who remained within the county—and that all of his children remembered that they have already been given items to support their starts in life.

We don't know precisely when *Richard Jr. and his wife Jane Lewis Davenport returned to Albemarle but in 1792, when this codicil was produced, they may still have been in Georgia.* If that was the case, the 1792 tax digest entry listing Richard Jr. on land in Georgia is explained. Perhaps, by way of this codicil, John Lewis wanted to make sure that her siblings did not take advantage of Jane Lewis Davenport's absence.

5Dec1792 - DAMAGES OWED: Samuel Scott came to court again to attempt to collect the damages owed him by Richard Davenport and Alex Moss, which amounted to thirty two pounds, ten shillings specie, plus two pounds three shillings four pence in court costs.

Richard had departed Wilkes County and returned to Albemarle.

31Dec1792 – FEES OWED: John Poindexter, Clerk of Courts of Louisa County, listed fees owed the Clerk's Office for services performed during the Calendar Year of 1792. The long list included among many others:

Kennedy & Wash, 23
Charles Kennedy's
Executors, 23
Garrett Kennedy, 130
Davenport Kennedy
Administrator, 122

Captain George Lumsden, 5
Thomas Lumsden, 245
George Lumsden, Executor,
180
Samuel O. Pettus, 55

(Louisa County, VA, Inventories & Miscellaneous Records, 1743-1790, 191)

As in 1791, whether the numbers refer to pounds of Tobacco, shillings and pence, or dollars and cents is unclear. No Smiths are included here because they were so numerous and identifications are difficult to determine.

15Jan1793 -- MARRIAGE. **William Davenport & Mary Neal**, daughter of William and Ann Wright. Surety: Jacob Wade. Married by Jeremiah Hatcher, 17Jan1793. *(Bedford County, VA Marriages, ?;?)*

This William, by circumstantial evidence, was a son of Glover Davenport of Martin, Sr. He served in the Virginia Militia during the Revolution. He is included in this analysis because of his confusion with one or two William Davenports of the New Kent/Hanover Family who are confused with him in Bedford records. Mary Neal was apparently a widow.

14Feb1793 - PROBATE: Estate of **Richard Davenport**, late of Albemarle County, **Decd.** The Will of the Decedent was proved by the oaths of John Miller, Robert Perry, and William Fortune. **Nicholas Hamner** and **Samuel Dyer**, executors named therein, qualified, giving bond with Samuel Shelton, their security. (*Albemarle County, VA, Wills, 3:177. Albemarle County, VA, Court Orders 1791-1793, 325*)

Neither of the sons of Richard of County Line & Albemarle, namely Joseph and Martin, who either resided adjoining Richard or were within a day's ride south of Richard, was involved in the execution of their father's will.

Executor Nicholas Hamner was Richard's stepson—he died eighteen months later. Executor Samuel Dyer, who managed the Estate until the death of the Widow in 1819-20, was a merchant unrelated to the Davenports.

*Security Samuel Shelton was allegedly the father of John Lewis' wife; their daughter Jane married **Richard Davenport, Jr.** Notice is taken of the Fortune presence in proving the will, for beginning in 1787 the Fortunes were participants or associates in New Kent/Hanover Davenport public record activities.*

15Feb1793 – PROBATE: Estate of **Richard Davenport**, late of Albemarle County, **Decd.** Turner Hamner, Spencer Nowell, William Fortune, and Richard Fortune, or any three, ordered to appraise the Estate of the Decedent and make a return to the Court. (*Albemarle County, VA, Court Orders, 1791-1793, 331*)

The relative of the deceased member of the appraisal jury could have been Hamner, the Fortunes or both.

31Mar1793 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Albemarle County**

James Kerr's List

Richard Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 3 Slaves, 4 Horses
Martin Davenport & John Jones, 2 White Tithes, 4 Slaves, 2 Horses
Nicholas Hamner, 1 White Tithe, 6 Slaves, 5 Horses
Thomas Jefferson, Esqr., (Overseer). 1 White Tithe, 40 Slaves, 10 Horses

Thomas Garth's List

William Davenport, 2 White Tithe, 3 Slaves, 1 Horse
Jesse Davenport, 1 White Tithe
Thomas Jefferson, Esqr., 1 White Tithe, 16 Slaves, 11 Horses

Source: *Albemarle State Property Tax Lists*

*Richard of County Line & Albemarle had died earlier in the year. **Richard, Jr.** had returned to Albemarle. He continued to appear in court documents in Wilkes County through 1797 but these cases—with the*

exception of Richard, Jr.'s case against David Murray, which may have gone unsettled because of Richard's absence—were all cases against him and could be recorded without his presence.

In later years, some of Richard, Jr.'s children married those of his elder brother Joseph, of Amherst County.

31Mar1793 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Amherst County**

Lexington Parish

Joseph Davenport, 2 White Tithes, 4 Slaves, 2 Horses, 7 Cattle

Source: *Amherst State Property Tax Lists*

31Mar1793 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Bedford County**

John Davenport, 1 White Tithe

William Davenport, 2 White Tithes, 2 Slaves

Joel Davenport, 1 White Tithe

Source: *Bedford State Property Tax Lists*

All three of these Davenports appear to have been sons of Glover Davenport, son of Martin, Sr. We include them to provide clarity and avoid confusion.

31Mar1793 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Hanover County**

Henry Lawrence's List

Charles Kennedy Estate, 300 Acres

Source: *Hanover State Property Tax Lists*

31Mar1793 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Louisa County**

John Poindexter's List

Crosha Kennedy, No White Tithes, 5 Slaves, 6 Horses, 175 Acres

Davenport Kennedy [Estate], 150 Acres

Martin Kennedy, 50 Acres

Joseph Kennedy, 94½ Acres

Garrett Kennedy, 1 White Tithe, 3 Slaves, 3 Horses, 2 Tracts of Land: 164, 106 Acres

Tarleton Luck & Overseer, 2 White Tithes, 3 Slaves, 4 Horses

Henry Garrett's List

Thomas Eads, 1 White Tithe, 3 Slaves, 2 Horses, 580 Acres
William Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 3 Slaves

Source: Louisa State Property Tax Lists

This William Davenport was the son of William, Sr., of Spotsylvania. He worked as an overseer and planter before he moved to Fayette County, Kentucky, and took up the bounty land he had been awarded for his service as a junior officer in the Continental Line during the Revolution.

31Mar1793 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Spotsylvania County**

Andrew Fraser's District

Martin Davenport, 2 White Tithes, 1 Slave, 3 Horses
William Davenport, [Sr.] 2 White Tithes, 4 Slaves, 4 Horses
John Davenport, 2 White Tithes, 2 Slaves, 1 Horse
James Kennedy, 1 White Tithe, 4 Slaves, 2 Horses

Source: Spotsylvania State Property Tax Lists

William Sr., the Pamunkey, and James Kennedy, son of Charles Kennedy.

10April1793 – SUBPOENA: Defendant David Murray Jr., Plaintiff **Richard Davenport**. To William Bibb, esq. Yous, and each of you, and hereby commanded, that, all beliefs being laid aside, and all excuses withsoever ceasing, you do, in your own proper person, be and appear before the Honorable inferior Court, to be held in and for the County of Wilkes on the 11th day of April Ins [?] at the hour of ten in the forenoon of the same day, then and there to testify and the truth to say, in a certain matter of controversy then and there depending and yet undetermined between **Richard Davenport**, plaintiff, and David Murray Jun. deft. On the part and behalf of the deft. And in this you are in nowise to omit, on pain of one hundred pound specie. Witness: Henry Mounger Esq., Clerk of the Inferior court this 10th day of April, Anno Domini 1793. (*Wilkes County Court Minutes*)

*Since the nature of the controversy remained unspecified in this document, we can only speculate that **Richard, Jr.** once again felt the need to defend his honor.*

10May1793 - POWER OF ATTORNEY: **Charles Davenport** and **John Davenport**, of Abbeville County, South Carolina, to **Nicholas Hamner** and **Samuel Dyer**, executors of the Last Will & Testament of **Richard Davenport**, late of Albemarle County, **Decd.**, authority to convey 'on our behalf' a tract which said **Richard, Decd.**, sold to **Tarleton Brown Luck**, lying and being in Louisa County, Virginia ... /s/ **Charles Davenport, John Davenport**. Wit: **William Kennedy, Fields Kennedy**. (*Louisa County, VA, Deeds, 11:60*)

These were the brothers Davenport, sons of Richard of County Line & Albemarle, giving their power of attorney to their father's executors. Witnesses William Kennedy and Fields Kennedy, brothers, were sons of Charles Kennedy and his wife Crotia Davenport of Hanover/Louisa.

By this Louisa recorded document, William Kennedy and Fields Kennedy had returned to Virginia to prove this document (likely they brought it North). Soon after, as previously reported, they went to Greene County, Georgia, where William died before the end of the year—after obtaining land and making a will-- leaving his entire estate to his brother Fields. William had absconded from Hanover, taking slaves and assets belonging to the Charles Kennedy Estate to Georgia.

There obviously was a close relationship between the sons of Charles Kennedy and the New Kent/Hanover Davenports. Given the identification of Crotia Davenport as a sister of Richard of County Line & Albemarle, it's easy to understand that close relationships, for Charles and John Davenport were first cousins to William Kennedy and Fields Kennedy. Crotia was their aunt and Charles Kennedy, their uncle.

9Sep1793 – CERTIFIER OF WILL: **Charles Davenport**, Justice of the Quorum, Abbeville District, South Carolina, certified the Last Will & Testament of John Fleming, late of Abbeville District, Decd., for recording in Louisa County, Virginia. (*Louisa County, VA, Wills, 3:593*)

This was the same Charles Davenport, son of Richard of County Line & Albemarle, who had joined in a Power of Attorney to his father's executors on 10May1793. In South Carolina, a Justice of the Quorum was empowered to hold County Court. A Justice of the Peace had no County judicial powers and acted only within a district of the County. Charles had been a Justice and Magistrate in Virginia, empowered to hold both JP and County Court.

17Sep1793 - DEED: William Arnold, wife Judith, of Spotsylvania County, and **George Lumsden**, wife Elizabeth, of Louisa County, to William Smith, of Louisa County, for £20/15 Virginia, 188½ acres in Louisa County, adjoining Colonel Robert Anderson and Waller Goldsmith—being one half of a tract taken up by Charles Smith and John Lewis, Dec'd. ... /s/ William Arnold, Judith Arnold, **George Lumsden**, Eliza Lumsden. Wit: William Callis, William Smith, William Mead. (*Louisa County, VA, Deeds, G: 362*)

William Arnold and George Lumsden owned no land in common in Louisa, possibly were brothers-in-law. The John Lewis mentioned here is not John Lewis of Goochland/Albemarle counties, father of Jane Lewis, wife of Richard Jr.

21Oct1793 – LAST WILL & TESTAMENT of **William Kennedy**, of Greene County, Georgia; made this date; probated 12Dec1793, named brother **Fields Kennedy**, to have “whole of my estate both real and personal.” Executor: Thomas Carleton. /s/ **William**

Kennedy. Wits: James Milligan, Tho. Owen, Nathan Breedlove, Martha Carleton (Greene County, GA, Wills, A&B:232)

This was William, son of Charles Kennedy. William in concert with brother Fields Kennedy left Virginia concurrent with James Davenport, Sr., who settled in Ogelthorpe County, Georgia. William was located on his deceased father's land in Hanover County, Virginia, prior thereto and was a co-executor of Charles Kennedy's Last Will & Testament with his brother-in-law William Wash and the Widow Crosha, the latter being replaced by James Kennedy, another son of the Deceased. Six months earlier, William and Fields Kennedy had been in Abbeville District, South Carolina, witnessing a deed of Louisa County, Virginia, land from Charles and John Davenport.

The inventory and appraisement of William Kennedy's estate was filed with the Greene County Court on 18Mar1794, totaled £297/1/10, and included 1 Negro Man Davis @ \$70; 1 Negro Woman Winney @ \$55; 1 Negro Woman Milley @ \$55; hand and farm tools, livestock provisions, household and kitchen furniture, seed cotton, and books: Bible, small dictionary, History of England, and Young Man's Companion. Other accounts of the Charles Kennedy Estate suggest that the Slaves in William's estate inventory belonged to the Charles Kennedy Estate and were removed illegally from Virginia. (Turner, Freida, Greene County, Georgia, Wills 1786-1877.)

28Oct1793 – INDENTURE: Ordered that the Overseers of the Poor do bind out John Neal to **William Davenport** according to Law. (Bedford County, VA, Court Orders, 10:266)

This William was the son of Glover Davenport and a grandson of Martin, Sr., of Hanover. He would remain in Bedford for the next thirty years, at least.

6Nov1793 – DAMAGES in the amount of 32 pounds 10 shillings specie in the matter of Samuel Scott versus Richard Davenport and Alexander Moss, whereof Davenport and Moss have been convicted of not performing certain promises and undertakings. Plus two pounds three shillings four pence in Scott's court costs, all to be had in court on the secod Tuesday in April, 1794. (Wilkes County Court records, ac. 1978-0528, Georgia Archives)

This was Samuel Scott's third attempt to collect his damages for the suit he brought in May of 1791, a few short months before Richard Jr.'s land was sold by the sheriff at public auction. The debt will remain uncollected. Richard Jr. had returned to Virginia.

An Alexander Moss appears on 1806B tax list for Albemarle County as: "Alexander Moss F Molatto 1 tithe" (Albemarle County Personal Property Tax List 1800-1813)

18Nov1793 – PERFORMANCE BOND: **Joseph Davenport** and **Ambrose Rucker**, his Security, posted a bond of \$4,000 Virginia currency to secure said **Joseph's** performance as one of the Inspectors of Tobacco at Tye River Warehouse in Amherst County. Wit: J. Callahan, DCC. (*Amherst County, VA, Wills & Administrations, 3:289*)

The Tye River watershed was in that part of Amherst that was set off as Nelson County in 1807, which may account for the disappearance of Joseph from Amherst tax lists in 1807. Joseph, eldest son of Richard of County Line & Albemarle, never owned land in Amherst or Nelson, i.e. was never a freeholder--but he was a slaveholder.

A Tobacco Inspector was an important person in Eighteenth Century Virginia, for he controlled the economic well-being of a tobacco grower. He could hold a grower hostage to his judgment and rating of casked tobacco ready for the market. He could destroy a plantation if he found the planter was marketing "seconds," i.e., second growth on the tobacco stalk. He had the power to order the Sheriff to cut, confiscate, and destroy a crop.

Tobacco Inspector was not an appointment to be taken or done lightly, for successful performance required long experience with tobacco. After all, tobacco was the Virginia cash crop, dominated its exports, and virtually destroyed the fertility of Tidewater and Upland plantations when it drained the soil of nutrients. Repetitious tobacco planting in earlier centuries has so depleted Virginia Tidewater lands that today they are good only for growing brush and scrub timber.

6Dec1793 – MARRIAGE: **John Allcock** to **Betsy Davenport**, daughter of **Joseph Davenport**, by the Rev. William Dameron. Wit: **Sally Davenport**, James Callaway. (*Amherst County, VA, Marriage Records*)

This was the first daughter of Joseph's (and a granddaughter of Richard of County Line & Albemarle) to come to notice in a public record. Witness Sally Davenport could have been her mother or a sister. We have no surname identifications for Joseph's wife or wives. In 1822, Richard Allcock married Mahala Davenport, daughter of William, with the consent of John L. Davenport and Achilles Davenport, brother of Mahala, consenting.

23Dec1793 - DEED: Margaret Ramsay to **William Davenport**, both of Bedford County, for [?], 99 acres in Bedford County on branches of Little Otter River, bounded by Thomas Haynes and Elliot... /s/ Margaret "X" Ramsay. Wit: [None]. Acknowledged by the said Margaret in Court the same day. (*Bedford County, VA, Deeds 9:255*)

William, a son of Glover Davenport, of Martin, was a Revolutionary War veteran. Margaret Ramsay, apparently a widow, subsequently married Joel Davenport, William's brother (see 25Jan1796 below).

1794 – LAWSUIT: Samuel Scott vs. Richard Davenport, Alex. Moss. Ex. Sheriff report thereon. The above writcourt (?) of (si sa? Fi fa?), being [unreadable], the defendant Alex. Moss made oath, that the same issue (?) illegally, and nothing being shown to the Court to why the illegality thereof, the application of the defendant is discharged. (*Wilkes County Superior Court Minutes*)

1794 – LAWSUIT: Samuel Scott vs. **Richard Davenport**. Same jury as the last. Sheriff's report of property drawn by John Lines (Lewis?). Claimant witness (crossed out unreadable) we the jury find the land not subject to the execution. (Unreadable) The application of the defendant is discharged. (*Wilkes County Superior Court Minutes*)

9-20Feb1794 – PUBLIC SALE: Estate of Robert Pogue, late of Wilkes County, Georgia, Decd. Among buyers at sale were Wm. Harvie, Samuel Shannon, and **James Davenport**. [Davidson, Grace Gillam, *The Early Records of Georgia, Volume I, Wilkes County (Macon, Georgia: Author, 1933), 111*]

William Harvie was the father of Margaret Harvie, who had married John Davenport, son of James Davenport, Sr., formerly of Hanover, now of Georgia. Harvie would return to Charlottesville, Virginia, to die. Samuel Shannon would marry Sally Kennedy, daughter of Davenport Kennedy, who had moved to Georgia from Louisa County, Virginia, with her sister Dicey and her husband, James Davenport, Jr., in 1791-92. Shannon appears later in this chronology when he went to Louisa County, Virginia, to claim his wife's share of the Estate of Davenport Kennedy, and as agent for his brothers-in-law James Davenport, Jr., and Ambrose Edwards, also married to daughters of Davenport Kennedy.

22Feb1794 – PROBATE: Estate of **Nicholas Hamner**, late of Albemarle County, **Decd.** Ordered that Christopher Hudson, Richardson Hamner, and John Hudson do inventory and appraise the Slaves, if any, and personal property of the Decedent. (*Albemarle County, VA, Wills, 3:220*)

Richard Davenport of New Kent & Albemarle's stepson and co-executor survived him by less than a year. There was no Davenport role or participation in Hamner's probate.

15Mar1794 – JURORS: **Joseph Kennedy** and Jesse Davenport were both jurors for the trials of (1) *James Wallace vs. Micajah Boing* in Trespass, Assault & Battery, and (2) *Micajah Chiles vs. Kenan Mills* in Case. (*Albemarle County, VA, Court Orders, 1793-1795, 66, 68*)

While Pamunkey Jesse Davenport, youngest son of James Davenport, Sr.—who had moved Georgia--was a resident of Charlottesville and therefore could be expected to serve as a juror at an Albemarle trial, Joseph Kennedy, eldest son of Davenport Kennedy, was not. Kennedy, given his frequency of appearance in Albemarle Court records, clearly was resident in Charlottesville, the Albemarle county seat. His frequent associations and/or connections to William and/or Jesse

Davenport in those records provide a mixed message as to a family relationship. The three were of similar ages. William Davenport surely was the eldest, with Jesse and Joseph being of similar age. All three had grown up in a neighborhood straddling the Hanover-Louisa Line, surely had developed friendship if not family bonds. This was Joseph's first of many appearances in Albemarle Court records.

15Mar1794 – DEBT COLLECTION: In the matter of **William Davenport**, assignee of **Joseph Kennedy**, vs. Richard Price in Debt, the Office Judgment was set aside, the Defendant pleading debt paid, and cause to be tried at next Court. (Albemarle County, VA, Court Orders, 1793-1795, 72)

William of James, Sr., elder brother of Jesse, was a carpenter/builder who also kept an ordinary or tavern/inn. Having been settled in Charlottesville for a decade, it's possible that William had taken Joseph's assignment while Joseph was still living in Louisa. Joseph was in this Court as a juror, but his claim against Price was being prosecuted by William Davenport.

The relationship of the Pamunkey Davenports to Joseph Kennedy is one of the challenges that arose during the course of this study. However, given that William Davenport, Sr., of Spotsylvania, was most likely Joseph's grandfather, as discussed, William and Jesse and Joseph were cousins. And, of course, Joseph Kennedy was also a New Kent/Hanover Davenport, a nephew of Richard of County Line & Albemarle

31Mar1794 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Albemarle County**

James Kerr's List

Richard Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 4 Slaves, 6 Horses
Martin Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 5 Slaves, 2 Horses
Elizabeth Davenport & Overseer, 1 White Tithe, 3 Slaves, 3 Horses
Nicholas Hamner Estate, No White Tithe, 6 Slaves, 6 Horses
Thomas Jefferson, Esqr., 6 White Tithes, 50 Slaves, 22 Horses

Thomas Garth's List

William Davenport, 4 White Tithes, 3 Slaves, 1 Horse
Jesse Davenport, 2 White Tithes
Colonel Thomas Jefferson, No White Tithe, 15 Slaves, 8 Horses

Source: *Albemarle State Property Tax Lists*

Elizabeth Davenport was Richard, Sr.'s widow. Richard, Jr., had returned from Georgia. William and Jesse were Pamunkey Davenports. William's number of tithes likely included lodgers at his tavern or millwright apprentices. Jesse worked for his brother, but later operated his own ordinary .

31Mar1794 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Amherst County**

Lexington Parish

Joseph Davenport, 2 White Tithes, 5 Slaves, 2 Horses, 8 Cattle
William Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 1 Horse

Source: *Amherst State Property Tax Lists*

31Mar1794 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Bedford County**

John Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 2 Horses
William Davenport, 1 White Tithe

Source: *Bedford State Property Tax Lists*

Both of these Davenports are believed to have been sons of Glover Davenport, son of Martin, Sr. and therefore Pamunkey.

31Mar1794 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Hanover County**

Henry Lawrence's List

Martin Kennedy, 1 White Tithe, 3 Slaves, 2 Horses

Source: *Hanover State Property Tax Lists*

Martin Kennedy, surely still in his mid-20s, was now living on the 300-acre manor which had been devised to him and his brother Fields. He was still there 50 years later.

31Mar1794 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Louisa County**

John Poindexter's List

Crosha Kennedy, No White Tithes, 5 Slaves, 3 Horses, 175 Acres

Davenport Kennedy [Estate], 150 Acres

Martin Kennedy, 50 Acres

Joseph Kennedy, 94½ Acres

Garrett Kennedy, 1 White Tithe, 3 Slaves, 2 Horses, 2 Tracts of Land: 164, 106 Acres

Tarlton Luck & Overseer, 2 White Tithes, 2 Slaves, 3 Horses

Martin Kennedy (Hanover) and Joseph Kennedy (Albemarle) were absentee landowners

Henry Garrett's List

Thomas Eads, 1 White Tithe, 3 Slaves, 3 Horses, 580 Acres
William Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 3 Slaves

Source: Louisa State Property Tax Lists

Poindexter's List included Kennedys, an in-law, and Kennedy lands, all within the County Line community. Curiously, Garrett Kennedy's land was on South Anna River waters, Garrett's district, but listed this year in Poindexter's District. William Davenport on Garrett's List was the son of William, Sr., of Spotsylvania. Thomas Eads was William's brother-in-law, married to William's sister Sarah.

11Apr1794 – PROBATE: **Estate of Nicholas Hamner**, late of Albemarle County, **Decd.** John Coles, James P. Coche, and **Samuel Dyer** appointed to settle the accounts of **Nicholas Hamner**, one of the executors of John Fortune, Decd. . (Albemarle County, VA, Court Orders, 1793-1795, 79)

Although he had surely grown up in the Richard, Sr.'s, household, for he was a small child when his father died and his mother married Richard, and Martin and William Davenport were his half-brothers, there was no Davenport participation in the affairs of Nicholas Hamner's estate. There were no Davenport-Hamner associations in Albemarle records after Nicholas' death. Hamner researchers also suggest that Nicholas

11Apr1794 – MILITIA APPOINTMENTS: Among many nominations for officers in the Albemarle Militia nominated by the Court to the Governor were;

Martin Davenport, to be Ensign, 1st Company, 1st Battalion, 1st Regiment

(Albemarle County, VA, Court Orders, 1793-1795, 43)

Martin Davenport was the fifth son of Richard, Sr.

10May1794 – DISMISSED: In the matter of **Richard Davenport** vs. *Hawkins Lewis* in Debt, the Office Judgment in said cause dismissed at request of **Davenport's** attorney. (Albemarle County, VA, Court Orders, 1793-1795, 115)

*This action documents that **Richard Davenport, Jr.**, had returned to Albemarle County from Georgia after his father's death. Richard Jr. had not been held in high esteem by his father, who had placed his cash legacy in the hands of his brother Charles, to be doled out as Charles deemed appropriate.*

Unlike William and Jesse Davenport, who lived in Charlottesville and were constant participants in Court procedures, Richard, Jr., and younger brother Martin were planters, and rarely appeared in Albemarle Court records, unless they were prosecuting or defending a cause or answering a Court Order. For his part, Richard, Jr. may have been cowed by his many court appearances in Wilkes County, Georgia, where his land and honor were both at issue, nearly from the

moment he arrived. He may have decided to remain quiet rather than incite his neighbors.

Further research is required to determine the identity of Hawkins Lewis. We have yet to find any records bearing this individual's name. It could well have been that this was a family matter and Richard Jr. sought to recover money he'd loaned an in-law. He may have then changed his mind—perhaps to keep the peace.

14 May 1794 – JUDGMENT: In the matter of **William Davenport**, assignee of **Joseph Kennedy** vs. **Richard Price** in Debt, trial by jury. Verdict that said Price had not paid the debt in issue, damages assessed at one penny. Ordered that **Davenport** recover the £120, being the debt in issue. Judgment that the debt be discharged by the payment of £56/2/10 with interest on £60 from 13 Jul 1793 and payment of Court costs. (Albemarle County, VA, Court Orders, 1793-1795, 147)

William Davenport's undertaking debt collection in Joseph Kennedy's behalf may or may not reflect a family relationship. Kennedy, eldest son of DK, had grown up on that tract that straddled the County Line tract on North Anna waters, but preferred to live in Charlottesville. Later, after he had lost his Louisa land in the settlement of the Davenport Kennedy Estate, Joseph was often employed as an Albemarle County jail guard.

3 June 1794— CODICIL TO LAST WILL & TESTAMENT: **John Lewis** of Albemarle County.

I JOHN LEWIS (being yet spared by the Divine Goodness and still anxious for the peace and welfare of all my Children, Do hereby or further consideration add to my Will & Testament & the former Codicil (both hereto and next) Every part of both which I do hereby confirm except such parts of either as I Shall & do hereby alter by this Second Codicil which also I desire may be held Derived & Taken as part of my Said last Will and Testament (Viz.)

Item Whereas in the former part of this Will hereto annexed and Recited. I have ordered and directed that all my Lands Should be equally Divided between my two sons John & Owen Lewis which if so done may be both unequal and inconvenient. Therefore my will and Desire is that whereas the Tract I now live on containing 800 & is Divided already in two surveys of 400 acres each and as I have besides a small tract of forty two acres lying on the big Totear Creek and adjoining the lower 400 acres each as it now stands and that the said forty two acres last mentioned shall be equally to the lower 400 acres whereto it is contiguous and with it Shall be considered as one entire lot and the upper 400 as one other Lott--and whichever of my sons the said lower Lott shall fall to Shall have to said 42 acres also without further consideration of the said Quantity.

Item. Whereas in the former part of this my will I have ordered and Directed that all the Slaves I Shall Disposse of should be equally Divided amongst all my children which respecting my Daughters none of my sons would be unequal--Therefore my Will and Desire is that before any such Division shall take place--each

of my Daughters or their legal representatives shall have one of the said Negroes I shall so leave at my decease (Viz.)

To my Daughter Elizabeth Davis her heirs or assigns I give my Negro man Pomfrey.

To my Daughter Anne Tindal & her heirs I give my negro man Jupiter.

To my Daughter Sarah Cobbs I give my Negro man Harry and also a little Negro Stefnney which I have already given to my said Daughter Sarah but not delivered.

To my Daughter Mary Nevil I give my Negro man Joe.

To my Daughter Susanna Wingfield I give my Negro man Tom.

To my Daughter Lucy Davenport I give my Negro man Lott.

To them or their legal Representatives Besides I desire that the produce of my stock and House hold furniture when sold shall likewise be equally Divided amongst my Six Daughters or their heirs or assigns--& that my sons shall have no part thereof—

In addition to the Executors already named in the former part of this my will I do hereby constitute and appoint Samuel Dyer to be also one of my executors and to act as such conjointly with the other before mentioned—

In witness whereof I have and here unto set my hand and Seal this 3rd of June 1794.

Signed Sealed and Published
as an additional Codicil
in presence of --

/s/ JOHN LEWIS

William Hopkins
Ann S. Hopkins

(Albemarle County Will Bk. 4, p. 2)

At long last, John Lewis named his children, including his six daughters. Of interest here is “Lucy” Davenport. This is Lucy Jane Lewis Davenport, by other evidences (see below), sometimes known as “Jenny” or “Jincy.”

The children of John Lewis Sr. were:

- 1. Elizabeth Lewis, b 7 Apr 1736*
- 2. Ann Lewis, b. 15 May 1738*

3. Sarah Lewis, b. 25 Jan 1740
4. Mary Lewis, b. 26 Jul 1747
5. John Lewis Jr b 6 Jun 1749
6. Owen Lewis, b. 12 Sep 1750
7. Susanna Lewis, b. 29 Oct 175- (prob 1752)
8. Zachariah Lewis, b. 11 Apr 1754 (prob died young)
9. Lucy Jane (Jenny / Jincy) Lewis), b 22 Mar 1759

According to Lewis family searchers, this list was drawn from Michael Cook's book Pioneer Lewis Families (vol. 5, p 79). Cook found the list in: William Adam Hocker, 1844-1918, Justice of the Supreme Court of Florida: A Biography with Some Account of His Ancestry and Family Connections. (Elizabeth Marshall Venable. Miller Press: 1941). Allegedly, Hocker himself found the list in an old hymnal that had belonged to William Lewis, a grandson of John Lewis, Sr.

In brief, Cook's book claims that JOHN LEWIS was born 1718-20 probably in St. Peters Parish, New Kent County, Virginia and died 1799 in Albemarle Co, Virginia. Cook further claims that John Lewis married Sarah Shelton, daughter of Samuel Shelton and Judith Clough. Samuel's will was probated February 1793. John and Judith's children were Clough, Lucy Jane called Jincy, and Owen b 1752 who married Sarah Perkins daughter of Joseph Perkins whose will was probated Louisa County, Virginia, Nov 11, 1811 (and Alice Taylor). Cook also claims that John's father was John Lewis born about 1691. Cook claimed that John and his brothers Owen & James were orphaned by 1691. Other searchers claim that John himself said his father was named Owen Lewis. DNA testing has proven that the theory that this Lewis family dates back to a John Lewis b. 1691, Monmouthshire, Wales is incorrect.

Some Lewis researchers also dispute the Shelton-Lewis marriage claim, arguing that the daughter of Samuel Shelton who married a Lewis married John Jr. and her name may have been Sarah. We leave this to Lewis searchers to settle—although we note that Samuel Shelton had some contact with the Richard Davenport, Sr., circles, as records in this study have shown. For our purposes, we connect Lucy Jane to her father, corroborate Woods' claim that the Jane who married Richard Davenport Jr. was the same, and move on with our story.

(And we note that one Lewis daughter married a Wingfield son, just as one Davenport son would marry a Wingfield daughter.)

15Aug1794 – JUROR: **Martin Davenport** was a juror for the trial of John Price Vs. Zacharias Maupin in Case. (Albemarle County, VA, Court Orders, 1793-1795, 217)

Richard of County Line & Albemarle's son Martin was in Charlottesville to pursue a cause at this Court and had been pressed into jury duty.

8Sep1794 - ROAD ORDER: **Tarlton B. Luck** appointed surveyor of the road from the County Line to England's Old Ordinary in room of John Phillips, and it is ordered that

the said **Luck**, with the gang that usually works on said road, do keep the same well cleared from woods, bushes, and all other obstructions, all roots well grubbed up 30 feet wide at least, and that he erect or cause to be erected a stone or put up a sign with plain inscription thereon in large letters at every fork of said road and causeway, as the law directs. (*Louisa County, VA, Court Orders*, 7:116)

19Sept1794 - LAND BUY: Josiah Tattnall, Nicholas Long and Phillip Clayton, Commissioners appointed to carry into effect an act to amend an act under which property reverting to shall be disposed of passed 20 Dec 1793. To **Abram Jones**, Esq of Augusta, Richmond Co Ga. By virtue of an Act passed 4 May 1782 for inflicting penalties on and confiscating estates of persons declared guilty of treason. The Commissioners did sell to Micajah Williamson 200 acres on the ridge in Wilkes Co between Kettle Creek and Long Creek, so as property of Daniel Phillips, a person named in the act and confiscated. Micajah Williamson gave mortgage to the governor for the land. At Superior Court this property was foreclosed. Land was exposed at public sale in Augusta GA after being advertised for time required. **Abram Jones** Esq was the highest bidder for £40 in public securities and 2 ½ per cent per centum. Daniel Phillips at the time of passing of the act of confiscation and banishment, 19 April 1775 had in the premises. Wit: Saml Jack, J.P., Geo R Clayton. Recorded 3 Nov 1791 in Wilkes Co Deed Book PP, Page 191.

Abraham Jones is now in Richmond County but still retained enough interest in Wilkes County to take advantage of an opportunity to purchase land at public auction. This record, along with the record of Jones' involvement in the sale of Richard Jr.'s land, suggests that Abraham Jones was a shrewd business man—or a man willing to take advantage of others' misfortune for personal gain.

14Nov1794 – JUDGMENT SET ASIDE: In the matter of *William Barrett, assignee of Samuel Burch, vs. Joseph Kennedy* in Debt, George Bruce and William Davenport appeared in Court as Special Bail for **Kennedy**. Office Judgment set aside, the said **Kennedy** declaring that he had paid the debt in issue. To be tried at next Court. (*Albemarle County, VA, Court Orders*, 1793-1795, 252)

William Davenport's undertaking Special Bail was either a matter of business, i.e. William being remunerated by Kennedy, or implied a family relationship. George Bruce was the Albemarle jailer who also kept an ordinary or tavern. William kept an inn in addition to his millwright work.

1Dec1794 – DEBTS OWED ESTATE : Dr. Anthony Poulain, late of Wilkes County, Georgia, Decd. Sarah G. Poulain appointed administratrix with Thomas and John Wingfield, Securities. List of debts owed by his patients, included among many **Richard Devenport** and John Wingfield, Sr. [Davidson, Grace Gillam, *The Early Records of Georgia, Volume II, Wilkes County (Macon, Georgia: Author, 1933), 272-274*]

A return by the Administratrix on 20Jul1800 stated that her brother John Wingfield transacted business for the Estate and she had received no money from

him. Whether these Wingfield and the Albemarle/Amherst, Virginia, Wingfields were related has not been investigated.

12Jan1795 - PROBATE: **Tarlton B. Luck**, late of Louisa County, **Decd.** Letters of Admin-istration granted to **Crotia Cassidy Luck** [the Widow], who posted bond of £100 with **William Wash** and **James Kennedy** as her securities. (*Louisa County, VA, Court Orders, 7:148*)

Securities William Wash and James Kennedy were brother-in-law and brother respectively to the widow. Luck was a man of little worth if his estate required no more than a £100 bond. He appears to have been primarily a schoolmaster, secondarily a planter.

16Jan1795 - DEED: Leonard Clark and George Clark to Charles Christian, all of Amherst County, for £60, 93 acres in Amherst County on Buffalo River, adjoining said Christian, Isbell, near Braxton Ridge, John Christian, a small branch—part of a tract patented to Joseph Wilcher, Decd., and willed by him to son Charles Wilcher, subject to Barbary Wilcher's widow's life interest, which still holds ... /s/ Leonard Clark, George Clark. Wit: **Jos. Davenport**, Isaiah Atkerson, Wm. Christian, Daniel Scrader, George Scrader. (*Amherst County, VA, Deeds, G543*)

For thirty-five years Joseph Davenport, eldest son of Richard of County Liine & Albemarle, of Albemarle, had been witnessing deeds in various Blue Ridge counties, yet no recorded deed has been found in any jurisdiction which identified him either as a grantee, grantor, leasee or an adjoining landowner.

16Feb1795 – PROBATE: Estate of **Tarlton B. Luck**, late of Louisa County, **Decd.** An Inventory and Appraisal of the Decedent's estate was returned by Samuel O. Pettus, John Phillips, **Barnett Smith**, and Wingfield Cosby. Among item inventories:

1 Bible
1 Hymn Book

20 Other
Books

(*Louisa County, VA, Wills, Administrations, Inventories & Bonds, 3:601*)

*Luck had been paid by the DK Estate for schooling **Davenport Kennedy's orphans**. Only those items in Luck's estate inventory that had teaching implications were extracted here. Samuel Overton Pettus was an uncle to John Davenport's wife Susannah Pettus, both now in Abbeville District, South Carolina. Barnett Smith was the father-in-law of Martin Kennedy, brother of Luck's widow.*

6Mar1795 – JURY VERDICT: **Joseph Kennedy** was Foreman of the Jury for the trial of *David Kerr vs. John Thomas & **William Davenport*** in Debt. Verdict for the Plaintiff for £18/9/0 with interest at 5% from 25Dec1793, (*Albemarle County, VA, Court Orders, 1793-1795, 383*)

The fact that Kennedy had this jury role suggests that the William Davenport involved was William, son of Richard, Sr., and not William, son of James, Sr. The rule prohibiting relatives of the plaintiff or the defendant from sitting on the jury trying their issue was violated rarely, and then only with the agreement of both parties.

The fact that William of Richard, Sr., had not yet gone to Kentucky is suggested by the fact that the suit was not abated as to him—which the Court would have done if he had left Albemarle.

31Mar1795 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Albemarle County**

James Lewis's List

Richard Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 4 Slaves, 6 Horses
Martin Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 5 Slaves, 3 Horses
Elizabeth Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 3 Slaves, 3 Horses
Nicholas Hamner's Estate, 1 White Tithe, 7 Slaves, 6 Horses
Thomas Jefferson, Esqr., 5 White Tithes, 57 Slaves, 3 Horses, 4 Wheels

Thomas Garth's List

William Davenport, 4 White Tithes, 3 Slaves, 1 Horse
Thomas Jefferson, 1 White Tithe, 17 Slaves, 15 Horses

Source: *Albemarle State Property Tax Lists*

31Mar1795 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Amherst County**

Lexington Parish

Joseph Davenport, 4 White Tithes, 7 Slaves, 9 Horses

Source: *Amherst State Property Tax Lists*

Joseph's sons apparently remained within his large household.

31Mar1795 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Bedford County**

Joel Davenport, 1 White Tithe
William Davenport, 1 White Tithe

Source: *Bedford State Property Tax Lists*

Joel and William were sons of Glover Davenport.

31Mar1795 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Hanover County**

Henry Lawrence's List

Charles Kennedy Estate, 300 Acres

Martin Kennedy, 1 White Tithe, 3 Slaves, 2 Horses, conveyed 50 Acres to Augustine Woolfolk

Tarlton B. Luck, Decd., 24 Acres

Source: *Hanover State Property Tax Lists*

Luck's 24 acres may have been the Hanover portion of the County Line tract which had been resurveyed as 128 acres and recorded in Louisa County. The 24 Hanover acres would bring the total size of the Line straddling land to 152 acres—as opposed to the 150 acres in both counties that existed for more than 50 years. Given the loss of Hanover records, we can only speculate.

31Mar1795 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Louisa County**

William Thomson's List

Crosha Kennedy, No White Tithes, 5 Slaves, 3 Horses, 175 Acres

Davenport Kennedy [Estate], 150 Acres

Martin Kennedy, 50 Acres

Joseph Kennedy, 94½ Acres

Garrett Kennedy, 1 White Tithe, 3 Slaves, 2 Horses, 2 Tracts of Land: 169, 106 Acres

Crosha C. Luck & Overseer, 1 White Tithe, 3 Slaves, 3 Horses

Henry Garrett's List

Thomas Eads, 1 White Tithe, 4 Slaves, 2 Horses

William Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 3 Slaves

Source: *Louisa State Property Tax Lists*

The analysis of this Tax List is the same as the previous year, except to note that Commissioner Poindexter had been replaced William Thompson.

12May1795 - DEED: Charles Christian, wife Sarah; Nutley Warren Maddox, wife Fanny; and John Christian, wife Judith, to Jacob Pierce, all of Amherst County, for £220, 423 acres in Amherst County on the south side of Buffalo River, adjoining Stovall's Old Road, Jacob Pearce, Wilcher's branch, William Dillard, Migginson's Road, below Ownsby's cabins ... /s/ [Six signatures]. Wit: Jacob Pierce, Charles Christian, **Charles Davenport**. (*Amherst County, VA, Deeds, G: 545*)

This Charles Davenport was another of Joseph Davenport's sons and a grandson of Richard, Sr., of Albemarle.

William Davenport Makes His Will

1Jun1795 - LAST WILL & TESTAMENT: **William Davenport** of Spotsylvania County made this date: probated 3Jul1798. Named contract wife [not identified], son **Augustine**, son **William**, son **John**, son **James**, daughter **Delphy**, daughter **Nancy**, daughter **Sarah**, son **Thomas**, and son **David**. A codicil added immediately named sons **Augustine**, **William**, and **John**, and son-in-law **William Arnold**, who lived out of the State. Named friend **Thomas Minor** and son David as sole executors... /s/ **Wm. Davenport**. Wit: Samuel Hill, Thomas Branan, **Thomas Minor**. (Spotsylvania County, VA, Wills, F: 19-20)

This was William, Sr., son of Martin, Sr., surely in his early 80s. The will omits sons Martin and Thomas and daughter Mary, although the codicil names Mary's husband William Arnold. The will makes no mention of his William Graves grandson and/or his Davenport Kennedy grandchildren, which, considering the time and effort he had put into their guardianships and court appearances, causes wonder. His will principally concerned the disposition of slaves and money. (It appears verbatim in Part 1, The Further Chronicles of the Pamunkey Davenports, page 598. The Pamunkey Davenport Papers, CD)

William's first wife, Anne Arnold, had died c1780. He then married Mary Crawford, a contract wife, surely no more than a housekeeper married to satisfy social conventions. Mary had no dower rights, no participation in the estate and received only the contract amount, i.e., the loan of slaves and provisions for no longer than the end of the year in which William died. (Provision for the last six months of 1798 as it worked out.)

When William of Spotsylvania died in 1798, his son Augustine lived in North Carolina; his daughter Mary Arnold, wife of William, and sons John and Thomas lived in South Carolina; and his son William lived in Kentucky. Sons Martin and James lived on tracts adjoining their father. Son David, apparently a schoolmaster, lived in Hanover County. Of daughters mentioned, Sarah married to Thomas Eads lived across the North Anna in Louisa, as did Delphia who was married to Garrett Kennedy. Only Nancy is unaccounted for. Dickerson Wash, Delphia's second husband, claimed in Court papers in 1843 that Nancy had married Thomas Arnold, but that identification needs further vetting, for no Thomas Arnold appeared in Spotsylvania records.

When William's executors (per his instructions) sold the plantation outside the family, Thomas and Sarah Eads bought it, moved thereon, and lived out their lives there. Son Martin died in 1803, whereupon his only heir, daughter Dorothy and her husband Robert Hackney, quickly sold out and moved to Georgia. Son James, ultimately finding Spotsylvania a difficult place to raise his late, large family, moved to Fayette County, Kentucky, where his brother William had moved almost twenty years earlier. By 1811 the only Pamunkey Davenport left in Spotsylvania was John, son of "John the Bankrupt," who had ceased keeping a tavern and now operated a merchant mill.

8Jun1795 – DEED: Samuel Newton, wife Agnes, to Shelton Smith, of Louisa County, for £130, 146 acres in the Lower End of Louisa County, beginning at a corner stone, thence South West to the Creek, thence to **Barnett Smith**, thence down the Creek to Wingfield Cosby's, William O. Pettus's, and **Croshe Kennedy's** corner, thence with **Kennedy's** line to Phillip, thence South East to a corner of Phillips' and **Barnett Smith**, thence North East to the beginning... /s/ Samuel Newton, Agnes Newton. Wit: None. Acknowledged by Newton and Wife in Court the same day. (*Louisa County, VA, Deeds, I:57*)

3Aug1795 – OFFICE JUDGMENT VACATED: In the matter of **Martin Davenport**, assignee of *Edward Wingfield*, vs. *Thomas Tiler* in Debt, George Haden appeared in Court and became Security for Tiler. Office Judgment vacated by Defendant's declaration that the debt had been paid. Issue referred to next Court. (*Albemarle County, VA, Court Orders, 1793-1795, 416*)

8Sep1795 – LAST WILL & TESTAMENT: **William Pettus** of Spotsylvania County, made this date; probated 4Sep1798. Named wife Susanna [nee **Graves**], sons Overton Hart Pettus, Joseph Pettus, and daughter Louisa; children Barbary Arnold, William, Nancy Graves, **Susanna Davenport**, Overton Hart, James, Joseph, and son-in-law **William Graves**. Friends Jonathan Clarke, Edmund Clarke, and Samuel Overton Pettus to be trustees to obtain land for widow. Executors: Sons William, Overton Hart, James, and Joseph and son-in-law **William Graves**... /s/ **William Pettus**. Wit: Sharp Smith, Peter Arnold, Charles Dabney. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Wills, F:37*)

All of William Pettus's children were grandchildren of Ann Davenport Graves, daughter of Davis Davenport. Pettus' daughter Barbara was married to John Arnold, a son of Mary Davenport Arnold and husband William; daughter Susannah was married to John Davenport, son of Richard, Sr., of Albemarle, and daughter Nancy was married to William Graves, son of Jonathan and an unidentified daughter of William Davenport, Sr., of Spotsylvania. William Davenport, Sr., nephew of Ann Davenport Graves, had raised William Graves. (Graves Family genealogists say that Jonathan Graves was married to a daughter of William, Sr., but no record supporting that claim has been found.) William, Sr., made no mention of a Graves grandson in his will. But he also made no mention of sons Martin Davenport and Thomas and eldest daughter Mary. Two unidentified daughters are believed to have been the wives of Jonathan Graves and of Davenport Kennedy.

3Oct1795 – ROAD ORDER: Samuel Gay appointed Surveyor [Road Overseer] in room of Turner Hamner, of the road from Andrew Hart's to Carter's Mill with the laboring tithes of Andrew Hart, George Sorrel, Moses Gentry, John Hamner, Joseph Waller, James Olds, Edward Gartane, Absalom McQuary, **Elizabeth Davenport**, David Strange, John Harper, and Hardy Harper to keep said road in repair. (*Albemarle County, VA, Court Orders, 1793-1795, 483*)

Elizabeth was the widow of Richard, Sr., who had died in 1792. "Laboring tithes" were hired men or slaves. John Hamner had gone to Wilkes County, Georgia in 1784 but had returned to Albemarle County.

19Nov, 1795 – DEBT. Court order for judgment of eleven pounds lawful money, recovered in Inferior Court by Ann Wilkinson and Abraham Jones in a judgment against **Richard Davenport**, with an additional five pounds sterling owed to Ann Wilkinson for her damages sustained when the debt was detained. Richard Davenport to pay the damages of the suit whereof he is convicted before the justices of Wilkes County on the fourth Monday of November next.

On the outside of the document appears the following, noting that the land Richard Jr. must have used as collateral in his debt to Wilkinson and Jones has already been sold:

By virtue [unreadable] have levied on two hundred acres of land together with improvements on the same lying on the waters of Fishing Creek Auctioned (?) for Sale 19th of November 1791 and sold agreeable to law when Buckner Harris became the [unreadable] holder for nine pounds. Wylie Pope.

Ann Wilkinson's damages—the amount of five pounds sterling, essentially a nearly fifty percent interest on the original debt and therefore extremely punitive—will never be recovered.

15Jan1796 - DEED: Lipscomb Wash, wife Elizabeth, of Louisa County, to Robert Shephard, late of Goochland County, for £200, 150 acres in Louisa County on waters of Gibson's Mill branch, adjoining **Garrett Kennedy**, William Wash, Ailstock's branch, and Isaac Standley... /s/ Lipscomb Wash, [No wife signs]. Wit: **James Kennedy, Garrett Kennedy**, William Wash. (*Louisa County, VA, Deeds, I:185*)

The Kennedy-Wash settlement on South Anna waters was now well established. Gibson's Mill branch subsequently became Wash's Mill Creek.

15Jan1796 – DEED: **William Wash**, wife **Anee**, of Louisa County, to Robert Shephard, late of Goochland County, for £50 Virginia, 100 acres in Louisa County to be laid out of a 200-acre tract adjoining Thomas Gibson, Hickory Creek.. /s/ **William Wash**, [No wife signs]. Wit: **James Kennedy, Garrett Kennedy**, Lipscomb Wash. (*Louisa County, VA, I:188*)

Anee was the eldest daughter of Charles Kennedy and wife Crotia Davenport, i.e., was a niece of Richard of County Line & Albemarle. James Kennedy was a younger brother. Garret Kennedy was her elder half-brother.

31Mar1796 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Albemarle County**

James Lewis's List

Richard Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 4 Slaves, 6 Horses
Martin Davenport & Overseer, 2 White Tithes, 4 Slaves, 3 Horses
Elizabeth Davenport & Overseer, 1 White Tithe, 3 Slaves, 2 Horses
Nicholas Hamner, Decd., 1 White Tithe, 7 Slaves, 6 Horses
Thomas Jefferson, Esqr., 7 White Tithes, 65 Slaves, 14 Horses

Thomas Garth's List

William Davenport, 3 White Tithes, 3 Slaves, 1 Horse
Joseph Kennedy, 1 White Tithe

Source: *Albemarle State Property Tax Lists*

The New Kent/Hanover Davenports on Lewis' list, were Richard, Jr., and Martin, stepson and son of Elizabeth, second wife and widow of Richard, Sr. William Davenport was the son of James, Sr., now of Georgia. Joseph Kennedy was the eldest son of Davenport Kennedy, which by the hypotheses of this study made him a paternal cousin to Richard, Jr., and Martin, and a maternal cousin to William.

31Mar1796 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Amherst County**

Lexington Parish

Joseph Davenport, 4 White Tithes, 7 Slaves, 7 Horses

Source: *Amherst State Property Tax Lists*

Joseph's sons, married or single, appear to have lived within his household. These Davenports were adept at minimizing taxes and public responsibility.

31Mar1796 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Bedford County**

William Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 1 Slave, 1 Horse

Source: *Bedford State Property Tax Lists*

31Mar1796 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Hanover County**

John Thompson's List

Martin Kennedy, 1 White Tithe, 3 Slaves, 3 Horses

Source: *Hanover State Property Tax Lists*

Martin Kennedy was on his father's manor plantation, a half interest owned by legacy by his brother Fields, who was in Georgia.

31Mar1796 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Louisa County**

William Thomson's List

Crosha Kennedy, No White Tithes, 5 Slaves, 3 Horses, 175 Acres

Davenport Kennedy [Estate], 150 Acres,

Martin Kennedy, 50 Acres

Joseph Kennedy, 94½ Acres

Garrett Kennedy, 1 White Tithe, 3 Slaves, 3 Horses, 2 Tracts of Land: 169, 106 Acres

James Kennedy, 1 White Tithe, 3 Slaves, 2 Horses

Crosha Luck & Overseer, 1 White Tithe, 3 Slaves, 3 Horses

Henry Garrett's List

Thomas Eads, 1 White Tithe, 3 Slaves, 2 Horses, 590 Acres

William Davenport [Name listed, but no entries]

Source: *Louisa State Property Tax Lists*

The analysis of this Tax List is the same as for last year except to note that William Davenport, son of William, Sr., had moved to Kentucky to claim his bounty land in Fayette County. After this year, no more Davenports were tax listed in Louisa through 1820, but both Crosha Kennedy, sister of Richard of County Line & Albemarle and widow of Charles Kennedy, and Delphia Davenport Kennedy Wash, widow of Garrett Kennedy, daughter of William Davenport of Spotsylvania, and a granddaughter of Martin, Sr., lived out their lives in Lower Louisa.

4May1796 – JUDGMENT: In the matter of **Martin Davenport**, assignee of **Edward Wingfield**, vs. **Thomas Tyler** in Debt. Judgment for **Davenport** for £6/8/0, to be discharged by payment of £3/4/0 with 5% interest from 5 Oct 1795 until paid. (*Albemarle County, VA, Court Orders, 1795-1798, 81*)

--**Jun1796** – PROBATE: **Estate of Nicholas Hamner**, late of Albemarle County, **Decd.** An Inventory & Appraisement ordered by the Court on 22Feb1794, totaling £1,715/14, including 12 Slaves, 17 Cattle, 12 Sheep, 25 Hogs, 7 Horses, 16 Goats, 6 sows and 25 pigs, 3 plows, etc., was returned by Christopher Hudson, Richardson Hamner, and John Hudson. (*Albemarle County, VA, Wills, 3:220*)

Hamner was a rich man by Virginia standards of the time.

6Jun1796 – MILITIA NOMINATION: **Martin Davenport** recommended to the Governor as a Lieutenant in Captain Benjamin Lewis' Company, 47th Regiment. (*Albemarle County, VA, Court Orders, 1795-1798, 108*)

This was a promotion from Ensign.

13Jun1796 - DEED: **Charles Davenport** and **John Davenport**, of Abbeville County, South Carolina, heirs of **Richard Davenport** [of Albemarle], to Elisabeth Dickinson, Larkin Luck, Dabney Dickinson, Garland Dickinson, Nancy Hancock, wife of Joseph Hancock; Sary Smith, wife of Henry Smith; Elizabeth Snelson, wife of Bartlett Snelson; Mary Forten, wife of Charles Forten; and Martha Wilkinson, wife of George--heirs of **Tarlton Brown Luck, Decd.**, for £89/12 Virginia, all rights, titles, and interests in the tract of land held by **Richard Davenport, Decd.**, in his lifetime and sold in his lifetime to the said **Tarlton Brown Luck, Decd.**, being, by new survey, 128 acres in Louisa County, Virginia, on waters of [Little] Rocky Creek. Beginning on [Little] Rocky Creek, thence to **Joseph Kennedy**, thence South West to Augustine Woolfolk, thence North East to Snelson, thence North East to the beginning ... /s/ **Charles Davenport, John Davenport**. Wit: None. Acknowledged by **Charles Davenport, Gentleman** and **John Davenport** in Abbeville County, SC, District Court, on 13Jun1796 and attested by J.P.Wardlow, DCC. Certified to Louisa Court on 9Jan1797 and ordered recorded. (*Louisa County, VA, Deeds, I: 239*)

Considering the fact that Brown's heirs included married grandchildren, Luck surely was an older man when he married Crotia Cassity Kennedy, daughter of Charles Kennedy and wife Crotia Davenport. As noted previously, the Luck-Kennedy marriage, given the absence of Dower for Crotia Cassity and her absence from Luck's probate, gives the appearance of a contract marriage arrangement. Normally a widow in Virginia in the Eighteenth Century was entitled to one-third of the land and chattel of an estate as Dower Right. No record has been found wherein Crotia released dower rights on this land, as she had done on an earlier Hanover deed made by Luck. But as she and her second husband were conveyed the land held by her first husband, the dower question was moot.

Note that the new survey was for 128 acres rather than the 150 acres that had been on tax lists for more than twenty years and was in Louisa County. Were the missing 22 acres on a separate survey that was recorded in Hanover? The County Line is not cited, but is implied, for both Woolfolk and Snelson cited as adjoining land owners were in Hanover, but their tracts could have crossed the Line. Note also that Joseph Kennedy, eldest son of Davenport Kennedy, adjoined the new survey in Louisa. Kennedy was living in Charlottesville, Albemarle County. His brothers William and Robert likely were living on the Louisa tract, for Joseph joined Robert shortly hereafter in selling the tract to Hezekiah Arnold, who had married the Widow Crotia Cassity Kennedy Luck.

8Aug1796 – MARRIAGE: **Samuel Shannon** to **Sally Kennedy**. (Ingmire, Oglethorpe County, GA, Marriage Records, 1795-1852)

This was the fourth daughter of Davenport Kennedy, who had gone to Georgia in the James Davenport, Sr., party of 1792, which included her oldest sister Dicey. Samuel Shannon appeared in Virginia shortly hereafter, claiming his wife's share of the Davenport Kennedy Estate. He brought also Powers of Attorney, empowering him also to claim shares for James Davenport, husband to Dicey,

Davenport, and Ambrose Edwards, husband to Dorothy, both men claimants in right of their wives, both being daughters of Davenport Kennedy. The Census of 1850 for Franklin County, Georgia, enumerates a household including Samuel Shannon, age 82 and born in Pennsylvania, who was living in a household with three daughters—Dicey, 43; Nancy, 34; and Dorothy K., age 32, all born Georgia and all namesakes of a Davenport Kennedy daughter.

12Aug1796 — DAMAGES. Samuel Scott vs. **Richard Davenport**, Alexander Moss. To all and Singular Sheriffs of the Said sate, greeting, You are hereby commanded that, of the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Richard Davenport and Alexander Moss of the said County, you cause to be made as well the sum of thirty pounds ten shillings sterling, dollars at four and eight pence specie, which, in the Inferior Court before their Honors the Judges of the said court was adjudged to Samuel Scott for his damages which he had sustained by occasion of not performing certain promises and undertakings by the said Davenport and Moss to the said Samuel Scott as also Four dollars costs, which was adjudged about their suit in that behalf expended, and have you that money before the Judges of the Inferior court the fifth day in December next, to render to the said Samuel Scott for his damages, costs, and charges, whereof the said Davenport and Moss are convicted, as appears to us of records, and you then this writ...(Wilkes County Court Records, ac. 1978-0528, Georgia Archives)

Samuel Scott made a final attempt to collect his damages and costs. Richard was long gone by this time and Alexander Moss did not seem to be as much the target of Scott's attempts at damages. Certainly Moss seems to have felt comfortable merely ignoring these court demands.

5Sep1796 – ROAD ORDER: **Richard Davenport**, Thomas Paulett, Thomas Harvey, and Thomas Harvey, Jr., appointed to view and lay off a new road...report that they have viewed said proposed road and find that a good road may be made where the Court indicated, that it will be a public utility, and will not in the least injure any one. Ordered that said road be opened and established as a public road, and that **Richard Davenport** be surveyor thereof, that he with the hands working on the road whereof Alexander Hunter is surveyor, and the hands working on the road whereof John Harris is surveyor, being between the two Cubb Creeks, and the hands working on the road under Nathan Harvey surveyor, being on the west side of Cubb Creek, and the hands working on the road under James Brown surveyor, being between Cubb Creek, the Lawyer's Road, and the Campbell County Line, do forthwith lay open and clear said road according to Law. (Charlotte County, VA, Court Orders, 10:224)

This was "Pamunkey" Richard, son of "John the Bankrupt," the carrier of the New Kent/Hanover DNA. He lived in the northeast corner of Charlotte, owned land that lay partially in Campbell County (later was in Appomattox). In 1796, that 400 acres was the Jack Smith Davenport bounty warrant from Revolutionary Service that Richard bought from Jack Smith's heirs.

1Sep1796 – MARRIAGE: **Richard Davenport**, bachelor, to **Mary Christian**, spinster. (Amherst County, VA, Marriages)

Richard was a son of Joseph Davenport, eldest son of Richard, Sr., of Albemarle. There were a number of public record associations involving Joseph Davenport and various members of the Christian family.

1Sep1796 – LAST WILL & TESTAMENT: **Garrett Kennedy**, of Louisa County, made this date, probated 18Aug1807. Named wife Delphia; brother **Charles**, brother **Charles's** son **William**; brother **Martin's** son **Lancelot**; brother **James's** son **Albert**... /s/ **Garrett Kennedy**. Wit: Peter Crawford, Robert Shephard, Sarah Shephard. (Louisa County, VA, Wills, 5:339)

Charles Kennedy did not mention Garrett in his Will, nor has any record association of the two been found during Charles' lifetime, but Garrett in his Will named three brothers, two of whom were named as Charles' sons in Charles' Will. Garrett's brother Charles Kennedy [Jr.] was not named by Charles [Sr.]. Garrett and wife Delphia Davenport, daughter of William, Sr., of Spotsylvania, had been married for ten years and were childless. Garrett had no expectations of a natural born heir—and this was the case when he died in 1807. In 1810, the Widow Delphia married Dickerson Wash, possibly a cousin of her deceased husband. That marriage too was childless.

6 8Nov179– ISSUE TO BE TRIED--In the matter of *Schenk & Lott vs. Joseph Kennedy* in Debt, **William Davenport** appeared in Court and undertook security for **Kennedy**. Office Judgment set aside, Defendant claiming debt has been paid. Trial of issue at next Court. (Albemarle County, VA, Court Orders, 1795-1798, 199)

Schenk & Lott were the principal merchants of Charlottesville. William Davenport was again helping Joseph Kennedy. Once again, a record provides a mixed message concerning their relationship. However, if an unidentified daughter of William Davenport, Sr., was the first wife of Davenport Kennedy and the mother of all of his children, Joseph Kennedy was William's grandson.

9Jan1797 - MARRIAGE BOND: **Hezekiah Arnold** to **Crosha C. Luck**. John Lasley, Garland Dickenson, securities and witnesses. (Louisa County, VA, Marriage Register, 80B)

The Widow Crosha Cassity Luck, nee Kennedy, was remarrying. Her new husband, an ordained Methodist minister, was the son of George Arnold of Spotsylvania, one of the trustees of the Methodist Church at Davenport Ford, who had taken title to a half acre of the Old Martin Davenport place from James Davenport, Sr., in 1792. Bondsman Garland Dickerson had been an Overseer for Tarlton B. Luck, Crosha's first husband. The couple did not marry until 16Mar1797, when they were wed by the Rev. James Tolleson.

-----1797 – BIRTH YEAR: **Richard Davenport**, son of **John Davenport** and **Susanna Pettus**, born this year in Abbeville County, South Carolina. (Deduced from Richard's

given age of 53 in Census of 1850, enumerated in Washington, Autauga County, Alabama, Family No. 205)

A male descendant of Richard and his son John Forbes Davenport carries the New Kent/Hanover DNA. The results of his DNA test led to this inquiry, which itself led to the delineation of a new Davenport family among the Davenport families of the south.

Richard's father John died in 1798.

27Jan1797 - DEED: John Bolling, wife Sarah, and Charles Christian, wife Sarah, all of Amherst County, to Barnet Owen, for £100, 156 acres in Amherst County on the south side of Buffalo River, adjoining Braxton Ridge, James Christian, Charles Christian, Rawley Penn, Charles Higginbotham ... /s/ [Four signatures]. Wit: Walter Christian, Henry Christian, **Jos. Davenport**, Jno. Christian, Jno. M. Johnson, Jacob Pierce. (Amherst County, VA, Deeds, H:287)

The Christians were likely in-laws of Richard, son of Joseph, who had married Mary Christian the previous September.

6Feb1797 – MONEY OWED. Twelve dollars and twenty five cents owed by Richard Jr. to Ormond Morgan as a result of costs expended in Morgan's suit against Richard [matter unspecified]. Convicted, Richard Jr. was ordered to have the money in this Inferior court to render unto Morgan on the fifth of July 1797. (*Wilkes County Court Records*, ac. 1978-0528M, *Georgia Archives*)

Ormond Morgan came from Surry County, North Carolina. He was not a neighbor of Richard, Jr.'s and we have not discovered the nature of the his dispute with Richard, Jr..

31Mar1797 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Albemarle County**

James Lewis's List

Richard Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 4 Slaves, 7 Horses

Martin Davenport & Overseer Dabney White, 2 White Tithes, 4 Slaves, 4 Horses

Elizabeth Davenport & Overseer Claudius Mayo, 1 White Tithe, 4 Slaves, 2 Horses

Nicholas Hamner, Decd., and Son, 1 White Tithe, 8 Slaves, 6 Horses

Thomas Jefferson, Esqr., & Overseer David Watson, 2 White Tithes, 59 Slaves, 22 Horses

Thomas Garth's List

William Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 3 Slaves

Colonel Thomas Jefferson, 1 White Tithe, 16 Slaves, 12 Horses

Joseph Kennedy, 1 White Tithe

Source: *Albemarle State Property Tax Lists*

31Mar1797 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Amherst County**

Lexington Parish

Joseph Davenport, 3 White Tithes, 7 Slaves, 8 Horses
William Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 2 Slaves

Source: *Amherst State Property Tax Lists*

Joseph and son William as individual tithables, with two more sons in Joseph's household.

31Mar1797 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Bedford County**

William Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 1 Horse

Source: *Bedford State Property Tax Lists*

31Mar1797 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Hanover County**

St. Martin's Parish List

David Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 3 Slaves, 2 Horses

Source: *Hanover State Property Tax Lists*

No Kennedys were taxed this year. David Davenport, son of William, Sr., lived in Upper St. Martin's Parish but distant from the County Line. The following year he would join Thomas Minor in executing his father's will in Spotsylvania.

31Mar1797 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Louisa County**

William Thomson's List

Heirs of Tarlton B. Luck, 128 Acres

Hezekiah Arnold & Overseer, 2 White Tithes, 3 Slaves, 2 Horses

Crosha Kennedy, No White Tithes, 4 Slaves, 3 Horses, 175 Acres

Davenport Kennedy [Estate], 150 Acres

Martin Kennedy, 50 Acres

Joseph Kennedy, 94½ Acres

Garrett Kennedy & Overseer, 2 White Tithes, Slaves, 3 Horses, 2 Tracts of Land:
164, 166 Acres

Henry Garrett's List

Thomas Eads, 1 White Tithe, 3 Slaves, 2 Horses, 580 Acres

Captain James Kennedy, 1 White Tithe, 5 Slaves, 2 Horses

Source: *Louisa State Property Tax Lists*

9May1797 – SURVEY: William Woods platted 16½ acres in Albemarle County for Williamson Fortune on the North side of Beaverdam Creek, adjoining William Fortune and **Martin Davenport**. (*Albemarle Survey*, 130)

5Jun1797 – INJUNCTION GRANTED: On the motion of **Martin Davenport** at the suit of John Brockman, an injunction granted him (on his giving bond and security) to stay proceedings of Law on a judgment against him in this Court. (*Albemarle County, VA, Court Orders, 1795-1798*, 330)

July Term – UNCOLLECTIBLE DEBT in the matter of Ormond Morgan vs. **Richard Davenport**, the costs of Morgan suit amounted to a state fee of \$2.25, an attorney fee of \$4.00, a fee for the clerk of \$3.00, and unreadable fee in the amount of \$1.00, a Fife [?] fee of \$.50, for a total of \$12.25. No property is found. (*Wilkes County Court Records*, ac. 1978-0528M, *Georgia Archives*)

Richard Jr. no longer lives in Wilkes County, Georgia, having returned to Virginia.

10Jul1797 - LICENSED TO CELEBRATE RITES OF MATRIMONY: **Hezekiah Arnold** produced testimonies of fellowship with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and that he was a minister of that Order under the hand of Francis Asbury, Bishop of that Church. On motion of said **Arnold**, letters testimonials granted him to celebrate the Rites of Matrimony within this State, he taking the oath and entering into bond according to Law. (*Louisa County, VA, Court Orders*, 8:89)

Arnold surely was the minister of the Davenport Ford Methodist Church, which was located no more than a mile from Arnold's County Line plantation, a consolidated tract of land consisting of the Old Richard Davenport tract, straddling the Hanover/Louisa Line, and the soon to be acquired Joseph Kennedy 94½-tract which adjoined in Louisa.

14Aug1797 - PROBATE: **Estate of Mary Kennedy**, late of Louisa County, **Decd.** Ordered **Robert Honeyman**, administrator, do on his oath make an account of his administration of the Decedent's estate before Charles Thompson, Burnley Duke, David Tulloh, and John W. Brown, or any three, to whom it is referred to settle. (*Louisa County, VA, Court Orders*, 8:108)

As we have noted before, the children of Davenport Kennedy did not participate in the Estate of Mary Kennedy, widow of Davenport Kennedy, identified in Court records as their mother. Nor were any of the Kennedy in-laws or neighbors, namely Kennedys, Davenports, Graves, Pettuses, Arnolds, Washes, or Smiths, involved. Given Mary's problems in managing the affairs of the Davenport Kennedy estate, and her mismanagement of the plantation, and the aloofness of the eight Davenport Kennedy orphans towards her, serious doubt

must exist as to her motherhood, as we have noted before. Considering all factors, she more likely was a stepmother, a contract wife unprepared for the death of a controlling husband, with no commitment to another woman's children. If there was a settlement of Mary's estate, the record has not been found.

24Aug1797 – HEIRS AGREE: “We the subscribers being called upon to settle the **Estate of Davenport Kennedy, Decd.**, but on enquiry this was found impracticable there being a debt due to a British subject from the Estate supposed to amount to £80. The legatees being all present and of lawful age (except to **James Davenport** and **Ambrose Edwards** who are absent but of lawful age), note that **Nancy Kennedy**, one of the legatees, died intestate, and that her net share [is] to be divided equally among surviving heirs except for **Joseph Kennedy**, who appears to be largely indebted to the Estate. The said **Joseph Kennedy** to give up to the legatees a tract of land in return for their release of his bond. The balance of Estate to be divided among **Samuel Shannon** (for himself, **Ambrose Edwards**, and **James Davenport**), **Robert Kennedy**, **William Kennedy**, and **Polly Kennedy**... /s/ **Samuel Shannon**, for himself and as agent for **Ambrose Edwards** and **James Davenport**; **Robert Kennedy**, **Mary Kennedy**, **William Kennedy**, **Joseph Kennedy**. Wit: John Burnley, Joseph Eggleston, William Terrell, **George Lumsden**, Robert Dabney. (Louisa County, VA, Wills, 4:40)

Samuel Shannon, James Davenport, and Ambrose Edwards, married to daughters of Davenport Kennedy, were living in Georgia. Shannon, empowered by Davenport and Edwards, journeyed to Virginia to collect their wives shares of the Davenport Kennedy Estate. Joseph Kennedy forfeited his share because of his indebtedness to the estate, leaving six shares for the division.

31Aug1797 - DEED: **Joseph Kennedy** and **Robert Kennedy** to **Hezekiah Arnold**, all of Louisa County, for £85, 94½ acres in **Louisa County** [on waters of Little Rocky Creek], adjoining Augustine Woolfolk, Ann Phillips, and the said **Hezekiah Arnold** ... /s/ **Joseph Kennedy**, **Robt Kennedy**. Wit: **Martin Kennedy**, Garland “X” Dickinson, **Barnett Smith**. (Louisa County, VA, Deeds, I: 390)

Joseph paid his proceeds of this land sale into the Estate, enabling a final division by the Louisa Court on 8Jan1798. Robert Kennedy apparently had drawn Joseph's tract as his share of their father's estate. Considering that Joseph was living in Charlottesville, Robert likely was living on the tract. Witness Martin Kennedy was an uncle to the two grantees and son-in-law to witness Barnett Smith. Witness Garland Dickinson was one of the heirs of Tarlton B. Luck, and had been overseer for Luck when Luck owned the Old Richard Davenport County Line plantation. Then too, Dickinson had been a security and witness for the marriage bond of the Rev. Hezekiah Arnold and Crotia Cassity Kennedy, widow of Luck. Witness Barnett Smith had participated in making an earlier division of the Davenport Kennedy estate for the benefit of the orphans.

While he occupied the Old Richard Davenport tract as cited in this deed, Hezekiah Arnold did not receive title to the tract, 128 acres by new survey, until

the following January. Adding Joseph Kennedy's tract of 94½ acres to the new survey, Arnold's freehold totaled 222½ acres. No other land conveyances to Arnold have been found in Louisa records, but Arnold mortgaged his plantation in 1801 as 375 acres, apparently including 152½ in Hanover.

What happened to the two youngest sons of Davenport Kennedy, namely William and Robert, is yet unknown, for they went elsewhere. Joseph Kennedy had lived in Charlottesville since 1792-93 and died there in the 1840s. Nothing further has been found concerning daughter Mary.

20Nov1797 – PERFORMANCE BOND: **Joseph Davenport**, Charles Christian his security, posted a bond of \$4,000 to secure said **Joseph's** performance as one of the Inspectors of Tobacco at Camden's Warehouse in Amherst County... /s/ **Joseph Davenport**, Chas. Christian. Wit: None. Acknowledged by said **Davenport** and Christian in Open Court this date. (*Amherst County, VA, Wills & Administrations*, 3:519)

Camden's Warehouse, like the Tye River Warehouse where Joseph had inspected, was in that part of Amherst that became Nelson County in 1807. Joseph and his family moved to Bedford County, across the James River and South, concurrent with the erection of Nelson, hence do not appear in Nelson records.

Richard's long time tract conveyed to Rev. Arnold

17Feb1798 - DEED: **Heirs of Tarlton Brown Luck**, namely Elizabeth Dickerson, Henry Smith, Sarah Smith, Joseph Hancock, Ann Hancock, Bartlett Snelson, Elizabeth Snelson, Charles Forsten, Mary Forsten, Larkin Luck, Mary P. Luck, Garland Dickinson, George Wilkinson, Martha Wilkinson, Dabney Dickerson, of Louisa, Hanover, and Spotsylvania counties, to **Hezekiah Arnold**, of Louisa County, for £116, 128 acres in the Lower End of Louisa County and the Upper End of Hanover County, on the east side of Rocky Creek, adjoining Augustine Woolfolk, Meriwether Smith, Nathaniel Snelson, Ann Phillips, and said **Hezekiah Arnold** ... /s/ Charles "X" Forsten, Mary "X" Forsten, Elizabeth "X" Dickinson, Larkin Luck, Garland "X" Dickinson, Bartlett Snelson, Joseph Hancock, Dabney Dickinson. Wit: Saml O. Pettus, **Martin Kennedy**, **Barnett Smith**, Wm. Spicer, Sr., Bentley Brown, John Yeaman. (*Louisa County, VA, Deeds*, I: 384)

Luck's heirs were specific in their conveyance; the Old Richard Davenport tract, 128 acres by new survey, which still straddled the County Line. This was a fresh description, for Arnold's purchase of the adjoining tract from Joseph and Robert Kennedy was reflected in the deed description. Witness Martin Kennedy was Arnold's brother-in-law. Witness Barnet Smith was Martin Kennedy's father-in-law.

31Mar1798 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Albemarle County**

James Lewis's List

Richard Davenport & Son Charles, 2 White Tithes, 4 Slaves, 7 Horses
Martin Davenport & Overseer William P., 2 White Tithes, 5 Slaves, 4 Horses
Elizabeth Davenport & Overseer C. Mayo, 1 White Tithe, 3 Slaves, 2 Horses
Nicholas Hamner's Executors & Sons, 2 White Tithes, 7 Slaves, 8 Horses
Thomas Jefferson, Esqr., 1 White Tithe, 59 Slaves, 18 Horses, 4 Wheels

Thomas Garth's List

William Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 5 Slaves
Colonel Thomas Jefferson, 1 White Tithe, 17 Slaves, 12 Horses
Joseph Kennedy, 1 White Tithe

Source: *Albemarle State Property Tax Lists*

Richard's son Charles, listed here, was likely his eldest son, and over age 16, according to the 1798 Virginia Personal Property Tax List rules and regulations, which required the listing of all white males over age 16. If Charles was just 16, his birthdate would have been 1782, placing his parents' marriage sometime within the year before. If Charles was well over age 16, his parents' marriage would be earlier. By other evidences, we know that Richard Jr. had at least two more sons (order unknown): Richard III and John L. Davenport.

31Mar1798 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Amherst County**

Lexington Parish

Joseph Davenport, 3 White Tithes, 8 Slaves, 6 Horses
William Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 2 Slaves, 1 Horse
Richard Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 2 Slaves, 3 Horses

Source: *Amherst State Property Tax Lists*

These were Joseph Davenport and sons William and Richard. Identified sons of Joseph by now were Achilles, Edmond, John, William, Richard, and possibly Charles.

31Mar1798 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Bedford County**

William Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 1 Horse

Source: *Bedford State Property Tax Lists*

Identifying whether this William was the son of Glover of Bedford, son of Martin, Sr. of Hanover, or the son of Joseph of Amherst, son of Richard, Sr., of Albemarle, requires more research.

31Mar1798 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Hanover County**

Edmund Jones' List

Martin Kennedy, 1 White Tithe, 3 Slaves, 3 Horses

Source: *Hanover State Property Tax Lists*

31Mar1798 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Louisa County**

William Thomson's List

Hezekiah Arnold, 1 White Tithe, 3 Slaves, 2 Horses, 2 Tracts of Land: 94½, 128 Acres

Crosha Kennedy, 1 White Tithe, 5 Slaves, 3 Horses, 175 Acres

Davenport Kennedy [Estate], 150 Acres

Martin Kennedy, 50 Acres

Garrett Kennedy, 1 White Tithe, 3 Slaves, 3 Horses, 2 Tracts of Land: 164, 106 Acres

Henry Garrett's List

Thomas Eads, 1 White Tithe, 4 Slaves, 3 Horses, 530 Acres

William Eads, 1 White Tithe, 1 Horse

James Kennedy, 1 White Tithe, 6 Slaves, 2 Horses

Source: *Louisa State Property Tax Lists*

27May1798 – LAST WILL & TESTAMENT: **John Davenport**, of Abbeville District, South Carolina, made this date; probated 13Sep1798. Named wife **Susannah**, children **Charles**, **Richard**, **Peggy**, and **Patsy**. Devised legacy from “Father in Virginia” to son **Charles**. Executors: **Charles Davenport**, John Arnold, George Arnold, John Connors... /s/ **John Davenport**. Wit: James Pettus, William Pettus, John P. Arnold. (Abbeville County, SC, Estates, Box 26, Pack 587)

This was John, son of Richard of County Line & Albemarle, who had lived on his father's County Line tract in Virginia c1785-1791 and who had married Susannah Pettus, daughter of Colonel William Pettus and Susannah Graves. Executor Charles Davenport was John's older brother, the Justice of the Quorum. Executor John Arnold was married to Barbara Pettus, sister of John's wife, and was the son of William Arnold and Mary Davenport, daughter of William Davenport, Sr., of Spotsylvania. George Arnold is yet to be identified, but John P. Arnold was John Pettus Arnold, son of John Arnold and Barbara Pettus.

The Abbeville Davenport-Pettus-Arnold settlement involved both Pamunkey and New Kent/Hanover Davenports. The New Kent/Hanover DNA has been found in a male descendant of the testator of this will, i.e., John, son of Richard, Sr. We naturally presume that John received the DNA from his father. The 1800 Federal Census enumeration for Abbeville District, South Carolina, suggests that

sons Charles and Richard were by John's first wife Elizabeth, and that a another son was born posthumously by wife Susannah Pettus.

3Jul1798 - PROBATE: The Last Will & Testament of **William Davenport**, late of Spotsylvania County, **Decd.**, was filed for probate at Spotsylvania Court House. (Spotsylvania County, VA, Wills, F: 19-20)

7Aug1798 – JUROR: Jesse Davenport served as a juror for the trial of *John Martin vs. James Almon, Alexander Fretwell, Richard Bush, John Fleming, and Joseph Kennedy in Debt*. Judgment for £75, the debt declared, to be discharged by payment of £37/10/0, with legal interest from 12July1797 until paid and One Penny damages as awarded... (Albemarle County, VA, Court Orders, 1798-1800, 72)

Ordinarily, the fact that Jesse was serving on a jury trying an action against Kennedy would be prima facie evidence that they were not related. They had grown up together on or near the County Line of Hanover/Louisa: Joseph on the Richard, Sr., County Line tract, Jesse on the Old Davenport Ford plantation, which joined or was the County Line and within a half mile of Richard, Sr.'s tract. Jesse and Joseph were cousins, but not first cousins—which apparently satisfied the Court as to relationship. The number of defendants suggests that Joseph had been a member of a syndicate that had failed.

11Feb1799 - TAX RELIEF: Ordered that **Croshe Kennedy** be exempted from paying taxes in the future on Daniel, an old Negro belonging to her. (Louisa County, VA, Court Orders, 8:436)

Crotia, sister of Richard, Sr., and widow of Charles Kennedy, Sr., had surely lived on the Manor plantation in Hanover when her husband was still alive. She spent the last years of her life living on the Quarter plantation in Louisa. Charles had devised the Hanover plantation to sons Martin and Field.

31Mar1799 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Albemarle County**

James Lewis's List

Richard Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 5 Slaves, 6 Horses

Martin Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 5 Slaves, 4 Horses

Elizabeth Davenport & C. Mayo, 1 White Tithe, 3 Slaves, 2 Horses

Nicholas Hamner Estate, 2 White Tithes, 9 Slaves, 8 Horses

Thomas Jefferson & 2 Overseers, 3 White Tithes, 73 Slaves, 22 Horses

Thomas Garth's List

William Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 4 Slaves

Jesse Davenport, 2 White Tithes, 1 Horse

Joseph Kennedy, 1 White Tithe

Source: *Albemarle State Property Tax Lists*

31Mar1799 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Amherst County**

Lexington Parish

Joseph Davenport, 4 White Tithes, 2 Slaves, 9 Horses

William Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 1 Horse

Richard Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 3 Horses

Charles Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 1 Horse

Source: *Amherst State Property Tax Lists*

Joseph still had a houseful of White tithes, either sons or servants. William, Richard, and Charles, surely sons of Joseph, had their own households. These Davenports rented or leased, did not own land.

31Mar1799 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Bedford County**

William Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 1 Horse

Source: *Bedford State Property Tax Lists*

3Jun1799 – MARRIAGE BOND: **Stephen Lacey** to **Betsy [Elizabeth] Davenport**, bonded by Robert Terrell. Wit: Alexander Garrett. (*Albemarle County, VA, Marriage Bonds, 1780-1806, 177*)

By other evidence, Betsy was a daughter of Richard Davenport, Jr..

9Aug1799 – JUROR: **Richard Davenport** was a juror for three trials this date: (1) *Obediah Britt vs. Richard Johnson and William Johnson* in Debt; (2) *Madison Breedlove vs. John White (Northern)* in Case; and (3) *Richard Woods vs. John McCoy* in Case. (*Albemarle County, VA, Court Orders, 1798-1800, 287, 289, 289*)

We know that Richard Davenport, Jr. was a planter who rarely came to court, and the records tell us that he did not serve as a juror prior to these trials. We can extrapolate that Richard did not frequent Charlottesville on Court days.

But by 1799, Court reform had gone into effect. Taxpayers were called to serve as jurors on a rotating basis. Failure to answer a Jury Call was contempt of Court, subject to fine or imprisonment. Jurors were named in the record for each trial.

14Aug1799 - EXTENDED TESTIMONY: In the matter of *Garland Anderson vs. William Wash & James Kennedy*, surviving executors of **Charles Kennedy, Decd.** in Case, a jury trial was held in which the following evidence was presented: [*The Decedent, Charles Kennedy, died in 1784.*]

A Witness, not named, testified that in 1790 he was at the house of **William Kennedy**, an executor of said Decedent, who said that the Decedent's Estate had recovered a judgment against Garland Anderson, that he, the said Witness, did not know what it was for, but was for about £40.

William Kennedy had moved to South Carolina in 1791-92 with John Davenport of Richard, Sr. and others, and then had moved on to Georgia.

Another Witness, a Deputy Sheriff, testified that a Replevin Bond was entered into by the said Anderson in Apr1793 for the amount of the said judgment, and the greatest part had been paid to said Witness.

Another Witness, not named, testified that in 1790 the said **William Kennedy** told him that the judgment had been paid, but had not said how much.

The Plaintiff (Anderson) produced the Deputy Sheriff's receipts for £100 in Sep1794 and the balance in Oct1795.

The Plaintiff also produced a record from the Office of the Hanover County Clerk of Courts, being a copy of the original bond for £119/18/0 from said Anderson to **Charles Kennedy**, dated 19Jul1773, that he, the said Anderson, would pay the said **Kennedy** £59/19/0 on or before 25Apr1774, the same being an account of James Edwards, for which the said Anderson had been security. The bond was witnessed by J. Arnold. The copy of the bond was certified by Thos Pollard, Deputy Clerk of Courts of Hanover County.

A copy of a judgment in Hanover County Court obtained by **William Kennedy, Croshe Kennedy, and William Wash**, executors of **Charles Kennedy, Decd.**, against said Garland Anderson was placed in evidence. The judgment was for £119/18/0 and costs, to be discharged by payment of £59/19/0 with legal interest thereon from 20Apr1774 until paid.

After hearing the parties and deliberating, the Jury found for the Plaintiff, but the Court suspended the verdict until the Defendant's demurrer could be heard.

(Louisa County, VA, Court Orders, 9:34-35)

None of the witnesses were named in the record and several key dates were omitted. It was unusual for the trial detail given here to have been included in an Order Book. This was again a matter of conflicting jurisdictions because the Kennedy Estate was partly in Hanover County and partly in Louisa County.

2Sep1799 – ROAD ORDER: Ordered that the hands of Robert Carter at his dwelling house and Murry Pace, Giles Richardson, Curtis Johnson, John Lain, John Spears, **Richard Davenport**, Robert Terril, Elijah Collins, and Charles Lively be added to the list of hands ordered to work under Samuel Smithson surveyor of the road from Carter's Bridge to Colley. (*Albemarle County, VA, Road Orders, 1798-1800, 317*)

3Sep1799 – JAIL GUARDS: Ordered that **Joseph Kennedy**, John Ferguson, Fredrick Gauder, and Benjamin B. Bruce be paid \$10 each for twenty days as guards over James Wright charged with a felony. (*Albemarle County, VA, Court Orders, 1798-1800, 322*)

During the years of 1798-99 Joseph Kennedy, per the number of Court Orders paying him, was a Jail guard on a piece work basis. It was responsible work, but hardly a role for the eldest son who had been a land owner and heir to a substantial estate just a short time before.

14Nov1799 - DEED: **Martin Davenport** to John Coles, Jr., both of Albemarle County, for £375, 270 acres in Albemarle County where said **Martin Davenport** now lives, on a branch of Hardware River and Beaverdam Creek, bounding William Fortune, **Estate of Nicholas Hamner**, and the tract of land on which said **Martin's** mother **Elizabeth Davenport** now lives ... /s/ **Martin Davenport**. Wit: John Clarkson, RD Carter, Williamson Fortune, and Robert Herndon. (*Albemarle County, VA, Deeds, 13:299*)

Martin was preparing to move to Charlotte County (see below). By identifying Elizabeth as his mother, Martin identified Nicholas Hamner as his half-brother, not a stepbrother.

14Nov1799 - SALE OF INTERESTS: **Martin Davenport**, of Albemarle County, and **William Davenport**, of the State of Kentucky, to John Coles, Jr., of Albemarle County, for £250, two undivided one-fifth interests of the legatees of **Richard Davenport, Decd.**, in lands of said **Richard** in which **Elizabeth Davenport, Richard's** widow, has a life estate, being 140 acres in Albemarle County on Eppes Creek, where said **Elizabeth** now lives ... /s/ **Martin Davenport, Wm Davenport**. Wit: Williamson Turner, R Carter, John Clarkson, John Coles, Sr. (*Albemarle County, VA, Deeds 13:300*)

The two above documents were executed the same day and constituted William's farewell to Albemarle County. If William went back to Kentucky, he has not been found there. Given the number of Williams that we can find along the Blue Ridge in the future, we suspect he stayed in Virginia. Martin, too, was leaving Albemarle. A month later, he bought land in Charlotte County, but tax records indicate that he was subject to Albemarle levies for several years to come.

12Dec1799 - DEED: Richard Wilson, wife Anny, to Andrew Munroe, for £31, 31 acres in Amherst County, adjoining said Wilson ... /s/ Richard Wilson, Anny "X" Wilson. Wit: Geo. Dillard, Matt Tucker, **Rich. Davenport**. (*Amherst County, VA, Deeds, I: 28*)

This likely was Richard, son of Joseph. Joseph and his sons seemingly made an effort to stay out of public records, necessitating collection of their appearances in minor roles, principally as witnesses to deeds.

13Dec1799 - DEED: Lewis Hammock, Sr., wife Betty, of Charlotte County, to **Martin Davenport** of Albemarle County, for £250, 470 acres in Charlotte County on waters of Louse Creek, adjoining Hight, Almond, Harris ... /s/ Lewis Hammock [No wife signs]. Wit: James Petillo, Samuel Matthews, Wm Hazelwood, and Grief Barksdale. On 6Jan1800, Betty Hammock, wife of Lewis, Sr., appeared in Charlotte County Court and relinquished dower rights. (*Charlotte County, VA, Deeds, 8:218*)

In Charlotte County there are no records associations of Martin with William Davenport and his brother Richard, Pamunkeys, both of whom passed the New Kent/Hanover DNA to their male descendants. Martin was settled in the opposite end of the County from them. Martin had the New Kent/Hanover DNA, but he had no sons, so the DNA died with him. We follow Martin no further.

6Jan1800— PROBATE: Estate of **John Lewis**, late of Albemarle County, **Decd.** At a Court held for Albemarle County the 6th day of January 1800. The Last will and Testament of **John Lewis**, Deceased, was produced into court and proved by the Oath of William Cowell and Mary Cowell and ordered to be recorded and the codicils thereto annexed were proved the first by the oath of Jesse Hughes and William Hopkins two of the witnesses thereto and the last by the oath of William Hopkins one of the witnesses thereto and also ordered to be recorded and on the motion of John & Owen Lewis two of the executors therein incurred certificate in granting them for attaining a probate in due form of Law on their giving bond and security where upon they qualified and gave bond and security accordingly. Teste John Carr D.C. (*Albemarle Wills, Book 4, p. 2*)

John Lewis could make no more revisions to his will for he had died at the end of 1799.

22Jan1800 – DEED: Benjamin Moss, wife Susanna, of Louisa County, to **Susannah Pettus**, widow of [Colonel] **William Pettus** [late of Spotsylvania County, Decd.], for [not extracted], 110 acres in Louisa County, being a tract purchased by Jonathan Clark, Edmund Clark, and Samuel O. Pettus, executors of said **William Pettus**, in compliance of the Decedent's will for the use of said Susannah during her widowhood, then to be divided among said Pettus' three sons, namely Overton Hart Pettus, James Pettus, and Joseph Pettus... /s/ Benjamin Moss, [No wife signs]. Wit: **George Lumsden**, John Smith, **Barnett Smith, Jr.** (*Louisa County, VA, Deeds, J:40*)

Susannah, Widow Pettus, was the daughter of Thomas Graves, Sr., and Ann Davenport, daughter of Davis Davenport. Colonel and Susannah Graves Pettus had owned and lived on the Old Thomas Graves, Sr., plantation in Spotsylvania County from shortly after the death of Ann Davenport Graves in 1782 until Colonel Pettus' death in 1798, whereupon Pettus' will directed that the manor plantation be sold and that his executors purchase a small plantation for his widow, preferably

in their old neighborhood across the North Anna in Louisa County, where the Pettuses had lived for at least a quarter century before they had moved to the Graves plantation in Spotsylvania (a move from the south bank to the north bank of the North Anna). The land purchased by the executors was in the Rocky Creek neighborhood, near the Hanover Line. Susannah Pettus, granddaughter of Davis Davenport, was still living in 1806 when Overton H. Pettus and Joseph Pettus sold their shares of the land to Aaron Arnold, brother of Hezekiah Arnold. All three witnesses to this deed lived on waters of Little Rocky Creek, had been long time neighbors to Colonel and Mrs. Pettus. In 1811, the Widow Susannah and son James sold their interests to George Harris.

6Mar1800 – ISSUE JOINED: In the matter of *James Boggs, assignee of Fleming & McClenahan, vs. **Joseph Kennedy** in Debt*, Bennett Henderson appeared in Court and undertook Special Bail for **Kennedy**. Issue joined. (*Albemarle County, VA, Court Orders, 1798-1800, 4 12*)

Kennedy had apparently lost the support of William and Jesse Davenport or had new in-laws. This was one of his last Court appearances extracted.

31Mar1800 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Albemarle County**

James Lewis's List

Elizabeth Davenport and Overseer R. Foster, 1 White Tithe, 3 Slaves, 3 Horses

Martin Davenport and Overseer, 2 White Tithes, 5 Slaves, 5 Horses

Richard Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 11 Slaves, 5 Horses

Thomas Jefferson, James Dinsmore, R. Richardson, and G. Lilly, 4 White Tithes, 64 Slaves, 23 Horses, 1 Carriage

Thomas Garth's List

William Davenport, 2 White Tithes, 6 Slaves, 2 Horses

Jesse Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 2 Slaves, 1 Horse

Joseph Kennedy, 1 White Tithe, 3 Horses

Source: *Albemarle State Property Tax Lists.*

Martin was slow in relocating if he was still taxed in Albemarle in 1800.
Note that both Martin and Elizabeth, his mother, employed overseers.

31Mar1800 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Amherst County**

Lexington Parish

Joseph Davenport, 3 White Tithes, 8 Slaves, 8 Horses

William Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 2 Horses

Richard Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 3 Horses

Source: *Amherst State Property Tax Lists*.

31Mar1800 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Bedford County**

William Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 1 Horse

Source: *Bedford State Property Tax Lists*

31Mar1800 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Hanover County**

Edmund Jones' List

John Davenport, 1 White Tithe

Martin Kennedy, 1 White Tithe, 4 Slaves, 3 Horses

Source: *Hanover State Property Tax Lists*

John was a son of James of Spotsylvania, son of William, Sr. William was apparently working in Hanover.

31Mar1800 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Louisa County**

William Thomson's List

Hezekiah Arnold & Overseer, 2 White Tithes, 2 Slaves, 3 Horses, 2 Tracts of Land: 94¹/₂ Acres, 128 Acres

Crosha Kennedy, No White Tithes, 4 Slaves, 2 Horses, 175 Acres

Davenport Kennedy [Estate], 150 Acres

Martin Kennedy, 50 Acres

Garrett Kennedy, 1 White Tithe, 2 Slaves, 3 Horses, 2 Tracts of Land: 164, 106 Acres

Henry Garrett's List

[Not on LDS microfilm reel with Thomson's list. Read next reel.]

Source: *Louisa State Property Tax Lists*

Note the Davenport Kennedy Estate listing of 150 acres: DavenportKennedy's Estate was settled in 1798; the tract had passed from Richard, Sr., to Tarlton B. Luck's heirs, had been resurveyed as 128 acres and conveyed to Hezekiah Arnold, and was on the Tax List as such. The 150 acres charged to DK's Estate was totally phantom. It did not exist.

2Apr1800 – WITNESS FEE: **William Kennedy** allowed two (2) days attendance at Court as witness for Collins in the suit against Lacy. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders 1799-1801*, 99)

Possibly this was William, now an adult, orphan of Davenport Kennedy, Decd. Where William, and Robert Kennedy, sons of Davenport Kennedy, went after 1797 is unknown. Likely they followed their sisters to Georgia. Joseph, who went to Charlottesville, apparently had no influence on his brothers.

6May1800 - DEED: Walter Christian, wife Martha, to Charles Christian, all of Amherst County, for £100, 74 acres in Amherst County on Rocky Creek, adjoining Isbell, Migginson Road, Parks' Road, Benjamin Rucker, Gaines' Road, Walter Christian, Josiah Atkinson, Ambrose Rucker, Stovall's Old Road ... /s/ Walter Christian, Martha Christian. Wit: **Jos. Davenport**, Jas Christian, Saml L. Christian. (Amherst County, VA, Deeds, I: 197)

14May1800 - VERDICT AFFIRMED: In the matter of *Garland Anderson vs. William Wash & James Kennedy*, executors of **Charles Kennedy, Decd.**, in Case, the jury verdict of a previous Court was affirmed and judgment award said Anderson for £69/6/8 in damages, plus costs, to be levied on such goods and chattels of the Testator [**Charles Kennedy, Decd.**] as may be in the hands of his executors. From which verdict the Defendants appealed to the next District Court to be held in Charlottesville, Albemarle County. (Louisa County, VA, Court Orders, 9:194)

Aug-Sep1800 - SECOND CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: **VIRGINIA**

Census Day: first Monday in August, 1800, Columns for Free White males and females

Males, number under 10
 Males, number 10-15
 Males, number 16-25
 Males, number 26-45, including head of family
 Males, number over 45, including head of family
 Females, number under 10
 Females, number 10-15
 Females, number 16-25
 Females, number 26-45
 Females, number over 45
 Number of all other free persons
 Number of slaves

LOUISA COUNTY

Thomas Eads	4	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	--
James Kennedy	3	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	--
Garret Kennedy	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	--
Croshe Kennedy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	--

Source: *Louisa County Schedule, Census of 1800.*

Louisa County's schedule of enumerations for the Federal Census of 1800 was the only Virginia schedule to survive the British burning of

Washington City in 1814. No Davenports were enumerated. Thomas Eads was married to Sarah, daughter of William Davenport of Spotsylvania and a granddaughter of Martin, Sr. James Kennedy was a son of Charles Kennedy. Garrett Kennedy was James Kennedy's elder half-brother and the husband of Delphia Davenport, daughter of William of Spotsylvania and a granddaughter of Martin, Sr. Crosha Kennedy, believed sister of Richard of County Line & Albemarle, was the widow of Charles Kennedy, the mother of James Kennedy -was surely in her late 70s or early 80s in 1800.

Aug-Sep1800 - SECOND CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: SOUTH CAROLINA

ABBEVILLE COUNTY

Charles Davenport	1 3 1 0 1 0 1 3 1 0
30	
Susannah Davenport	1 1 1 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 12

Source: *Abbeville County Schedule, Census of 1800.*

This was Charles, son of Richard of County Line & Albemarle, and Susannah Pettus Davenport, widow of John, brother of Charles. They apparently lived on adjoining plantations, for they were enumerated sequentially. Charles had 30 slaves. Susannah had 12. All of the males counted carried the New Kent/Hanover DNA. One of John's descendants who tested positive for that DNA is one of the prompters for this analysis.

3Oct1800 — BRITISH MERCANTILE CLAIMS: William W. Hening, a collection agent working for British Merchants who were trying to collect debts owed them by various Virginians before the Revolution, reported on various accounts as he concluded his efforts. Hening's reports and those of other agents, on file in London, were abstracted and published in various issues of *The Virginia Genealogist*, John Frederick Dorman, Editor, 1963-1987. On this date Hening reported on accounts owed Donald Scott & Company, including:

Richard Davenport of County Line and Albemarle, owed £21/12/6. "He died about the close of the War and left a very sufficient estate. His property was distributed among his children before the Courts were open to the recovery of British Debts, but they [the children] have agreed to contribute proportionately towards the payment of this debt. **Mr. Samuel Dyer**, merchant of Albemarle, has the collection of this account, and he told me it was in the train of payment."

(The Virginia Genealogist, 1987, Vol. 31:216)

Richard, Sr., had died in Albemarle in 1792, ten years after the end of the Revolution. Samuel Dyer was pulling Henning's leg, for he was named co-executor of Richard, Sr.'s Estate, and after the death of Nicholas Hamner, the other executor, in 1794, had sole control, subject to the Widow's life estate, for at least twenty-five years..

15Oct1800 - DOWER RELEASE: Charles Wingfield, Jr., and Howell Lewis, Justices of the Peace for Albemarle County, report an examination of **Milly Davenport** concerning a conveyance by **Martin Davenport**, and certify that she has freely released her Dower Interest in same of her own free will. (*Albemarle County, VA, Deeds, 13:443*)

Nine months after he had sold his Albemarle land, Martin still had not moved to his new land in Charlotte County.

First Pamunkey Carrer of New Kent/Hanover DNA Dies

11Feb1801 - LAST WILL & TESTAMENT: **William Davenport** of Charlotte County. Made 11Feb1801; probated 6Apr1801. Named son **Benjamin** to have home tract. Wife Elizabeth to have land and plantation purchased of Samuel Webb. Tracts named *Dunwiddie* in Charlotte County and the other on the North fork of Cub Creek in Campbell County to be sold and money equally divided among all children except **Benjamin**. Executors: wife Elizabeth Davenport, son **Presley Davenport**, brother **Richard Davenport**, and James Trabue... /s/ **William Davenport**. Wit: Thomas Paulett, **Richard Davenport, Sr.**, John Hunter. (*Charlotte County, VA, Wills 2:194*).

This was William, "son" of "John the Bankrupt" and grandson of Martin, Sr., carrier of the New Kent/Hanover DNA. Recall that William, as William Davenport, Jr., when mired in his father's financial problems in Spotsylvania in the 1760s and early 1770s used Pulliam assets to secure his father's debts. William is credited with contributing the New Kent/Hanover DNA to the Woodroof/Woodruff family. His brother Richard also was a carrier of the Pamunkey errant DNA. Richard, adjoining land owner in Charlotte County, died in Charlotte thirty years later. The children of William besides Presley were Jack Smith, Elizabeth, William, and Benjamin.

31Mar1801 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Albemarle County**

James Lewis's List

Richard Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 5 Slaves, 3 Horses
Elizabeth Davenport & Overseer, 1 White Tithe, 8 Slave, 4 Horses
Thomas Jefferson, Esqr., 3 White Tithes, 46 Slaves, 12 Horses

Thomas Garth's List

William Davenport, 2 White Tithes, 4 Slaves, 2 Horses
Jesse Davenport, 3 White Tithes, 2 Slaves, 1 Horse

Source: *Albemarle State Property Tax Lists*

31Mar1801 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Amherst County**

Lexington Parish

Joseph Davenport, 3 White Tithes, 10 Slaves, 9 Horses
William Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 2 Horses
Richard Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 2 Horses

Source: *Amherst State Property Tax Lists*.

31Mar1801 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Bedford County**

William Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 1 Horse

Source: *Bedford State Property Tax Lists*

This continues to be William, son of Glover.

31Mar1801 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Hanover County**

Edmund Jones' List (St. Martin's Parish)

Martin Kennedy, 1 White Tithe, 4 Slaves, 2 Horses, 492 Acres
Davenport Kennedy Estate, 100 Acres (Phantom)
Charles Kennedy Estate, 300 Acres
Tarlton B. Luck, 24 Acres (Phantom)

John Starke, Jr.'s List

William Davenport, No White Tithes, 2 Slaves, 2 Horses

Source: *Hanover State Property and Land Tax Lists*

24Jun1801 - DEED: Benjamin Johnson, wife Martha, and Benjamin Watkins, wife Mary, to George Hylton, all of Amherst County, for [not stated], 50 acres in Amherst County on Owen's Creek, adjoining the Migginson Road ... /s/ Benj Johnson, Benj. Watkins, [no wives sign]. Wit: Jas L. Turner, Henley Drummon, Leroy Pamplin, **Jos. Davenport**. The wives relinquished Dower on 20Jul1801. (*Amherst County, VA, Deeds, I:242*)

7Jul1801 - CHATTEL MORTGAGE: **Richard Davenport** to **Samuel Dyer**, with Robert Hendon as Trustee, all of Albemarle County, for £296/4/10 of said **Davenport's** debts assumed by Dyer, lien on four Slaves ... /s/ **Richard Davenport**. Wit: William F. Styles. (*Albemarle County, VA, Deeds, 13:551*)

Richard, Jr., was considered improvident by his father, for his cash legacy was left in the hands of his brother Charles, to be expended only with Charles' approval. Surely an awkward situation, for Charles was located in Abbeville District, South Carolina, and Richard was located in Albemarle County, Virginia. This move could also suggest that Richard Sr. did not believe that Richard Jr. was capable of handling his own financial affairs, a consideration born out by

Richard's financial difficulties in Georgia. Samuel Dyer was a merchant—which in those days generally involved serving as a banker. Richard had received three slaves from his father-in-law John Lewis in 1789. Earlier this year, he had been assessed for five slaves. Financially, his is a downward story.

13Jul1801 – DEED OF TRUST: **Hezekiah Arnold**, wife **Crosha**, to Wingfield Cosby, all of Louisa County, for £202/15, 375 acres in Louisa County on waters of Little Rocky Creek, beginning at Brook's on the Main Road, thence to Phillips or Moss's line, thence with Phillips or Moss to Shelton Smith, thence with Smith to the Creek below the Old Mill Dam, thence with the Creek to Snelson, thence with Snelson to Merewether Smith, thence with Smith to Augustine Woolfolk, thence with Woolfolk to the Main Road, thence up the Road to the beginning... /s/ **Hezekiah Arnold, Croshey C. Arnold**. Wit: None. Samuel O. Pettus and George Pottie, Gentlemen Justices, certified **Crosha C. Arnold's** release of Dower Rights on 13Oct1801. (*Louisa County, VA, Deeds, J:124, 127*)

The land here included the Richard of County Line & Albemarle tract—now to be known as the Old Richard Davenport tract--surveyed for 128 acres, and the Joseph Kennedy tract, surveyed for 94½ acres. Where the additional acreage came from is not apparent. The Arnolds redeemed at least 241½ of these acres, for they mortgaged that amount, being where they lived, in 1809, then failed to redeem, lost the land.

21Aug1801 – PROBATE: Estate of **William Davenport**, late of Spotsylvania County, **Decd.** Settlement of the Estate with Executors **Thomas Minor** and David Davenport by Waller Lewis, Benjamin Waller, and Edward G. Hill, included among many other items:

PAYMENTS MADE

31Apr1798 – James Davenport,
£2/9/4
8 May 1798 – James Crawford, £1
2Jun1798 – John Woolfolk, Jr.,
£1/10
3Jul1798 – **John Minor**, for advice,
£1/11
5Jul1798 – James Davenport, 3/
17Dec1798 – William Arnold, part of
his legacy, £2/4/10½
17Dec1798 – John Davenport, part of
his legacy, £3/2/6
16Mar1799 – James Davenport,
£24/11
16Mar1799 – Mrs. Mary Davenport,
£31/7/6

3Jul1799 – **Captain George
Lumsden**, £2/8
30Nov1799 – General Jonathan
Clark's bond, £19/1/11
30Nov1799 – Captain Edmund
Clark, £13/3/11½
4Dec1799 – James Davenport, 3/
4Dec1799 – James Davenport, £5
4Dec1799 – James Davenport,
£1/17/6
16Dec1799 – Reuben Arnold's
judgment, £1/2/6
3Jan1800 – William Arnold's order,
£2/15/1½
5Mar1800 – James Davenport,
£17/2/4½

5Mar1800 – James Crawford,
proved account, £3/0/1
2Aug1800 – William Davenport, his
legacy, £5
7Aug1800 – James Davenport,
£11/4/6
9Sep1800 – James Davenport,
£1/12/3
9Sep1800 – James Davenport,
£5/5/9
9Sep1800 – James Davenport,
£1/17/0
9Sep1800 – James Davenport,
18/
2Nov1800 – James Davenport,
£1/12/0

2Nov1800 – **John Minor**,
attorney, fee in Chancery vs.
M. Davenport, £2/8/0
2Nov1800 – David Davenport,
£15
2Nov1800 – **Thomas Eads**, £15
2Nov1800 – David Davenport,
£1/17/6
2Nov1800 – James Davenport,
£2/16/7
15Jun1801 – James Davenport,
£6/8/17½
19Jun1801 – David Davenport,
£5/2/6

CASH RECEIPTS

1Mar1798 – Cash on hand at **Mr. Davenport's** death, £2/14/0
30Apr1798 – By Tobacco sold by **Mrs. [Delphia] Kennedy**,
£7/4/7

15Dec1800 – By **Thomas Eads**,
£9

Total Cash Value of Estate = £390/3/2

(Spotsylvania County, VA, Wills, F:211-213)

William Davenport, Sr.'s Estate settlement was an unusually clean and quick affair, for he was a man who paid his bills and honored his bonds. He rarely appeared in Court relative to debts or debt collection. Extractions here from the Settlement Account of his Executors, namely Captain Thomas Minor, his neighbor, and David Davenport, his son who lived in Hanover County, are limited to family members, in-laws, and persons of interest to this study. The repetitious appearance of James Davenport was due to his management of the daily affairs of William, Sr.'s plantation following his father's death until the Public Sale. He apparently was paying cash for what the plantation required, and then was reimbursed. Mrs. Mary Davenport was Mary Crawford, the contract wife, who was paid off. James Crawford was her brother. The ubiquitous George Lumsden had a small claim paid. Sons who received money included James, John, William, and David. Son Martin, not named in the will, was named obliquely—he had been sued to collect what he owed the estate. William Arnold (Mary) and Thomas Eads (Sarah) were sons-in-law who received money. Mrs. Kennedy was youngest daughter Delphia, short for Philadelphia, wife of Garrett Kennedy. General Jonathan Clark and son Captain Edmund Clark were adjoining neighbors. The General bought William, Sr.'s plantation at the Public Vendue, then sold it to Thomas and Sarah Eads.

There was no participation by William Graves or any of the Davenport Kennedy orphans. But the Graves were embroiled in the complication of settlement of the Estates of their patriarch, Thomas, Sr., who had died in 1769, and matriarch, Ann Davenport Graves, who had died in 1783. Davenport Kennedy's orphans had scattered after the settlement of his estate in 1797.

1Sep1801 – PROBATE: Estate of Nicholas Lewis, late of Spotsylvania County, Decd. In the settlement of Estate with Thomas Towles, executor, John Herndon, Edward Herndon, and John M. Herndon, appointed by the Court, audited and approved the following selected items, among a great many others:

PAYMENTS MADE

Dr. Robert Honeyman, 18/ Polly Davenport, £1/11/6 David Woodroof , £6/5/0 Davenport, Witness fee, £4/12/8 James Davenport, £1/11 William Davenport , 19/ Graves Executors, £18/13/3 Thomas Davenport, £9/5/11	Martin Davenport, £3/12/0 Attorney fee vs. Woodroof , Attorney fee vs. Davenport James Davenport, £3/14/8 Mary Kennedy's Executors , £21/7/6 Thomas Davenport, witness fee, John Minor , attorney, £1/4
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CASH RECEIPTS

George Lumsden , for tea chest, 7/ Martin Davenport, Negro woman, £25	Thomas Minor , Negro girl Lucy, £62
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ITEMS UNCOLLECTED

Fielding Woodroof, Judgment

(Spotsylvania County, VA, Wills, F:227)

Nicholas Lewis , son of John Lewis, grandson of Colonel John Waller, died in 1783. Nicholas Lewis was an attorney who, among many others, represented various Pamunkey Davenports. Nicholas was willed the land his father obtained from George Woodroof, Thomas Graves, and Benjamin Temple, including a mill on East North East River, hence was a next door neighbor to the Davenports and Arnold's on Arnold's Run. Lewis' physician was Dr. Robert Honeyman of Hanover County, who also was physician to Davenport Kennedy and Kennedy's widow (Mary) and was administrator of her estate. The debts and receipts listed in the settlement are not dated, may have occurred any time before or after Lewis' death. The various legal fees likely occurred after death as the executor collected debts owed the decedent.

5Nov1801 – JUROR: **Richard Davenport** was a juror for the trial of *James Baggs, assignee of John Fleming, vs. John Mullens* in Debt. (Albemarle County, VA, Court Records, 1801-1803, 112)

1Jan1802 - DEED: **Benjamin Rucker** to Spotswood Garland, both of Amherst County, for £423, 470 acres in Amherst County on the south branches of Rutledge, adjoining Henry Gilbert, Benjamin Miles, Parks Road, Migginson Road, Henry Gilbert ... /s/ **Benj. Rucker**. Wit: Jno. McDaniel, **Thos. Woodroof**, Chas. Christian, **Jos. Davenport**, B. Stone. (Amherst County, VA, Deeds, I:356)

More evidence of a Davenport-Woodroof association in Amherst that could explain the presence of New Kent/Hanover DNA in some Woodroof descendants.

9Jan1802 – BRITISH MERCANTILE CLAIMS: William H. Hening, collection agent, reported on claims of William Cunningham & Company, including:

Richard Young, owed £2/14/7 on account at Culpeper Store, owed £32/18/1 at Fredericksburg store, “he died in Culpeper before the War without issue. He left a widow who afterwards intermarried with **Charles Davenport**, with whom she removed after the Peace to 96 District, South Carolina. He [Young] left a valuable estate in lands, slaves, and personal property which he gave chiefly to his relict and Richard Young Wigginton, the latter of whom now resides on the land in Culpeper. Mr. Wigginton refuses to pay the open accounts.”

(The Virginia Genealogist, 1985, 29:53)

Widow Young had been Mary Marshall. Years later Charles’ descendants claimed that Mary was the sister of Chief Justice John Marshall, which was not true. Reasons as to why Charles Davenport moved to South Carolina, after being Sheriff of Culpeper County during the Revolution, marrying a rich widow, and acquiring large Virginia acreage, likely had its roots in the rigid Social Class system in Virginia in the Eighteenth Century. Even after the Revolution, Charles was a commoner who had married above his station, despite his democratic achievements.

No such disadvantage existed in South Carolina, for Virginians and North Carolinians were welcome to immediate public leadership. In order to protect their estates from forfeiture when the British Army occupied the State during 1780-82, many South Carolina leaders, had renounced their oaths to Independence and had sworn allegiance and fealty to King George III. In the immediate post-war years, these backsliders were barred from holding public office. Among those banned were two signers of the Declaration of Independence. Within a few months of his moving to South Carolina backcountry, Charles Davenport, Gentleman, was appointed a Justice of the Quorum, one of the key men for control of public affairs in Abbeville District.

2Feb1802 – PROBATE: **Estate of George Lumsden**, late of Louisa County, **Decd.** John Edwards, deputy to Henry Garrett, Sheriff, filed an accounting with the Court, to wit: “In obedience to the Court I have proceeded to take into my hands the **Estate of George Lumsden, Decd.**, which consisted of \$20 in debts which I have collected and have been ready to abide the further order of the Court, there being no other goods, chattels, or credits that have come into my hands or to my knowledge belonging to the said **George Lumsden, Decd.** /s/ John Edwards, DS. (*Louisa County, VA, Wills, 4:152*)

A sad ending for George Lumsden, who first appeared in these Chronicles in 1765 as a Louisa Deputy Sheriff in pursuit of John Davenport, Sr., the Bankrupt. Over the years, Lumsden had done a great many favors for the Davenports and their kin. In his old age, he had apparently been abandoned by his sons and in-laws (his wife was a Smith), for apparently no relative was willing to undertake administration of his small estate, forcing the Court to assign the work to the Sheriff, who delegated it to a deputy.

5Mar1802 – JUROR: **Richard Davenport** was a juror for the trial of *William Petty vs. Charles Wingfield* in Case. (*Albemarle County, VA, Court Records, 1801-1803, 189*)

Davenport’s presence on this jury indicates that he was not related to the Wingfields, that the Davenport/Wingfield record association was with the Amherst Davenports.

31Mar1802 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Albemarle County**

James Lewis’s List

Richard Davenport and Richard Fortune, 2 White Tithes, 7 Slaves, 5 Horses
Elizabeth Davenport, No White Tithes, 3 Slaves, 2 Horses
Thomas Jefferson, Gabriel Lilly, James Dunsmore, William Oldham, 3 White Tithes, 43 Slaves, 12 Horses, 3 Wheels

Thomas Garth’s List

William Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 5 Slaves, 3 Horses
Jesse Davenport, 2 White Tithes, 3 Slaves, 1 Horse
Joseph Kennedy, 1 White Tithe

Source: *Albemarle State Property Tax Lists*

31Mar1802 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Amherst County**

Lexington Parish

Joseph Davenport, 2 White Tithes, 10 Slaves, 10 Horses
William Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 1 Horse
Richard Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 2 Horses

Joseph Davenport, Jr., 1 White Tithe

Source: *Amherst State Property Tax Lists.*

This was the first appearance of Joseph, Jr., as a Tithable. Sons of Joseph, Sr., found in Amherst records to this point were Achilles, Edmond, John, William, Richard, Charles and Joseph. Daughters found include Elizabeth and Sally. By the number of Slaves and horses Joseph had acquired, he was relatively well off.

31Mar1802 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Bedford County**

William Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 2 Horses

Source: *Bedford State Property Tax Lists*

31Mar1802 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Hanover County**

Edmund Jones' List

Martin Kennedy, 1 White Tithe, 4 Slaves, 4 Horses, 14 Acres with 36 Acres conveyed to James Seay

Charles Kennedy Estate, 300 Acres

Source: *Hanover State Property Tax Lists*

[Louisa Tax Lists are lost for a number of years following.]

5May1802 – BONDSMAN: In the matter of *John Coles vs. Richard Davenport* in Debt, Joseph Price appeared in Court and undertook security for **Davenport**. (*Albemarle County, VA, Court Records, 1801-1803, 266*)

Another debt issue for Richard, Jr.. John Coles, Sr., and Jr., were consistent associators with the St. Anne Davenports and were often witnesses to Davenport deeds. Coles, Jr., had bought the interests of Martin and William Davenports in the residual of their father's estate after the Widow Elizabeth's life estate had expired. In 1822, John Coles bought the interest in the life estate held by John Davenport, Richard, Sr.'s son who had moved to South Carolina, who had bequeathed it to his son Charles.

15Jun1802 – BRITISH MERCANTILE CLAIMS: William W. Henings reported further. As to claims of Donald Scott & Company:

“**Charles Davenport** of Culpeper, owes £10/1/2½ on account. Said **Davenport** moved to South Carolina about 1782 and carried with him a good

estate. He settled in 96 District where he still resides. **Richard Davenport** of Albemarle is his brother.” (*The Virginia Genealogist*, 1963,7:178)

Charles Davenport and his wife Mary Marshall, Widow Young, have been dealt with previously.

14Aug1802 – MARRIAGE BOND: **Charles Davenport** to **Nancy Davenport**, of Albemarle County, bonded by Richard Fortune. (*Albemarle County, VA, Marriage Bonds, 1780-1806*, 226)

14Aug1802 – FATHER’S PERMISSION: “Sir: Let **Charles Davenport** have a marriage license for **Nancy Davenport**, given under my hand and seal the date as above. /s/ **Richard Davenport**.” Wit: Stephen Lacy, Richard Fortune.

Undated – WITNESS CERTIFICATION: “This day Richard Fortune personally appeared before Edward Garland, a Justice of the Peace for Albemarle County, [and said] that he saw **Richard Davenport** sign, seal and deliver the within certificate as his act and deed or heard him acknowledge it .” /s/ Edward Garland.

Source: Albemarle County, VA, Marriage Returns, 1800-1807, Loose Papers)

The bride was Richard Davenport’s daughter. The groom was Charles, son of Joseph of Amherst County, a first cousins of the bride. Charles of Amherst appeared on Tax Lists there for several years after 1802.

Albemarle Court Minutes and Orders were not read after 1802

10Mar1803 – MORTGAGE DEED OF TRUST: **Joseph Davenport** to John Camm, both of Amherst County, for the benefit of David and James Garland and by payment by said Camm of the said **Davenport**’s debt of £349/10/4 to the said Garlands, and for \$1 to the said **Davenport**, eight Slaves [individually named]. If said **Davenport** does not redeem the Slaves by 25Dec1803, the said Camm to sell them at Public Sale, etc... /s/ **Jos. Davenport**. Jno. Camm. Wit: Edm. Holeman, Wm. G. Pendleton, and Wm. Camden. (*Amherst County, VA, Deeds, I: 561*)

Joseph , too, was experiencing financial problems.

31Mar1803 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Albemarle County**

James Lewis’s List

Richard Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 7 Slaves, 5 Horses

Elizabeth Davenport, No White Tithes, 4 Slaves, 3 Horses

Thomas Jefferson, Esqr., 5 White Tithes, 49 Slaves, 14 Horses, 1 Wheeled Chair

Thomas Garth’s List

William Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 3 Slaves, 3 Horses, Covering Stud Horse

Jesse Davenport, 2 White Tithes, 1 Slave

Source: *Albemarle State Property Tax Lists*

Joseph Kennedy disappeared from the Albemarle Personal Property Tax Lists for several years, which could indicate an absence or that he was engaged in public service, which made him tax free while so employed. There was still capricious taxing by the commissioners.

31Mar1803 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Amherst County**

Lexington Parish

Joseph Davenport, 2 White Tithes, 9 Slaves, 7 Horses

William Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 1 Horses

Richard Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 2 Horses

Source: *Amherst State Property Tax Lists*.

31Mar1803 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Bedford County**

William Davenport, 2 White Tithes, 3 Horses

Source: *Bedford State Property Tax Lists*

31Mar1803 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Hanover County**

Edmund Jones' List

Martin Kennedy, 1 White Tithe, 4 Slaves, 4 Horses, 14 Acres with 36 Acres conveyed to James Seay

Charles Kennedy Estate, 300 Acres

Source: *Hanover State Property Tax Lists*

17Oct1803 - CHATTEL MORTGAGE: **Richard Davenport**, of Albemarle County, to Brown, Reeves & Company, merchants and partners in the Town of Milton, with Martin Dawson of the Town of Milton in Albemarle County as Trustee, for £234/7/8, mortgage on Slaves to secure debt ... /s/ **Richard Davenport**. Wit: Richard Anderson, Fleming Turner, C. Merten Baker. (*Albemarle County, VA, Deeds*, 14:258)

Richard's financial situation continued to deteriorate. When he mortgaged his slaves to pay off a substantial debt, he was really in trouble.

Milton is in southern Albemarle.

14Jan1804 - DEED: **Elizabeth Davenport, Presley Davenport** and **Richard Davenport**, executors of **William Davenport, Decd.**, to Overton Evans, all of Charlotte County, for £196, 196 acres in Campbell County on the North Fork of the South Fork of Cub Creek—a grant dated 1Sep1780... /s/ **Elizabeth Davenport, Presley Davenport, Richard Davenport**. Wit: John Holcomb, Larkin Foster, **Ballard Davenport**. (*Campbell County, VA, Deeds, 6:460*)

This was Elizabeth Rawlings Pulliam Davenport; Presley, her eldest son by William Davenport, Decd., (her oldest son was Rawlings Pulliam); and her brother-in-law Richard Davenport, executors all, selling the land as specified in her husband's will. The Decedent was the oldest son of "John the Bankrupt", and appears most often in these Chronicles as William Davenport, Jr., of Spotsylvania, his uncle William being the Sr. Witness Ballard Davenport was Richard's son. All male Davenport cited here carried the New Kent/Hanover DNA.

This was the tract of land that had been in contention between the decedent William and the Masons for more than fifteen years.

31Mar1804 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Albemarle County**

James Lewis's List

Richard Davenport & Son David, 2 Polls, 5 Slaves, 4 Horses

Elizabeth Davenport, No Polls, 4 Slaves, 3 Horses

Thomas Jefferson, G. Lilly, J. Dunsmore, J. Oldham, W. Stuart, 4 Polls, 42 Slaves, 16 Horses, 1 Wheeled Chair

Thomas Garth's List

William Davenport, 2 Polls, 5 Slaves, 4 Horses, Ordinary License

Jesse Davenport, 2 Polls, 2 Slaves, 2 Horses

Source: *Albemarle State Property Tax Lists*

Richard's son David either died or moved elsewhere. He does not appear further in Albemarle tax records. A Census search yielded no results.

31Mar1804 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Amherst County**

Lexington Parish

Richard Davenport, 1 Poll, 3 Horses

Joseph Davenport [Sr.], 2 Polls, 7 Slaves, 6 Horses

William Davenport, 1 Poll, 1 Horse

Edmond Davenport, 1 Poll

Source: *Amherst State Property Tax Lists*

Edmond, a young man of no property, was either a grandson of Joseph, Sr., or a second son of that name, for an Edmond Davenport of Amherst had died while serving in the Virginia Continental Line during the Revolution. An Edmond Davenport enlisted in the U.S. Army in 1813 as age 32, born in Amherst County, Virginia, meaning that he was born in 1781. The first Edmond died early in his Army service, namely 1776-77, could not have been the father of the second Edmond, who also died while serving in the Army—in Norfolk in 1814, possibly a casualty in the British burning of Norfolk during the War of 1812. No Davenport other than Joseph, Sr., is identifiable as the father of the second Edmond.

31Mar1804 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Bedford County**

William Davenport, 2 Polls, 3 Horses

Source: *Bedford State Property Tax Lists*

31Mar1804 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Buckingham County**

Josias Jones' District

Joseph Davenport, 1 Poll, 2 Slaves, 1 Horse

Source: *Buckingham State Property Tax Lists.*

Who this Joseph Davenport was remains to be determined, but he appears to have been assessed for the Henry Davenport Estate in 1804 and 1805. Ann Davenport, widow of Henry, was in Buckingham at this time. Was he the same Joseph Davenport who had been tax listed in Washington County more than a decade earlier?

31Mar1804 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Hanover County**

Edmund Jones' List

Martin Kennedy, 1 White Poll, 4 Slaves, 4 Horses, 14 Acres with 36 Acres conveyed to James Seay

Charles Kennedy Estate, 300 Acres

Source: *Hanover State Property Tax Lists*

Twenty-eight years after the Declaration of Independence, Virginia finally eliminated the use of Church of England terminology in its Tax Code. The designation of a taxpayer as a “tithe” ceased, and taxpayers became Polls, and the infamous Poll Tax was born.

7Aug1804 – MARRIAGE: **Joseph Kennedy** and **Elizabeth Staples**, Amherst County. (*Virginia Marriages, 1740-1850* [data base online], (Provo, Utah: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 1999).

Whether there were one or two Joseph Kennedys remains to be resolved, but this Joseph was possibly a brother-in-law of Joseph Davenport, Jr., who married Dorothea H. Staples in Amherst on 18Jun1805 in Amherst.

26Nov1804 – MARRIAGE PERMISSION: “You will please to issue marriage license for my daughter Patsy Flowers to intermarry with Cornelius (sic) Vermillion, & this shall be of sufficient warrant for the same. Give under my hand and seal this 26 Novbr 1804. /s/ Oston Flowers. Wit: Christopher Fletcher, **Charles Davenport**. (Amherst County, VA, Marriages, ?:?)

This marriage was performed by the Rev. Oston Flowers, a Baptist minister. Whether this was Charles of Joseph or Charles of John (South Carolina) is yet to be resolved.

----1805 – BIRTH YEAR: **Charles Lewis Davenport**, believed son of **Richard Davenport III**, born during this year in Albemarle County, Virginia. (Connection deduced, birth year from the Buske & Small estimate from Census of 1840, Sumner County, Tennessee, and by his estimated age at marriage, and by his age in the 1810 census for Amherst, Virginia, when he appeared in the household of his father, Richard III.)

The descendants of Charles Lewis Davenport carry the New Kent/Hanover DNA. Their history is explored in family case study number two at the close of the monograph.

As we sorted the records, it became clear that Charles Lewis Davenport's ancestry, long unknown, is this: (1) Richard of County Line & Albemarle; (2) , of Albemarle, Georgia, and back to Albemarle; (3) Richard the Third, who does not show up in public records until the Census of 1810, when he is enumerated in Amherst County with 6 males and 3 females under Age 10, and 1 Male of 10-15, with both he and presumably his wife in the age 25-44 category.

Richard III was likely born in Albemarle in © 1780, before his parents went to Georgia in 1784-85.

John L. Davenport, son of Richard, Jr., born in Georgia, appears on the Amherst Tax Rolls in 1815, when he was 27-years-old. John L.'s appearance is concurrent with Richard III's disappearance from the Amherst Tax Rolls. Either Richard, Jr., or Richard III departed Amherst before the Census of 1820. Another brother, Charles, appeared with his father, Richard Jr., on the 1798 Tax List for

Albemarle County but has not been found since. We track Richard III from Virginia to Kentucky to Missouri in the case history of William D. Davenport (see below).

In May 1818, a Richard Davenport, Jr., was a witness to the Marriage Bond of William Davenport to Sarah Davenport (daughter of Richard Jr.—now Sr.) in Amherst, with John L. Davenport serving as bondsman. Richard, Jr., implies the existence of a Richard, Sr., which would have been Richard II (formerly Jr. and now Sr., his son Jr. was also Richard III). Whatever, no further Richards appear in Amherst records. A Richard Davenport, 1 poll, horse or no horse, was on the Tax List of Albemarle, then Nelson, then back to Albemarle, 1819-1822, After that, there were no more Richards of the Richard and Jane line along the Blue Ridge. Richard of Joseph went from Amherst to Bedford to Campbell and then disappeared from Virginia.

The name Lewis as a middle name will be used by this line for the next four generations.

--1805. BIRTH. William D. Davenport. b. 12 Feb 1805 in Virginia [Birth year verified from 1850 Census of Johnson County, MO; date from family records.]

The descendants of William D. Davenport carry the New Kent/Hanover DNA. Their history is explored in family case study number three at the close of the monograph.

William D. Davenport was the son of Richard III, son of Richard Jr. and great grandson of Richard of County Lie and Albemarle (see below).

4Mar1805 - DEED OF TRUST: Richard Tankersley, of Amherst County, to William Penn, for 6 Shillings, 2 Negroes as security for debt to be paid to John Penn, Sr. /s/ Richard Tankersley, William Penn. Wit: **Jos. Davenport, Geo. Davenport**, George Dillard. (Amherst County, VA, Deeds, K: 229)

John Penn, Sr., had collected for Joseph Davenport's bacon, which had been impressed by the Amherst Commissioner for Provisions for the troops at the end of the Revolution. The Davenport witnesses were Joseph, Sr., and his son George. Possible sons of Joseph found in records thus far were Achilles, Edmond, John, William, Richard, Charles, Joseph, Edmond II, and George, plus daughters Elizabeth and Sally.

31Mar1805 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Albemarle County**

Francis Taliaferro's List

Richard Davenport & Sons, 3 Polls 4 Slaves, 4 Horses

Elizabeth Davenport, No Polls, 5 Slaves, 2 Horses

Thomas Jefferson, Lilly, Dinsmore, Nelson, Stuart, 4 Polls, 43 Slaves, 7 Horses, 1 Wheeled Chair

Joel Harris's List

Captain William Davenport, 1 Poll, 7 Slaves, 4 Horses
Jesse Davenport, 1 Poll, 2 Slaves

Source: *Albemarle State Property Tax Lists*

Richard was now taxed for two sons, one of whom may have been David.
William Davenport, innkeeper, would soon die—married but childless—
having been elected a Captain of Albemarle Militia.

31Mar1805 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Amherst County**

Lexington Parish

Richard Davenport, 1 Poll, 1 Slave, 4 Horses
Joseph Davenport, 2 Polls, 6 Slaves, 5 Horses
William Davenport, 1 Poll, 1 Horse
Edmond Davenport, 1 Poll

Source: *Amherst State Property Tax Lists*

31Mar1805 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Bedford County**

William Davenport, 2 Polls, 4 Horses

Source: *Bedford State Property Tax Lists*

31Mar1805 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Buckingham County**

Josias Jones' District

Joseph Davenport, 1 Poll, 2 Slaves, 2 Horses

Source: *Buckingham State Property Tax Lists.*

Again a Joseph Davenport appears to have assessed for the Henry
Davenport Estate.

18Jun1805 – MARRIAGE: **Joseph Davenport** to **Dorothea H. Staples**, by the Rev.
James Floyd. (*Amherst County, VA, Marriage Register*, 441)

This was Joseph, Jr. He and Dorothea H. were enumerated with their household in Appomattox County in the Census of 1850. Their land, owner or rented unknown, was in that part of Campbell County taken into Appomattox in 1840. Joseph died there in July 1866.

21Oct1805 – MORTGAGE DEED OF TRUST: **Charles Davenport**, of the first part; **Joseph Davenport**, of the second part; and **Isaac Rucker**, of the third part, all of Amherst County, whereas the said **Charles** owes the said **Joseph** the sum of £160, and the said **Charles** has given the said **Joseph** three bonds payable on the 1st days of January, 1806, 1807, and 1808, and for \$1.00, the said **Charles** conveys to the said **Rucker** the Slave Michael, age 30, and a boy named Joseph, approximately 15-years-old, lately purchased of **Richard Davenport**. If the said **Charles** defaults on payment to said **Joseph**, the said **Rucker** to sell the Slaves at Public Sale and pay the said **Joseph**, with any overplus to be paid the said **Charles** ... /s/ **Charles Davenport, Joseph Davenport, Isaac Rucker**. Wit: None. Acknowledged by **Charles Davenport** in Open Court the same day. (*Amherst County, VA, Deeds, K:326*)

Charles Davenport appears to have been the fourth or fifth son of Joseph, Sr. The Richard Davenport from whom the slave was purchased likely was Richard of Albemarle, son of Richard, Sr., who was mortgaging and selling his assets at this time. Richard of Joseph was taxed for one slave in 1805 and 1806. Richard of Richard was taxed for 4 slaves in 1805, was not on the Albemarle Tax List for 1806, but reappeared in 1807 with 4 slaves. Isaac Rucker was a brother-in-law to William Davenport, eldest son of Joseph, Sr. Both were married to daughters of Nathan Wingfield.

21Jan1806 – LAST WILL & TESTAMENT: **Charles Davenport**, of Abbeville District, South Carolina, made this date: probated 1806 [no day, no month]. Named Wife [unnamed, was **Elizabeth**]; children **Charlotte, Kitty, Burket, Nancy**, and **John Marshall**; mentions legacy from father **Richard Davenport, Decd.**; requests older children to exercise good will towards stepmother **Elizabeth Davenport** during her life estate. Executors: Sons-in-law James Pollard, James McCracken, sons **Burket Davenport, John Marshall Davenport**... /s / **Charles Davenport**. Wit: Charles Maxwell, Thomas J. Anderson, Julius Nichols. (*Abbeville County, SC, Estates, Box 27, Pack 614*)

Per settlement of the Estate of Elizabeth Ball, late of Abbeville District, Decd., (Abbeville County, SC, Estates, Box 9, Pack 173), she was the mother of Charlotte and Catherine Davenport, hence was the stepmother for whom Charles appealed for good will from his older children. After Charles' death, Elizabeth had married one Ball, and prior to Charles she had apparently been married to one Swift, for she named sons Jonathan and William Swift as well as the two Davenport daughters as her heirs. Charles' children (Burket, Nancy, and John Marshall) were apparently by his first wife Mary Marshall, widow of Richard Young, of Culpeper County, Virginia. Mary's first marriage had been childless but had left her extremely wealthy. Charles had become quite wealthy by marrying the Widow Young. The Widow's land, however, was entailed and claimed by Richard Young Wigginton, nephew of the deceased, requiring Charles and Mary to move elsewhere. They elected to move to the South Carolina backcountry where Charles was immediately made one of the principal justices of the Abbeville Court. He surely had land, for there were 22 slaves in his household according to the Federal Census of 1800.

Charles, unlike his brother John who died earlier, had no Pettuses or Arnolds associated with his will or estate. He and his brother John lived in different communities.

4Mar1806 – DEED PROOF: **William Davenport** appeared in Campbell Court and made oath to prove the deed of Cornelius Powell, wife Elizabeth, to Joseph Bailey. (Campbell County, VA, Deeds, 7:332)

Which William Davenport this was is unclear. No William was tax listed in Campbell this year. William of Charlotte and William of Cumberland had both died in 1802. Where William, Jr., of Charlotte was is unknown. William, son of Glover, a resident of Bedford County, possibly was the witness and deed prover here. William of Absalom, cabinet maker, was located at Charlotte Court House, could have been the William cited here, but left no record tracks other than with his father in Powhatan and near Charlotte Court House.

17Mar1806 – MARRIAGE: **Joseph Kennedy** and **Sally Johnson**, Albemarle County (Virginia Marriages, 1740-1850 [data base online], (Provo, Utah: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 1999).

31Mar1806 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Albemarle County**

Francis Taliaferro's List

Thomas Jefferson, Freeman, Dunsmore, Nelson, & Stuart, 4 Polls, 44 Slaves, 13 Horses, 1 Wheeled Chair

Joel Harris's List

Mrs. Sarah Davenport, No Polls, 3 Slaves

Jesse Davenport, 1 Poll

Joseph Kennedy, 1 Poll

Source: *Albemarle State Property Tax Lists*

The widow Elizabeth of Richard Davenport, Sr., was not tax listed this year. Mrs. Sarah Davenport was the widow of William Davenport, the Pamunkey millwright and innkeeper. Richard Davenport, son of the Patriarch, had moved elsewhere, appeared later in Amherst County.

31Mar1806 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Amherst County**

Lexington Parish

Richard Davenport, 1 Poll, 1 Slave, 4 Horses

Joseph Davenport, 2 Polls, 6 Slaves, 5 Horses

William Davenport, 1 Poll, 1 Horse

Source: *Amherst State Property Tax Lists*

This Richard Davenport was the same Richard taxed in Amherst the previous year. This was Joseph, Sr.'s last appearance on an Amherst Tax List.

31Mar1806 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Bedford County**

William Davenport, 2 Polls, 2 Horses
Benjamin Davenport, 1 Poll

Source: *Bedford State Property Tax Lists*

Benjamin was a son of William. These Davenports are believed to have been a son and grandson of Glover Davenport, son of Martin, Sr.,. This was Benjamin's first appearance on a tax lists. Pamunkeys all.

31Mar1806 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Buckingham County**

Josias Jones' District

Joseph Davenport, 1 Poll, 1 Horse

Source: *Buckingham State Property Tax Lists.*

This was Joseph Davenport's last appearance in Buckingham tax lists. If he had been associated with the Henry Davenport Estate, the role ceased—he no longer was charged for slaves, and now was charged with only one horse.

26May1806 – MARRIAGE: **John Richardson & Priscilla Davenport**. Surety: James Brown. Married by William Leftwich, 25May1806. (*Bedford County, VA, Marriages, ?::?*)

Priscilla must be a daughter of a New Kent/Hanover Davenport, probably William, given the Leftwich connection.

6Jun1806 – PROBATE: Estate of **Richard Davenport**, late of Albemarle County, **Decd.** John Pollard, devisee and executor of **Charles Davenport, Decd.**, and John Conner, George Connor, and John Arnold, surviving executors of **John Davenport, Decd.**, sued **Samuel Dyer**, executor of **Richard Davenport, Decd.** in Chancery, William Thompkins and William Moon, Jr., were appointed Commissioners to referee the issues. (*Albemarle County, VA, Wills, 4:338*)

The matter was still before the Court two years later (see below).

26Mar1807 - RELINQUISHMENT OF INTEREST: **William Davenport** to Robert and Thomas Wingfield, all of Amherst County, for said **Davenport's** love for his children: **Nancy H. Davenport, Mahala Davenport, Sally Davenport, Achilles Davenport**, and **Willis Davenport** by his wife **Elizabeth**, who has lately departed this life, and 10 Shillings, all of said of **William's** claim and interest of his late wife's interest in the estate of her father Nathan Wingfield, Decd.--to be distributed at the death of said Nathan's widow Ann Wingfield, mother of said **Elizabeth**--for the benefit of said children until age 21 or married ... /s/ **Wm. Davenport**, Robert Wingfield, Thomas Wingfield Wit: S. Garland, **Chas. Davenport, Thomas Woodroof**, Jas. B. Edwards. (*Amherst County, VA, Deeds, K:574*)

The Davenport/Woodroof association possibilities expand, viz., same New Kent/-Hanover DNA. Witness Charles Davenport would have been William's brother, both being sons of Joseph, Sr.

31Mar1807 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Albemarle County**

Francis Taliaferro's List

Thomas Jefferson & his Men, 4 Polls, 44 Slaves, 13 Horses, 1 Wheeled chair

Joel Harris's List

Mrs. Sarah Davenport, 1 Poll, 3 Slaves

Jesse Davenport, 1 Poll

Joseph Kennedy, 1 Poll

Source: *Albemarle State Property Tax Lists*

Sarah was the widow of William Davenport, millwright and innkeeper. Jesse Davenport, William's younger brother, had fallen on lean days, no longer had any personal property to be taxed. The Widow Elizabeth Davenport's property and her deceased husband's estate, i.e., Richard, Sr.'s, if on the tax rolls, were charged to someone else.

31Mar1807 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Amherst County**

Amherst Parish

Richard Davenport, 3 Polls, 4 Slaves, 2 Horses

Charles Davenport, 1 Poll, 2 Slaves, 2 Horses

Chappel Davenport, 1 White Tithe

Lexington Parish

Richard Davenport, 1 Poll, 1 Horse

Joseph Davenport [Name only and crossed out]

William Davenport, 1 Poll, 1 Horse

Source: *Amherst State Property Tax Lists*

Pamunkey Chappel Davenport was the son of James Davenport of Prince George County, Virginia. He had moved to the Blue Ridge and settled apart from Joseph, Sr., and family, being located in that part of Amherst struck off as Nelson County. Joseph, Sr., surely at or beyond age 65 had either been released from taxes or had moved. He had been prelisted for taxing, but either was not there or determined to be free of taxation, explaining the crossing out of his name. Richard and Charles Davenport in Amherst Parish possibly were Davenports from Albemarle County who appears to have moved into Amherst as Joseph, Sr., and family began to move out.

30MAR1807 –PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Bedford County**

William Davenport, 1 Poll, 1 Slave, 3 Horses

Joel Davenport, 2 Polls, 4 Slaves, 7 Horses

Benjamin Davenport, 1 Poll, 3 Horses

Source: *Bedford State Property Tax Lists*

William of Glover of Martin, Sr., was still in Bedford. His brother Joel was back on the Tax List. William and Joel are entwined in marriage and land records. Benjamin, by later evidence, was a son of William. These are Paumnkey Davenports.

-----**1808** – BIRTH YEAR: **Richard James Davenport** (IV), variously **R.J.** and **Richard** in Census records, believed son of **Richard Davenport** (III), grandson of **Richard** (II) and wife **Jane Lewis**, born during this year in Albemarle County, Virginia. (Deduced from presence in Sumner County, Tennessee, where New Kent/Hanover **Davenports** were found in Census of 1850, plus subsequent appearance in Census of 1880 in Napa County, California, where he was identified as the grandfather of Robert Stalcup, son of Page Stalcup and **Elizabeth Devenport**, said **Elizabeth**, as age 7, having been in **Richard Devenport**'s household in Sumner County in the Census of 1850.)

With a birth date of 1808, we also identify Richard J. Davenport as the younger brother of Charles Lewis Davenport. The brothers were in Sumner County, Tennessee at approximately the same time (Charles Lewis Davenport's widow and children were enumerated in the 1850 census for Sumner County, and Charles Lewis Davenport appeared there as well in the 1840 census). Richard was approximately five years older than Charles Lewis (whose birthdate we deduce both from his assumed age at marriage and his presence in his believed father Richard III's household in the 1810 census for Amherst VA as "under 5.").

In the Census of 1850, Richard Devenport, age 41, was enumerated with his wife Frances, age 44; daughter Frances, age 13; son Ballard, age 8; and daughter Elizabeth, age 8, in Sumner County. On 7May1756, Page Stalcup married Frances S. Deavenport in Sumner County. Frances apparently died after the birth of Richard (identified as a Devenport in 1860, as a Stalcup in 1870.) Page Stalcup and Elizabeth Deavenport were married 21Jul1859 in Sumner County, Tennessee, and had a son James born a month before the Census of 1860.

In the Census of 1860, Ballard Devenport, age 19, was enumerated in Sumner County in the household of Page Stalcup, age 43, wife Elizabeth, age 18, along with Richard Devenport, age 3, and James Devenport, age 1 month, Elizabeth being noted as having been married within the last year.

*In the Census of 1870, Page Stalcup, age 62, was enumerated in Hot Springs, Napa County, California, with a household that included wife **Elizabeth**, age 28, and sons Richard, age 14; William, age 6; and Robert, age 4. (Note that Richard Stalcup appears to have been the **Richard Devenport** in Page's Tennessee household in 1860.)*

In the Census of 1880, R. J. Devenport, age 80, was enumerated in Knox, Napa California, with wife Sarah, age 73, and Robert Stalcup, age 13, noted as "grandson." A granddaughter Sarah Stalcup, age 8, was enumerated next door to R.J. in the household of Thomas Standiford, age 68, grocer, and listed as "adopted," born California, father born Tennessee, mother born Missouri. Richard Stalcup, another grandson, was living in a boarding house enumerated immediately after Standiford as age 23, a ranch hand, born Tennessee, father born Tennessee, mother born Missouri. Clearly Page Stalcup and wife Elizabeth were gone. In Census of 1860, Elizabeth and Ballard, apparently children of R. J. were identified as having been born in Missouri. Their sister Frances, surely Richard Stalcup's mother, was also born Missouri, per Richard's statement in 1880. R.J. variously identified himself as having been born "not given" in 1850, as in Kansas in 1870, and in Kentucky in 1880. In the Census of 1870, he was identified as a Clergyman and Farmer; as a Farmer in 1880.

The Richard James comes from his voter registrations in California: In 1892, the last year he was registered, he was listed as No. 3850 - Richard James Davenport, age 92, 5'8½," dark complexion, hazel eyes, gray hair, born Kentucky, voted in Fresno Precinct No. 2, Fresno County, California. He had initially registered as No. 727 - Richard James Davenport on July 14, 1866, at Pope Valley Precinct, Napa County, California, age 66, born Kentucky, a Farmer and Preacher. Jacob Elsbury, who was enumerated in the same household as R.J. in 1870, was registered to vote in the same precinct.

R.J. 's son Ballard raises concern about this identification, for a Ballard Davenport was a son of Richard Davenport of Charlotte County, Virginia, son of John the Bankrupt, and one of the two Pamunkey Davenports known to have passed down the New Kent/Hanover DNA. Ballard of Richard of Charlotte did not move to

Kentucky until 1810, hence could not have been the father of Richard James Davenport, who claimed Kentucky as his 1800 birthplace. Note should be taken that Richard gave the wrong age, 41 instead of 50, and no birthplace for his first known Census enumeration in Sumner County, Tennessee, in 1850. He had at least two wives—a Frances in 1850, a Sarah by 1870. Note also that R.J. apparently abandoned three children enumerated in his 1850 household, namely Frances, Ballard and Elizabeth, for by 1860, Frances was dead, leaving a son Richard Stalcup, and Page Stalcup had married her sister Elizabeth. Richard, age 3, enumerated as a Davenport in 1860, as a Stalcup in 1870, had gone to California in his father's family before 1866. The one month old James Davenport, enumerated in Page Stalcup's 1860 Sumner County household, was surely James Stalcup, son of Elizabeth, aunt to Richard Stalcup. We have found nothing further concerning the infant James.

The age differential between Stalcup, age 43, and Elizabeth, age 18, in 1860 implies family dysfunction, for Elizabeth's brother Ballard was living in the Stalcup family in Sumner in 1860. Apparently, R.J., got a new wife and religion, or vice versa, then went to California with the Stalcups. Ballard was of age for Civil War Service, has not been found in other public records since 1860. B. Davenport was a Private in Co. E, 30th Tennessee Infantry, Confederate States Army. We do not know if he survived, for he is recorded as having been a Private into the Company, and a Private out (but casualties were listed as mustered out at their rank on the date of their deaths). We think not, for we have not been able to locate other information. Whether "B" stood for Ballard remains unresolved.

Sumner County loose records include a lawsuit involving Richard Davenport, and a record or records in the Bill of Sale Book 1808-1863. Perhaps he sold his land in Sumner County to make the overland passage.

The proposed identification of Richard J. Davenport as New Kent/Hanover Davenport could be confirmed were a male descendant step forward to be DNA tested by the surname project.

31Mar1808 -- PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **All Counties**

The General Assembly of the Commonwealth failed to enact the necessary legislation to conduct Personal Property and Land tax assessment in the various counties. There were no taxes assessed or paid to the Commonwealth from the counties this year.

6June1808 – DIVISION CLAIMED: Estate of **Richard Davenport**, late of Albemarle County, Decd. Execution of Estate challenged by James Pollard, devisee and executor of **Charles Davenport**, Decd., and John Conner, George Conner, and John Arnold, surviving executors of **John Davenports**, Decd., both of decedents of Abbeville County, South Carolina, complain against **Samuel Dyer**, executor of **Richard Davenport, Decd.** (*Albemarle County, VA, Division of Estates, 1808, p. 2*)

This cause remained on the docket, but was dormant. Under the terms of Richard, Sr.'s will, his Widow Elizabeth had a life interest in whole estate. There could be no distribution until after her death.

31Mar1809 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Amherst County**

Amherst Parish

Richard Davenport, 1 Poll, 3 Horses

William Davenport, 1 Poll

Source: *Amherst State Property Tax Lists*

No Joseph. Both Davenports likely were Richard, Jr., and his son William, who had moved in from Albemarle.

31Mar1809 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Bedford County**

William Davenport, 1 Poll, 2 Slaves, 4 Horses

Joel Davenport, No Polls, 5 Slaves, 7 Horses

Benjamin Davenport, 1 Poll

Source: *Bedford State Property Tax Lists*

These Davenports were all Pamunkeys. An influx of New Kent/Hanover Davenports to Bedford County arrived in time for the Census of 1810. William and Joel were brothers, sons of Glover of Martin, Sr., Sr., of Hanover. Benjamin was a son of William. Joel was experiencing prosperity if the number of his slaves and horses was any indication.

31Mar1809 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Buckingham County**

Thomas Bocock's List, District No. 2

Henry Davenport Estate, No Polls, 2 Slaves, 2 Horses

Source: *Buckingham State Property Tax Lists.*

With a new Commissioner of Revenue for District No. 2, the Estate of Henry Davenport, Decd., in its own name or in the name of Ann Davenport, Henry's widow who had a life interest, returned to the tax rolls and remained there through 1840.

31Mar1809 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Hanover County**

Edmund Jones' List

Martin Kennedy, 1 Poll, 4 Slaves, 4 Horses, 14 Acres with 36 Acres conveyed to James Seay

Charles Kennedy Estate, 300 Acres

Source: *Hanover State Property Tax Lists*

31Mar1809 - LAND TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Louisa County**

St. Martin's Parish

Crosha Kennedy, 175 Acres

Martin Kennedy, 50 Acres

Garrett Kennedy Estate, 164 Acres, 106 Acres

Source: *Louisa Land Tax Lists*

The County Line Tract Mortgaged (and Lost)

4May1809 – DEED OF TRUST: **Hezekiah Arnold**, wife **Croshey C**, of the first part; George Pottie and Aaron Arnold, of the second part; and John Edwards, of the third part—all parties being of Louisa County, to secure debt owed said Pottie of £61/5/7, and save harmless said Pottie and Aaron Arnold, his security for the said **Hezekiah** on a judgment bond payable to William Kimbrough for £116/10/1, and for £1 paid said **Hezekiah** by the said Edwards, 241½ acres in Louisa County on waters of Rocky Creek, being the tract whereon the said **Hezekiah** “now lives,” adjoining Reuben Arnold, William Spicer, Matthew Carpenter, Francis Jerdone, Nelson Moss, and Ann Fleming; also two slaves, various furniture items. Said **Hezekiah** to pay said Pottie and satisfy Kimbrough’s judgment as agreed or Edwards to sell land, slaves, and chattels to satisfy the creditors, etc... /s/ **Hezekiah Arnold, Croshey C. Arnold**, Aaron Arnold. Wit: George Harris, Nathl Thompson, Davod Hall. (*Louisa County, VA, Deeds, L:208*)

The Arnolds failed to redeem the land, which included Richard Davenport, Sr.’s County Line tract, moved to Georgia. In 1834 Hezekiah Arnold, age 70, of Stokes County, North Carolina, filed for a Revolutionary War pension. He claimed he had been born in King George County, Virginia; had served for a year in the Virginia Continental Line, thereafter in a number of Spotsylvania County militia units as both a substitute and a volunteer, had been at Yorktown when Cornwallis surrendered. Since the Revolution, he asserted, he had lived in Spotsylvania, Hanover, and Louisa counties, Virginia; in Madison and Franklin counties, Georgia; and now lived in Stokes County, North Carolina. He made no statement as to wife and children. He was granted the pension.

31Mar1810 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Albemarle County**

Edward Garland's List

Thomas Jefferson, Esqr., & Overseers, 6 Polls, 71 Slaves, 25 Horses, 3 Carriages

Joel Harris's List

Jesse Davenport, 1 Poll, 1 Slave

Joseph Kennedy, 1 Poll, 1 Horse

Source: *Albemarle State Property Tax Lists*

Jesse Davenport was not enumerated in Albemarle County in the Federal Census of 1810, having debt problems he had moved to Buckingham County. Richard Davenport, Sr., not listed for State taxation, was enumerated as being Age 45 or Older, with two males of age 16-25 in the Census of 1810, taken in Summer. Joseph Kennedy was back in Charlottesville.

31Mar1810 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Amherst County**

Consolidated List

Richard Davenport, 3 Polls, 1 Slave

Source: *Amherst State Property Tax Lists*

This is Richard the III, son of Richard Jr. of Richard of County Line & Albemarle (or "Sr."). Enumerated in the Census of 1810 as being of Age of 25 and not older than Age 44, He has 5 males and 3 females Under Age 10 in his household. This is the household where Charles Lewis Davenport (b. © 1805) and William D. Davenport (b. © 1805) , and possibly John L. Davenport and Richard James Davenport (b. 1808) grew up. The additional brother and the three sisters have not been identified.

31Mar1810 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Bedford County**

William Davenport, 1 Poll, 1 Slave, 3 Horses

George Davenport, 1 Poll, 1 Horse

Charles Davenport, 1 Poll

Edmund Davenport, 1 Poll

Benjamin Davenport, 1 Poll

Source: *Bedford State Property Tax Lists*

According to the Census of 1810 (see below), only Joseph Davenport, Sr., Joseph, Jr., and Edmund were enumerated in Bedford that year, which meant that only Edmund was both tax listed and enumerated. Given that tax assessing was done in the Spring, while the Census was taken in the Summer, there was a time window for moving out and moving in. The action would have been among the New Kent/Hanover Davenports: George and Charles moved out, Joseph, Sr., and Joseph, Jr., moved in. Benjamin was the son of William, could have been enumerated with his father, but would have been listed separately on the Tax List if he was paying his own poll tax and for his horse. William, a Pamunkey, was a son of Glover of Martin, Sr., and a longtime resident of Bedford. Charles and George previously appeared in Amherst records, were sons or grandsons of Joseph, Sr., son of Richard, Sr., of Albemarle.

31Mar1810 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Hanover County**

St. Martin's Parish List

Martin Kennedy, 1 Poll, 4 Slaves, 4 Horses, 14 Acres with 36 Acres conveyed to James Seay
Charles Kennedy Estate, 300 Acres

Source: *Hanover State Property Tax Lists*

**Hanover and Louisa Tax Lists Not Researched after 1810,
 No Known New Kent/Hanover Davenports Identified There after 1791,**

Jul-Sep1810 - THIRD FEDERAL CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: **VIRGINIA.**

Same Classifications as Census of 1800

ALBEMARLE COUNTY

Frederickville or St. Anne's Parish

No **Davenports** Enumerated

	<i>Frederickville Parish</i>	
Joseph Canady *	1 0 0 0 1	1 0 1 1 0 0
Thomas Jefferson	14 2 3 4 2	12 4 7 1 147

** The presence of two Joseph Kennedy households, one in Albemarle and one Amherst, involved a respectable distance apart, for Nelson County had been created out of Northern Amherst in 1807 and lay directly between Albemarle and Amherst, a boundary-to-boundary distance of more than 25 miles.*

AMHERST COUNTY

Richard Davenport, Sr.	00201	00011	00
Richard Davenport	51010	30010	03
Joseph Kanada *	11010	02211	08

**Kanada or Canada, among other variations, were ways Kennedy was occasionally spelled in early days. Whether this was Joseph Kennedy, eldest son of Davenport Kennedy, is surmised, not known. The household is a large one, but Joseph was enumerated with a household of Slaves in Amherst in 1820. Richard Davenport, Sr., was the son of Richard of County Line & Albemarle previously known as "Jr." Richard was his son and therefore Richard III. Richard's son Charles Lewis Davenport was one of those five males Under Age 10, making him a grandson of Richard of County Line & Albemarle.*

BEDFORD COUNTY

Joseph Davenport [Jr.]	01010	20010	01
Edmund Davenport	00010	00000	00
Joseph Davenport, Sr.	01201	00211	09

All of the Davenports enumerated in Bedford County appear to have been Joseph, Jr., eldest son of the New Kent/Hanover patriarch, and two of his sons.

BUCKINGHAM COUNTY

Ann Davenport*	00000	00001	32
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This was Ann Pemberton Davenport, widow of Henry Davenport, son of Thomas, Sr., son of Davis. Henry died in 1792. Ann died after the Census of 1840.

CAMPBELL COUNTY

Charles Davenport	111010	00000	01
Joseph Davenport	010001	20010	00

Whose Joseph this was is yet to be resolved. Charles was likely a son of Joseph, Sr., of Bedford. Charles, son of Glover, was still too young in 1820 to be head of a household.

NELSON COUNTY

Chappel Davenport	110010	30010	11
Thomas Davenport	000110	00002	00

Chappel Davenport was a Pamunkey, a grandson of Henry Davenport of Buckingham, whose widow was Ann, enumerated there. Chappel was by Henry's son James, a son of his first wife. Thomas

Davenport remains unidentified, but could be a younger son of Joseph, Sr., of Bedford.

Source: County Schedules cited, Census of 1810

31Mar1811 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Albemarle County**

Edward Garland's List

Martin Davenport (Free Negro), 1 Poll
Thomas Jefferson, Esqr., 9 Polls, 76 Slaves, 34 Horses, 2 Carriages

Joel Harris's List

Edmund Davenport, 1 Poll

Source: Albemarle State Property Tax Lists

Martin was identified as a three-years-old in the Will of Richard, Sr., in 1792, who stipulated that he was to have his freedom on his twenty-first birthday. Here, he was listed on the White list. Martin remained on the Tax List for the next six years and then was gone. The Commonwealth of Virginia made a concerted effort to encourage mulattos to move elsewhere during the second and third decades of the 19th Century. Efforts to track Martin in following Censuses proved unfruitful.

Edmund Davenport, likely the same who had been listed and enumerated in Bedford County in 1810 was living in Charlottesville.

31Mar1811 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Amherst County**

County List

Richard Davenport [Sr.], 3 Polls, 2 Horses
Richard Davenport [Jr.], 1 Poll, 1 Slave, 1 Horse

Source: Amherst State Property Tax Lists

The Davenports of Joseph were gone from Amherst. *These Davenports are Richard, son of Richard, Sr., of County Line & Albemarle, and his son Richard III.*

31Mar1811 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Bedford County**

George Davenport, 1 Poll, 1 Horse
Joseph Davenport, Jr., 1 Poll, 2 Slaves, 2 Horses
Joseph Davenport, Sr., 2 Polls, 5 Slaves, 5 Horses
Charles Davenport, 1 Poll

Source: *Bedford State Property Tax Lists*

This was Joseph, Sr., eldest son of Richard of Albemarle, two of his sons, and two polls unidentified, possibly additional sons.

Crotia Davenport Kennedy Dead

10Feb1812 – RECONSTRUCTED DEED?: **James Kennedy**, of Louisa County, to **Martin Kennedy**, of Hanover County, for [?], [175 acres in **Louisa County** where **Crosha Kennedy** lived, etc?...] /s/**James Kennedy**. Proved by William Kimbrough, **Hezekiah Arnold**. (*Louisa County, VA, Court Minutes 1810-1813*, 228)

What land, if any, James Kennedy was conveying here is a mystery. There is no record in Louisa that James ever owned any land there. If, as a co-executor of his Father's will, he was conveying the 175-acre tract that was the life estate devised by Charles Kennedy to his widow Crosha, and then to all of his heirs, James was out of line. William Wash, the son-in-law also named by Charles Kennedy as an executor, was still living and was a Justice of the Peace of Louisa. He would have had to join in the deed to make it valid. Under the terms of Charles Kennedy's will, the land and chattel set aside for the Widow Crosha were to be scrupulously preserved, that they might be divided among all of Kennedy's heirs at her death. A stewardship of that interest was demonstrated by the suit Kennedy's heirs brought against the Widow earlier.

This deed does not appear in a Louisa Deed Book nor does it appear in the Deed Index. Crosha Davenport was tax listed for 175 acres in 1811 and Martin Kennedy was tax listed for 175 acres in 1812, likely the same tract.

30Sep1813 – ARMY ENLISTMENT: **Fields Kennedy**, age 38, 6'o," born in Hanover County, Virginia, enlisted in the 39th Infantry Regiment, United States Army, at Columbia, Tennessee; promoted to Sergeant, 30Nov1813; muster roll for Sep1814 notes him present, sick. (*Virginia Soldiers in the U.S. Army, 1800-1815*)

Kennedy was the youngest son of Charles Kennedy and his wife Crotia Davenport. He had left Virginia for Georgia with his brother William in 1791, had been William's heir when age 16. Now twenty-two years later, he was enlisting as a common soldier, evidence that he had not prospered financially. In 1810, on advice of his brother-in-law William Wash, he had authorized his attorney to bring suit against his sister-in-law Delphia Kennedy, widow of Garrett, his eldest brother, concerning ownership of a slave. Delphia was the youngest daughter of William Davenport, Sr., of Spotsylvania. The suit had not gone well. Fields appears no further in records searched and may have been a casualty of the War of 1812.

31Mar1812- PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Albemarle County**

Edward Garland's List

Martin Davenport (Free Negro), 1 Poll

Edmund Davenport, 1 Poll

Thomas Jefferson, Esqr., & Workmen, 5 Polls, 79 Slaves, 32 Horses, 3 Carriages

Thomas Jefferson, Jr., 1 Poll, 9 Slaves, 4 Horses, 1 Carriage

Joel Harris's List

Joseph Kennedy, 1 Poll, 1 Horse

Source: *Albemarle State Property Tax Lists*

31Mar1812 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Amherst County**

Consolidated List

Richard Davenport, 1 Poll

Richard Davenport, Jr., 1 Poll, 1 Slave, 1 Horse

Richard Davenport, Sr., 3 Polls, 2 Horses

Source: *Amherst State Property Tax Lists*

This plethora of Richards appears to sort out as Richard Sr., son of Richard of County Line & Albemarle (formerly known as "Richard Jr.") and his son Richard, Jr. (aka "Richard III") .

The third Richard likely was the son of Joseph, Sr., eldest son of the New Kent/Hanover patriarch, who had returned to Amherst from Bedford. He will disappear from the tax roles in 1813 but will reappear on the muster lists for the War of 1812 in Kentucky. He will receive land bounties in Christian County Kentucky and in what will become Johnson County Missouri. Descendants of his son, William D. Davenport, bear the New Kent/Hanover DNA.

There was a further Richard in Amherst at this moment, a Richard James, son of Richard, Jr. (III), but he was 12-years-old in 1812.

In coming tax years, Richard Sr., son of Richard of County Line & Albemarle (formerly known as "Richard Jr.") and his son Richard, Jr. (aka "Richard III), will remain in Amherst County (although Richard Sr. will be missing in 1815 and will not appear in 1818 or at any point thereafter.)

31Mar1812 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Bedford County**

Joseph Davenport, Jr., 2 Poll, 6 Slaves, 5 Horses

Charles Davenport, 1 Poll

Joseph Davenport, 1 Poll, 2 Horses

Source: *Bedford State Property Tax Lists*

These were sons or grandsons of Joseph, Sr., formerly of Amherst. Bedford County was superficially researched for the Pamunkey Papers, being at the end of the list and pressure to publish after ten years of search and investigation.

8Sep1812 – ARMY ENLISTMENT: **Edward Davenport**, age 35, 5'10", hazel eyes, fair complexion, fair hair, wagoner, born in Albemarle County, Virginia, enlisted in the 12th Infantry, United States Army, at Salem, Virginia; as discharged 5Jun1815 at Buffalo, New York, for scald head. (*U.S. Army Record of Enlistments, 1798-1814 [data base online]*, (Provo, Utah: Ancestry.com, 2007).

By his year of birth, namely 1777, and its location, namely Albemarle County, Edward was likely a member of the Joseph Davenport, Sr., family.

Salem, Virginia, where Edward enlisted was on the west side of the pass through the Blue Ridge from Bedford County where the Joseph, Sr., family was then located.

31Mar1813 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Albemarle County**

Edward Garland's List

Martin Davenport (Free Negro), 1 Poll

Thomas Jefferson, Esqr., 1 Poll, 83 Slaves, 41 Horses, 3 Carriages, 1 Saw Mill

Joel Harris's List

Jesse Davenport, 1 Poll, 4 Slaves, 5 Horses

Joseph Kennedy, 1 Poll, 1 Horse

Source: *Albemarle State Property Tax Lists*

31Mar1813 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Amherst County**

County List

Richard Davenport, 1 Poll, 1 Slave, 1 Horse

Source: *Amherst State Property Tax Lists*

This Richard Davenport was most likely Richard, son of Joseph, son of Richard of County Line & Albemarle.

Richard III had departed for Kentucky and the War of 1812. We do not know why Richard Sr. (formerly Jr.) does not appear on this record.

31Mar1813 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Bedford County**

Joseph Davenport, 1 Poll, 1 Horse

Joseph Davenport, Jr., 2 Poll, 5 Slaves, 5 Horses

Charles Davenport, 1 Poll

William Davenport, 1 Poll, 1 Slave, 1 Horse

Source: *Bedford State Property Tax Lists*

The two Josephs and Charles were sons or grandsons of Joseph, formerly of Amherst. William was either a son of Glover of Amherst/Bedford or of Joseph of Amherst/Bedford.

12Apr1813 – MARRIAGE: **Christopher Davenport**, son of **Joseph**, and **Nancy Davenport**, daughter of **William**. Surety: Jesse Edgar. (Bedford County, VA, Marriages, ?:?)

This was surely Joseph Davenport, son of Richard Sr., Tobacco Inspector. “He departed to Bedford County in 1807 concurrent with Nelson's creation, hence never appeared in Nelson records. The key was his two appointments as a Tobacco Inspector--one was for the Tye River Warehouse, the other was for Camden's Warehouse, both of which were well within Nelson after 1807.”-JSD.

Christopher Davenport is likely the Christopher Davenport who will turn up in the 1850 federal census, age 60, living in Campbell County, VA, his son Christopher, 20, nearby. If so, that makes him approximately 23 at marriage.

31Aug1813—MUSTERED IN: **Richard Davenport**. (Roll of Captain William Whitsett's Company, Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Militia, Commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Phillip Barbour. (*Kentucky Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 173)

Richard III had left for western Kentucky prior to the 1813 tax season. Kentuckians responded in overwhelming numbers to the call to support the United States during the War of 1812—the vast majority of casualites were among Kentuckians.

Whitsett (aka Whitsitt) was born in Amherst County in 1780, making him a contemporary of Richard III. Richard Davenport III mustered in in Logan County, Kentucky.

This record places the New Kent/Hanover Davenports—in particular, Richard Jr.’s descendants—in western Kentucky early in the nineteenth century. Descendants of Richard of County Line and Albemarle will have a continuing presence there through out most of the nineteenth century, chiefly in Crittenden County, and will later disperse to Missouri, Oklahoma, Illinois, and points west. See Case Study B, in Appendices.

Sons and grandsons of Richard of County Line and Albemarle appear first, with this record, in Logan County, from which part of Caldwell County will be created. By 1816, Richard of County Line and Albemarle’s son David will be in the records in Caldwell County. In 1815, Richard III will be granted land in Christian County, for his War of 1812 service, and, again, a part of Caldwell County will be carved out of Christian County. These descendants establish a community of New Kent/Hanover Davenports in Caldwell County.

7Oct1813 – ARMY ENLISTMENT: **Edmond Davenport**, age 32, 5’6”, blue eye, light hair, light complexion, born Amherst County, Virginia, teacher, enlisted in the 20th Infantry Regiment, United States Army, at Richmond, Virginia, for the War. Served as Clerk, died at Defense of Norfolk, Dec1814. Widow pensioned. (*U.S. Army Record of Enlistments, 1798-1814 [data base online]*, (Provo, Utah: Ancestry.com, 2007).

31Mar1814 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Albemarle County**

Edward Garland’s List, St. Ann’s Parish

Martin Davenport (Free Negro), 1 Poll, 1 Horse
Thomas Jefferson, Esqr., 5 Polls, 84 Slaves, 26 Horses, 3 Carriages

Joel Harris’s List, Frederickville Parish

Jesse Davenport, 1 Poll, 4 Slaves, 4 Horses
Joseph Kennedy, 1 Poll

Source: *Albemarle State Property Tax Lists*

31Mar1814 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Amherst County**

County List

Richard Davenport [Sr./Jr.], 2 Polls, 2 Horses
Richard Davenport, 1 Poll, 1 Slave, 1 Horse
William Davenport, 1 Poll

Source: *Amherst State Property Tax Lists*

Richard Davenport (now Sr., formerly Jr.) son of Richard of County Line and Albemarle, was back in Amherst County. His son, Richard III, remained in Kentucky. Richard, son of Joseph, son of Richard of County Line & Albemarle, continued in Amherst County.

31Mar1814 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Bedford County**

Joseph Davenport, 2 Polls, 1 Horse
Joseph Davenport, 1 Poll, 4 Horses
Charles Davenport, 1 Poll

Source: *Bedford State Property Tax Lists*

31Mar1815 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Albemarle County**

Edward Garland's List, St. Ann's Parish
(Ink too faded to read)

Joel Harris's List, Frederickville Parish
Jesse Davenport, 1 Poll, 4 Slaves, 5 Horses, Ordinary License
Joseph Kennedy, 1 Poll, 1 Horse

Source: *Albemarle State Property Tax Lists*

31Mar1815 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Amherst County**

List A

Richard Davenport, 1 Poll, 6 Cattle
William Davenport, 1 Poll
John L. Davenport, 1 Poll, 2 Horses, 5 Cattle

Source: *Amherst State Property Tax Lists*

Richard son of County Line & Albemarle

31Mar1815 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Bedford County**

Consolidated List

William Davenport, 1 Poll, 1 Slave, 2 Horses
Christopher Davenport, 1 Poll

Source: *Bedford State Property Tax Lists*

The Josephs had either moved elsewhere or both were omitted from the Tax List this year. William was the son of Glover. Christopher, son of Joseph, was William's son-in-law, was a veteran of the War of 1812 remained in Bedford or adjoining Campbell for the rest of his life.

31Mar1815 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Campbell County**

Personal Property, North District

James Davenport, 2 Polls, 2 Slaves

Joseph Davenport, 2 Polls, 6 Slaves, 1 Horse

Personal Property, South District

Glover Davenport Estate, No Polls, 9 Slaves, 5 Horses

Source: *Campbell State Property Tax Lists*

*All of the Glover Davenports were Pamunkeys. Captain Glover Davenport, eldest son of Richard, Gentleman, commanded a Company of Campbell Militia against the British at the Burning of Norfolk in 1814, died in battle. **Because his father Richard, son of John, Sr., of Louisa, was one of the Pamunkey sires who passed the New Kent/Hanover DNA to his descendants, Glover likely passed that DNA to his sons.** One of the Josephs in Bedford the previous year was now in adjoining Campbell. James' identification remains to be resolved.*

31Mar1816 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Albemarle County**

Edward Garland's List, St. Ann's Parish

Martin Davenport (Free Negro), 1 Poll

(Ink mostly too faded to read)

Joel Harris's List, Fredericksville Parish

Jesse Davenport, 1 Poll, 4 Slaves, 4 Horses

Joseph Kennedy, 1 Poll, 1 Horse

Source: *Albemarle State Property Tax Lists*

31Mar1816 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Amherst County**

List A

Richard Davenport, 1 Poll, 3 Slaves, 1 Horse

Richard Davenport, 1 Poll, 2 Slaves

Source: *Amherst State Property Tax Lists*

Richard Sr. (formerly Jr.) continued in Amherst County, as did his cousin, Richard, son of Joseph, son of Richard of County Line and Albemarle.

31Mar1816 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Bedford County**

William Davenport, 1 Poll, 3 Horses

Source: *Bedford State Property Tax Lists*

Whether this was William who had appeared on the list earlier restored to liability or a new William has not been vetted.

31Mar1816 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Campbell County**

Personal Property, North District

Joseph Davenport, 1 Poll, 3 Slaves

Thomas Davenport, 1 Poll

James Davenport, 1 Poll

Land, North District

Glover Davenport, 400 Acres on the West Fork of Cub Creek

Personal Property, South District

Glover Davenport Estate, No Polls, 9 Slaves, 5 Horses

Land, South District

Glover Davenport, 250 Acres and 712 Acres, both on Whipping Creek

Source: *Campbell State Property Tax Lists*

19Aug1815—LAND GRANT: **Richard Davenport** , 71 acres on Muddy Fork, Christian County, Kentucky, surveyed 19Aug1815, Book 23. (*The Kentucky Land Grants*, Volume 1, Chapter IV, Grants South of Green River (1796-1866), p. 298).

Richard III received land for his War of 1812 service.

19Dec1816 – PROBATE: Estate of John Dabney, late of Campbell County, Decd. An Inventory & Appraisal returned by John Dabney, Jr., executor, included among a great many accounts was a debt of **Joseph Davenport, Jr.**, \$3.00. (*Campbell County, VA, Wills & Administrations*, 3:469-491)

Joseph, Jr., was likely of the line of Richard, Sr., of Albemarle, had previously been located in Bedford and before that had been in Amherst (see above).

31Mar1817 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Albemarle County**

Fleming Garland's List, St. Ann's Parish
Thomas Jefferson, 5 Polls, 88 Slaves, 33 Horses

Joel Harris's List, Fredericksville Parish
Joseph Kennedy, 1 Poll

Source: *Albemarle State Property Tax Lists*

31Mar1817 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Amherst County**

List A
Richard Davenport, 2 Polls, 1 Horse
Richard Davenport, 3 Polls, 1 Horse
John L. Davenport, 1 Poll

Source: *Amherst State Property Tax Lists*

Richard Sr. (formerly Jr.) continued in Amherst County, as did his cousin, Richard, son of Joseph, son of Richard of County Line and Albemarle.

31Mar1817 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Bedford County**

Michael Graham's List
William Davenport, 1 Poll, 3 Horses

Source: *Bedford State Property Tax Lists*

31Mar1817 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Campbell County**

Personal Property, North District
Joseph Davenport, 2 Polls, 3 Slaves, 2 Horses
Christopher Davenport, 1 Poll, 2 Horses

Land, North District

Glover Davenport of Charlotte, 400 Acres on Cub Creek, 18 miles SE of Court House.

Personal Property, South District

No **Davenport** listed

Land, South District

Glover Davenport Estate, 250 Acres on Whipping Creek, 546 Acres on Whipping Creek, 15 miles SE of Court House.

Christopher, son of William, had moved from Bedford to Campbell. Joseph was likely one of the three Josephs listed earlier in Amherst. There was no Glover Davenport of Charlotte. The tract was land that Richard Davenport, Gentleman of Charlotte, had conveyed to his son Glover in 1806; the same Glover who died in 1814 and whose estate included the two tracts on Whipping Creek this year. If taxes were collected on the Cub Creek land, they were apparently paid by Richard Davenport, Glover's father, who was in his mid-60s.

Source: Campbell State Property Tax Lists

31Mar1818 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Albemarle County**

George M. Wood's List, St. Ann's Parish

Thomas Jefferson, 1 Poll, 55 Slaves, 15 Horses

Joel Harris's List, Fredericksville Parish

Jesse Davenport, 1 Poll, 5 Slaves, 2 Horses, Ordinary License
Joseph Kennedy, 1 Poll

Source: Albemarle State Property Tax Lists

31Mar1818 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Amherst County**

List A

Richard Davenport, 2 Polls, 1 Horse
John L. Davenport, 1 Poll

Source: Amherst State Property Tax Lists

Richard Sr. (formerly Jr.) had left Amherst County to join Richard III in Kentucky. His cousin, Richard, son of Joseph, son of Richard of County Line and Albemarle, continued in Amherst.

31Mar1818- PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Bedford County**

Michael Graham's List

William Davenport, 1 Poll

Source: *Bedford State Property Tax Lists*

29May1818 – MARRIAGE: **John Purnell** and **Elizabeth Davenport**. Security: Rice Hughes. Married by William Harris, June 3, 1818. (*Bedford County, VA, Marriages, ?:?*)

Per Census of 1850, Elizabeth was born c1794. Alone as to her own family, she was living with her father William Davenport, age 82, and her sister, brother-in-law and their family, all in one household.

29May1818 - MARRIAGE: **William Davenport** to **Sarah Davenport**, daughter of **Richard** and **Jane Davenport**. **John L. Davenport**, surety. Wit: **Richard Davenport, Jr.** (*Amherst County, VA, Marriage Register, 251*)

This was a marriage of first cousins once removed. Sarah was a granddaughter of Richard of County Line & Albemarle (I), by Richard (II). William, if the widower, was a grandson of Richard (I), by eldest son Joseph. John L. Davenport was a brother to the bride. Witness Richard, Jr. (III), was an older brother of John L. and Sarah.

31Mar1819 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Bedford County**

Michael Graham's List

Christopher Davenport, 1 Poll

Source: *Bedford State Property Tax Lists*

31Mar1818 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Campbell County**

Northern District

Joseph Davenport, 2 Polls, 3 Slaves, 2 Horses

The other two Davenport males known to have been in Campbell at this time, namely Charles and Richard Davenport, orphans of Captain Glover Davenport, both of whom owned slaves in their own names, were apparently taxed within the household of their stepfather-guardian, Thomas A. Cobbs.

Source: *Campbell State Property Tax Lists*

31Mar1819 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Albemarle County**

George M. Wood's List, St. Ann's Parish

Richard Davenport, 1 Poll, 1 Horse
Thomas Jefferson, 1 Poll, 54 Slaves, 14 Horses

Joel Harris's List, Fredericksville Parish

Jesse Davenport, 1 Poll, 1 Slave, 1 Horse, Ordinary License
Joseph Kennedy, 1 Poll

Source: *Albemarle State Property Tax Lists*

31Mar1819 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Amherst County**

List A

William Davenport, 1 Poll
Achilles Davenport, 1 Poll

List B

John L. Davenport, 1 Poll

Source: *Amherst State Property Tax Lists*

List A were William and his son Achilles, surely a namesake of William's brother who had died in Continental Service during the Revolution, of the line of Joseph, Sr., son of Richard, Sr., of Albemarle. List B was John L, son of Richard Sr., [formerly Jr.], son of Richard of County Line and Albemarle. We speculate that John's middle name was "Lewis."

31Mar1819 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Bedford County**

Michael Graham's List

Christopher Davenport, 1 Poll

Source: *Bedford State Property Tax Lists*

31Mar1819 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Campbell County**

List B

Charles Davenport, 1 Poll, 1 Horse

Source: *Campbell State Property Tax Lists*

This appears to have been Charles, son of Joseph and grandson of Richard, Sr., of Albemarle. Charles S. Davenport, son of Glover, Decd., would have been in his midteens at the latest, would not have been a taxable.

25Jun1819 – MARRIAGE: **John L. Davenport** to **Nancy Davenport**. **William Davenport**, surety. (Amherst County, VA, Marriage Register, 251)

This was a son of Richard, Jr., of Richard, Sr., age 30, marrying a first cousin once removed, a daughter of William, son of Joseph, Sr., of Richard, Sr.

31Mar1820 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Albemarle County**

George M. Wood's List, St. Ann's Parish

Richard Davenport, 1 Poll, 1 Horse
Thomas Jefferson, 1 Poll, 57 Slaves, 13 Horses

Joel Harris's List, Fredericksville Parish

Jesse Davenport, 1 Poll, 3 Slaves, Ordinary License
Joseph Kennedy, 1 Poll

In the Census of 1820, Joseph Kennedy was enumerated in Amherst County with a female of his age group and 11 slaves. But the Census of 1830 enumerated him by himself in Albemarle, age 50-59. What the Amherst circumstances were remains to be investigated.

Source: *Albemarle State Property Tax Lists*

31Mar1820 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Amherst County**

List A

Achilles Davenport, 1 Poll

List B

John L. Davenport, 1 Poll

Source: *Amherst State Property Tax Lists*

31Mar1820 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Bedford County**

Michael Graham's List

Christopher Davenport, 1 Poll
William Davenport, 1 Poll, 1 Horse
Benjamin Davenport, 1 Poll

Source: *Bedford State Property Tax Lists*

William and son Benjamin Davenport were assessed in sequence on the same day, suggesting that they were living adjacent to each other. Christopher and Benjamin did not appear on the list again until 1830 (see below).

31Mar1820 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Campbell County**

List B

Charles Davenport, 1 Poll, 2 Horses

Source: *Campbell State Property Tax Lists*

31Mar1820 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Nelson County**

Nelson Anderson's List

Chappel Davenport, 1 Poll, 2 Slaves

Thomas Davenport, 1 Poll

Richard Davenport, 1 Poll

Source: *Nelson State Property Tax Lists*

Neither Thomas nor Richard Davenport was a son of Chappell, whose sons were William C., Chappel, and James H. Richard and Thomas are yet to be identified.

1Aug1820 - FOURTH FEDERAL CENSUS of the United States: **VIRGINIA**

Census Day: first Monday in August, 1820

Columns for Free White males and females:

Males, number under 10

Males, number 10-15

Males, number 16-25, 16-18 Inclusive

Males, number 26-45, including head of family

Males, number over 45, including head of family

Females, number under 10

Females, number 10-15

Females, number 16-25

Females, number 26-45, including head of family

Females, number over 45, including head of family

Number of all other free persons

Number of all male slaves

Number of all female slaves

ALBEMARLE COUNTY

Jesse Davenport	0 3 2 1 1 2	1 2 0 0 1	2 1
Joseph Cannada*	2 1 0 0 0 1	1 1 0 0 1	0 0
Thomas Jefferson	1 5 1 0 3 2	2 1 8 0 3	4 9 5 8

AMHERST COUNTY

John L. Davenport	1 0 0 0 1 0	0 0 0 1 0	2 2
Mary Davenport	0 1 0 0 0 0	0 0 1 0 2	0 0
Joseph Kennedy*	0 0 0 0 1 0	0 0 0 1 0	3 8

* Something was afoot. Joseph Kennedy was assessed for a Poll Tax consistently in Albemarle, while apparently maintaining a Black household in Amherst, for which he was not assessed. The female in this household was apparently a free Negro. The slaves had increased since 1810. Where were all the presumably White persons enumerated in Joseph's 1810 household? In the Census of 1830 and 1840 Joseph was enumerated in Albemarle, heading households comprised of Free Negroes.

BEDFORD COUNTY

Christopher Davenport	1 0 0 0 1 0	1 0 1 0 1	0 0
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(in Town of Liberty)

BUCKINGHAM COUNTY

Ann Davenport	0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 1	3 2
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CAMPBELL COUNTY

Lynchburg

Charles Davenport	1 1 1 0 1 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 1
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Northern Division

Joseph Davenport	0 1 0 0 0 1	2 0 0 1 0	0 0
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NELSON COUNTY

Chappel Davenport	1 1 0 0 1 0	3 0 0 1 0	1 1
Thomas Davenport	0 0 0 1 1 0	0 0 0 0 2	0 0

Source: County Schedules cited, Federal Census of 1820.

31Mar1821 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Albemarle County**

George M. Wood's List, St. Ann's Parish
Richard Davenport, 1 Poll
Thomas Jefferson, 1 Poll, 56 Slaves, 13 Horses

Joel Harris's List, Fredericksville Parish
Jesse Davenport, 1 Poll, 5 Slaves, Ordinary License

Source: *Albemarle State Property Tax Lists*

*Had Richard Sr (formerly Jr.) returned to Albemarle County from Kentucky? Perhaps.
We suspect so, for he will re-appear in 1822.*

31Mar1821 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Amherst County**

List A
Sarah Davenport, No Polls, 2 Slaves

Source: *Amherst State Property Tax Lists*

*Amherst County Tax List Extracts halted at 1823.
There were no Davenports listed in 1822, 1823.*

31Mar1821 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Campbell County**

List B
Charles Davenport, 1 Poll, 1 Horse

Source: *Campbell State Property Tax Lists*

22Feb1822 – MARRIAGE: **Richard Allcock** to **Mahala Davenport**, by consent of **John L. Davenport**. **Achilles Davenport**, surety. (Amherst County, VA, Marriage Register, 264)

Mahala and Achilles were children of William Davenport and Elizabeth Wingfield, grandchildren of Joseph Davenport, eldest son of Richard of County Line & Albemarle. John L., was a son of Richard (II), a first cousin of William, married to William's Nancy, sister to Mahala and Achilles.

DEATH OF RICHARD, JR. , NAMESAKE SON OF THE NEW KENT/HANOVER PATRIARCH

31Mar1822- PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Albemarle County**

George M. Wood's List, St. Ann's Parish

Richard Davenport, 1 Poll, 1 Horse
Thomas Jefferson, 1 Poll, 52 Slaves, 14 Horses

Joel Harris's List, Fredericksville Parish
Jesse Davenport, 1 Poll, 4 Slaves, 1 Horse, Ordinary License

Source: *Albemarle State Property Tax Lists*

© **1822** — DEATH: Richard Jr., known as Richard Sr. after the death of his father, likely died this year or in 1823 prior to the summer tax season.

If he had returned to Albemarle County in 1820 in time for the summer tax season, as we believe he did, he remained there in 1822. But this will be his last appearance in Virginia records. He would have been 67 years old this year and may have died.

He may also have departed for Kentucky and died there. No will has been located.

31Mar1822 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Campbell County**

List B

Joseph Davenport, 1 Slave above Age 12, 1 Horse

Source: *Campbell State Property Tax Lists*

The orphans of Glover Davenport were still in Campbell, but being either minors or married, their substantial assets were listed under their guardian or husband.

31Jul1822 - SALE OF INTEREST: Hugh M. Pettus, attorney in fact for **Charles Davenport** of Abbeville District, South Carolina, son of **John Davenport [Decd.]**, to John Coles of Albemarle County, Virginia, for \$150, an undivided one-fifth interest in lands of **Richard Davenport, Decd.**, of Albemarle County, who devised said land to his wife **Elizabeth** during her widowhood and equal distribution to five sons thereafter, namely **Joseph, Charles, John, Martin**, and **William** ... /s/ Hugh M. Pettus. Wit: Nathaniel Thompson, JP, Wm Dabney, JP, both of Louisa County. (*Albemarle County, VA, Deeds 23:201*)

John Davenport of Richard, Sr., grandson of Richard, Sr., of Caroline, had married as his second wife Susannah Pettus, daughter of William Pettus, Sr., and wife Susannah Graves, then of Louisa, later of Spotsylvania County. In his Will made and probated in Abbeville District in 1798, John had specifically devised his land legacy from his "Father in Virginia" to son Charles. John's Will was executed by son Charles, John Arnold, and George Arnold, and was witnessed by James Pettus, William Pettus, and John P. (Pettus) Arnold. (Abbeville Estates, Box 26, Pack 587).

25Nov1823 – MARRIAGE: **Edmond J. Mills** and **Mary Davenport**, daughter of **William Davenport**. Surety: Robert S. Mills. Married by William Harris, 26Nov1823. (*Bedford County, VA, Marriages, ?:?*)

According to the Census of 1850, Mary was born c1801. The couple was living at Mossy Creek, District 9, Jefferson County, Tennessee, Census of 1870.

19JAN1824 – DEED RECORDED: John Draper of Caldwell Co KY to James Wood of same, for \$1500... Dry Fork of Eddy Creek, 294 acres, corner to Roger Tandy and Thomas Dawson... James Hall's Survey near a road leading from Princeton to Cadiz. Recorded 19 Jan 1824. (DB D: 166 1823)

We include this deed to note the presence of John Draper in Caldwell County. Draper will later travel with his son-in-law William D. Davenport to Johnson County, Missouri. See Case Study C in Appendices. (We mark this record blue because it relates to a descendant of Richard of County Line and Albemarle. Draper is not a blood-relative.

18Dec1824 – MARRIAGE: **James Bondurant & Celia Davenport**, daughter of **William Davenport**. Surety: John H. Purnell. (*Bedford County, VA, Marriages, ?:?*)

*Surety Purnell had married Elizabeth Davenport, Celia's sister, in 1818. Celia, as Seline, born c1805, and husband, their family and her sister Elizabeth Purnell were living in a household headed by **William Davenport, age 82, in Bedford** in the Census of 1850.*

© **1825**—BIRTH: **John Forbes Davenport**. [Approximate--date established by 1850 census.]

Descendants of John Forbes Davenport are members of the New Kent/Hanover Davenports by DNA proof. John Forbes Davenport was himself the son of Richard Davenport, son of the John Davenport who joined his brother Charles in Abbeville, South Carolina, where Richard was born in 1797. John Forbes, with his siblings, first appears in the records in Autauga County, Alabama, where the children were either orphaned or were for some reason living in a household together with—in 1855, at least—John Forbes serving as head of household. This family is described in Case Study I at the close of the monograph.

17Jun1825—WILL RECORDED: James Sanders, late of Sumner County, Tennessee. Estate to wife Lucrissa for life or widowhood, children by first wife left out of will. Two daughters and four sons—Mary Handley, Tabitha Moore, Wm Bowen, James Yancey, John Henry, Samuel Adams. Witnesses: **W. Davenport**, Isaac Walton, Richard Jones, William B. Moore. (*Wilson, Sumner County, TN, Will Abstracts, 1788-1882, p. 94*).

We speculate that this W. Davenport was a Pamunkey but more research is required.

10Mar1828 – DEATH: **James Kennedy**, son of **Charles Kennedy** and **Crosha Davenport**, his wife, died on his farm on Buck Creek, Pulaski County, Kentucky. (*James Kennedy Papers, Revolutionary War Pensions, National Archives*)

In 1855 when title to land in Kennedy's estate was cleared, heirs conveying their interests were located in Orange, Greene, and Madison counties, Virginia; in Cannon County, Tennessee; in McCracken County, Kentucky, and Ralls County, Missouri.

27Mar1828 – ENLISTMENT IN ARMY: **Achilles Davenport**, age 29, 5'9", blue eyes, dark hair, dark complexion, of Bedford County, Virginia, Laborer, enlisted for five years, served with Company H, 4th Infantry, discharged 27Mar1833 on expiration of enlistment at Key West, Florida. (*U.S. Army Record of Enlistments, 1798-1814 [data base online]*, (Provo, Utah: Ancestry.com, 2007).

10May1828 – DEATH: **Mrs. Mary Davenport**, age 77, widow of **Joseph Davenport** of Amherst County, member of the Methodist Church. [Baber, Lucy H.M., *Marriages and Deaths from Lynchburg, Virginia, Newspapers, 1794-1836* (1993), 172]

Second Pamunkey Carrier of New Kent/Hanover DNA Makes Will

11Aug1828 - LAST WILL & TESTAMENT: **Richard Davenport** of Charlotte County. Made this date; probated 5Aug1833. Named wife **Rebecca**, to have land and plantation on Buffalo Creek in the Lower end of Charlotte County "on which I presently reside" and six Slaves [named], and at her death the said land and Negroes to go to her children and their heirs agreeable to the will of Mr. Mosely, her father. The tract of land on Cubb Creek to be laid off into as many separate lots as deemed proper and sold by my Executors, and the proceeds therefrom to be divided equally among eight children herein named, to wit: daughter **Sarah Matthews**, widow of William Matthews; heirs of son **Glover Davenport**, "now dead"; daughter **Mary Franklin**, wife of John Franklin; daughter **Anne Lewis**, wife of E. S. Lewis; daughter **Catherine North**, wife of Putnam North; son **Jack Smith Davenport**. Some years past gave son **Ballard Davenport** his inheritance. Remainder of Estate to be equally divided amongst nine children herein named: **Sarah Matthews, Glover Davenport, Decd., Mary Franklin, Ballard Davenport, Anne Lewis, Jack S. Davenport, Martha Edwards**, wife of Bernard Edwards; **Martin W. Davenport**, and **Catherine F. North**. Executors: wife **Rebecca**, son **Martin W.**, and son-in-law Putnam North... /s/ **Richard Davenport**. Wit: J.M. Jeffreys, George Roberts, Wm. P. Watson. (*Charlotte County, VA, Wills, 7:109*)

Richard, "son" of "John the Bankrupt" and supposedly last surviving grandson of Martin, Sr., of Hanover, was in his 83rd year when he died on 7May1833. He was born in the County Line community of Hanover/Louisa counties where

Richard Davenport, the New Kent/Hanover patriarch, was a near neighbor to his parents. On 11Oct1832, despite his wealth, he applied for a pension as a Revolutionary War veteran--and it is from his pension application, made under oath, that much of the data relative to his life is drawn. Rebecca Mosely, widow Johnson, was Richard's second wife and was not the mother of any of his children. By circumstantial deduction, his first wife and mother of his children was Eliza Glover of Buckingham County, whose dower surely was responsible for the wealth that Richard had when he appeared in Charlotte County in 1779. Richard married Rebecca, Widow Johnson, another wealthy heiress, in 1811 in his 61st year and had moved to her plantation in Southern Charlotte to live out his life. At the time of their father's death, Ballard and Jack Smith Davenport were residents of Kentucky, and Martin W. Davenport, having married in New Jersey, was living in Lynchburg, Campbell County. Glover had died in the War of 1812 as a Captain of Campbell County Militia in the Defense of Norfolk (1814).

6Feb1829 – MARRIAGE: **Hughston Davenport** to **Martha Jones**, daughter of Tarlton Jones. Spotsford Jones, security. Married by Samuel Armentrout. (Campbell County, VA, Marriage Record, 1:41)

Hughston (Houston?) was one of the Amherst Davenports, identity yet to be resolved.

27Feb1829 – MARRIAGE: **Edward Davenport** to **Emily Cox**. Charles Cox, surety. Wit: Ira Garrett. (Albemarle County, VA, Marriages, ?)

No attempt was made to identify Edward although an Edward appeared earlier on a Amherst Tax List.

25Apr1829 -- MARRIAGE: **Charles Lewis Davenport** to **Mary Ann Harris**, in Sumner County, Tennessee. He as “**Lewis Davenport**.” (Tennessee State Marriages, 1780-2002. Nashville, TN, USA: Tennessee State Library and Archives. Microfilm and license. Sumner County Archives, Gallatin, TN.).

Here, the New Kent/Hanover Davenports make an appearance in Tennessee records. Charles Lewis Davenport was the son of Richard II, grandson of Richard of County Line & Albemarle. Prior to 1829, Charles Lewis Davenport would have lived in his father's household in Caldwell County, Kentucky.

Sumner County, Tennessee was due southeast from Kentucky counties Caldwell, Logan, and Christian Counties, and the northern most parts of Sumner County were caught up in the border dispute that did not settle the boundary line between Kentucky and Tennessee until the entire boundary was re-surveyed in 1859. This is to say that travel from Charles Lewis Davenport's home in Caldwell County to Sumner County, a distance measured from Fredonia to Gallati, 125 miles, was a single day's ride on a horse if you did not care if you killed the horse, and at least a two to three days ride if you wanted your animal to survive.

[Charles] Lewis Davenport was a New Kent/Hanover Davenport by DNA proof. His descendants and researchers identify him as Charles Lewis Davenport and Mary Harris as Mary Ann Harris. He settled in Sumner County at his marriage but his widow returned to western Kentucky—some Harris researchers claim to her brother's household in Crittenden County—at his death prior to 1850.

Charles Lewis Davenport appears in the 1840 census for Sumner County as CL Davenport. In the 1850 census for Sumner County, TN, CL Davenport's widow appears as Mary A. Davenport. Other Davenport searchers propose that Mary Ann Harris's father was William Harris (who may have already made a records appearance as a minister, see above) but this is yet to be established.

25Mar1830—WILL CONTEST: Caren Happuch Pearce, late of Sumner County, Tennessee, Decd. Legatees: Kitterah Harper, George Pearce, Isaac Pearce, Henry Pearce, Kizziah Bundy, Elizabeth Wilson, Sally Smith, and Harriet Bundy. Property divided between Orren and Caren Happuch Pearce. Daughters Elizibeth Wilson and her child Sarah Ann Wilson. Exec: Son Orren Pearce. Wit: Reed, Samuel, **Davenport, William**. (Wilson, *Sumner County TN Will Abstracts, 1788-1882*, p. 94).

The identity of this William Davenport is unknown. We speculate that he was a Pamunky, mostly because nearly all of the Davenports in Sumner and Wilson County during this time period appear to be Pamunkeys.

31Mar1830 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Bedford County**

Michael Graham's List

William Davenport, 1 Poll, 1 Slave, 1 Horse

Benjamin Davenport, 1 Poll

Christopher Davenport, 1 Poll

Source: *Bedford State Property Tax Lists*

Benjamin was William's son. Christopher Davenport remained in Bedford through the Census of 1880.

1Aug1830 - FIFTH FEDERAL CENSUS of the United States: **VIRGINIA**

Males Females Slaves

ALBEMARLE COUNTY

No **Davenports** Enumerated

Joseph Kennedy	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	None	0
Jane Kennedy *	None	None	0

** Jane Kennedy is enumerated immediately following Joseph as a Free Negro with two Free Negroes, both under Age 10. The assumption being that Jane was Joseph's wife and the children were his.*

AMHERST COUNTY

John L. Davenport	0 2 1 0 0 0 0 2	1 1 0 0 0 1	3
William Davenport	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1	0

** No Joseph Kennedy by any form of spelling was enumerated in Amherst in this Census. Whether there were two Joseph Kennedys or one with two households requires further investigation.*

BEDFORD COUNTY

Christopher Davenport	1 1 1 0 0 1 0 2	1 1 0 0 1 0	0
William Davenport	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	None	

1

BUCKINGHAM COUNTY

Ann Davenport	None	80-90 = 1
Thomas Davenport	0 0 1 0 0 1	0 0 2 0 0 2

7
3

CAMPBELL COUNTY

Charles Davenport	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1	0 0 0 0 2	0
Joseph Davenport	2 0 1 0 0 0 1	0 0 0 1 1 0 1	
Martin W. Davenport	0 0 0 0 0 1	None	

0
0

NELSON COUNTY

Chappel Davenport	1 0 0 2 0 0 0 1	0 3 2 0 0 0 1
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2

Source: County Schedules cited, Federal Census of 1830.

31Mar1831 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Bedford County**

Michael Graham's List

William Davenport, 1 Poll, 2 Horses
Christopher Davenport, 1 Poll

Source: *Bedford State Property Tax Lists*

31Mar1832 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Bedford County**

Michael Graham's List

William Davenport, 1 Poll, 1 Slave, 2 Horses

Christopher Davenport, 1 Poll

Source: *Bedford State Property Tax Lists*

William and Christopher were assessed in sequence on the same day, indicating that they lived adjoining and were related.

24DEC1831 – MARRIAGE: William D. Davenport married Lucinda Draper (daughter of John Draper), Caldwell County, Kentucky. (Caldwell County Marriages, ?)

11Oct1832 – PENSION APPLICATION: **Richard Davenport**, a claimed veteran of the Revolutionary War, appeared in Charlotte County Court and made oath for the purpose of obtaining a federal pension, stating that he was 82 years, 9 months in age, was born in Hanover County on 14Jan1750, that he went to Buckingham County about age 20, then to Charlotte County. He was drafted in June 1780 for military service, cited Benjamin Marshall as his evidence of his presence at the Battle of Camden, and subsequently held the rank of Ensign. (*Richard Davenport Pension Application, #--- --, National Archives*)

This was Richard, son of "John the Bankrupt" and Pamunkey carrier of the New Kent/Hanover DNA. On 11Sep1833 Reuben Harris advised the Pension Bureau that Richard Davenport had died on 7May1833, leaving a widow Rebecca and children living in Virginia and Kentucky, and that Putnam North and Martin W. Davenport were Executors of the Estate.

31Mar1833 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Bedford County**

Michael Graham's List

William Davenport, 1 Poll, 1 Slave, 1 Horse

Christopher Davenport, 2 Polls

Source: *Bedford State Property Tax Lists*

**Richard of Charlotte County,
Carrier of New Kent/Hanover DNA Dies**

5Aug1833 – PROBATE: **Richard Davenport**, late of Charlotte County, **Decd.** The Last Will & Testament of the Decedent exhibited in Court by Putnam North and **Martin W. Davenport**, executors named therein, and proved by witnesses thereto. Letters testa-mentary granted to said Executors. (*Charlotte County, VA, Wills, 7:109*)

This was Richard, “son” of “John the Bankrupt” and Revolutionary veteran, dead in his 84th year.

23Sep1833 – REVOLUTIONARY PENSION APPLICATION: **William Davenport** of Bedford County, S8309, claims “That he entered the service of the United States under the following named officers and served as herein stated. In the year of 1780 he was hired as a substitute to one William Buford to serve for one **Kennaday** of the County of Bedford and in the month of May or June of that year but the day he cannot tell when but about 14 or 15 years of age he marched from said County where he then resided under the command of Captain Thomas Leftwich as a militia man, the other officers he does not recollect.. He was born in the **County of Orange or Culpepper** [sic: Culpeper] whence he removed to Bedford when small where he has resided ever since and where he now resides as well also as during the war. He has no record of his age but from various circumstances he is confident he is near 70 years old; he can’t tell however the date of the year when he was born. He states the names of **William Leftwich** and **David Saunders** as persons in his present neighborhood to whom he is known that can testify to his character for veracity and their belief of his services as a Soldier of the Revolution.” (*National Archives, Revolutionary Pension Applications #S8309*)

30Apr1835 – MARRIAGE: **James Wharton** to **Mary Davenport**. Ira Garrett, surety. (*Albemarle County, VA, Marriages, ?*)

31Mar1834 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Bedford County**

Michael Graham’s List

William Davenport, 1 Poll, 1 Slave, 1 Horse
Christopher Davenport, 2 Polls

Source: *Bedford State Property Tax Lists*

Ceased to Extract Bedford Tax Data after 1835

13Jul1836 – MARRIAGE: **John L. Davenport** to **Paulina Jane Allison**. (Baber, Lucy H.M., *Marriages and Deaths from Lynchburg, Virginia, Newspapers, 1794-1836* (1993), 39. *Amherst County, VA, Marriage Register*, 475)

This was John L.’s second marriage. He was a son of Richard Davenport, Jr., son of Richard, Sr., of Albemarle.

12Mar 1839—MARRIAGE: **John Davenport** to Susan Hendrix. Forsyth County, Georgia.

This is John, son of Charles of John of Richard of County Line & Albemarle—in other words, Richard Sr.'s great-grandson. John's father Charles was born in VA c1787, just before John, son of Richard Sr. left (in 1791) to join his brother Charles in Abbeville, SC. Charles (son of John)'s wife Jane Moore was born c1798 in South Carolina. The only marriage record for them yet found is this:

Name: Jane Moore Spouse: Davenport Marriage Date: 1774-1890 County: Abbeville Source: Marriages, Ninety-Six and Abbeville District

In the 1850 census, Charles, son of Johnn of Richard Sr., age 63, lived in Forsyth County Georgia, with his Jane, 52, and two children yet at home: Eliza J. (b. GA), 22, and Joesph, (b. GA) 16. Other children are yet unidentified.

17Feb1840 -- MARRIAGE. **William Davenport** and **Minerva Rusher**, daughter of James and Asenath Rusher. Surety: Jordan P. Rusher. (*Bedford County, VA, Marriages, ??:?*)

1Jun1840 - SIXTH FEDERAL CENSUS of the United States: **TENNESSEE**

	Males	Females	Slaves
	SUMNER COUNTY		
C. L. Davenport	2 1 0 0 0 1	1 0 1 0 1	0
W. R. Davenport	0 1 1 0 0 0 1	1 0 0 1 1	12

Source: *County Schedule cited, Federal Census of 1840*

This is Charles Lewis Davenport, son of Richard III, in Tennessee with his own household. William R. Davenport was a Pamunkey, son of Mary Rutherford and ? Davenport.

1Aug1840 - SIXTH FEDERAL CENSUS of the United States: **VIRGINIA**

	ALBEMARLE COUNTY	
	No Davenports Enumerated	
Joseph Kennedy *	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	None
0		

* Joseph Kennedy is enumerated with Free Negroes: Males: Under 10 = 2; Females, Under 10 = 1; and 25-35 = 1. A household including Kennedy, age 60-70, and five Free Negroes.

AMHERST COUNTY

Richard Allcock	0 1 1 0 0 0 1	0 1 0 1 0 0 1
0		
Robert Wingfield	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1	0 0 0 0 2 1
1		
William Davenport	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1
1		
John Allcock	0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1
2		
Thomas Wingfield	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 1
2		
John L. Davenport	1 0 0 1 1 0 0 2	1 0 1 1 0 1
3		

William Davenport and Robert Wingfield were in the 70-80 Age Group. Wingfield, likely a brother-in-law, was a trustee for William's conveyance of his interest in his deceased wife Sally Wingfield's share of her father's estate to his children in 1807. John L. Davenport had married Nancy Davenport, William's daughter, in 1819, with William as bondsman. In 1822, John L., apparently in the absence of William, had given permission for William's daughter Mahala to marry Richard Allcock. A John Allcock had married Joseph Davenport's daughter in 1793. He was the father of Richard Allcock. Thomas Wingfield, likely another brother-in-law, was also a trustee for William Davenport's 1807 conveyance in behalf of his children. John L. had to be a son of Richard Davenport, Jr. Richard Allcock, Robert Wingfield and William Davenport were all enumerated on the same page in the Census Book. John Allcock, Thomas Wingfield and John L. Davenport were all enumerated on the same page, a different page, in the Census Book.

BEDFORD COUNTY

	<i>Northern District</i>	
Yancey Harris *	0 1 0 0 0 1	3 1 1 0 0 1
1		
William J. Davenport	0 0 0 0 1	0 0 0 1
0		
Christopher Davenport	1 1 1 0 0 1 0 2	2 0 1 1 0 0 1
		14

**William Davenport, age 75, noted on Household Line, as a Revolutionary Pensioner, but was not included in household enumeration. William J. was enumerated on the same page as Yancey Harris.*

Christopher Davenport was a son of Joseph, Sr., and a veteran of the War of 1812.

BUCKINGHAM COUNTY

Ann Davenport	None	80-90 = 1
7		

Ann Davenport, who would die before the end of the year, was located in that part of Buckingham that was taken into newly erected Appomattox County by 1841. Appomattox included portions of Buckingham, Charlotte, Prince Edward, and Campbell.

CAMPBELL COUNTY

	<i>North East District</i>	
Joseph Davenport	0 0 2 1 0 0 1	0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0
	<i>Lynchburg</i>	
Martin W. Davenport	0 0 0 2 0 0 1	0 0 0 0 2
4		

Joseph Davenport was located in that part of Campbell County that was taken into Appomattox County later this year. He was still there in 1850, enumerated in Appomattox County. Martin W. Davenport was a son of Richard Davenport, son of John the Bankrupt. Both Joseph and Martin W. carried the New Kent/Hanover DNA.

NELSON COUNTY

Chappel Davenport	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1	0 3 1 1 0 0 1
11		
James Davenport	0 0 0 0 1	None
3		

Source: *County Schedules cited, Federal Census of 1840.*

1Aug1847 – ARMY ENLISTMENT: **Charles Davenport**, age 21, 5'8", brown eyes, black hair, fair complexion, born Campbell County, Virginia, a Painter, enlisted at Louisville, Kentucky, Co. E, 16th U.S. Infantry. Discharged as Private, 5Aug1848, at Newport, Kentucky, on expiration of enlistment. (Ancestry.com. U.S. Army, *Register of Enlistments, 1798-1914* [database on-line]. (Provo, Utah: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2007).

24 AUG1840 – DEED MENTION: 24 August 1840 James Wood from H & D. Adams all of said county, for \$15.00... Dry fork of Eddy Creek, Davenport's line, stake at James Wood's Survey... and his corner...15 acres more or less...(Caldwell County Deed Book letter I: 567)

A Davenport presence continued to be recorded in Caldwell County.

12Jun1850 – MARRIAGE: Eliza Pryor to David McCully. Bondsman: **R.J. Davenport**. (*Sumner County Marriages*.)

This was Richard James Davenport, son of Richard III, and brother of Charles Lewis Davenport and William D. Davenport.

c1851. Death of **William Davenport**. Bedford County, VA.

Source: Pension Application of Mason Gibbs Robinson, widow of William Robinson: R8909.

31Aug1852 – MARRIAGE: **Christopher Davenport** to **Ann E. Burford**, daughter of Richard I. Burford, in Campbell County, Virginia. (*Virginia, Marriages, 1785-1940*," index, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/XRWC-9ZD>))

511Apr183 – REVOLUTIONARY WIDOW'S PENSION APPLICATION: Mason Gibbs Robinson, widow of William Robinson: R8909, claims "She has understood that **William Davenport** late of this County, has told others that her said husband served with him in the war of the Revolution, while he the said **Davenport** was himself a soldier and that they were both as she thinks in the battles of the South together...The said **Davenport** died about two years past, as she thinks, in the said County of Bedford where he then lived and she refers to his declaration [pension application S8309] and certificate of pension under the control of the pension office as she supposes in support of her claims –."

31Dec1853—DEED: **Richard J. Davenport** to Mordica Mabry, both of Sumner County, for \$475, two tracts of land in Sumner County in District 17, adjoining the Fountain Head tract and bordering Drake's Creek. (*Land, Slaves, and Other Courthouse Transactions 1808-1863. Abstracts, Sumner County Archives, 2005. Bills of Sale, 1851-1854*, p. 140)

Richard J. Davenport divested himself of land in Sumner County in preparation for his westward move.

2Dec1855 – MARRIAGE: **Christopher Davenport**, age 54, widower, son of **Joseph Davenport** and **Betsy Davenport**, to **Lydia H. Doss**, 31, widow, daughter of Daniel Welch and Susan Welch, in Campbell County, Virginia. ("*Virginia, Marriages, 1785-1940*," index, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/XRWC-8VC>)).

22Dec 1859 – DEATH: **Betsy Allcock**, nee **Betsy Davenport**, age 84, born King William County, Virginia; died, Amherst County of Dropsy; White, Married; Father: **John Davenport**; Mother: **Molly Davenport**; Spouse Name: **J. Allcock, Sr.** (*Virginia, Deaths and Burials Index, 1853-1917 [database on-line]*. (Provo, Utah: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011))

When John Allcock and Betsy married on 6Dec1793, her father's name on the Bond was Joseph Davenport. Joseph's wives on record were Nancy, Betsy and Mary. Whatever, it is highly unlikely that Betsy was born in King William County, a location totally out of context for the Joseph Davenport family.

9Jan1888 -- DEATH: **Christopher Davenport**, 96., Farmer, died Campbell County. Widow: **Lidie A. Davenport**. (*Virginia, Deaths and Burials Index, 1853-1917* [database on-line]. (Provo, Utah: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011).

Christopher was the last surviving grandson of Richard of County Line & Albemarle.

CONCLUSION

As we began sifting and analyzing the records, we had to piece together the **New Kent/Hanover Davenport** line from materials where Davenports were given scant reference. At the outset, this proved frustrating work. But we came to realize that the same process that allowed us to identify the **New Kent/Hanover Davenports** also developed a vibrant portrait of the County Line community, first, and the activities of Albemarle County during the Revolution second. In the documented evidence of the **New Kent/Hanover Davenports**, we find the comings and goings of kin and neighbors, the petty squabbles that landed in court, the marriages and births and estate proceedings of families engaged in the daily business of life. We have done our best to interpret the records as much with an eye toward the humanity of the individuals as with an eye toward proving family connections. We were interested in the stories that the records told and we have tried to include those stories here.

Among all the individuals enumerated, **Davenport Kennedy** is a central player in uncovering the **New Kent/Hanover** line. His story reveals the world of **Richard of County Line & Albemarle** and permits us correctly to interpret the scant information we do have. Through the interplay of **Davenport Kennedy**'s records with **Richard of County Line & Albemarle**'s records we can revise—and therefore correct—identifications of various Davenports in the geopolitical region heretofore thought to belong only to Pamunkey Davenports.

Having focused on our principals, we cease to identify their presence in bold type—and now continue:

The Richard of County Line & Albemarle's story formed our chief interest and we learned a great deal about the man. He valued work and progress, for he acquired land and had a handsome estate at his death. He was a slave-holder and participated in that brutal system. He took care of his own and for more than 25 years provided a place to live and work for his brother's bastard son on his own County Line tract. In his will, he provided freedom for his son Martin, born to a slave woman and to Richard, at the age of 21. Richard's tenderness toward this late in life child transcends Martin's beginnings in slavery, for Richard did not fail to acknowledge Martin as his son and made provisions for his future. We are sorry that we cannot track him further in the records. Similarly, Richard's uncertainty about the abilities of his younger son, Richard Jr., is also clear. He removed Richard Jr.'s inheritance from Richard Jr.'s control and went so far as to make Richard Jr.'s brother Charles the trustee for Richard Jr.'s portion of the estate, even though Charles lived in another state. These actions suggest that Richard wanted to insure that sustainable provisions were made for Richard Jr., not that he wanted merely to punish him.

Richard's connection to the Cherokee tribe through his marriage to Elizabeth Benge Hamner was a surprise. As far as we can tell, his first wife—identity unknown, was white. His second wife was Cherokee. And he had a relationship with an African-American woman that brought him a child late in life.

We also find that Richard practiced a shrewd pragmatism. A vestryman in the Anglican Church who did not sign the 1776 Anti-Anglican petition, by 1778 he was ready to sign Albemarle County's Declaration of Independence. Undoubtedly he took a measure of the political winds and decided to side with his illustrious neighbors. Rather than simply providing for each child in equal measure, in his will, Richard seems to have tried to sort his estate into portions that best met the needs of his children. Eldest son Joseph was devised slaves and money in generous portion, perhaps reflecting his father's admiration for his work ethic. Son Charles received a slave who was a blacksmith (and who could thus earn ongoing income) and his "riding horse and saddle." He left relatively small amounts of money to his daughters, save for his daughter Mary's husband, whom he believed was entitled to £100 to be managed by Samuel Dyer. When it came to his son Richard Jr., however, Richard's will suggests that Richard doubted Jr.'s ability to care for himself. Not only was cash left for him in the hands of his brother Charles, Jr. also received his father's wearing apparel. He did not receive any distribution—i.e., slaves—that suggested he was working. And surely Richard Jr.'s trouble with debts reflects a clear

and ongoing problem with handling money—although, as we pointed out in the analysis of the records, Richard Jr.’s troubles in Georgia clearly had a racial component as well. In the end, it seems that Richard wanted his son Charles (who by all counts was an ethical and prosperous man) to look out for Richard Jr., even if Charles had to do it from afar.

Richard of County Line & Albemarle also had a litigious and punitive streak, as evidenced by the law suit he would not surrender over the course of 25 years—a lawsuit that pitted him against a powerful family. This bespeaks either high self-confidence or foolishness. Or he may simply have had a strong sense of justice: he had been bilked and he wanted his money back, no matter what it took.

Finally, we find in Richard of County Line & Albemarle a lust—quite literally—for life. He did not limit himself to his own marriage bed but found time for pleasure among the women who were his neighbors. The key fact that we cannot know and will never know was if these events were consensual. That is, we don’t know if the neighborhood Davenport, Overton, and Woodruff women welcomed Richard with open arms or if he simply took what he wanted. And, as we’ve discussed, in the case of the Woodruffs and Overtons, it may well be that Richard’s illegitimate Pamunkey Davenport sons provided Richard of County Line & Albemarle’s DNA for these lines. Whatever the case may be, Richard’s night rambles occasioned significant consternation among descendants of these families in the 21st century. We hope we have resolved these matters to the satisfaction of all parties but we recognize that some may never agree with our interpretation of the records. Disagreeing with the DNA proof is another matter altogether, however.

The New Kent/Hanover Davenport participants in the DAVENPORT SURNAME DNA PROJECT wanted to find their earliest forbear on New World soil. We speculatively offer Richard, Headright of 1677, and conclusively Richard of County Line & Albemarle. In an effort to help surname project participants locate their places on Richard’s family tree, in the pages that follow, we offer family case studies of the lines belonging to these participants, namely, those of John Forbes Davenport, Charles Lewis Davenport, and William D. Davenport. The histories of the sons of “John the Bankrupt” whose descendants carry Richard of County Line & Albemarle’s DNA’s—that is, William Jr. and Richard—may be found in *The Pamunkey Chronicles* (2009).

Does this monograph mean to suggest that all of the research on this line is complete? Far from it. In fact, this monograph only makes a start. Questions remain about families whose members took a greater than average interest in Davenport affairs, including the Venables, the Jerdones, and the Lumsdens. Families related to the lines of Richard’s grandsons and great grandsons need to be researched as well. Each reader of this monograph, in fact, will be able to identify places where more research will be welcome.

Our goal, however, was not to elucidate this tree down to the 21st century. Instead, we wanted to identify the New Kent/Hanover paper-trail presence in Colonial Virginia, extract that presence from the Pamunkey Family Tree, and tell the New Kent/Hanover story in pre-Revolutionary America and beyond. In the family case studies that follow,

readers will find stories of the Civil War, the Kansas-Missouri border war, the overland emigration west, and the Klan, among others. We invite you to read on.

(Interested readers will also find an Appendix, which consists of the late John Scott Davenport's assemblage of records pertaining to Woodruffs/Woodroofs living in proximity to the New Kent/Hanover Davenports during the period when Richard of County Line contributed his DNA. This study was completed three years before the completion of the New Kent/Hanover monograph and has not been altered to reflect the new DNA identifications. It will have value to Woodruff researchers. The analysis has not been altered since John Scott Davenport wrote it.)

Case A

The Family of **JOHN FORBES DAVENPORT**,
Great-Grandson
of Richard of County Line & Albemarle

By family records, **John Forbes Davenport** was the great-grandson of **Richard of County Line & Albemarle**. He was the son of **Richard Davenport** (and Margaret Forbes), and grandson of **John Davenport** (who traveled to Abbeville, SC to settle close to his brother Charles) . Descendants of **John Forbes Davenport** carry the New Kent/Hanover DNA, which ties the DNA directly to the Patriarch.

1797--BIRTH: Richard Davenport, Abbeville, South Carolina, son of **John Davenport** and Susannah Pettus. (Birth year determined by Censuses of 1850 and 1860.)

John was son of Richard of County Line & Albemarle. Susannah Pettus was the daughter of William Pettus and Susannah Graves of Louisa County, Virginia. She was the granddaughter of Thomas Graves and Ann Davenport. Ann was the

only known daughter of Davis Davenport of King William County, Virginia, patriarch of the Pamunkey Davenports.

12Aug1819—MARRIAGE: **Richard Davenport** to Peggy Forbes, Jackson County, Georgia. (Jordan Dodd *Georgia Marriages to 1850* [database on-line].)

In the 1820 census, he and Peggy were back in Autauga County, Alabama.

7Aug1820—FEDERAL CENSUS: Abbeville, Abbeville County, South Carolina--**Richard Davenport**, 1 Male, age 16 thru 25; 1 Female, age 16 thru 25; 1 Male Slave, Under age 14; 1 Male Slave, age 14-25; 1 Female Slave, age 26 thru 44; 2 Persons engaged in Agriculture. (1820 US Census: *Abbeville, Abbeville County, South Carolina, NARA Roll: M33_118; Image 81.*)

-----**1820**--BIRTH: **Emery Davenport**, Autauga County, Alabama, by census evidence. [Birth date established by 1870 census]

In the 1850 census, **Emery/Emory Davenport** lived in Autauga County, Alabama, with his wife Cynthia and three children: Isaac Davenport 3, Mary E Davenport 2; and Zilpha Davenport 0.

We do not know what became of Isaac—he does not appear on the next census and may have died.

In the 1860 census, Emery as “Emery Devenport” he lived in Autauga County with Cynthia (listed in census as “Coretha”), age 33; Kate Davenport, age 8; Almira Davenport, age 6; John Davenport, age 5; Pardelia Davenport, age 4; and W Kump, age 32.

Kump was a laborer. Emery had prospered: his real estate was now worth \$1500, as was his personal property.

On 1Aug1860, Emery bought 40.19 acres in Chilton County, Alabama, which transaction apparently was not completed. (*U.S. General Land Office Records, 1796-1907* [database on-line])

In the 1870 Federal Census, Emery was a farmer in Precinct 4, Baker County, Alabama [Chestnut Creek Post Office] with real estate valued at \$200 and personal property valued at \$150. In his household was Cynthia Davenport, age 40; Elmina Davenport, age 16; John H Davenport, age 14; Cordelia Davenport, age 12; and Arminda Davenport, age 9.

We certainly see the effects of the Civil War on Emery's family finances; in ten years, he lost nearly 90% of his wealth.

In 1880, still farming, Emery lived in Clanton, Chilton County, Alabama, with wife Cinthy, age 50; Paleva Davenport, age 21; Louisa Davenport, age 19; and Van Smith, age 16.

We suspect that “Paleva” was “Zilpha” in the 1850 census.

Emery cannot be located in a census for 1900, nor can his grave be located yet. We follow him no further.

-----**1825**—BIRTH: **John Forbes Davenport**, presumably in Alabama. [Date and birthplace established by 1850 census.]

Because John Forbes Davenport’s descendants provided us with the DNA link to Richard of County Line & Albemarle, we track his life throughout this study.

-----**1827**—BIRTH?: **Nancy Davenport**, born Alabama [Name, date, and birthplace established by family papers]

Nancy Davenport is a cypher. She married no one, appeared in no records save one (the 1850 census, where we would expect to see Cynthia Davenport) and left no memorials at her death. We speculate that “Nancy” Davenport and “Cynthia” Davenport may be one and the same. See the information on Cynthia below.

-----**1829**—BIRTH: **James T. Davenport**, born Georgia (child: Mary Davenport, b. 1860)

29Jan1848—MARRIAGE: **James T. Davenport** to Jamsa A Thucker., Autauga County, Alabama, performed by Justice of the Peace Thos. Wm. Hutchison. (Jordan Dodd, Liahona Research. *Alabama Marriage Collection, 1800-1969* [database on-line]).

Likely Jamsa soon died—by 1850, James T. Davenport was back in Richard’s house-hold. Family papers claim he married a “Mahaly” Unknown and had one child, a daughter, Mary, born in 1860. We find no record of this marriage but we do find a record in Autauga County of a “Mrs. Mahala Davenport” marrying Eli Cheatwood in 1866 (see below).

16Sep1861—ENLISTMENT: **J. T. Davenport**, age 32, enlisted as Private in Company A, 8th Alabama Cavalry, Confederate States Army, at Montgomery. (*Alabama Civil War Muster Rolls, 1861-1865, #: 701* Archive Collection #: SGO25080-1)

While the Archives claims that James T Davenport mustered in to the 8th Alabama Cavalry Regiment in 1861, the 8th did not exist until 1864 and did not draw men from Autauga and Montgomery counties. We believe this is an error in the records. Much more likely, James T Davenport was part of the 1st Alabama Cavalry Regiment. The 1st Alabama Cavalry

Regiment was organized at Montgomery on 12 November, 1861, with companies recruited from Autauga, Butler, Calhoun, Dale, Mobile, Montgomery, Monroe, Morgan, Pike, and Tallapoosa counties. It was ordered to Tennessee soon after and was engaged at the Battle of Shiloh, with light loss, reporting 588 present for duty. It fought at Boonville, suffering severely, and at Blackland with few casualties. The regiment moved into Kentucky with the Army of Tennessee, as part of General Joseph Wheeler's command. It was engaged at Perryville, and it skirmished for several weeks thereafter. When the Army reached middle Tennessee, the 1st was occupied in a series of skirmishes and then lost heavily at Murfreesboro. It guarded the flanks and front of the Army, and it protected the rear on the retreat to Tullahoma and Chattanooga, losing heavily at Duck River. The regiment fought at Chickamauga with little loss and was moved into east Tennessee with General James Longstreet, fighting at Clinton, Knoxville, Mossy Creek, and other places, with some loss in each. It was part of the force on the Sequatchee Raid, fought at Dandridge, and operated on and harassed the enemy's front and flank during the Dalton-Atlanta Campaign. The 1st was in the fight at Decatur, with heavy loss, and took part in the capture of Union General George Stoneman's column. Moving to the Tennessee, the regiment faced about and pursued Union General William Sherman. It was in the fight at Waynesboro, and it lost a number at Fiddler's Pond. The 1st participated in the attack against Union Gen'l Judson Kilpatrick, and in the collisions at Averysboro and Bentonville. Near Raleigh, a few days before the surrender, the regiment drove the enemy. It surrendered as part of Hagan's Brigade, Allen's Division, at Salisbury, NC, about 150 strong, on 26 Apr 1865.
(history.osu.edu/uscw/features/regimental/alabama/confederate/morgan.cfm)

Given the 1st Alabama's engagement at Shiloh, it's likely that **J. T. Davenport** fought for the Confederacy in that battle, with DNA-proven relatives **William Lewis Davenport** and **Samuel Houston Davenport** on the Union side.

20 Nov 1866—MARRIAGE: Eli Cheatwood to **Mrs. Mahala J. Davenport**, Autauga County, Alabama, performed by O.S. Page, Minister of the Gospel O. S. Page. (*Alabama Marriages, 1809-1920 (Selected Counties)*)

It seems that James T. Davenport did not survive the war. He disappears from all records after his muster roll appearance in 1861; his widow re-married in 1866. The history of his regiment provides plenty of information about how any man in that regiment may have been subject to losing his life. We are unable to follow Mahala and Eli after their marriage record.

1830—FEDERAL CENSUS: Gwinnett County, Georgia. **Richard Davenport** headed a household including himself, a male of age 30-39; 1 male, Under age 5; 1 male of age

5-9; 1 female of age 20-29; 1 female, Under age 5; 1 female of age 5-9; and one female, age 70-79; and 1 Slave female, age 10-23.

John Forbes Davenport appears in the household of his father, either as the male under five or the male five to nine. Gwinnett County was erected from a portion of Jackson County, Georgia, and from land that had originally belonged to the Cherokee and Creek tribes. In the first three decades of the Nineteenth Century, such lands were opened to white settlers by means of a lottery system that required residence in Georgia for 3 years prior to lottery registration. More research is required to determine if Richard gained his land in Gwinnett County by way of the lottery system; we speculate that he lived in Jackson County with or near his wife's family while attaining residency status.

-----**1833?**—BIRTH: **Cyntha E.Davenport**, likely Gwinnett County, Georgia (established by 1830 and 1840 censuses)

Cyntha E. Davenport, named for her mother, did not appear on the 1850 census with Richard, but did not marry until December (census taking always occurs in the summer). We strongly suspect that the young woman listed as “Nancy” on the 1850 census (who does not exist elsewhere) was Cyntha. Her marriage took place six months after the census: Cyntha E Devenport to Francis H. Golson on 10Dec1850, Autauga County, Alabama, performed by J. W. Brown. (Jordan Dodd, Liahona Research, Alabama Marriage Collection, 1800-1969)

In 1862, Francis Golson (as “Francis M. Golson”) enlisted in the Confederate Army, another late-coming “reluctant rebel” like his brother-in-law John Forbes Davenport (see below). On 1Mar1862 Francis M Golson enlisted in Company G, 6th Alabama Infantry, as Private, at Autaugaville, Alabama. (Alabama Payroll Commencement Date: 31 Dec 1863 Roll #: 66 Archive Collection #: SGO25014-9).

There was a large contingent of Golsons in the Prattville, Autauga County area into the 20th century. Counted among their members were a judge, a physician, and others with high social profiles.

Neither Francis nor Cyntha has been located in Census records. A “F.M. Golson” was taxed in 1866 for his cotton crop, which he grew in Vernon, Autauga, County, but we think this may have been F. M. Golson of the 1830 census, father-in-law to Cyntha E. Davenport. We speculate that F.M. Jr., did not survive the war and Cyntha married again. More research is needed.

----- **1836**—BIRTH: **Samuel Arthur Davenport**, born in Autauga County.

Samuel Arthur Davenport was with his father Richard in the 1850 census.

1861—ENLISTMENT: **Samuel A. Davenport**, age 26, enlisted in the 3rd Alabama Cavalry in 1861. (National Archives and Records Administration (NARA); *Carded Records Showing Military Service of Soldiers Who Fought in Confederate Organizations, compiled 1903 - 1927, documenting the period 1861 - 1865*; Catalog ID: 586957; Record Group #: 109; Roll #: 9.)

The 3rd Alabama Cavalry Regiment was organized at Tupelo, Mississippi, 1 July 1862, by companies that had been in the service some months, and several of which, such as "Murphy's Battalion," had fought at Shiloh. These companies were from Autauga, Calhoun, Choctaw, Dallas, Mobile, Monroe, and Perry counties, Alabama. The regiment accompanied the army into Kentucky and was engaged in daily conflicts with the enemy, particularly at Bramlet's Station and Perryville. It fell back with the Army and was on constant and arduous duty during the remainder of the war, protecting its communications, guarding its rear and flanks, and often raiding upon the enemy's trains and outposts. It was part of the brigade composed of the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 9th, 12th, and 51st Alabama cavalry regiments, commanded first by General William Wirt Allen of Montgomery, subsequently by General James Hagan of Mobile. The 3rd was engaged at Murfreesboro, Shelbyville, Chickamauga, Kingston, Knoxville, Mossy Creek, Strawberry Plains, losing continuously in casualties, and suffering severely during General James Longstreet's winter campaign. In the Dalton-Atlanta campaign, it performed arduous service, fighting with severe loss at Decatur, and helping to capture U.S. General George Stoneman's column. In front of U.S. General William T. Sherman, the regiment shrouded Hood's movements, then harassed the former on his march, participating in the fights near Macon, at Winchester, Aiken, Fayetteville, Bentonville, Raleigh, and Chapel Hill. Reduced by its losses to a skeleton, the regiment was surrendered at Durham Station, Orange County, North Carolina on 26 April 1865. (<http://ehistory.osu.edu/uscw/features/regimental/alabama/confederate/morgan.cfm>)

With other regiments, including the 1st, with which **Samuel Arthur Davenport's** brother **James T. Davenport** rode, these units made up what was known as "Morgan's Brigade."

-----**1870**—FEDERAL CENSUS: Clay County, Alabama, Township 18, Range 8. **S. Davenport**, White. Post Office: Flat Rock. Household consisted of Davenport, age 45; Martha Davenport, age 35; John Davenport, age 15; and Penina Davenport, age 75.

Family papers (without records corroboration) claim that Samuel married Martha Unknown and had a son, John, b. in Alabama (presumably Autauga County) in 1855. Penina Davenport is unidentified as of yet. From here, we lose sight of Samuel Arthur Davenport, his wife, and their son John.

-----**1840**—FEDERAL CENSUS: Disrict 637, DeKalb County, Georgia: **Richard Devonport**, age 40-49; headed a household consisting of 1 Male under age 5; 1 Male, age 10-14; a Male, age 15-19; 1 Female , age 5-9: 1 Female, age 10-14; 1 Female Under 20, a total of 5 Free White Persons.

By the summer of 1840, Richard had relocated to neighboring De Kalb County. Parts of Gwinnett had been split off in 1822 to form De Kalb County but Richard actually moved—his land in the 1830 census was listed in Gwinnett County.

Charles Murphey Candler, an early Georgia historian, said this about De Kalb at the centennial of the state's creation:

"The early settlers of DeKalb were plain people of English, Scotch and Irish descent, coming directly and indirectly from Virginia and the Carolinas. They were poor, not highly educated, generally industrious and temperate. They were small farmers, owning their homes, which were generally log cabins and owning few slaves, many of them none at all. I do not suppose there was in the entire county a single land and slave owner, who because of the size of his holdings or farm operations, could have been called a planter, such as were known in the older East and Middle Georgia counties." Charles Murphey Candler CentennialAddressNov.9,1922. (<http://bellsouthpwp.net/m/s/msaffold/dekalb%20history.htm>)

-----**1841**—BIRTH: James Arthur Dean, b. abt. 1841, Georgia (**John F. Davenport** was his guardian in the 1855 State Census)

-----**1843**---BIRTH: **Warren M Davenport**, b. Alabama (**John F. Davenport** was his guardian in the 1855 State Census)

Warren M. Davenport appeared on the 1850 census with Richard and again on the 1860 census. In 1855, as enumerated on the Alabama State Census, his older brother John Forbes Davenport was his guardian.

-----**1861**—MUSTERED IN: **Warren M. Davenport**, Age: 18, enlisted in 3rd Alabama Cavalry, CSA. (National Archives and Records Administration (NARA); *Carded Records Showing Military Service of Soldiers Who Fought in Confederate Organizations, compiled 1903 - 1927, documenting the period 1861 - 1865; Catalog ID: 586957; Record Group #: 109; Roll #: 9.*)

Warren served in the same unit as his brother Samuel Arthur Davenport. The history of the 3rd Alabama Cavalry is included with Samuel's entry (see above). All three sons of Richard who served in the Civil War served in Cavalry units.

-----**1861**—MUSTER ROLL: Name: **Warren M Davenport**, age 18, enlisted in Company H, 3rd Alabama Cavalry, as a Private at Autaugaville. (Alabama Roll #: 674 Archive Collection #: SG025073-10 (*Alabama Civil War Muster Rolls, 1861-1865*))

-----**1870**—FEDERAL CENSUS: Ward 1, Union Parish, Louisiana: Post Office: Farmerville: **Warren Davenport**, age 25, born Alabama, White, headed a household consisting of self, Devinca Davenport, age 34; Sally J. Davenport, age 1; Jincy J. Goyn, age 11, John Goyn, age 9, and Matthew Goyn, age, 9.

Warren Davenport went to Louisiana sometime after he left his father's household, where he was enumerated in 1860 and surely between 1860 and 1870. He must have met the Widow Goyn there. All of her children were born in Louisiana. Warren's daughter with the widow [Sally] was also born there. Warren Davenport had married the Widow Goyn and now had her three children in his household.

-----**1880**—FEDERAL CENSUS: Fourth War, Ouachita Parish, Louisiana: Head of household was Warren's wife, L.A. Davenport, age 44, father and mother born Alabama; household included Sally Davenport, age 11; Ida R. Davenport, age 7, and Warren M. Davenport, age 37, husband listed last.

-----**1845**--BIRTH: Catherine Jane Dean, b. Alabama (**John F. Davenport** was her guardian in the 1855 State Census)

The relationship of the Deane children to John Forbes Davenport is unknown but we speculate that they may have been the children of an unidentified sister of Peggy Forbes Davenport now living with their cousin (after, presumably, living with their aunt and uncle).

29Aug1845--MARRIAGE: **Emery Davenport** to Cynthia Campbell, Bibb County, Alabama. (*Alabama Marriage Collection, 1800-1969* [database on-line].)

-----**1846**--BIRTH: **Isabella Davenport**. (Birth date established by 1860 census)

This is tentative identification. Isabella should have been alive and present on the 1850 census but she does not appear there. She does appear in 1860 at home with Richard and Margaret.

1848-1849—MARRIAGE: **John Forbes Davenport** to Elizabeth Unknown. [*Date of marriage established by age of daughter—O—on 1850 census.*]

-----**1850**—FEDERAL CENSUS: Washington, Autauga County, Alabama: **Richard Devenport**, age 53, born South Carolina, headed a household (Family 205) consisting of self; Margaret Davenport, age 47; Nancy Davenport, age 23; James T. Devenport, age 21; Samuel Arthur Devenport, age 14; James A Deane, age 9; Warren M. Davenport, age7; and Cathrine J. Deane.

-----**1850**—FEDERAL CENSUS: **John Davenport** lived with his wife Elizabeth and their daughter Margaret E. Davenport, in Prattville, Autauga County, Alabama. This census

establishes his birth year as approximately 1825. (Source: 1850; Census Place: Prattville, Autauga, Alabama; Roll: M432_1; Page: 17A; Image: 142.)

Margaret E. Davenport was not John Forbes' biological daughter but he raised her as his own (see below).

1855—ALABAMA STATE CENSUS: Name: **Richard Davenport** State: AL County: Autauga County Township: No Township Listed Year: 1855 Page: 037 Database: AL 1855 State Census Index

1855—ALABAMA STATE CENSUS: **John Davenport**, enumerated in Autauga County with 11 free whites living in his household—5 males under age 21; 2 of age 21 and older; 3 females under age; and 1 females of age 21 and older. His household was next door to that of James Davenport, consisting of 1 male of age 21 and older; 1 female under age 21; and 1 female of age 21 and older. (*Alabama State Census, 1855*. Montgomery, Alabama: Alabama Department of Archives & History. Rolls M2004.0036-M2004.0050)

By totaling the number of free white males and free white females, the household included John F. Davenport, his wife and daughter, some of his siblings, and the wife and child of his younger brother Samuel (whose son John was born 1855). John's older brother—Emery/Emory Davenport, b. 1824, Alabama—had moved on; he married Cynthia Campbell on 30 Aug 1845, in Bibb County, Alabama, and in the 1860 census appeared in Kingston, Autauga County, with his own household. John was now in charge of the household of his younger siblings. The James Davenport living next door to John F. was apparently another younger brother.

But the most interesting fact is this: Richard Davenport, father of all of these children, was still alive, as was the children's mother Margaret, and two children (Warren and Isabella) would remain at home in the 1860 census. Warren would have been 14 in 1855, and Isabella, 10. One wonders why John Forbes Davenport served as guardian to most—but not all—of his younger siblings in 1855.

8Feb1856—DEED: **J. F. Davenport** to John P. Ormsby, et al. (Autauga County, Georgia, Deeds, G:367)

29 Jan1857— DEED: **J. F. Davenport** to S. P. Smith. (Autauga County, Georgia, Deeds, G:632)

John Forbes Davenport needed to raise cash after his siblings came to live with him, which suggests that Richard Davenport was not able to provide for his family. Perhaps he suffered a truly incapacitating illness for a number of years and was cared for by his wife, with two of the youngest children available to help.

13 Nov 1857—MARRIAGE: **John F. Davenport** to Mary Jane Perry, (*Index to Marriages, Autauga County, Alabama, Book 4:190 compiled by Jim Noble.*)

1Nov1858—LAND PURCHASE: **John F Davenport** bought 320.6 acres, being the W1/2, S22, R18N, 16E, of Federal Lands for sale at the Greenville Land Office. (*Original data: United States. Bureau of Land Management. Alabama Pre-1908 Homestead and Cash Entry Patent and Cadastral Survey Plat Index. General Land Office Automated Records Project, 1996. Second record of the land purchase.*)

25Aug1860 – FEDERAL CENSUS: **John Forbes Davenport**, as John T. Deavenport, headed a household in Prattville, Autauga County, Alabama, consisting of himself, age 35, a painter, born in Alabama, and with a personal estate worth \$200, and wife Mary, age 20; daughter Margaret, age 10, and son John, born cApr1860. He lived next door to his brother **S.A. Davenport**, age 25, painter, born in Georgia, whose household included Martha, age 28, born Georgia, and John, age 5, born Alabama, and a personal estate worth \$200. Neither **John F.** or **S.A.** owned real estate. And we know that J.F. had sold land in 1856 and again in 1857. He needed to raise cash after his siblings came to live with him. (*1860 Census, Autauga County, Alabama, Roll M653, p. 144, Family History Library Film 803001.*)

1860—FEDERAL CENSUS: Prattville, Autauga County, Alabama: **Richard Devenport**, age 60, born South Carolina, headed a household consisting of self; Margaret Devenport, age 59; Warren Devenport, age 19; Isabella Devenport, age 14. His real estate was valued at \$200. (*1860; Census, Alabama; Roll: M653_1; Page: 161; Image: 161; Family History Library Film: 803001.*)

Warren worked as a laborer. His brother John Forbes Davenport served as his guardian in 1855 but in 1860 he had returned to his parents.

1861—A RELUCTANT REBEL: **John F. Davenport's** letters are quoted in Kenneth W. Noe's 2010 book, *Reluctant Rebels: The Confederates Who Joined the Army After 1861* (Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 2010):

“After the feverish mobilization of secession had faded, why did Southern men join the Confederate army? Kenneth Noe examines the motives and subsequent performance of "later enlisters." He offers a nuanced view of men who have often been cast as less patriotic and less committed to the cause, rekindling the debate over who these later enlistees were, why they joined, and why they stayed and fought. Noe refutes the claim that later enlisters were more likely to desert or perform poorly in battle and reassesses the argument that they were less ideologically savvy than their counterparts who enlisted early in the conflict. He argues that kinship and neighborhood, not conscription, compelled these men to fight: they were determined to protect their families and property and were fueled by resentment over emancipation and pillaging and destruction by Union forces. But their age often combined with their duties to wear them down more quickly than younger men, making them less effective soldiers for a Confederate nation that desperately needed every able-bodied man it could

muster. *Reluctant Rebels* places the stories of individual soldiers in the larger context of the Confederate war effort and follows them from the initial optimism of enlistment through the weariness of battle and defeat' (*Reluctant Rebels: The Confederates Who Joined the Army After 1861*. UNC Press book description: <http://www.amazon.com/Reluctant-Rebels-Confederates-Joined-America/dp/0807833770>)

30Jul1861—Mustered In: **J F Davenport** enlisted in Company I, 4th Alabama Infantry Regiment, on 30Jul1861, as a Private, location not given. (*Roll 43, Archive Collection #: SGO25011-4; Alabama Civil War Muster Rolls, 1861-1865 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2010.*)

25Jun1862—MUSTER ROLL: **J F Davenport**, born about 1826, age 36, enlisted in Hilliard's Legion. (National Archives and Records Administration (NARA); *Carded Records Showing Military Service of Soldiers Who Fought in Confederate Organizations, compiled 1903 - 1927, documenting the period 1861 - 1865*; Catalog ID: 586957; Record Group #: 109; Roll #: 486.)

1862-1864 -- CIVIL WAR LETTERS: John F. Davenport--The nine letters include seven letters from **Davenport** to his wife, Mary Jane. There are two other letters to Mrs. Davenport from Robert Molton and Captain W. A. Middleton. The majority of the letters written by **Davenport** describe camp life and his longing for his wife and children. However, one letter describes the Battle of Chickamauga. The letter from Molton tells Mrs. Davenport that her husband was wrongly listed as wounded after the Battle of Chickamauga. Middleton's letter tells Mrs. Davenport how to file a claim as a widow. (*Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama, 36130 OCLC Number: 122387671, One folder*)

10Aug1862 – LETTER: To Mary Jane Perry Davenport from **John Forbes Davenport**, Tazewell, Tennessee, Cumberland Gap region: "I want to meet you all in haven whear wares and fightings will be ore, whear wives and husbands part no more, whear parence and children each other greete, wheare all is joy and pleasure sweat" (*Reluctant Rebels*, p. 137).

Presumably he was writing "I want to meet you all in heaven where wars and fightings will be over, where wives and husbands part no more, where parents and children each other greet, where all is joy and pleasure sweet."

1862-1863—MUSTER ROLL: Hilliard's Legion: 1st Battalion, Muster Roll, 1862-1863 Co. "G" (Montgomery County) included Private **DAVENPORT, J. F.**

"Hilliard's Legion was organized at Montgomery, 25 June 1862, with one artillery, one cavalry, and three infantry battalions, consisting of about 3,000 men, all engaged in training and drill until the 8th of July. On that date, the Legion was transported through Atlanta to Chattanooga where it remained about 3 weeks. Then, Hilliard's Legion was armed and continued with training. [The 5th Cavalry Battalion was detached within months and

transferred to the 10th Confederate Cavalry Regiment, 30 Dec 1862. The artillery arm, the Fourth Battalion, was also detached. Part of this battalion, Company C, was redesignated as independent artillery [Kolb's] battery.]

“On 4 August 1862, the Legion was moved to Knoxville, and it began its first march, to Tazwell, 41 miles, on the 14th. The Legion then moved up and was assigned first to Brigadier Gen'l John Porter McCown's Brigade, Dept. of East Tennessee, in which it served at the siege of Cumberland Gap, then held by Union forces under Gen'l G. W. Morgan. The Gap was occupied on 17 September, and the Legion remained in place for two weeks. Then, on 2 October, it began what would extend through the fall and winter, CS Gen'l Braxton Bragg's Kentucky [and East Tennessee] Campaign. The Legion advanced about 150 miles, bringing up the rear of Bragg's forces. After the Battle of Perryville, the Legion was again in the rear, arriving once more at Cumberland Gap in late October, 1862.

“On the 4th of November, the command was moved through Knoxville to Loudon, then to Bridgport, Alabama, and back to Knoxville by the 25th. At this point, the several battalions of the Legion went into winter quarters, at different stations around Cumberland Gap.

“During the winter months, Col. Hilliard resigned and was replaced in April, 1863, by Col. Jack Thorington (from the 1st Battalion). Command of the 1st Battalion was assumed by Lt. Col. John H. Holt. About the 10th of April, 1863, the four battalions [the cavalry battalion was detached earlier] came together at Lee's Springs and were placed in Brigadier Gen'l Archibald Gracie's Brigade.

“With the exception of a brief movement to Bean's Station and Morristown (TN), the Legion remained stationary at Cumberland Gap until the 9th of August, generally acting as pickets on the Kentucky side. At that point, the Legion joined the concentration of forces near Chattanooga which ultimately fought at Chickamauga, where the Legion arrived on 18 September 1863.

“At Chickamauga (19-20 September 1863), the Legion was held in reserve the first day. On the second day, they followed the advancing army until about 3:30 when Gen'l Gracie ordered them to move forward, "double-quick!" against a Union log fortification. In earning an excellent reputation in that battle, the Legion lost something like 45% of the 902 men engaged. The 1st Battalion carried 239 into combat and lost 169 killed or wounded, including Lt. Col. Holt whose wound was mortal. [Command of the 1st Battalion fell to Capt. George W. Huguley (Co. "C").] The 3rd Battalion lost 50 killed and wounded out of 219. Lt. Col. Hall and Capt. Walden, successively in command of the 2nd Battalion, were both wounded.

“Hilliard's Legion is claimed to have been the first among Gracie's Brigade to place its colors in the Union works, but the flag was shot through by 83 bullets, and Ensign Robert Y. Hiatt was promoted to Lieutenant for his gallantry. The 3rd Battalion was complimented on the field by Gen'l William Preston.

“After Chickamauga, Major Daniel S. Troy commanded the Legion. It continued in Gracie's Brigade at Missionary Ridge, guarding the approaches to Chattanooga, until it was dissolved on 25 November 1863.

“On the 19th of November, Col. Thorington resigned his command and the Legion was transported by rail to Charleston, Tennessee, arriving on 25 November. At that point, the Legion was broken up and divided into the 59th (2nd and 4th Battalions) and 60th (Cos. "A", "B", "C", and "D" of the 1st, and the six companies of the 3rd Battalions) Alabama Infantry Regiments, and the 23rd Sharp Shooters Battalion (Cos. "E", "F", and "G" of the 1st Battalion). Command of the 59th Alabama was given to Col. Bolling Hall; the 60th was given to Col. J. W. A. Sanford; and Major Nicholas Stallworth commanded the 23rd Battalion. *“(Courtesy of <http://history-sites.com/~kjones/hilliard.html>)*

1864—ENLISTMENT: John F. Davenport, re-enlisted in 1864 in the 23rd Alabama Infantry Sharpshooters Battalion. (Source: National Archives and Records Administration (NARA); *Carded Records Showing Military Service of Soldiers Who Fought in Confederate Organizations, compiled 1903-1927, documenting the period 1861 - 1865*; Catalog ID: 586957; Record Group #: 109; Roll #: 301.)

“The 23rd Alabama Infantry Battalion, Sharpshooters, was organized at Charleston, Tennessee on 25 November 1863, and consisted of three companies ("E", "F", and "G") of the 1st Battalion, Hilliard's Alabama Legion. The men participated in the siege of Knoxville, and they fought at Dandridge and at Bean's Station. The unit was transferred to Virginia and then participated at Chester Station, Drewry's Bluff, the siege of Petersburg, at The Crater, Hatcher's Run, White Oak Road, and Appomattox. At the close of the fighting, only 4 officers and 43 men were left to surrender “Co. "G" (Montgomery County): John Hackett Hold (promoted); William A. Middleton (retired, 12 Dec 62); Robert H. Molton” *(Source: <http://history-sites.com/~kjones/hilliard.html>)*

2 Apr 1864—LETTER: “on his way back to Virginia, **John F. Davenport** tried to pray for his ill wife ‘but it seemed to me like my prair never got higher than my head. ” *(Reluctant Rebels, p. 147)*

cJuly 184—LETTER: To Mary Jane Perry Davenport from **John Forbes Davenport**: “...put your trust in god and ask him to be with our armes and then rest satisfied that he will do for the best” *(Reluctant Rebels, p. 135).*

9Jul1864—DEATH: **John Forbes Davenport** killed in action at Dinwiddie, near Petersburg, Virginia.
(Boards.ancestry.com/thread.aspx?mv=flat&m=874&p=topics.Military.united-20-states.civwar.al.al)

CHILDREN OF **John Forbes Davenport**:

1. **Margaret E. Davenport** b. c1850, Autauga County, Alabama.

Margaret E. was under a year old and listed as age: 0 in the 1850 census. She was not John Forbes biological child, but rather was the child of Elizabeth's first husband, who must have died while she was pregnant or before anyone knew she was pregnant. One member of the family claims that this was the case. In a letter written to Mary Jane Perry Davenport during the civil war, John Forbes wrote: "tell [the babies] Pa loves them and tell Margaret that means her too" (Family papers of Deborah Leavitts). This seems to suggest a distinction between John Forbes Davenport's two boys --named for his father and his grandfather--and his daughter. Researchers always count Margaret E. as a biological child of John Forbes Davenport and his marriage date to Elizabeth does pre-date the birth of Margaret. However, his words provide a different understanding of the circumstances surrounding her birth. But he loved her and obviously planned to raise her as his own so we count her as his first child.

2. **John Edwin Davenport**, b. 26 Apr 1860, Autaugaville, Alabama; d. 17 Nov 1936, Sylacauga, Talladega County, Alabama; md. 24 Jan 1884, County Line, Alabama, Mary Alice Butler, b. 14 Feb 1865, Birmingham, Jefferson, Alabama; d. 11 Aug 1951, Birmingham, Jefferson, Alabama. (*Research of Deborah Leavitts.*)

1900--FEDERAL CENSUS: Sylacauga, Talladega, Alabama: **John E. Davenport**, age 40, headed a household including self; Mary A. Davenport, age 35; William [Russell] Davenport, age 16; Perry R. Davenport, age 14; Martha J. Davenport, age 12; Ormie F. Davenport, age 9; Mattie L. Davenport, Age 5'; and Lonnie Davenport, age 1.

Family research indicates an oldest son, John Edwin Davenport Jr., b. 1882.

By the 1910 census, William Davenport has moved onto a farm next door to his father's [and next door again to his older brother, John Davenport, Jr.]. Perry R[ichard], known as "Dick," remained at home, Martha J. Davenport has moved on; Mattie, Omie and Lonnie remained with their parents.

In 1920, Lonnie, age 22, is the only child to remain at home. In 1930, John Edwin and Mary are on their own.

17Nov1836--DEATH: John Edwin Davenport, born c1860, died Sylacauga, Talladega County, Alabama, age: 76, married; Father, John Forbes Davenport; Mother, Mary Perry ;Spouse, : Mary Alice Davenport. (FHL Film Number: 1908547 (Alabama, Deaths and Burials Index, 1881-1974))

3. **Richard Perry Davenport**, b. 21 May 1861 [tombstone]

1Jul861—BIRTH: Nancy Jane Blankenship. Wife of Richard Perry Davenport [tombstone]

1900—FEDERAL CENSUS: Weogufka, Coosa County, Alabama: **Richai J** [Richard P.] **Davenport**, age 38, born May 1862, Alabama, headed a household including self; Nancy J. Davenport, age 36; John T. Davenport, age 17; Nerva M. Davenport, age 5; Sarah J. Davenport, age 3; and Ada E. Davenport, 10 months.

1910—FEDERAL CENSUS: Precinct 10, Talladega County, Alabama: “**Bery** [Perry]**Davenport**, age 47, born Alabama, headed a household including self; Nancy Davenport, age 46; Mary Davenport, age 14; Lallie Davenport, age 12; Ada Davenport, age 9; and Ocard Davenport, age 7.

Richard Perry Davenport is a farmer on a “general farm.”

1920--FEDERAL CENSUS: Fayetteville, Talladega County, Alabama: **Richard P. Davenport**, age 57, born Alabama, White, headed household including self; Nancy J. Davenport, spouse, age 56; Ada E. Davenport, age 20; and Oscar B. Davenport.

Still farming; household is listed next to Silas Blankenship's farm.

1930--FEDERAL CENSUS: Sylacauga, Talladega County, Alabama: **R. P. Davenport**, age 67. Gender: Male Birth Year: abt 1863 Birthplace: Alabama Race: White Home in 1930: Sylacauga, Talladega, Alabama Marital Status: Married Relation to Head of House: Head Spouse's Name: Nancy J Davenport Father's Birthplace: Alabama Mother's Birthplace: Alabama. Household Members: RP Davenport 67; Nancy J Davenport 66; DR Joiner 34; Ada E Joiner 30; Maylene Joiner 7; Jewel D Joiner 5; Evelyn Joiner 0.

Richard Perry Davenport's household now contained the family of his daughter Ada E, her husband [DR Joiner} and their children. Richard Perry's farm is listed as “rented farm.” He was a tenant farmer.

29Jan1947—DEATH: **Nancy Jane Blankenship Davenport**, daughter of Jasper Newton and Rachel Elizabeth Littlejohn Blankenship; wife of Richard Perry Davenport , died at Gantts Quarry, Talladega County, Alabama. Burial: County Line Baptist Church Cemetery. Sylacauga, Talladega County, Alabama. (Record created by Edith Blankenship. Record added: May 01, 2007, *Find A Grave Memorial# 19173042*)

9Sept1958—DEATH: **Richard Perry Davenport**. Burial: County Line Baptist Church Cemetery. Sylacauga Talladega County Alabama. Record created by Richard Robinson Record added: Dec 19, 2002, *Find A Grave Memorial# 7023718*)

Richard of County Line & Albemarle lost two great-grandsons—James T. and John Forbes--to the Confederate cause. In the years immediately following the war, public record keeping in Alabama may not have factored high on the list of priorities determined by re-constructionists. Clearly, much has been lost from this period.

Case B

Family of CHARLES LEWIS DAVENPORT

Son of Richard III and Great-Grandson
of Richard of County Line & Albemarle

Charles Lewis Davenport was the son of Richard III, son of Richard Jr., son of Richard of County Line & Albemarle. He was brother to William D. Davenport (see below). Charles Lewis Davenport was born © 1795-1800 (by 1810 census). William D. Davenport's birthdate of 12 February 1805 is established by tombstone evidence. The fact that Richard III assigned his Missouri bounty land to William D. Davenport in 1854 suggests that William D. Davenport was the surviving next oldest son, as Charles Lewis had died by 1850. Both can be located in Richard III's household in the 1810 Census for Amherst County, Virginia.

We provide information on the children of Charles Lewis Davenport and Mary Ann Harris but do not provide detail on the third generation. For fully documented material on this family, see Deborah Buske and Roy Small Genealogy on Ancestry. Com, where we have compiled the evidence-based data on this family. (URL: <http://trees.ancestry.com/tree/3467554/-person/-1730725361>)

For a detailed description of the lineage, please see the 1805 Charles Lewis Davenport entry in the monograph.

-----**1795-1800**— BIRTH: **Charles Lewis Davenport**, Albemarle County or Amherst County, Virginia.

31Mar1810 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Amherst County**

Consolidated List

Richard Davenport, 3 Polls, 1 Slave

Source: *Amherst State Property Tax Lists*

This is Richard the III, son of Richard Jr. of Richard of County Line & Albemarle (or “Sr.”). Enumerated in the Census of 1810 as being of Age of 25 and not older than Age 44, Richard III has 5 males and 3 females Under Age 10 in his household. He has one male age 10-15 in his household as well—this would be Charles Lewis Davenport. This is the household where Charles Lewis Davenport, William D. Davenport(b. © 1805), possible John L. Davenport, and Richard James Davenport (b. © 1808) grew up. Their fifth brother and three sisters have not been identified.

25Apr1829— MARRIAGE: **Charles Lewis Davenport** and **Mary Ann Harris** marry in Sumner County, TN. (*Tennessee State Marriages, 1780-2002. Nashville, TN, USA: Tennessee State Library and Archives. Microfilm and license. Sumner County Archives, Gallatin, TN.*)

21Feb1837—LOCATION: Family in Rutherford County, TN, where son **Samuel H. Davenport** is born. (Source: *Civil War pension application Samuel H. Davenport.*)

Rutherford County is due south of Sumner County, TN, with only Wilson County in between.

1Oct1838—LETTER AWAITING: “Remaining in the Post Office in Gallatin on the 1st of October 1838. **Davenport, Charles L.**” (Source: *Sumner County TN Newspapers Vol. 1, 1820-1907, p. 6.*)

Before 1840—HOUSEHOLD FIRE: In his pension application, **Samuel H. Davenport** declared that he had no record of his birth because the family bible was lost in a fire when he was a “small boy.”

A fire would be reason enough for the family to move to Sumner County.

1Jun1840 - SIXTH FEDERAL CENSUS of the United States: **TENNESEE**

	Males	Females	Slaves
	SUMNER COUNTY		
C. L. Davenport	2 1 0 0 0 1	1 0 1 0 1	0

Source: *County Schedule cited, Federal Census of 1840*

25Sep1850 – FEDERAL CENSUS: District 4, Sumner County, Tennessee. Household 413: Mary A. Davenport, 37, female; Lucy A. Davenport, 20 female; William S. Davenport, 19, male; Samuel H. Davenport, 13, male; Emily J. Davenport, female; Andrew Davenport, 10 , male; and Lucy W. Pollard, 7, female. All members of the household were White. (Source: *Sumner, Tennessee*; Roll: M432_897; page: 156A; Image: 317.)

Mary Ann Harris was 37 at the time of this census and widowed; she could neither read nor write. Also living with the family was Lucy W. Pollard, whom researchers persistently misidentify as a sixth child of Charles Lewis and Mary Ann because Lucy W. Pollard is wrongly enumerated in the 1860 census as Louisa Davenport. Had there been a Lousia Davenport born of Charles Lewis and Mary Ann, age 16 in 1860, she would have appeared in the 1850 census. She did not—but Lucy W. Pollard did.

We do not know what became of Lucy W. Pollard, misidentified as Louisa Davenport; to date, we have been unable to locate a marriage record for her. And there are no records for a Louisa Davenport, b. approximately 1844 in Sumner County, TN, who lived in Crittenden County TN.

1851—ARRIVAL: **Mary Ann Harris Davenport** and her children arrived in Crittenden County, Kentucky, this year. See entry at 30 Sept 1897.

Details on the children of Charles Lewis Davenport and Mary Ann Harris Davenport follow:

1. LUCY ANN DAVENPORT, b. 1830, Sumner County, Tennessee.

30May1849—MARRIAGE: Britton J. Pollard to **Lucy Ann Davenport**. Alexander Williams, bondsman. (*Tennessee State Marriages 1780-2002*).

According to census records: in 1850, Lucy Ann lived in District 4, Sumner County, TN; in 1860, she lived in Crittenden County, Ky; in 1870, she lived in Precinct 2, Crittenden County, KY; in 1880, she lived in the village of Dycusbuirg, in Crittenden County, KY; in 1900, she lived in Magisterial District 3, Frances Precinct (near her brother Andrew Alexander Davenport) . At age 70, Lucy Ann Davenport Pollard was listed as a widow who could not read or write. She and Briton J. Pollard had children, all born in Crittenden County, KY: Sarah G. Pollard [1853-1940]; Martha A. Pollard [1857-1941]; Louisa J. Pollard [1858-1935]; Lucy Adeline Pollard [1860-1934]; Narcissis Pollard [1865-?].

In the 1900 census, the last in which she appeared, Lucy Pollard headed a household that included her daughter, Martha Pollard Hobson(Hopson); daughter Allie Fouch (French?) age 17 and husband John Fouch (age 23); and granddaughters Minnie and Bessie Wheeler. Further research is required to determine which of the Pollard daughters married a Wheeler.

2. WILLIAM LEWIS DAVENPORT, b. 29Aug1831, Sumner County, Tennessee; d. 1907, Frances, Crittenden County, Kentucky. (*Caldwell Springs, Kentucky, Cemetery tombstone.*)

7May1857—MARRIAGE: William Lewis Davenport to Mary Elizabeth Crouch. Crittenden County, KY. At Selah [Wheeler] McIlroy's house, witnessed by Thomas Dodd, Albert Lott, and Bethel Stinson. Performed by T.B. Rushing. (*Kentucky Marriage Records, 1852-1914*)

1860—CENSUS: William Lewis Davenport appeared in the 1860 census for Crittenden county at age 28; he was a farmer/renter born in Tennessee; his wife Mary was 30 at the time of this census and was born in Kentucky, as was Charles L, who, the census tells us, was 2, and his sister Sarah A., 8/12 . Sarah was also born in Kentucky. The family lived in the "west half of Crittenden County."

*Census of 1860, Crittenden County, Kentucky;
Roll M653_363; Page: 319; Image: 319*

7Oct1861—MUSTERED IN: William Lewis Davenport, Smithland, Kentucky, Company D, 20th Kentucky Infantry, Union Army. Began service as a corporal but was returned to ranks at his own request [likely so he could stay closer to his brother, **Samuel H. Davenport**, who mustered in on the 31 Oct as a private]. (*Company Muster Rolls from Second Auditor's Roll.*)

A portion of this regiment was recruited at Lexington, Ky. by Col. Bruce, who was captain of the State Guard companies, called the "Chasseurs." Another portion was recruited at Camp Dick Robinson, and another at Smithland, Ky., by R. K. Williams and Thomas B. Waller. The regiment was mustered in at Smithland, 6Jan1862.

The fall of Fort Donelson in February led to the concentration of the forces under Gen. Buell at Nashville, and the regiment marched from Bardstown to that place. From Nashville, it marched to Pittsburg landing with Buell's army and took part in the second day's battle of Shiloh.

From Shiloh the regiment moved with the army to Corinth and in the siege of that place was engaged in numerous skirmishes, one of which rose to the dignity of a battle, being the affair at the Widow Surratt's house, where Bruce's brigade was engaged.

The regiment marched with Buell's army from Corinth to northern Alabama, being at Huntsville and other points, and thence to McMinnville and other points in Tennessee. In August it began to move with Buell to Kentucky and marched with Nelson's division from Louisville to Perryville. It was engaged in the skirmishing of that battle and then moved in pursuit of Bragg, as far as Mt. Vernon.

It then marched through Somerset and Glasgow to Nashville and remained there until December, when it was ordered to Bowling Green. On July 5, 1863, it was attacked at Lebanon Ky., by the Confederate Gen. Morgan and after a most heroic defense was overpowered and compelled to surrender.

The regiment's loss was 3 killed and 16 wounded. The regiment was paroled and ordered to Louisville where it remained on provost duty until it was ordered to the front May 15, 1864.

It then joined Sherman's army in Georgia. Maj. Waller, in his report, says his regiment was placed in Strickland's brigade, Hascall's division, 23rd army corps, May 30, 1864 and that from that day until the capture of Atlanta it was in all the movements, battles and skirmishes of that great campaign fighting at Dallas, Acworth, Kennesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek and many other places of less note.

After the Atlanta campaign the regiment was ordered to Kentucky, with instructions to report to Gen. Hugh Ewing. It was mustered out Jan. 17, 1865, at Louisville, and its veterans and recruits were transferred to the 6th Ky. cavalry. (*Source: The Union Army, vol. 4, p. 332*)

6May1862—AFFIDAVIT SIGNED: **William Lewis Davenport** signed an affidavit in support of Mrs. Anne O'Brien's request for a half-pay pension for her husband Dennis O'Brien, who was killed at the battle of Shiloh on 4-6-1862. (*Order Book G Page 273 of 5-26-1862.*)

If the regimental history of the 20th Kentucky Infantry was not sufficient to prove this, the signature on this affidavit places William Lewis Davenport

at Shiloh—and the signature was William Lewis Davenport’s “mark”—an X—because William Lewis Davenport could neither read nor write.

Shiloh after Battle: Report of Lieut. Col. Charles S. Hanson, Twentieth Kentucky Infantry.

Field of Battle of Shiloh, April 9, 1862.

SIR: The number in the engagement from this regiment was 389 men. One company, having been detailed at Savannah to assist in transporting the artillery, was left there, and did not arrive in time to participate in the engagement.

We arrived at Pittsburg Landing on Sunday evening about 5 o'clock, with the other regiments of the Twenty-second Brigade, and crossed the river that evening and formed in line of battle on the hill above the Landing, this regiment forming the reserve and occupying the interval opposite the other two. We bivouacked that night, and in the morning, between 4 and 5 o'clock, were promptly formed in line of battle, and in a few minutes marched to attack the enemy, and were halted with the other regiments a short distance behind the scene of action. There we remained until about 9 o'clock, when we were ordered to move forward to support the other two regiments of the brigade as they went into the engagement.

After remaining there some half hour we were ordered forward and to the left to support the First Kentucky. In that position we remained a short time. We were then ordered to the left, to support and prevent the turning of Col. Ammen's left flank. In these last three positions we were in a galling and destructive fire of the enemy's cannon and musketry. The regiment moved to them in good order, and maintained their positions with steadiness and coolness, and, by prompt obedience to orders and soldierly bearing of men and officers, gave assurance of readiness for any emergency and to meet any danger incident to a faithful discharge of their duty.

We were next ordered to deploy the regiment forward as skirmishers, for the purpose of protecting the left flank and driving the enemy from their position. The regiment moved gallantly forward, and drove the enemy from their position and secured the ground. Owing to the overwhelming numbers of the enemy it was deemed safe to recall them from the pursuit. The enemy again rallied in heavy numbers and renewed the attack on that flank, and this regiment, in connection with four companies of the First Kentucky and one of the Second Kentucky, were again deployed as skirmishers, to support the battery of three guns, commanded by Capt. Terrill, who were then engaged in resisting the attack of the enemy upon that flank. The enemy were desperately contesting the ground, and at the time the infantry engaged them had driven the battery back and were fast taking possession of our ground, but the infantry, which bravely yet cautiously and steadily advanced upon them,

assisted by the battery, which poured shot into them with deadly effect, after a desperate fight drove them back and reoccupied their ground, and ended their attack upon that quarter. In this hard-contested struggle this regiment acted with a coolness and gallantry worthy of trained veterans, and entitled themselves to the praise and confidence of their officers, and have shown themselves ready to meet any conflict without bringing reproach upon themselves or country. I would not be considered as implying that the infantry and battery which fought with them acted less worthily, but, on the contrary, take pleasure in testifying to the coolness and courage with which they met and returned the galling fire of the enemy.

We were next ordered to move forward and to the right, to hold a position on that flank, which we did; but the enemy having retreated, the engagement was not renewed, and we were ordered into camp, leaving the position in the possession of our forces. I have omitted in the foregoing report to state that Companies A and B were at the commencement of the engagement detailed from my command to act as skirmishers, and did not during the day rejoin the regiment, and therefore I cannot speak of their bearing, but am informed that they acted with bravery and did their whole duty.

I cannot close this report without again alluding to the creditable conduct of both men and officers in the face of the enemy and to the many instances of daring by which they evinced their patriotic devotion to the noble cause in which we are engaged, and only refrain from particularizing because it would be invidious to make personal allusions when all acted with so much courage and bravery.

CHAS.S.HANSON
Lieut.Col., Comdg.
Twentieth Kentucky Regiment
J.CORN,
ActingAssistantAdjutant-Gen.

(Source: Official Records: Series I. Vol. 10. Part I, Reports. Serial No. 10)

1870—FEDERAL CENSUS: **William Lewis Davenport** appeared in the 1870 census as a farm laborer living in Moreland, Scott County, Missouri, Benton Post Office. With him were his wife, Mary Elizabeth Crouch Davenport, and his children: Charles “Charlie” Lewis Davenport, named for William Lewis Davenport’s father, 1858-1886; Sarah Ann Davenport, the only daughter among six brothers, 1859-1944; William Marion Davenport, 1861-1944; Thomas Houston Davenport, 1864-1943; John [U. or Hugh] Davenport, 1867--?; Alexander Davenport, named for William Lewis Davenport’s brother, Andrew Alexander, 1869--?; and Rueben C. Davenport, 1875-1894.

The 1870 Census recorded that neither Charlie Lewis Davenport nor his sister Sarah Ann had attended school in the past year; neither could read or

write, each was listed as “whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane or idiotic,” without additional comment. The remaining boys had no specific designations after their names, so apparently had not attended school in the past year either.

Sarah Ann Davenport married (1), William C. McCree, 1858--? 5th of February 1879 (Source: Dodd, Jordan, comp.. Kentucky Marriages, 1851-1900 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2001). And (2), Richard Mentril Peek, 1842-1916. In the 1910 census, both Richard and Sarah indicate that this was a second marriage for each, and that they had been married for 23 years—since 1887. In 1910, Sarah indicates that 9 of the 11 children born to her were still living. She still cannot read or write.

21May1881—INVALID PENSION: By **Wm. L Davenport**: On or about 15 Dec 1863 he ruined the sight of his right eye by the accidental discharge of a musket, and at Louisville KY Jan 1864 the deltoid muscle of his left arm was destroyed by vaccination [for smallpox]. Later treated by regimental surgeons at the Military Prison Hospital at Louisville. That he was a farmer before entering service and is now a miller (?) and that he is now disabled from continuing his work.

16Jul1883—REVIEW OF INVALID APPLICATION: The Adjutant General’s Office noted **William Lewis Davenport’s** attendance and remarked on a single furlough in April 1863, for which a reason was not stated. The AG’s office noted that there was no record of **William Lewis Davenport’s** injuries but that the Company Books were not on file.

Affidavits were secured from the following (2Sept 1885): James King; (4Sept1885): J.A Fletcher; (12Sept.1885); and Joseph. A. Duvall.

King stipulated that he was intimately acquainted with **Wm L Davenport** for several years prior to and at the time of his enlistment, that he was a neighbor to King and the two worked together on the farm, and that **Wm L Davenport** was a stout able-bodied man and free of any disease of the eyes or the muscles of the right arm, as far as he ever knew. He believed his acquaintance with **Wm L** was of such a nature that had any such disease been present, he would have known of it. He further declared that he had, since the end of the war, often heard **Wm. L** complain of being unwell or in poor health but that he [King] did not remember the character of the disease of which **Wm. L** complained. He further said that his acquaintance was more intimate with him before the war than since.

Fletcher stated that he belonged to the same Company and regiment as **Wm. L** , had first become acquainted with him in 1859, and had been intimately acquainted with him for each and every year ever since, save for one year [RD: perhaps the year that **Wm L** took his family to Missouri]. Fletcher knew **Wm L** to be a stout able bodied man before the war, and free

from any disease of the eyes or muscles of the arm. While on a trip south with prisoners, **Wm L's** eye was injured by the accidental discharge of a gun. Fletcher was not with **Wm. L** at the time of the accident but when **Wm L** returned to Louisville, he was informed by **Wm L** and by others of the accident and what had occurred. From the time he received the injuries to his eye and his right arm and through his discharge in 1865, he continued to suffer from same. Fletcher said that he had seen **Wm. L** every two or three weeks since the war, with the exception of that one year, and **Wm. L** has been so disabled that he has been unable to perform manual labor of any kind and on the whole, he was disabled by the injuries.

Duvall declared that he was the 5th duty sergeant for Company D of the KY 20th and was in the squad that took prisoners to Rock Island, Illinois about 30th Dec. 1863. On the squad's return, they stopped at the Depot at Indianapolis, Indiana, where **Wm L** accidentally discharged his gun and burned his right eye and face and seriously injured his eye. Duvall was by his side and caught him as he fell and took him to the Soldiers home, where he had his injury treated. Duvall further stated that while at Louisville the following January, **Wm L** was vaccinated and on account of said vaccination, the muscle in his left arm was destroyed, causing a permanent rheumatic condition. Both conditions continue to trouble him and Duvall has been intimately acquainted with the claimant each and every week since the war and can see that he is now more or less totally disabled and unable to perform any work.

22Oct1889—AFFIDAVIT SUPPORTING APPLICATION: In the matter of original invalid pension No. 394055 of **Wm L. Davenport** for Piles...personally appeared before me Jonathon Plok, age 61, a resident of near Frances in the County of Crittenden in the State of Kentucky. Declared that he was a member of the same company and regiment as **Wm L. Davenport** and at Shiloh Tenn 1862 and the said soldier contracted or incurred piles soon after the battle of Shiloh or between then and the first of May 1862 while on the march. "My attention was called to the fact of him having piles on account of the way he complained." Declared that **Wm L. Davenport** continued to complain of piles while in the service and after and Polk has known him intimately and for 13 years has been aware of the fact that he was pretty disabled from manual labor on account of piles. For 3 or 4 years, Polk tried to get him to not do much and for at least 8 years, he has done so little that he has to be considered permanently disabled and has not done much for 5 years before that.

21Jan1892—RABBITS SHOT: P.H. Cooksey, Bud Waddington, T.J. Yeats, A.J. Rutherford, Bill Bailey and **Reub Davenport** killed 60 rabbits yesterday. (*Crittenden Press, Jan 21, 1892. p. 1*)

Reub Davenport was William Lewis Davenport's youngest son. Age 17 here, he would not live much longer.

4May1893—FURTHER AFFIDAVIT: **Wm L Davenport** appeared before a notary public in Dycusburg, Crittenden County, Kentucky, age 61 years, and being duly sworn, did declare: “That he is afflicted with rheumatism on his entire left side arm and leg and has been afflicted with rheumatism since 1863. But for the last few years it has been growing gradually worse on him. He further thinks that rheumatism is the result of his injury to his left side and arm.” (*Invalid Pension Declaration*)

20 Sep 1894.—DEATH: Dycusburg. **Rheube** [Reuben] **Davenport**, the youngest son of **Wm Davenport**, died Saturday night of fever. His remains were interred at Caldwell Springs on Sunday. (*Crittenden Press* (Marion, Ky. : 1879): September 20, 1894 Pg. 3)

Reuben Davenport, youngest son of William Lewis Davenport and partner in the shooting of 60 rabbits, died of fever at age 19.

30Sep1897—NEWSPAPER REPORT: **Mr. W. L. Davenport** of Dycusburg was in town Tuesday. **Mr.Davenport** moved from Tennessee to this county 46 years ago. (*Crittenden Press*, Sept 30 1897, p. 2)

Not only does this account prove William Lewis Davenport’s continued presence in Crittenden County, it also establishes the arrival date of the family in Crittenden County (1851).

14May1898—RESPONSE TO OFFICIAL SURVEY: **Wm L.** responded to questions regarding residence (Mexico, Crittenden County, KY), marriage (Mary Crouch, 7May1857), record of marriage (license and family bible); previous marriages (none), and children still living, if any (Sarah Ann Davenport, b. 1 Dec 1859; William M. Davenport, b. 31 Dec. 1861; Thomas H. Davenport, b. 19 April 1864, “all told.” [*Charles “Charlie” Lewis Davenport has died [1886], as had John Davenport, Alexander Davenport, and Reuben Davenport [1894].*]

1900—CENSUS: **William Lewis Davenport** appeared in the census with his wife Mary Elizabeth Crouch Davenport, his mother-in-law, “Seely” McIlroy (who witnessed his marriage in 1857), now 93, and his grand-son Tom “Macrea,” age 16, the son of Sarah Ann Davenport. **William Lewis Davenport** remained a tenant farmer and still could not read or write. Whatever drove him to try his luck in Scott County Missouri, we will never know, and by other evidence (see below) we know that he was back in Crittenden County in the early 1890s and quite likely before that. By the 1900 census, he lived in Kuttawa, Lyon County, Kentucky, his household located next to the household of his son, Thomas Houston Davenport.

18Feb1907—FURTHER INVALID CLAIM: **William Lewis Davenport** declared that he had mustered in [KY 20th Infantry, Company D] on 7 October 1861 at Smithland KY for 3 years and mustered out honorably at Louisville on 17 Jan1866. He stated that he was 75 years old and totally unable to “earn a support

by manual labor by reason of: paralysis of the bowels” and that he has been a pensioner under certificate 394055 (the 4 being crossed out with a single mark).

30Apr1907—DEATH: **William Lewis Davenport**. Frances, Crittenden County, Kentucky. (*Declaration for Widow’s Pension*)

Apr1907—BURIAL: **William Lewis Davenport**, Caldwell Springs Cemetery, Crittenden County, KY.

10Jun1907—WIDOW’S PENSION: Mary Davenport applied for a Widow’s pension and declared that she and **William Lewis Davenport** had been married since 7 May 1857 and that there were no minor children of the marriage in 1907.

19 Aug1907—WIDOW’S AFFIDAVITS: Washington Duvall, age 75, and Nancy Brashear, age 69, affirmed that both had known Mary Davenport and **Wm L Davenport, Dec’d**, since childhood, that they have always lived together in wedlock, and never married anyone else.

19 Aug1907—FURTHER AFFIDAVITS: Richard M. Peek and Percival K. Cooskey, affirmed that they had known Mary Davenport and **Wm L Davenport** for 30 years and 25 years respectively and that they know that **Wm L Davenport** had no means of support except for the pension granted him by the U.S. Government and that he possessed no property either real or personal and that he had no life insurance. That Mary Davenport has no means of support, no source of income at all, and that her only means of securing a living is what her sons give her, that she absolutely owns no property at all, and that no property has been sold, belonging to said **Wm L. Davenport** since his death.

12Oct1907—FURTHER AFFIDAVITS: P.K. Cooksey and T.R. Duvall affirmed that Mary Davenport has no means of support except as given her by her children, that her husband left no will or life insurance, and that no one is legally bound for her support.

1910—Census: **Mary Crouch Davenport** was enumerated with her son William “Willie” Marion Davenport.

29Nov1923—DEATH: **Mary Crouch Davenport**. Cause of death: “General paralysis of 4 years, 5 mos. Duration.” (Mother’s maiden name: Wheeler). Buried Caldwell Springs Cemetery, Caldwell Springs, Crittenden County, KY.

(3) SAMUEL HOUSTON DAVENPORT, b. February 21, 1837, near “Reedyville,”[Reddyville TN] Rutherford County, Tennessee (*Source: Original Declaration for Invalid Pension, National Archives*). Died 18 Aug1918, Frances, Crittenden County, Kentucky.

1840—CENSUS: Samuel Houston Davenport was enumerated in his father’s household as a free white male under 5.

1850—CENSUS: District 4, Sumner County, TN. See above.

31Oct1861—MUSTERED IN: **Samuel Houston Davenport**. Smithland, Kentucky, mustered into Federal Service as a Private, Company D, 20th Kentucky Infantry. (For regimental history, see **William Lewis Davenport**, above.) (*Source: Declaration for Original Invalid Pension*)

29 Jul1862—DESERTION: **Samuel H. Davenport** deserted Co. D, 20th Kentucky, when the company was “on the march” near Reedyville [sic: Readyville] Tennessee, and remained absent without leave until 11Jan1863. (From a notation of the Adjutant General’s office, to wit:

“He was tried by general court-martial for absence without leave...He was found guilty...and sentenced to forfeit six months pay and to be confined thirty days at hard labor, with a ball and chain, and to be kept ten days on bread and water.” (*Notation to the Adjutant General 1888.*)

During the court martial, Samuel Houston Davenport was offered an opportunity to defend himself against the charge. His response? One word: “Guilty.” Perhaps he was advised not to try and fight the US Army.

23Feb1864—FURTHER SERVICE: **Samuel H. Davenport** re-enlisted to service at Louisville, Kentucky, for three years or during the war as Veteran Volunteer. Discharged from Company D by virtue of his re-enlistment as a Veteran Volunteer under provision GO 191, War Dept., Service 1863. (*KY 20th Company D muster roll*)

July and August 1864—PAY DOCKED: For loss of bayonet, \$1.65.

7Sep1865—TRANSFERED: To Co. C, 6th Kentucky Calvary. (*Declaration for Original Invalid Pension, National Archives.*)

24Jan1867—MARRIAGE:: **Samuel Houston Davenport** to S.A. Green. (Source: Dodd, Jordan, comp.. *Kentucky Marriages, 1851-1900* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2001.)

“S.A. Green” has also been identified as Vessie A. Green, m. 1869, divorced in 1875 (*Source: statement of Martha Crider Davenport, widow, in widow’s pension application*)

Children of Samuel Houston Davenport and Vessie Green: David Louis Davenport (1870-1950); Florence Davenport (1873--?);

A Lillie Davenport (1876--?) has been claimed by one Davenport searcher as daughter to Samuel and Vessie, but we can find no record of her existence.

1875—DIVORCE: Samuel Houston Davenport and Vessie A. Green. (*Samuel Houston Davenport statement in declaration for invalid pension, National Archives.*)

25Jul1876—MARRIAGE: Samuel Houston Davenport to Mary Frances Bibb. The couple had children: Henry Houston Davenport (1878-1940); Jahne (sic: Johnnie) Davenport, (1880--?); Nora Davenport (1884--?); and James Davenport (1887--?)

1880—CENSUS: Samuel Houston Davenport appeared on the 1880 census for Indian Creek, White County, Illinois, with his wife, Mary Francis, and three children: David L. Davenport, Florence Davenport, and Henry Davenport. His occupation was listed as "laboring." His father's—**Charles Lewis Davenport**—birthplace was listed as Virginia, his mother's, Tennessee.

18Apr1888—CHARGES REMOVED: The Adjutant General's office removed the desertion charges of June 29 and July 29 1862 against **Samuel Houston Davenport** and noted that he had been tried, found guilty, served his hard time for the period of 29July 1862 through 11 Jan 1863 when he was absent without leave.

27Aug1887—DEATH: Mary Francis Bibb died in White County, Illinois. (*Source: Application for reimbursement filed by Zora Davenport Franklin for expenses paid in the last sickness and death of Martha A. Davenport.*) Mary Francis died in childbirth: **Samuel Houston Davenport's** son, James Davenport, was born on 27 Aug 1887.

21Sep1888—AFFIDAVITS: J.J Crayne and C.C Harris testified that they had known **Samuel H. Davenport** since he was 15 years of age and never knew him to be sick (save for one case of the flux in 1855) until he returned from his service in the war. He never had any symptoms of Erysipelas prior to his war service.

"When he has done guy work requiring much physical exertion since the war he complains greatly of severe misery. Throbbing (muscles?), roaring in his head, and have often known him to quit his work on account of the suffering as before stated. And have known him during the summer of 1880 to lay in his house three weeks at a time on account of the same trouble. He has kept the house a great part of his time this summer [1888] ...and know that he has been hindered from his work more or less ever since to the present time each year seeming to grow worse, it being so for the last two or (?) years that he cannot work over 1/3 to 1/2 his time and then only with great pain." (*General Affidavit in the claim of Samuel H. Davenport for an invalid pension. Filed at Norris City, White County, Illinois*)

23Dec1891—MARRIAGE: **Samuel Houston Davenport** to Martha Alice Crider. Crittenden County, KY.

They had one child: Zora Davenport Franklin (1894--?) (*Source of marriage name: application for reimbursement, see below*)

27Jan1898—SALE FOR BACK TAXES: Davenport, S.H., 65 acres, near J.M. Rogers (*Crittenden press (Marion, Ky. : 1879): January 27, 1898. P 2.*)

30 Sept 1898—RESPONSE TO OFFICIAL SURVEY: To the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Pensions, request for a list of living children and their birthdates, **Samuel Houston** responded:

David L. Davenport	26 Dec 1871
Florence Davenport	17 Aug 1873
Henry H. Davenport	18 Sept. 1878
Jahne (Johnnie) Davenport	4 July 1880
Nora F. Davenport	4 Feb 1884
James Davenport	27 Aug 1887
Zora Davenport	23 July 1893

At least one Davenport searcher claims an additional child, Lillie, b. 1876, but we can find no record of her existence.

1900—CENSUS: **Samuel H. Davenport** returned to Crittenden County, Kentucky, and lived in the town of Francis in the 1900 census. He was listed as a farmer who rented and claimed that he could read and write, but his Pension papers are all signed with an x—his mark. Living with him were Martha Alice Crider Davenport and daughters Zora and Nora.

4Apr1901—LAND TRADE: Mexico, Crittenden County: Geo. Drenan and **Sam Davenport** are on a land trade. (*The Crittenden Press: Marion, Kentucky, April 4, 1901. P. 8*)

14Nov1901—COURT APPEARANCE: Crittenden Circuit Court, *Commonwealth of Kentucky vs.. John Hugh Davenport*, for flourishing a deadly weapon, and for concealed weapons. (*Crittenden Press, Marion, Ky, November 14, 1901, p..3.*)

This is most likely "Johnnie" Davenport, son of Samuel Houston Davenport (the John who was son of William Lewis Davenport would be 45, vs. age 32 for "Johnnie"). John Hugh and John U are the same person.

1902—LAND PURCHASE: Mrs. W. K. Bibb has bought the **Sam Davenport** residence in this town. [Mexico](*Crittenden press (Marion, Ky. : 1879) 1902 p. 4*)

Mrs. W.K. Bibb must be a relative of Mary Francis Bibb, Samuel Houston Davenport's second wife.

27Mar1902—LAND TRADES: "Mexico. There has been some trading going on in this place in the last few days...Bill Parmley, of Enon, has bought the **Sam Davenport** property and will move on it in a few days; **Sam Davenport** has bought a lot from Wm. Polk, and has several carpenters at work building him some dwelling houses... " (*Crittenden Press, March 27, 1902, p. 8*)

17Jan1907—ACCIDENT: Mexico, Kentucky: Henry Davenport's wagon ran over little Dewy Paterson last week but did not break any bones. (*Crittenden Press Jan. 17, 1907, P.3*)

Henry Davenport was the second son of Samuel Houston Davenport.

20Mar1909—FAMILY LAWSUIT: **Mary E. Davenport vs. Henry H. Davenport** Circuit Court Docket. Commonwealth Docket for Spring Term of the Crittenden Circuit Court, Which Convened at Marion, on Monday, March 20, 1911. (*Crittenden Press, March 20, 1909 p. 6*)

This was the widow of William Lewis Davenport, suing her nephew over some unspecified matter (HH Davenport was the son of Samuel Houston Davenport, brother to William Lewis Davenport.)

1910—CENSUS: **S.H. Davenport** remained in Crittenden County, KY, with wife and one child (Zora) at home. He was listed as a farmer who rented.

1Mar1912—PENSION STATEMENT: **Samuel H. Davenport** told the Pension Bureau "that his personal description at enlistment was as follows: Height: 5 feet 5 1/2 inches; complexion: dark; color of eyes: gray; color of hair, black, that his occupation was farmer; that he was born Feb. 21, 1837 in Ruitherford County, Tennessee." (*Declaration for Pension, National Archives.*)

--**Nov1912**—COURT APPEARANCES: Commonwealth Docket, November Term 1912:

Commonwealth vs. **J.U. Davenport** for Gaming.
Same vs. **J. Hugh Davenport** for selling a Deadly Weapon to a minor.
(*Crittenden Press, Nov. 1912, p. 8*)

5Apr1915—CHILDREN'S DATA: In a survey for the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Pensions, **Samuel H.** was asked to list his children, "living or dead," with their dates of birth. His list:

Henry H. Davenport	Sept. 18, 1878
J han Davenport	July 4, 1880
Nora F. Davenport	Feb. 4, 1884

James Davenport
Zora Davenport

Aug. 27, 1887
July 23, 1893

Samuel Houston Davenport did not name the children he had with Vessie A. Green, even though David Louis Davenport and Florence Davenport were still alive. "Jhan" Davenport is John Davenport. At some point, Samuel H. learned to read and write and he filled out this survey, complete with odd spellings and ill-formed letters.

14Jan1916—NO BIRTH CERTIFICATE: "The applicant **Samuel H. Davenport** states on oath that the reason he cannot furnish a transcript copy of the Public or Baptismal record is that none exists. That his father's family Bible record was destroyed by fire when he (**Samuel**) was a small boy. That his family Bible record was transcribed in the year 1890 from the record on a sheet of paper which has been destroyed." (*Pension application.*)

28Apr1917— INVALID PENSION DECLARATION: Statement of **Samual Houston Davenport**:

"...while in service at Athens Alabama on July 4, 1862 and in winter 1864 he nearly lost eyesight and caused [sic: cost] the loss of sight of 1 eye, and contracted Erysipelas and Rheumatism and also Rheumatism has caused [sic: cost] the use of his left hip so he can't walk at all, which was caused from Rheumatism contracted from 1862-1863 and sunstroke on July 4, 1862 at Athens Alabama.

"Erysipelas of the head and Rheumatism and partial loss of eyesight result of sun stroke incurred at Athens Ala. July 4, 1862. That he is a pensioner under Certificate No. 299321."

(Declaration for Original Invalid Pension, National Archives.)

18Aug1918—DEATH: **Samuel Houston Davenport**, Frances, Crittenden County, Kentucky. (*Tombstone inscription*)

19Aug1918—BURIAL: Hill Cemetery, Caldwell, Kentucky.

18Sep1918—WIDOW'S PENSION: **Martha Crider Davenport**. Affidavits declaring lawfulness of marriage were provided Pension Bureau by J.M. Rogers. M.A. Hopson, Sarah G. Myers and G.W Moneyworth (?)

30Dec1936—CAUSE OF DEATH: **Martha A. Crider Davenport** died near Dawson Springs, Caldwell County, Kentucky, of pneumonia. (*Application for reimbursement filed by Zora Davenport Franklin for expenses paid in the last sickness and death of Martha A. Davenport.*)

(4) EMILY JANE DAVENPORT, b. 21Jan1840, Sumner County, Tennessee; d. 17May1883, near Charleston, Missouri.

1840—Census: *Emily was enumerated in her father's household as the free white female under age 5.*

6May1854: MARRIAGE: Thomas C[ornelius] Cooksey to **Emily Jane Davenport**, Crittenden County. (Dodd, Jordan, comp.. *Kentucky Marriages, 1851-1900* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2001.

Married by D.W. Carter, JP at Mary Davenport's home; witnesses William and Mary Davenport. Emily Jane married at age 14. Witness Mary Davenport was Emily Jane's mother, William Davenport was her older brother.

The census of 1850 placed Emily Jane in Sumner County, TN with her mother and siblings and established her birthdate (which is confirmed by her obituary in 1883). In 1860, she remained in Crittenden County; in 1880, she lived in Livingston County, Kentucky. In 1883, she died near Charleston, Missouri. She and T.C. Cooksey had six children: Thomas Andrew Cooksey, b. Crittenden County, [1857-]; James Overton Cooksey, b. Crittenden County, [1860-]; Sonora J. Cooksey, b. Kentucky, county uncertain [1865-]; Robert b. Cooksey, b. Kentucky, county uncertain, [1867-]; Guy Elmer Cooksey, b. Livingston County, KY [1873-]; Moses A. Cooksey, b. Livingston County, KY [1878-].

17May1883—DEATH: "**Emily J.** daughter of **Louis** and **Mary Davenport**, born Sumner County, Tennessee, Jan. 21, 1840; married T. C. Cooksey, Crittenden Co., Ky., May 3, 1860 (six children); died near Charleston, MO, May 17, 1883." (*Christian Advocate*; Nashville, TN 1883-1884, p.?)

(5) ANDREW A. DAVENPORT, b. 1841, Sumner County, Tennessee; d. 17Feb1907, Crittenden County, Kentucky.

1860—CENSUS: **Andrew** remained at home, in Crittenden County, with his mother, **Mary A. Davenport**, widow of **Charles Lewis Davenport**, his brother **Samuel Houston Davenport**, and his cousin Lucy W. Pollard—here listed incorrectly as "Louisa Davenport." (*Census of 1860: West Half of County, Crittenden County, Kentucky*; M653, 363, p. 339, Family History Library Microfilm 803363)

Bef1862—MARRIAGE: **Andrew A. Davenport** to Adeline Harris. (Source: *Davenport family papers.*)

Child of this marriage: William Andre Davenport (1863--?). While certainly of age in time for the conflict, Andrew Alexander Davenport did not serve in the military during the Civil War.

17Oct1866—Marriage: **Andrew Davenport** to M. J. White, 17 Oct 1866, Crittenden County, Kentucky. (*Dodd, Jordan, comp.. Kentucky Marriages, 1851-1900*). [Database on-line. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2001.]

Andrew married the second of his wives in 1866. She was Margaret Jordena White. Children of this marriage: Thomas Wheeler Davenport (1868-1927); Charles R. Davenport (1871-mid-1890s); Montalvo T. Davenport (1873-1963); Dr. Edward Felds Davenport (1876-1944).

1880—CENSUS: **Andrew Davenport** lived in Mayberry, Hamilton County, Illinois, and farmed; he could not read or write. At home with him were his wife, Margaret, and his children: William, 17; Thomas, 12; Charles, 9; Montalvo, 7; and Edward, 3.

On the day of the census, Charles, age 9, suffered an “epileptic fit.”

Edward would become Dr. Edward Davenport of Crittenden County, having studied at the medical school in Louisville (later the University of Kentucky). His activities were regularly reported on in The Crittenden Press (as were his brother Montalvo’s, who kept a vigorous social schedule). Reports about Dr. Edward Davenport included feats of heroic medicine, as when he sutured Will Dyer’s foot after the boy, age 17, tangled with a sawmill blade at his father’s saw and grist mill, and “cut out the ball and sole of the foot, from the instep forward”(Crittenden Press (Marion, Ky. : 1879): December 14, 1905, p.2). His obituary:

“Dr. Edward DAVENPORT, 60, practicing physician in Providence for two years from 1936 to 1938, died at 2 a.m. Tuesday at his home in Hopkinsville two hours after suffering a heart attack. Dr. Davenport had been clinical director of Western State Hospital since leaving here. Before coming to Providence he served for fourteen years as superintendent of Eastern State Hospital at Lakeland. He was a native of Crittenden County, and was a graduate of the old School of Medicine of the University of Louisville. Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Lemah Threlkeld Davenport; and a brother, Mont Davenport of Marion. Funeral services were held at 2 p.m. Wednesday in the First Baptist church in Hopkinsville. Burial was in Marion.” (*Providence Journal-Enterprise*, Thursday, August 24, 1944.)

7Feb1883—MARRIAGE: **Andrew Davenport** married Sarah M. Bibb (younger sister of Mary Francis Bibb, who married **Samuel Houston Davenport**). (*Source: family papers.*)

16Oct1890—COURT OF CLAIMS. **A. A. Davenport** was allowed \$20 for benefit of Charles Davenport, a pauper idiot. (*Crittenden Press*, Marion, Kentucky, October 16, 1890, p. 3.)

This was Charles R. Davenport, the son of A.A. Davenport who had the “epileptic fit” on the day of the 1880 census, when he was nine years old. Now his father was in court to petition for—and be granted—funds to help support an intellectually disabled child who could not support himself.

9Jun1892—PAUPER BENEFIT: Circuit Court. Among claims allowed: **A. A. Davenport**, committee for **Chas. R. Davenport**, pauper lunatic , \$27.50. (*Crittenden Press*, Marion, Kentucky, June 9, 1892, p. 3.)

Andrew Davenport made no further claims for his disabled son after 28Jun1894, and Charles R. Davenport disappeared from view. We assume he died as a consequence of his epilepsy. Born in 1871, he would have been in his early to mid-twenties in the mid 1890s.

10Oct1899—MARRIAGE: **Andrew A. Davenport** to Sallie/ Sarah Unknown. Fourth wife. (*Source: family papers.*)

1900—CENSUS: Crittenden County, Kentucky. **Andrew A. Davenport**, at home with wife S? (as listed in census) and children: John, 14; Overton, 12; and Freddie, 11.

28Feb1901—DIVORCE: Court News. Mrs. Sallie C. Davenport has filed a petition praying for a divorce from her husband, **Andrew Davenport**. She alleges that the defendant treated her in such a cruel manner that she was forced to leave her home. (*Crittenden Press*, Marion, Kentucky, February 28, 1901 p. 4)

4 Dec1902—MARRIAGE: **Andrew Alexander Davenport** to Fannie Patterson. Mexico. “**A.A. Davenport** is a lucky man. He was married to his fifth wife Dec. 4. Marriage License: **A.A. Davenport** and Miss Fannie Patterson. (*Crittenden Press*, Marion, Kentucky, 1902, p. 8)

17Feb1907—DEATH: “**Mr. Andrew Davenport**, of Mexico vicinity, died of paralysis last Sunday morning, February 17, 1907 at 7:00 at the home of John Rogers, age about seventy years. He was buried at Cookseyville [Sulphur Springs today]. **Mr. Davenport** is survived by several children, among them. Wm of Sikeston, Mo., Montalvo T, and Thomas of View, Ky., Dr Edward of Hampton, and Mrs. Robert Watson, of Sturgis. W. L. of Lyon County and Samuel H. of Mexico are his brothers.” (*Marion KY: Crittenden Press, 26 Feb 1907, p. 3*)

18Feb1907—BURIAL: Cookseyville Cemetery, [Sulphur Springs Baptist Church Cemetery], Crittenden County, Kentucky.

26Mar1908—SHERIFF’S SALE: One tract or parcel of land, lying and being in Crittenden County, Kentucky, on the waters of Dry Fork creek, near Cookseyville church, and being the same land conveyed to **A.A. Davenport** by Mrs. W. A. Adams and her husband, and Mrs. Frank Cruce and her husband, as shown by deed of Sept. 1st, 1890, recorded in Deed Book “X,” page 628; also a part of the

land bought by the said **Davenport** from P.C and J.S. McMurry, as shown by deed dated April 8, 1891, recorded in Deed Book “Z,” page 135, embracing three-fourths of about 125 acres; and there-fourths containing 91 acres, more or less, being bounded as follows: ...For further and better description if said property, see Deed of conveyance from **A.A. Davenport** and wife to Marion Zinc Company, of date February 18, 1903, and recorded in Deed Book number 12, page 496, Clerks’ office, Crittenden County court. (*Crittenden Press*, March 26, 1908. p.2)

While Andrew A. Davenport is mentioned in this land sale, he and his wife no longer had a dog in the hunt—they’d sold the land in 1903, and Andrew A. was deceased.

End of Histories of Individual Children

WE RETURN TO THE CHRONOLOGY OF THE **CHARLES LEWIS DAVENPORT** FAMILY IN CRITTENDEN COUNTY:

28Jan1897—LAWSUIT: Monday. J.C. Mornan, the man who was arrested at Dycusburg and accused of being in the crowd that visited Martin’s house and called for Rev. Fox, came to town and employed attorneys James & James against the parties accused of arresting him. The style of the suit is Joshua C. Mornan against Thomas W. Gheen, Henry B. Fox, Ed Wade, Jas. P Duvall, and **Wm. Davenport**. The petition alleges that on or about Jan. 20, the defendants “did unlawfully conspire and confederate and bind themselves together to arrest the plaintiff and accuse him of felony and other high crimes and misdemeanors, and to alarm and intimidate him, the said Joshua C. Mornan, and in pursurance and furtherance of said conspiracy, confederation, and binding themselves together, did in this county on or about the said 20th day of January, 1897, arm themselves with pistols and guns and other deadly weapons, and they being thus armed, the said Thomas W. Gheen, Henry B. Fox, Ed Eadde, Jas. P. Duvall, and **Wm. Davenport**, did, in combination draw and present arms in shooting attitude at the plaintiff, and order and make him throw his hands up, and did there and then accuse him of a felony and other crimes, and did then and there commit assault upon the person of the plaintiff, and by force of arms did take him into their custody and did unlawfully take him away, against his will, to the house of Jas. P. Duvall, and did then and there keep and hold him in custody, and abuse him and insult him, and threatened him with violence, and thus keep and hold him until a late hour in said day, in a state of mental fear and anxiety of mind until the citizens of the surrounding county came to his rescue.” The plaintiff says by reason of these wrongs he was damaged in the sum of \$10,000 and prays judgment against the defendants in that suit. (*Crittenden Press*, Marion, Kentucky, January 28, 1897, p. 1)

Local Baptist preacher Rev. Fox was accused of paying too much attention to married women and had already been run out of several neighboring

churches when he took to the pulpits of the Hebron Baptist church and the Dycusburg Baptist church. While in Hebron one night, a mob of men, their identities concealed by their white hoods (hence the charge of white-capping), arrived and demanded that Fox come before them. They wanted him to leave town and were prepared to show him the way. The mob was variously reported as 6 or 7 men (Fox's claim) and 40-50 (regional newspapers' accounts). Fox went out the back window and made for the woods. Paducah papers insisted that the town of Dycusburg had posted armed watch because its residents—who were assumed to make up the mob of white-cowled men—feared that the town would be burned in retaliation. Dycusburg residents claimed no such fear and complained that the reports of their worry over retaliation were false. A newspaper campaign followed, with supporters of Fox—including James A. Wheeler, a cousin of Wm. L Davenport's—weighing in on either side (Wheeler proclaimed himself a "Fox man"). One woman wrote a letter complaining that she was being stalked by an unknown man and the editors of the Crittenden Press reported this incident and declared that if the man did not cease and desist, it would not be long before the white-capped men appeared at his home to handle the matter. The newspaper also claimed that the only reason supporters of Fox came forward was that he had come to their churches and held them at gun-point until they produced their "whereas" and "resolves" in his support.

Eventually, calm returned. Despite the defendants named in the civil lawsuit, the only one to be criminally prosecuted was T(homas) C(ornelius) Gheens, who was found guilty of impersonating an officer of the law and bearing a weapon. He was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary, but not before the grand jury had had an opportunity to interview forty or more residents of Dycusburg, none of whom could shed any light on the original incident. The paper reported this with something akin to glee.

The civil lawsuit must have been dropped, for it was no longer featured in any local press.

The Wm Davenport who was named as a defendant in the civil action likely was William L. Davenport, despite his relatively advanced age at the time of the incident, and by now the elder statesman of the Davenports in Crittenden County. His long association with the Duvalls and Wheelers makes this the strongest possibility. His son William Marion Davenport is also a candidate—although he seemed to have been known as "Willie." And Wm Davenport could also have been William Andre Davenport, son of Samuel Houston Davenport, who was of age to be involved. But only William Lewis Davenport and his immediate family have the history with the Duvalls and Wheelers that suggests the best identification is William Lewis Davenport. Whichever William he was, he came down on the side of Fox, the philandering preacher.

Interestingly, William Lewis Davenport left Dycusburg and in 1900 was in Kuttawa, Lyon County, working as a farm laborer. When he returned to Crittenden County in the last years of his life, he lived in Frances and did not return

to Dycusburg. Descendants who still live in the area continue to talk about the Klan's presence in Dycusburg.

18Mar1897—DEED: **M.A. Davenport** to L.A. Pollard 10 acres for \$100. (*Crittenden Press*, March 18, 1897, p. 3)

This was Mary Ann Davenport selling some land to her daughter. By this time she may have been in desperate financial straits.

13Jan1898—SHERIFF'S SALE: Dycusburg No. 3. Woodall, Joel. A, 109 acres near **Thos Davenport**, 1895-96. (*Crittenden Press*, Jan. 13, 1898. p. 3.)

29Mar1900—ACQUITTED: **Thomas Davenport** was before Judge Rochester Saturday charged with breaking the peace. He was acquitted by the jury. (*Crittenden Press*, March 29, 1900. p. 7.)

4Jul1901—MURDERED: **Tom Davenport** was fatally stabbed with a butcher knife during a fight near Ardmore, IT [Indian Territory, now Oklahoma]. His cousin, Joe Smith, was arrested. (*Crittenden Press*, July 4, 1901. p. 2.)

The identity of this Thomas Davenport remains a mystery. He was neither Thomas Houston Davenport, son of William Lewis Davenport, nor Thomas Wheeler Davenport, son of Andrew Alexander Davenport. More research is required to identify him.

21May1908—MEMOIR: *Uncle Bob Heath's Memories of Early Crittenden County, Kentucky*: Heath was born May 15, 1818. When he was a boy, he played with the Hughes, Lucas, and **Davenport** children. He says that the youngsters back then had very meager educational advantages. (*Crittenden Record-Press*, 21 May 1908)

As the main New Kent/Hanover Davenport analysis demonstrates, there were Davenports in the western Kentucky neighborhood from 1813 on. Crittenden County was formed in 1842 from Livingston County, itself formed from Christian County, both of which also provided pieces of land that became Caldwell County.

Case C

The Family of WILLIAM D. DAVENPORT

Great-Grandson of Richard of County Line & Albemarle

William D. Davenport was the son of Richard III, son of Richard Jr., son of Richard of County Line & Albemarle. He was brother to Charles Lewis Davenport (see above). William D. Davenport was born in 1805; his age is established by tombstone evidence. He can be found in his father's household in the 1810 Census for Amherst County, Virginia. Shortly thereafter, Richard III removed to Kentucky, where he mustered in as a volunteer cavalry and fought in the War of 1812. For this, he earned bounty land in Christian County, Kentucky and in Johnson County, Missouri.

The fact that Richard III assigned his Missouri bounty land to William D. Davenport in 1854 suggests that William D. Davenport was the surviving next oldest son, as Charles Lewis had died by 1850.

12Feb1805—BIRTH: William D. Davenport, to Richard Davenport III, most likely in Albemarle County but possibly in Amherst County.

William D. Davenport is a proven New Kent/Hanover Davenport by DNA.

William D. was a farmer and a small slave owner--the 1860 Federal Census Slave Schedule for Johnson County shows Lucinda "Davinport," widow of William D. Davenport, as the owner of what appears to be a family, i.e., a female, aged 34; a male, aged 32; and a female aged 10; and two males, ages 7 and 2.

William D. spent his adult life in Jefferson Township, Johnson County, Missouri, and lost one son—Lawrence-- to the Confederate cause. Robert, another son, rode with Quantrill's Raiders. In 1862 the family home in Jefferson Township was burned in retaliation for harboring Quantrill and his men (see below).

In 1830, William D. Davenport lived in Richard III's household in Caldwell County. In 1831, William D. Davenport married Lucinda Draper (b. June 4, 1813) on 24 Dec 1831 in Caldwell County. Lucinda was the only child and daughter of John Draper. Draper was born on 27Jun1790 in Louisa, County, Virginia and died 16Apr1861 in Jefferson, Johnson, Missouri. Lucinda's mother was Margaret Tandy Burruss, born 25Jan1794 in Louisa County, Virginia, and died in 1815 in Caldwell County, Kentucky. John and Margaret were married on 12Mar1812 in Louisa County Virginia. Lucinda was born 4 Jun 1813 in Caldwell County Kentucky. Her mother Margaret died in 1815, whereupon her father remarried Elizabeth Willis Clayton, who was born 1792 in Louisa County, Virginia, and died 1848 in Johnson County, Missouri.

John Draper and William D. Davenport allegedly arrived in Jefferson, Johnson County MO in 1832 and were among the earliest settlers of Johnson County:

*"EARLY SETTLEMENTS.-The earliest permanent settlements in Jefferson township were made in the early thirties. Among the first settlers, John Draper, **William Davenport** and Benjamin Snelling came here from Kentucky in 1832." [Ewing Cockrell, *History of Johnson County, Missouri* (1918), p. 165].*

William D. Davenport remained involved in legal matters in Caldwell County, Kentucky, through 1833 and possibly as late as 1834. Two of his children were born in Caldwell--one in 1833, and the second in 1835-- so he may have traveled back and forth or arrived in Johnson County later than Cockrell suggests in his history.

31Aug1813—MUSTERED IN: **Richard Davenport**. (Roll of Captain William Whitsett's Company, Kentucky Mounted Volunteer Militia, Commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Phillip Barbour. (*Kentucky Soldiers of the War of 1812*, p. 173)

Whitsett (aka Whitsitt) was born in Amherst County in 1780, making him a contemporary of Richard III. Richard Davenport III mustered in in Logan County, Kentucky.

19Aug1815—LAND GRANT: **Richard Davenport** , 71 acres on Muddy Fork, Christian County, Kentucky, surved 19Aug1815, Book 23. (*The Kentucky Land Grants*, Volume 1, Chapter IV, Grants South of Green River (1796-1866), p. 298).

Richard Davenport III's 1812 bounty land was in Christian County, KY, long purported by family members to be the place from which William D. Davenport departed for Missouri.

1830—CENSUS: Caldwell County, Kentucky: **Richard Devenport**, age 50-59, headed a household enumerated as himself; 1 male age 20-29; 1 female, age 5-9; 1 female age 20-29; and 1 Female age 40-49. No slaves or colored in household.

William D. Davenport remained in his father's household this year; by the next, he would be gone. Charles Lewis, his brother, had married in 1829 and departed.

1840—CENSUS: Caldwell County, Kentucky: **Richard Davenport**, age 60-69, headed a household enumerated as himself; 1 male, under age 5; 1 male, age 5-9; 1 female, under age 5; 1 female, age 15-19; 1 female, 20-29; 1 female, age 50-59; and no slaves or colored.

This is the last census in Kentucky in which Richard Davenport III would appear. In 1854, he assigned his bounty land in Johnson County, Missouri to his son, William D. Davenport. From here, he disappears from view. He may have made the assignment with death imminent or he may have made the assignment in order to make an easy departure from Missouri. We suspect the former.

1840--CENSUS: Jefferson Township, Johnson County, Missouri

Wm D. Davinport 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0

*Source:1840 Census: Jefferson Township, Johnson County, Missouri;
Roll: 224; Page: 119; Image: 244; Family History Library Film: 0014856.*

1May1843—LAND OFFICE PURCHASE: **William D. Davenport**, 40 acres in Johnson County, Missouri,being Section 13, Township 44N, Range 25W, 5th Principal Meridian, at Lexington, Missouri, Land Office.

13Nov1850—FEDERAL CENSUS—Jackson Township, Johnson County, Missouri:

House- of	Hold No.	Name	Age	Estimated Birth Year	Sex	Place
862		Davenport William D	45	abt 1805	Male	Virginia
		Davenport Lucinda	38	abt 1812	Female	Kentucky
		Davenport Horace	17	abt 1833	Male	Kentucky
		Davenport Margaret J	15	abt 1835	Female	Kentucky
		Davenport Robert 11	abt 1839	Male		Missouri
		Davenport Clarissa H	10	abt 1840	Female	Missouri
		Davenport Ann E 6	abt 1844	Female		Missouri
		Davenport Lawrence	3	abt 1847	Male	Missouri
		Mc Coy Susan 45	abt 1805	Female		Virginia
		Mc Coy Mildred C	18	abt 1832	Female	Kentucky
		Mc Coy Martha E	12	abt 1838	Female	Kentucky

*1850 Census: Jackson Township, Johnson County, Missouri;
Roll: M432_403; Page: 68B; Image: 141.*

*Born in Virginia contemporaneously to William D. Davenport, Susan McCoy was most likely William D Davenport's sister); we know from other evidence that she was not a Draper daughter. One researcher has mis-recorded Martha E as William D's child but the Census clearly states that Martha E is Susan McCoy's child and so is William D's niece. Horace, son of William D, will name a daughter Martha. We therefore propose that Susan McCoy was **Susan Davenport McCoy**, sister of William D. Davenport, and another New Kent/Hanover Davenport. Mildred C is also Susan McCoy's daughter.*

13Nov1850—SLAVE SCHEDULE: Jackson Township, Johnson County, Missouri, **W. D. Davenport**: 1 Female Black, age 24; 1 Male Black, age 20; 1 Female Black, age 2., p. 299.

*1850 Census: Jackson Township, Johnson County, Missouri;
Roll: M432_403; Page: 68B; Image: 141.*

1Nov1853—LAND OFFICE PURCHASE: **William D Davenport**, 40 acres in Johnson County, Missouri, being Section 22, Township 46-North, Range 27W, 5th Principal Meridian, at Clinton, Missouri, Land Office.

2Oct1854—BOUNTY LAND ASSIGNED: Whereas, In Pursuance of the Actof Congree, approved September 28 1850, entitled "An Act granting Bounty land to certain Officers and Soldiers who have been engaged in the Military Service of the Unites Dtates," Warrant No. 17136 for 40 acres issued in favor of **Richard Davenport** private in Captain Whitsett's Company Tenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, 1 Mar 1812, has

been returned to the General Land Office, with evidence that the same has been located upon 5th Meridian, 04N-027W, SW1/4 SW 1/2, Sec. 15, Johnson County, MO, according to the Official Plat of the Survey of Said Lands returned to the general Land Office by the Surveyor General: which has been assigned to **William D. Davenport**...and to his heirs...

Richard Davenport III had been issued land in Missouri for his War of 1812 service; in 1854, he assigned that land to William D. Davenport.

15Nov1854—LAND OFFICE PURCHASE: **William D Davenport**, 120 acres in Johnson County, Missouri, being Section 15, Township 46N, Range 27W, 5th Principal Meridian, at Clinton, Missouri, Land Office.

15Jan 1856—LAND OFFICE PURCHASE: **William D Davenport**, 80 acres in Johnson County, Missouri, being Section 21, Township 46N, Range 27W, 5th Principal Meridian, at Clinton, Missouri, Land Office.

25Aug1856—DEATH: **William D. Davenport**, per discussion below:

In the Carmichael Cemetery in Centerview Township, Johnson County, Missouri, are these tombstones:

George Davenport, Feb 18, 1830-Dec. 6, 1897

Hanna E. Davenport, wife of George (colored), d. Dec. 4, 1884, age 53yrs 3mo

Lucinda Davenport, wife of **W. D.** June 4, 1813- Dec. 31, 1883

Wayne Davenport, Aug. 19 1854- Mar. 3, 1856

William Davenport, Feb. 12 1805-Aug. 25, 1856

*(Carmichael Cemetery Centerview Township, 46N, R27W, Sec.28
Originally compiled by (name withheld by request).*

Between 1843 and 1859, William D. Davenport purchased 360 acres of land in Jefferson Township, Johnson County. William's last land purchase was 1 Jun 1859. The 1860 Census was taken in July 1860, so William died between those two dates. Draper family historians place his death as 1856, per tombstone. According to Jim McMillen, Draper family historian, the "death date of William D Davenport is from a 1966 survey of the Carmichael Cemetery in Centerview Township, Johnson County. The last entry under the name DAVENPORT is 'William D., b. Feb. 12 1805 d. Aug. 25, 1856.' That, of course, could have been misread or misrecorded. That William's will was written in 1855 suggests that he may have been in poor health at the time. In earlier years, at least, wills were often written when death appeared imminent. According to Abstract of Wills and Administrations, Johnson County, Missouri, 1835-1855, William's will was recorded on 6 Oct 1856."

Of George and Hanna, we believe that they were slaves treated as members of the family, just as former slave Jane D. Parks will be treated as a member of the family (see Eliza A. below and slave schedule for 1860, below).

1Jun1859—LAND OFFICE PURCHASE: **William D. Davenport**, 80 acres in Johnson County, Missouri, being Section 22, Township 46N, Range 27W, 5th Principal Meridian, at Clinon, Missouri, Land Office.

Either the Land Office deed was delayed in being issued (not uncommon) or the date of William's death on the tombstone is in error (or misread in recording), for William could not have entered and completed a Land Office acquisition three years after his death.

9Jul1860— FEDERAL CENSUS: Jackson, Johnson County, Missouri: The household headed by **Lucinda** Davenport, widow of **William D.**, included herself, age 47; Robert Davenport, age 22; Ann E. Davenport, age 16; Lawrence Davenport, age 13; and Rebecca F. Davenport, age 9.

1860 Census: Jackson Township, Johnson County, Missouri;
Roll: M653_626; Page: 805; Image: 336; Family History Library Film: 803626.

9Jul1860—SLAVE SCHEDULE: Jackson, Johnson County, Missouri: Lucinda Davenport was enumerated as the owner of these Blacks: Female, age 34; Male, age 32; Female, age 10; Male, age 7; and Male, age 2.

1860 Census: Jackson Township, Johnson County, Missouri;
Roll: M653_626; Page: 805; Image: 336; Family History Library Film: 803626.

What happened to Lucinda and the children?

Each of the records below details the lives of the children and also indicates what became of Lucinda Draper Davenport.

(1) HORACE, b. 1833 in Caldwell County, Kentucky; m. Mary Margaret Ramsey, 1957, Todd County, Kentucky; d. 12 Sept 1904, Odessa, Lafayette County, Missouri.

15 July 1854—LAND PURCHASE: Name: **Horace Davenport** Issue Date: 15 Jul 1854 State of Record: Missouri Acres: 80 Accession Number: MO1730__420 Metes and Bounds: No Land Office: Clinton Canceled: No US Reservations: No Mineral Reservations: No Authority: April 24, 1820: Sale-Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566) Document Number: 37425 Legal Land Description:

Section	Twp	Range	Meridian	Counties
21	46-N	27-W	5th PM	Johnso

(Ancestry.com. *U.S. General Land Office Records, 1796-1907* [database online]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2008)

1Jun1859—LAND PURCHASE: Name: **Horace Davenport** Issue Date: 1 Jun 1859 State of Record: Missouri Acres: 120 Accession Number: MO1970 __.357 Metes and Bounds: No Land Office: Clinton Canceled: No US Reservations: No Mineral Reservations: No Authority: April 24, 1820: Sale-Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566) Document Number: 40726 Legal Land Description:

Section	Twp	Range	Meridian	Counties
15	46-N	27-W	5th PM	Johnson
15	46-N	27-W	5th PM	Johnson
15	46-N	27-W	5th PM	Johnson

(Ancestry.com. *U.S. General Land Office Records, 1796-1907* [database online]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2008.)

Horace, son of William D. Davenport, purchased land in Johnson County.

1857—MARRIAGE: **Horace Davenport** to Mary Margaret Ramsey. (Established by 1900 Census, when Horace and Mary report being married for 43 years.)

1860—FEDERAL CENSUS: **Horace Davenport** headed a household in Jackson Township, Johnson County, Missouri, including himself, age 27, born Kentucky, Mary M. Davenport, age 21, born Kentucky; Ada P. Davenport, age 3, born Missouri; and Martha Davenport, age 1, born Missouri.

1870—FEDERAL CENSUS: **Horace Davenport** headed a household in Warrensburg, Johnson County, Missouri, including himself, age 46; Mary Davenport, age 35; Catharine Davenport, age 12; Martha Davenport, age 10; Louisa Davenport, age 8; Charles Davenport, age 6; and “No Name” Davenport, age 1.

Charles Davenport, age 6, was the only known Charles to appear in this line of Davenports. Ada P. Davenport became “Catherine” for this Census. “No Name Davenport” was soon named Robert, named for his Uncle who served with Quantril’s Raiders.

10Nov1877—BIRTH: **Albert Sidney Davenport**, son of **Horace** and Mary, in Johnson County Missouri. He died March 22 1965 in Anthony, Kansas. (No records support this claim but this fact was reported by a family member who said that Albert Sidney was her grandfather and that his parents were Horace and Mary.)

13May1880—BIRTH: **William Lawrence**, son of **Horace** and Mary, in Johnson County, MO; likely named for his father and for the uncle he never knew, Lawrence, b. 1847, who died in the Civil War—or the “Lost Cause” for the **William D. Davenport** family.

1900—FEDERAL CENSUS: **Horace Davenport** headed a household in Odessa City, Lafayette County, Missouri, including himself, age 67; Mary A Davenport, age 62; Robert Davenport, age 29; Lawrence Davenport, age 20; Ada Wilkerson, age 43; and Clyde Wilkerson, age 15, identified as a “grandson”.

Daughter Ada P Davenport had married an Unknown Wilkerson and was now widowed. Robert, age 29, was still at home. This fact, coupled with the fact that he was not given a name in the first year of his life, suggests some kind of disability.

12Sep1904—DEATH: **Horace Davenport**, Lafayette County, Missouri.

2. MARGARET JANE, b. 1835, Caldwell County, Kentucky; m. Martin Winn Lowery, 21Apr1853, Johnson County, Missouri; died Kingsville, Johnson County, Missouri, 7Sep-1869, per undocumented claim of family researcher.

21Apr1853—MARRIAGE: **Margaret Jane Davenport** to Martin Winn Lowery, b. 1823, Johnson County, Missouri.

This was her first marriage, his second. At 23 he had married an unknown and had one child, Nancy Lowery, b. 1848.

1860 --FEDERAL CENSUS: Jackson Township, Johnson County, Missouri--M. W. Lowry, age 37, born Kentucky, headed a household including himself; **Margaret J Lowry**, age 25; Nancy E Lowry, age 12; Wm Lowry, age 6; Annie M Lowry, age 3; and Nathaniel Lowry, age 86.

Wm Lowery and Annie Lowery were the children of Martin and Margaret; Nathaniel was Martin's father.

7Sep1869—DEATH: **Margaret Jane Davenport Lowery** in Kingsville, Johnson County, Missouri.

Margaret Jane Davenport Lowery died, probably while giving birth to Edwin P. Lowery.

1870--FEDERAL CENSUS: Kingsville, Johnson County, Missouri—M. W. Lowry, age 47, headed a household including himself; William Lowry, age 16; Annus M Lowry, age 14; Walter Lowry, age 9; Edwin P Lowry, age 1; Minnie Lowry, age 5; **Lou Davenport**, age 56, born Kentucky; J B Gofford, age 26; Nannie Gofford, age 22; William F Gofford, age 3; and Annie Gofford, age 2.

Lou Davenport was Lucinda Davenport, living in the household of her deceased daughter. In the 1880 census, Lucinda lived in the household of her daughter, Rebecca Francis.

3. ROBERT C. b. 1838/1839 in Johnson County, Missouri,

Robert was the first of Will and Lucinda's children to have been born in Johnson County.

1862--QUANTRILL'S RAIDERS: Robert Davenport included on a roster containing ninety-two names of Quantrill's men. This roster was found by Federal troops on one of the dead Missouri Partisan Rangers after the Battle at Pleasant Hill, Missouri on July 11, 1862. On a very early, yet incomplete listing, of Quantrill's original men, was **William Davenport** on the Aubrey raid of March 10, 1862 and included on Frank James' list c.1910. (*Roster of Known Members of Quantrill's Raiders, headed by William C. Quantrill, William T. Anderson, George M. Todd and John Thrailkill. Copy of the list sent on July 16, 1862 by Capt. Henry I. Stienlin, Co. A, 1st Mo. Cav., to Headquarters in Jefferson City, Mo. (Ref. Provost Marshal file 22105 Reel F01660)*)

This was Robert Davenport, son of William D. Davenport. We can identify him because of his family's extended involvement with "bushwhackers"—the rebel, pro-slavery guerilla forces that raided Kansas in the years leading up to the Civil War (and who were, in turn, raided by Kansas Free Soilers—or "Jayhawkers"). In the William D. Davenport family, as noted below, Lucinda provided aid and comfort to bushwhackers (for which her home was burned in retaliation). Horace Davenport suffered the loss of his home. Eliza Davenport suffered the loss of her horse (although it was later restored to her).

Both Robert and the yet unidentified William Davenport were found among the names on the original roster for the group engaged in guerilla warfare on the Kansas-Missouri border that was motivated by clashing ideologies--the Free Soilers wanted Kansas to be free of slavery, while the pro-slavery contingent wished to extend slavery to Kansas. The William D. Davenport family, being slaveholders, was pro-slavery.

Quantrill's Raiders was a loosely organized force of pro-Confederate Partisan rangers, "bushwhackers" who fought in the Civil War under the leadership of William Clarke Quantrill. Unlike other border areas in Maryland and Kentucky, local conflicts, bushwhacking, sniping, and guerilla fighting marked this period of Missouri history. "When regular troops were absent, the improvised war often assumed a deadly guerrilla nature as local citizens took up arms spontaneously against their neighbors. This was a war of stealth and raid without a front, without formal organization, and with almost no division between the civilian and the warrior" (Donald, Baker, and Holt (2001) p. 177) The most infamous and notorious of these guerrilla forces—from the Free Soilers' point of view anyway -- was led by William Clarke Quantrill.

Under Quantrill's direction, Confederate partisans perfected military tactics such as coordinated and synchronized attacks, planned dispersal after an attack using pre-planned routes and relays of horses, and technical

methods, including the use of the long-barreled revolvers that later became the preferred firearm of western lawmen and outlaws alike. The James-Younger Gang, many of whose members rode with Quantrill, applied these same techniques after the war to the robbery of trains and banks. Note that Frank James, brother of Jesse James, maintained the list in 1910.

We assume that the William Davenport who rode with Robert was related but we cannot yet say how. There were a large number of Davenports in Missouri by mid-century.

8Jan1862—HOMES DESTROYED: Guerrillas **Horace Davenport, J.** Stogden and R. Cockrell from Columbus, Mo. Their homes were destroyed by Jayhawkers on January 8, 1862.

From the research of Julie Shepherd: Accounts of the destruction of homes “have been taken from historical records and painstakingly preserved in contemporary books like Quantrill of Missouri by Paul R. Petersen and in the soon to be published book “Quantrill at Lawrence,” where the complete stories behind these Jayhawker raids can be found. Permission to use this article has graciously been granted by the author.”

Family lore has it that the entire family fled to Texas and the records bear this out (see below):

17Jun1862--BURNED HOUSE: Report of Major Emory S. Foster, Seventh Missouri Cavalry (Militia). Post at Warrensburg, Missouri, dated June 18, 1862.

To: Lieutenant D. A. THATCHER, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Jefferson City, Mo. (Source: *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, Skirmish Near Warrensburg, Missouri, Volume XIII, Chapter XXV, p. 125)

“LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that Lieutenant Sandy Lowe. Company G, Seventh Missouri State Militia, with 18 men, yesterday morning came suddenly upon a small squad of bushwhackers at the house of **Mrs. Davenport**, 9 miles west of this place. They fired upon the militia, wounding 1 slightly, and fled to the brush. The militia fired, killing 2, and securing their horses and arms. A running fight was kept up through the brush for near half a mile, when the lieutenant found himself entirely surrounded by bushwhackers, the number, as near as could be estimated, 80 or 90-report says 150 or 200. The militia fought well for near half an hour, cutting their way through the swarming guerrillas. When they reached the prairie they made a desperate stand, and sent a runner to me for assistance. I started immediately with 55 men, and met the lieutenant 3 miles west of here, coming to camp. He reported that he had left 3 men wounded in the brush, and had killed 8 or 9 of the enemy; that the bushwhackers had followed him a short distance from the brush and then

went west. Lieutenant Lowe was shot through the left hand. I went immediately to the ground where the men had been left, and found two of them stripped of their clothing and horribly mutilated, one of them with more than a dozen revolver-balls in his body and his head frightfully broken and mangled.

“I followed the trail of the guerrillas some distance, but night coming on and a heavy storm with it, I returned to town. I came by the house of **Mrs. Davenport**, and found the place deserted, a large quantity of provisions cooked and packed in baskets, sacks, &c., and a long table set for dinner for a number of men. I ordered the house burned, which was done. I found Corporal Holstein, Company G (who had been left on the ground wounded), 3 miles west of here. He had crawled 6 miles through the grass and brush. His wound is not dangerous. The excitement in the county is intense. As many as 50 citizens from town and county came with arms and offered their services too protect the place. Day before yesterday a young man named White was shot down while plowing in the field. Two of the worst bushwhackers I have in jail will be shot today in part pay for his life. I have positive information that Upton Hays came into this county three days ago with 100 men and joined Brinker and Snelling, who had 85 or 90 men. The citizens are moving to town in numbers to save what little household goods they have left. Four houses were plundered and one fired day before yesterday.

“Yesterday, while in the brush near where the fight occurred Miss Mattie Brinker, sister of the notorious guerrilla chief John Brinker, came to us. A younger brother was with her. Miss Mattie says she left home, some 3 miles southeast of Warrensburg, about 2 o'clock p. m. I had started about 12 m. She was much surprised and confused when she discovered who we were. This young lady has been suspected of conveying intelligence to bushwhackers for some time. She and her brother are in confinement.

I am, lieutenant, yours, respectfully,
EMORY S. FOSTER,
Major, Seventh Missouri State Militia,
Commanding Post.

We know this was Lucinda Draper Davenport's house because of its geographical location (outside of Warrensburg, Missouri, where the family was located) and because she is listed as the owner of the place and is, therefore, a widow. We know that William D. Davenport died sometime between his land purchase in 1859 and the summer of 1860, when he did not appear on the census. From this document, we can see that William D. Davenport died prior to 17 June 1860.

The Davenport household was burned in retaliation for aiding and abetting Quantrill's Raiders. Lucinda Davenport did not re-occupy the land, but fled to

Texas (see below) and later lived out the remaining part of her life in the households of her grown daughters. Robert, like others who had been bushwhackers and found themselves on the wrong side at the war's end, went to Texas, which may have been known to him from his time in William Quantrill's unit. To elude capture, Quantrill's Raiders regularly moved back and forth from Missouri to Texas. This tendency to go where Quantrill was provides further proof that Robert Davenport, one of Quantrill's Raiders, was the son of William D. Davenport.

28Sep1863—APPLICATION TO PROCEED TO TEXAS: Application is made by the following named persons, women and children whose friends are in the Rebel Army for permission to pass to Texas from Johnson County, Missouri.

Mrs. Davenport & 4 children
1 two horse waggon, teams & 1 riding horse
Mrs. Murray & 2 children
1 two horse waggon, teams & 1 riding horse

The parties desire also to take sufficient bedding, clothing & provisions for their comfort and sustenance on the journey

I am very truly yours,
Your obedient servant
E. B. Brown
Brig. Genl. Vols. Comdg.

Lucinda Draper Davenport, burned out, applied for permission to remove to Texas, as did her daughter Clarissa Davenport Murray. Permission was granted. Lucinda and Clarriss and their children were to go by way of Fayetteville and Ft. Smith, reporting in to the Military Commanders of each place, and also to the Commanders of all Military Posts through which they passed. (From The Records of The Provost Marshal Headquarters, District of Central Missouri Jefferson City, Mo. Research of Julie Shepherd)

Family members did not remain in Texas, however. One daughter went to Indian Territory (Oklahoma), where she lived out her days (see below) but Lucinda and the other daughters remained in Missouri. Lucinda was buried in Centerview Cemetery next to William D. Davenport (see above).

1863-- Military Service. 16th Missouri Infantry, CSA: **Robert Davenport**, joined Company D as a 2nd Lieutenant in Company D (*Index to Compiled Confederate Military Service Records*)

16th Missouri Infantry, CSA, commanded by Col. Sidney Drake Jackman, Col. Josiah H. Caldwell, Col. Levin M. Lewis, Lt. Col. Pleasant W. H. Cumming and Lt. Col. Jesse P. Herrell. Organized August 31, 1862 as the 7th Missouri Infantry, redesignated as the 16th Missouri Infantry on April

1, 1863. (Not to be confused with Col. Cyrus Franklin's 7th Missouri Infantry.) The 16th Missouri Infantry fought at the following engagements: Battle of Helena, Red River Campaign, Battle of Pleasant Hill, and Jenkins' Ferry. It surrendered on May 26, 1865 under Gen. E. Kirby Smith's Department of Trans-Mississippi.

Company D, 16th Missouri Infantry, CSA, included:
Davenport, Robert, Junior 2nd Lieutenant [Ensign?]
Davenport, Lawrence, Private

The brutal Lawrence [Kansas] Massacre, in August of 1863, may have driven Robert into the "regular army." Quantrill's men burned a quarter of the town's buildings, and killed at least 150 men and boys. Many Confederates were horrified by the incident in Lawrence and the Confederate Army withdrew support for the Raiders and other bushwhackers—no longer were they considered a guerilla arm of the Confederate Army.

Robert mustered in with his younger brother Lawrence, who was later captured at the Battle of Helena and sent to the prison for Confederate soldiers at Alton, Illinois, where he died of small pox at the age of 16.

With the loss of the house and land, the death of one son, and the family diaspora that followed, this Davenport family paid a high price for their passion for the Confederate cause.

13Apr1865—QUANTRILL POSING AS A DAVENPORT?: H.M. Smith, St. Louis, in letter to Unknown, Vincennes, Indiana, says that he believes a man going by name of **Dr. Davenport** is really Quantrill. People have caught man in lies; man says he practiced in Independence. (*Missouri's Union Provost Marshal Papers: 1861–1866*, Reel F, 1295)

This is a tantalizing glimpse of the Davenport-Quantrill connection. Quantrill—if this was, indeed, him was obviously comfortable borrowing the name that belonged to some of his raiders and their family members.

The Union Provost Marshal's Papers are filled with instances of Davenports across the state harboring bushwhackers and rebels. The connection of these Davenports, if any, to the family of William D. Davenport is unknown—although two records point out that "Marshel G. Davenport" (Marshall Glover Davenport), a paper-trail Pamunkey with New Kent/Hanover DNA, was in Morgan County, harboring bushwhackers:

Davenport, Marshel G.: *Charged with harboring and feeding bushwhackers. Testimony of Anna J. Rand that she frequently saw bushwhackers at Davenport's home; her life was threatened if she reported it.*

Davenport, Marshal G.: *U. S. vs. Davenport*, charged with harboring bushwhackers. Testimony of Mary Baldwin, Davenport's neighbor, saying bushwhackers were often at Davenport's home. Was afraid to report it.

(Missouri's Union Provost Marshal Papers: 1861–1866, Reel F, 1295)

The number of Davenports in Missouri who either became bushwhackers, aided bushwhackers, or fought in the army of the CSA reflects the Davenport migration from point east and south. With a few notable exceptions, and these likely brought on by poverty, both Pamunkey and New Kent/Hanover Davenports were slave-holders and invested in the agrarian economy of the Old South.

23Sep1870--FEDERAL CENSUS: The household of Henry Russell, Lamar County, Texas, included **Robert Davenport**, age 32, born Tennessee, a farm laborer.

In 1870, Robert lived in Texas and worked on the farm of a reasonably wealthy farmer, Henry Russell. The census incorrectly claims this Robert was born in Tennessee, or he gave misinformation pointing away from his Missouri past.

After the war, Robert understandably found it better to settle in Texas than to remain in Missouri.

12Dec1872—MARRIAGE: **Robert Davenport** to Mary C. Hindman, Lamar, Texas (Texas Marriages, 1851-1900)

23Jun1880—FEDERAL CENSUS: Precinct No. 6, Lamar County, Texas--**Robert Davenport**, age 41, farmer, born Missouri, father born Virginia, mother born Kentucky, was enumerated as head of a household including himself; Mary C. Davenport, age 24, born Alabama, father born Tennessee, mother born Alabama; William A. Davenport, age 6; Robert W. Davenport, age 5; and Margaret F. Davenport, age 3. All children born Texas. [Original data: *Tenth Census of the United States, 1880*. (NARA microfilm publication T9, 1,454 rolls). Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29. National Archives, Washington, D.C.]

Robert named one child after his father, one after himself, and one after his eldest sister. No records located post-1880. Some researchers claim Robert Davenport died in 1889.

4. CLARISSA H. DAVENPORT, b. c1842, Johnson County, Missouri.

8Dec1857—MARRIAGE: **Clarissa Davenport** to Uriel T. Murray, Johnson County, Missouri. (Missouri Marriage Records, 1805-2002 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2007.)

9Jul1860—FEDERAL CENSUS: Jackson Township, Johnson County, Missouri: **Clarissa** [Davenport] Murray, age 18, was enumerated in the household of Thomas B. Murray,

age 23, a farmer, born in Missouri, including Wm R. Murray, age 2, and Ella Murray, age 3/12.

Clarrissa married Urial T[homas] Murray in 1857, when she was approximately 15. By evidence on the 1850 census Urial Thomas was the son of Uriel Murray Sr., who first appeared on a Johnson County census in 1840. In 1860, Clarissa and Thomas lived next door to the widowed Lucinda Davenport. Uriel Thomas's full name has been said to be Urial Thomas Benton Hart Murray, chiefly because he appeared in the 1850 census with his father with these letters in place of his first name.

9Jul1860—SLAVE SCHEDULE: Jackson Township, Johnson County—Thomas B. Murray was enumerated as owning two Slaves; a female, age 12, and a male, age 7. (*Slave Schedule, p. 393, Missouri*)

c1875—DEATH: **Clarissa H. Davenport** Murray. [Likely died c1875 based on Census of 1880.]

22Jun1880—FEDERAL CENSUS: Jackson Township, Johnson County, Missouri: Thomas B. Murray, age 43, Farmer, enumerated as head of household, including Lucretia, age 38, wife, keeping house, born Missouri, father and mother born Tennessee.; son Harry P., age 17; daughter Mary F., age 12; daughter Sallie M., age 8; son James F., age 5; and son Charlie, age 1, all born Missouri. (*1880: Census: Jackson, Johnson, Missouri: Roll 696, Family History Film 1254696, page 221C, Enumeration District 094, Image 0204.*)

Lucretia is a new wife for Thomas B., evidence that Clarissa Davenport has died and been replaced, likely at or near the birth of James F., or c1875.

5. ELIZA ANN DAVENPORT , b. October 1844, Johnson County, Missouri.

5Nov1864—PROPERTY RESTORED: As to **Eliza Davenport**, Warrensburg, Johnson County: Special Order 108, "I, noting that evidence was found showing that a certain horse was the property of **Miss Eliza Davenport** and should be delivered to her. (*Missouri's Union Provost Marshal Papers: 1861 – 1866, Reel F1295*)

William D. Davenport's daughter Eliza petitioned to have her horse returned to her.

13Nov1866—MARRIAGE: Dr. F. M. Shore to Miss **Eliza Davenport**, Lafayette County. (*Missouri Marriage Records, 1805-2002, Jefferson City, Missouri, Missouri State Archives. Micro-film*)

26Jul1870—FEDERAL CENSUS: Sni-A-Bar, Lafayette County, Missouri--**Eliza** Shore, age 25, born Missouri, enumerated in household headed by Francis Shore, age 27, Physician, born Missouri. Others in Household were Ida Shore, age 2, and Alice Shore, age 1. Jane Parks, age 22, not White and illiterate, was also a member of the

household. 1870; Census Place: Sni-a-bar, Lafayette, Missouri; Roll: M593_786; Page: 366B; Image: 740; Family History Library Film: 552285.

5Jun1880—FEDERAL CENSUS: Chapel Hill, Lafayette County, Missouri—Household headed by F.M Shore. Male, age 38, Doctor, born Missouri, both parents born North Carolina; included **Elisa** A. Shore, age 36, wife, born Missouri; daughters Ida May Shore, age 13; Alice Shore, age 11; Carry M Shore, age 9; and Amy Shore, age 7; and son Fredrick Shore, age 5. Jane Shore, age 33, Black, was Jane Parks, a servant. (*Chapel Hill, Fayette, Missouri*, Roll 697; Family History Library Film 1254697, p. 167A.)

Jane Shore was Jane Parks, who appeared with the family in 1870. She was African-American and was likely a slave who became a family servant after Emancipation.

Little "Frederick Shore" age 5 went on to become a geologist and worked for the U.S. Bureau of Mines.

1882—MEDICAL SOCIETY: F.M. Shore. "List of the Members of the Lafayette County Medical Society" (*Lafayette County, MO: 1882: "Transactions of the...annual meeting of the Missouri State Medical Association."*)

10Jan1896—Death: Dr. Francis M. Shore, age abt 70, Lafayette County, Missouri. (Weant, Kenneth. *Lafayette County, Missouri Obituaries, 1891-1920* [database online]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 1999.)

26Jun1900—FEDERAL CENSUS: Wakita, Grant County, Oklahoma Territory--**Eliza A .** Shore, age 55, b. Oct 1844; Hotel Keeper, born Missouri; head of household; Father born Virginia; Mother born Kentucky; Mother of 5 living children; Mother of a total of 5 children; Widowed. Household included Self, Fredrick M Harris, age 12, a grandson; Jane D Parks, age 52 , Black, Hotel Cook; James M. Smith, age 41; Frank B. Swayze , age 22; Emmet C. Lemon, age 23; John C. Davis, age 38; Steven P. Welch, age 34; Eliza B. Welch, age 31; Bessie T. Welch, age 4, and Johnie B. Welch, age 3. (1900 Census, Wakita, Grant, Oklahoma Territory, Roll 1337, page 10A, Enumeration District 77, Family History Library Microfilm 1241337.)

In 1900, Eliza Shore was widowed and living in Wakita Township, Grant County, Oklahoma Territories. Jane D. Parks, her servant, was still with her. The Census stated that her "grandson," "Frederick M Harris" was with her, age 12, but no other members of the family were there. She ran a boarding house, and the census listed both "boarders" and "servants" among the household.

1910—FEDERAL CENSUS: Wakita, Grant County, Oklahoma--**Eliza A.** Shore, age 65, born Missouri; Mother-in-law to Head of Household; Father born Virginia, Mother born Kentucky Widowed. Other household members: Ernest Lemon, age 39, head; Carrie M Lemon, age 38, daughter to **Eliza**; and Mary S. Lemon, age 10, granddaughter; and Jane D. Parks, age 62; and John O Hall 81.

In 1910, Eliza, age 65, was still in Wakita, but now lived in the home of her daughter, Carrie, who had married Ernest Lemon. Jane D. Parks was still with her.

(6) LAWRENCE DAVENPORT, b. 1847 Johnson County, Missouri. In the 1850 census, he was age 3 and living with his parents, **William** and **Lucinda**. In the 1860 census, he was 13 and living with his widowed mother and older brother Robert, older sister Ann Eliza (nee Eliza A) and younger sister Rebecca.

1862—ENLISTMENT: Name: **Lawrence Davenport** enlisted as a Private, Company D, 16th Missouri Infantry, CSA. (*U.S. Civil War Soldiers, 1861-1865*:Film M380, Roll 4)

4Jul1863—CAPTURED: Lawrence Davenport was taken prisoner at Helena, Arkansas in battle and was imprisoned by the Union at Alton, Illinois.

Helena, Ark., July 4, 1863. 13th Division, 13th Army Corps, and the Gunboat Tyler. Ten days prior to the attack on Helena Maj.-Gen. B. M. Prentiss, commanding the post there, learned that the Confederates under Holmes, Price, Marmaduke, Fagan and Parsons were contemplating an attack on the garrison. He made his preparations accordingly, causing rifle pits and breastworks to be thrown up and four outlying batteries to be stationed on the bluffs west of the city, to be designated by the letters A, B, C and D. At 3 a.m. of the 4th the Federal pickets were attacked by the enemy's skirmishers and after an hour were obliged to fall back to the intrenchments. The Confederate attack was massed against batteries C and D, the former especially being the objective point. Twice it was charged by the enemy, and twice the assaulting party was thrown back, but on the third attempt the gunners were driven from their pieces. Another charge of the same nature was made on Battery D, but the Confederates wavered and started to fall back, when the Federal troops in the battery sallied out, surrounded and captured three times their number. The men who had been driven from battery C, together with a dismounted detachment of the 1st Indiana cavalry, charged that battery and recaptured it, taking a large number of prisoners. About 10:30 a.m. the enemy withdrew. Skirmishing was kept up until 2 p.m. to cover his retreat, when all firing ceased. The Confederates had been under a galling fire from the four batteries, Fort Curtis and the gunboat Tyler for four hours and their losses were consequently heavy; Holmes reported his casualties as 173 killed, 687 wounded and 776 missing, but Prentiss states that his troops buried 400 of the enemy's dead and captured some 1200. The Federal casualties were 57 killed, 146 wounded and 36 captured or missing. The garrison consisted of 4,129 men and the attacking force of 7,646. (*Source: The Union Army, vol. 5*)

7Sep1863—DEATH: **Lawrence** died of small pox, which was epidemic at Alton at that time, at the age of 16. His service record lists him as “mustered out” on that day. He was buried at the North Alton Confederate Cemetery in Alton, Illinois.

U.S. Veterans Gravesites, ca.1775-2006: **Lawrence Davenport**, Private, Confederate States Army, Civil War, Died 7Sep1863, Buried North Alton Confederate Cemetery, 600 Pearl Street, Alton, Illinois, Section 1 Site 1.

U.S. Civil War Soldier Records and Profiles: **Lawrence Davenport**, Rank at enlistment: Private; State Served: Missouri. Survived the War?: No. Service Record: Enlisted in the Missouri 7th Infantry Regiment. Mustered Out [Death] on 07 Sep 1863 at Smallpox Island, Alton, Illinois.

Ample description of the small pox epidemic and the desperate conditions at Alton Prison are available elsewhere. The prison was notorious for its hellish treatment of prisoners but even more notorious for “small pox island,” an outcropping of land in the middle of the Mississippi River. In an effort to control the spread of the disease, prison officials sent sick men to the island to “recover.” Very few returned alive. Most simply died on the island of their disease and were collected for burial.

(6)Rebecca Francis Davenport, b. June 1850 Missouri, married John A. Phillips 1867, d pre-1910. (Birthdate from Census of 1900)

A family member claims that Rebecca Francis went by the name "Fannie D. Phillips."

21Oct1867—MARRIAGE: John A. Phillips to Miss **Fannie Davenport**, Lafayette County. (*Ancestry.com. Missouri Marriage Records, 1805-2002 [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2007*).

15Jun1880—FEDERAL CENSUS: Jackson Township, Johnson County, Missouri: John H. Phillips, age 39, Farmer, born Missouri, father and mother born North Carolina, headed a household consisting of his wife **R. Francis** Phillips, age 29, housekeeper; sons Claudius, age 9 ; Virgil D., age 7, and Homer Phillips, age 4; daughter Cora E. ; and mother-in-law **Lucinda Deavenport**, age 67. (1880; Jackson, Johnson, Missouri; Roll: 696; Family History Film: 1254696; Page: 215D; Enumeration District: 094; Image: 0193)

12Jun1900—FEDERAL CENSUS: Justice Precinct 1, El Paso City, Texas: **Frances R.** Phillips, age 49, widowed, headed a household including herself; Vergil D. Phillips, age 27; Homer T. Phillips, age 23; Cora E. Phillips, age 23; Porter H. Phillips, age 14; and Grace Phillips, age 12.

In 1900, R. Francis was widowed and living in El Paso, Texas with her children. She was listed as head of household but had no listed occupation, not even

"keeping house" or "at home." The younger children were "at school." Homer T. was the only employed member of the family; he was a school teacher.

- (7) **"F.A. Wayne" Davenport** b. 19Aug1854, Johnson County, Missouri. (*Cemetery record, Carmichael Cemetery, Centerview Township, Johnson County, Missouri*) Tombstone inscribed **"Wayne**, in memory of, b. Aug. 19 1854 d. Mar. 3, 1856." Buried with his parents. The **"F.A."** comes from a family member's memory.

CASE D

The Family of **JOSEPH DAVENPORT, SR.**

Eldest son of Richard of County Line & Albemarle

- 1-3. PRIOR TO 1765, **Joseph** had three sons: **Achilles**, **Edmond**, and **John**, all of whom served as Privates in Captain Samuel Jordan Cabell's Company of Riflemen, 6th Regiment of Foot, Virginia Continental Line, and all died in Service before 4Aug1777 on detail with Morgan's Battalion of Sharpshooters. They were all surely in their mid-to-late teens.
4. **c1765** – BIRTH YEAR: **William Davenport**, son of **Joseph Davenport**, born this year in Amherst County, Virginia. (Deduced from William's given age group of 70-80 in Census of 1840, enumerated in Amherst County, Virginia.)

In 1840 William's household in Amherst County was enumerated on the same page as Richard Allock, a grandson, and Robert Wingfield, age 70-80, a brother-in-law by William's first wife Sarah Wingfield.

5-6. 1766-1774 – BIRTH YEARS: Daughters **Betsy** and **Sally** of **Joseph Davenport** were born during these years.

7. -----**c1775** – BIRTH YEAR: **Charles Davenport**, son of **Joseph Davenport**, born during this decade in Amherst County, Virginia. (Deduced from Charles' given age group in Census of 1830, enumerated in Campbell County, Virginia, in 50-59 Age Group.)

Charles apparently died between 1830 and 1840, for we could find no evidence of him or a surviving family in the Censuses after 1830—in Virginia or elsewhere.

10. -----**1777** – BIRTH YEAR: **Edward Davenport**, believed son of **Joseph Davenport**, son of **Richard of County Line & Albemarle**, born in Albemarle County, per enlistment in the Army in 1812. (*U.S. Army Record of Enlistments, 1798-1814 [data base online]*), (Provo, Utah: Ancestry.com, 2007).

11. -----**1778** – BIRTH YEAR: **Joseph Davenport, Jr.**, son of **Joseph Davenport**, born this year in Amherst County, Virginia. (Deduced from Joseph's given age of 72 in Census of 1850, enumerated in Appomattox County, Virginia, Family No. 204)

On 18Jun1805 Joseph married Dorothea H. Staples in Amherst County. Enumerated in the Census of 1850, Appomattox County, Virginia, were Joseph Davenport, age 72, Carpenter and Farmer, headed a household that included Dorothea H. Davenport, age 65; Martha S. Davenport, age 40; Mary Davenport, age 38; Hijerhus Davenport, age 35, Carpenter; Helafams Davenport, age 27, Carpenter, and Nancy Chattian, age 27.

12. -----**1781** – BIRTH: **Edmond Davenport (II)**, son of **Joseph Davenport**, son of **Richard, Sr.**, born in Amherst County. (*U.S. Army Record of Enlistments, 1798-1814 [data base online]*), (Provo, Utah: Ancestry.com, 2007).

3Jan1791 – MARRIAGE BOND: **William Davenport** to **Sarah Wingfield**, with consent of fathers **Joseph Davenport** and Nathan Wingfield. Peter Joyner, surety. (*Amherst County, VA, Marriages, ?*)

William was another son of Joseph and a grandson of Richard, Sr.. Both participants in this marriage were apparently under age, given that parental permission was given for both.

13. -----**1792** – BIRTH YEAR: **Christopher Davenport**, son of **Joseph Davenport** and wife **Nancy**. (*Virginia, Deaths and Burials Index, 1853-1917 [database on-line]*). (Provo, Utah: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011).

14. -----**1792** – BIRTH YEAR: **George Davenport**, son of **Joseph Davenport**, born this year in Amherst County, Virginia. (Deduced from George's given age of 58 and born Virginia in Census of 1850, enumerated in Perry Township, Monroe County, Ohio, Family No. 70)

6Dec1793 – MARRIAGE: **John Allcock** to **Betsy Davenport**, daughter of **Joseph Davenport**, by the Rev. William Dameron. Wit: **Sally Davenport**, James Callaway. (*Amherst County, VA, Marriage Records*)

This was the first daughter of Joseph's to come to notice in a public record. Witness Sally Davenport could have been her mother or a sister. In 1822 Richard Allcock married Mahala Davenport, daughter of William, with the consent of John L. Davenport and with Achilles Davenport, brother of Mahala, consenting.

18Jun1805 – MARRIAGE: **Joseph Davenport** to **Dorothea H. Staples**, by the Rev. James Floyd. (*Amherst County, VA, Marriage Register, 441*)

This was Joseph, Jr. He and Dorothea H. were enumerated with their household in Appomattox County in the Census of 1850. Their land, owner or rented unknown, was in that part of Campbell County taken into Appomattox in 1840. Joseph died there in July 1866.

12Apr1813 – MARRIAGE: **Christopher Davenport**, son of **Joseph**, and **Nancy Davenport**, daughter of **William**. Surety: Jesse Edgar. (*Bedford County, VA, Marriages, ?:?*)

This was surely Joseph Davenport, son of Richard Sr., Tobacco Inspector. "He departed to Bedford County in 1807 concurrent with Nelson's creation, hence never appeared in Nelson records. The key was his two appointments as a Tobacco Inspector--one was for the Tye River Warehouse, the other was for Camden's Warehouse, both of which were well within Nelson after 1807."-JSD.

29May1818 - MARRIAGE: **William Davenport** to **Sarah Davenport**, daughter of **Richard** and **Jane Davenport**. **John L. Davenport**, surety. Wit: **Richard Davenport, Jr.** (*Amherst County, VA, Marriage Register, 251*)

This was a marriage of first cousins once removed. Sarah was a granddaughter of Richard, Sr., by Richard, Jr. William, if the widower, was a grandson of Richard, Sr., by eldest son Joseph. John L. Davenport appears here to be acting as a son of Richard, Jr., in which case he was acting for his sister. Witness Richard, Jr., was another brother.

25Jun1819 – MARRIAGE: **John L. Davenport** to **Nancy Davenport**. **William Davenport**, surety. (*Amherst County, VA, Marriage Register, 251*)

This was a son of Richard, Jr., of Richard, Sr., marrying a first cousin once removed, a daughter of William, son of Joseph, Sr., of Richard, Sr.

22Feb1822 – MARRIAGE: **Richard Allcock** to **Mahala Davenport**, by consent of **John L. Davenport**. **Achilles Davenport**, surety. (*Amherst County, VA, Marriage Register*, 264)

Mahala and Achilles were children of William Davenport and Elizabeth Wingfield. John L., a first cousin, was married to their eldest sister Nancy,

10May1828 – DEATH: **Mrs. Mary Davenport**, age 77, widow of **Joseph Davenport** of Amherst County, member of the Methodist Church. [Baber, Lucy H.M., *Marriages and Deaths from Lynchburg, Virginia, Newspapers, 1794-1836* (1993), 172]

27Feb1829 – MARRIAGE: **Edward Davenport** to **Emily Cox**. Charles Cox, surety. Wit: Ira Garrett. (*Albemarle County, VA, Marriages, ?*)

2Dec1855 – MARRIAGE: **Christopher Davenport**, age 54, widower, son of **Joseph Davenport** and **Betsy Davenport**, to **Lydia H. Doss**, 31, widow, daughter of Daniel Welch and Susan Welch, in Campbell County, Virginia. ("*Virginia, Marriages, 1785-1940*," index, FamilySearch (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/XRWC-8VC>)).

9Jan1888 -- DEATH: **Christopher Davenport**, 96, Farmer, died Campbell County. Widow: **Lidie A. Davenport**. (*Virginia, Deaths and Burials Index, 1853-1917* [database on-line]. (Provo, Utah: Ancestry.com Operations, Inc., 2011).

Working Paper January 21, 2014

Five Generations of the New Kent/Hanover Davenports

Supporting documentation for The New Kent/Hanover Davenports may be found in *A Chronology of the New Kent/Hanover Davenports*.

For other documented material on this family, see Deborah Buske and Roy Small Genealogy on Ancestry.com, where we have compiled the evidence-based data on this family. (URL: <http://trees.ancestry.com/tree/3467554/-person/-1730725361>)

Richard Davenport, b.(c)? England? M. ?, d. New Kent County?, © ?

This is “Richard the Headright,” believed to be the first New Kent/Hanover Davenport in Colonial Virginia. He appeared on the Headright list of 1677, indicating either a presence in the colony by virtue of his own 50 acre headright or a headright paid for passage, as would be the case for an indentured servant. We do not know if Richard the Headright remained in the colony or if he returned to England but we can speculate that he remained and raised his family there, including a presumptive son, West Davenport, who appeared on the New Kent Quit Rent Rolls in 1704. No other Davenports who have not already been well and certainly identified as Pamunkey Davenports appear in this region—and West has never fit in among the Pamunkys.

A. West Davenport, b. © 1679, New Kent County, m. (?),d. New Kent County?, ©?

West Davenport’s birth year is established by his appearance on the New Kent County Quit Rent Rolls in 1704. He had to be at least 21 years of age to own property and more likely was at least 25 years of age, as his father would have required his labor until that age. If he was older than 25, he may well have been born in England, or born on the passage over.

Three children presumed to be his become the documentable ancestors of the New Kent/Hanover Davenports: sons Joseph and Richard, and daughter Croatia. These individuals have long been part of the Pamunkey family tree but they have never fit that tree well. Through DNA analysis, they now prove to be of a different Davenport family altogether.

These identifications solve long-standing puzzles in southern Davenport family research. Long believed to be Pamunkey Davenports, the New Kent/Hanover Davenports have now been established as a separate family by DNA studies. For a complete account of the revised research, see “A Chronology of the New Kent/Hanover Davenports (2012)”

A1. Joseph Davenport, b. c1717?, King William County; m. ? ; d. c1739-40, Venezuela or Caribbean?. Natural Child:

A Joseph Davenport had a presence in records associated with an unpaid debt to a Hanover merchant in the early 1740s and a circumstantial association with Caroline Davenports, the two phenomena centering on Littlepage’s Bridge over the Pamunkey River--Hanover to the South, Caroline to the North. Long identified by circumstantial evidence as a son of Richard of Caroline, himself a son of Davis Davenport, patriarch of the Pamunkey Davenport line,

we now believe that Joseph has been mis-identified and is a not a Pamunkey after all.

He is a New Kent/Hanover Davenport, likely brother of Richard Davenport who will become Richard of County Line and Albemarle (see below). We suggest that he was Richard of County Line's older brother because Richard presumably named his oldest son after him.

A1a. **DAVENPORT KENNEDY**, b. c1736, Caroline or Hanover County; m. (1) ? ; (2) **MARY** ----, c1780, Hanover County?; d. 1782, Louisa County.

Davenport Kennedy has long been uneasily claimed as a Pamunkey Davenport. For reasons articulated in the "Chronology," we now know he was more likely a New Kent/Hanover Davenport, son of Joseph Davenport, brother to Richard of County Line and Albemarle.

Children (Order semi- certain):

By First Wife:

A1a1. **DICEY KENNEDY**, b. Jun1759, Hanover County; m. **JAMES DAVENPORT**, 19Nov1785, Louisa County ; d. ? , Oglethorpe County, Georgia. Family listed at A9d.

A1a2. **NANCY KENNEDY**, b. 176?, Hanover County; Unmarried; d. c1795, Louisa County.

A1a3. **JOSEPH KENNEDY**, b. 176?, Hanover County; m. ? ; d. ? . Children unknown.

By Mary ----:

A1a4. **DOROTHY KENNEDY**, b. 176?, Hanover County; mb. 14Dec1789, **AMBROSE EDWARDS**, Louisa County ; d. ? , Albemarle County?. Children unknown.

A1a5. **SARAH KENNEDY**, b. 176?, Hanover County; m. **SAMUEL SHANNON**, 8Aug1796, Oglethorpe County, Georgia; d. ? . Children unknown.

A1a6. **MARY KENNEDY**, b. 177?, Hanover County; m. ? ; d. ? . Children unknown.

A1a7. **WILLIAM KENNEDY**, b. 177?, Hanover County; m. ? ; d. ? . Children unknown.

A1a8. **ROBERT KENNEDY**, b. 177?, Hanover County; m. ? ; d. ? . Children unknown.

When the Davenport Kennedy heirs and their agents gathered in Aug1797 in Louisa County for a final settlement of their father's estate, Mary, William, and Robert, the younger children, were unmarried and Nancy was dead, her share to be shared by the survivors. A week later Joseph and Robert sold the 93 acres in Louisa that Joseph had received as heir-at-law, but had never farmed himself. The proceeds went into the Estate, for Joseph had already taken more than his share. At the Jan1798 Louisa Court, a Final Settlement of Davenport Kennedy's Estate was exhibited, accepted and ordered recorded. No names accompanied the action. No records or mentions in records of Mary, William, and Robert Kennedy, orphans, have been encountered after Aug1798.

Curiously, at the Aug1797 Louisa Court the Administrator of the Estate of Mary Kennedy, Decd., widow of Davenport Kennedy, was ordered to make an accounting. Although Mary had been her husband's administrator for five years, and had been guardian to the younger children, no orphan of Kennedy was mentioned in any context as to Mary's estate over the eleven years that Davenport Kennedy's estate and Mary Kennedy's estate were both open. Nor afterward. None of those Davenports, Kennedys, and Graves who participated in Davenport Kennedy's Estate affairs and/or in guardian roles had any association with Mary's estate. If Mary's administrator ever made an accounting, it is yet to be found. The lack of participation and identification of the Kennedy orphans and their Davenport, Kennedy, and Graves relatives in Mary's estate engenders the deduction that she was not the mother of any of them, was a second, childless wife and widow. If Mary had mismanaged the estate and boarded the children out for the first five years after her husband's death—which she did according to the Louisa Court--she was likely overwhelmed by unexpected parental responsibility of major proportions and unprepared to liquidate a carpentry contractor inventory and farm 150 acres. Her husband had grown small grain crops and manufactured slave-woven cloth as side lines to his construction business. Mary tried to grow tobacco, a labor intensive crop for which the predominantly female slaves in the Estate, previously weavers, were unsuited. At the end of five years, Mary could no longer afford to board out the children, and her land was not able to feed her, the eight orphans, and eight or so slaves. Her surname is unknown. Her administrator was Dr. Robert Honeyman, her husband's physician, and likely hers, whose bondsmen were Louisa County officials. All aspects of the Davenport Kennedy story end in enigmas.

A2. Richard Davenport, b. c1714, New Kent County; m. (1) ? , c1736, Caroline County?; m. (2) ? (3?) **ELIZABETH** -----, widow of **ROBERT HAMNER**, c1752, Albemarle County; d. 1792, Albemarle County. Children (Order approximate):

This is Richard of County Line and Albemarle, the first fully documentable patriarch of the New Kent/Hanover Davenport line. The number of his marriages is

uncertain. We note that Richard's eldest son, Joseph, was born c1736 and his next child, Charles, did not arrive until c1745. It may have been the case that Richard and his first wife endured nine years of failed pregnancies. Or it may be that Richard lost his first wife and did not marry a second time until closer to Charles' birth in 1745.

By First Wife:

A2a. **JOSEPH DAVENPORT**, b. c1736, Hanover County; m. (1) ? , c1755, Albemarle County; m. (2) ? , ? , Amherst County; d. 1810?, Amherst County? [Last found in Amherst County, 1805, possibly in Buckingham and/or Campbell thereafter, dying in Campbell.] Children (Number, Order uncertain):

A2a1. **EDMOND DAVENPORT**, b. c1756, Albemarle County; Unmarried; d. Before 4Aug1777 while a Private, Captain Cabell's Company, 6th Regiment of Foot, Virginia Continental Line, American Revolution.

A2a2. **ACHILLES DAVENPORT**, b. c1758, Albemarle County; Unmarried; d. Before 4Aug1777 while a private, Captain Cabell's Company, 6th Regiment of Foot, Virginia Continental Line, American Revolution.

A2a3. **JOHN DAVENPORT**, b. c1760, Albemarle County; Unmarried; d. During Revolution as Private, Captain Cabell's Company, Morgan's Rifle Regiment, Virginia Continental Line.

A2a4. **ISAAC DAVENPORT**, b. c1763, Amherst County; m. **ELIZABETH DIGGS**, 17Dec1789, Amherst County; d. ? . Children unknown.

A2a5. **WILLIAM DAVENPORT**, b. c1765, Amherst County; m. (1) **ELIZABETH WINGFIELD**, 3Jan1791, Amherst County; (2) **SARAH DAVENPORT** (B2d6), 29May1818, Amherst County; d. ? . Children (by **Elizabeth**): **Nancy H., Mahala, Sally, Achilles, Willis.**

A2a6. **ELIZABETH DAVENPORT**, b. c1767, Amherst County; m. **JOHN ALCOCK**, 6Dec1793, Amherst County; d. ? . Children unknown.

A2a7. **RICHARD DAVENPORT**, b. 1769?, Amherst County; m. **MARY CHRISTIAN**, 1Sep1796, Amherst County; d. ? . Children unknown.

A2a8. **CHARLES DAVENPORT**, b. 1771, Amherst County; mb. **NANCY DAVENPORT** (B2d2), 14Aug1802, Albemarle County; d. ? . Children unknown.

A2a9. **GEORGE DAVENPORT**, b. 177?, Amherst County; m. ? ; d. ? . Children unknown.

A2a10. **JOSEPH DAVENPORT**, b. 178?, Amherst County; m. ? ; d. ? . Children unknown.

A2a11. **EDMOND DAVENPORT**, b. 1782, Amherst County; m. ? ; d. ? . Children unknown.

The second Edmond Davenport in this family is noted. The second Edmond was born four-to-five years after the first one had died in the Revolution. Ironically, the second Edmond died serving in the 20th Infantry, U.S. Army, during the War of 1812 at Norfolk, following the British burning of Washington, D.C., laying siege to Baltimore, and ravaging of Norfolk on their nautical way to New Orleans.

By First or Second Wife:

A2b. **CHARLES DAVENPORT**, b. c1745, Hanover County; m. (1) **MARY MARSHALL**, widow, Culpeper County; ? ; (2) **ELIZABETH** -----, c1795, Abbeville District, South Carolina; d. 1807, Abbeville District, South Carolina. Children: (Order uncertain):

By **MARY MARSHALL**:

A2b1. **DAUGHTER**, b. 177?, Culpeper County; m. **JAMES POLLARD**, ? ; d. ? .

A2b2. **DAUGHTER**, b. 177?, Culpeper County; m. **JAMES McCracken**, ? ; d. ? .

A2b3. **BURKETT DAVENPORT**, 177?, b. Culpeper County; m. ? ; d. ? .

A2b4. **JOHN MARSHALL DAVENPORT**, 178?, b. Culpeper County; m. ? ; d. ? .

A2b5. **NANCY DAVENPORT**, b. 178?, Culpeper County; m. ? ; d. ? .

By **ELIZABETH**:

A2b6. **CHARLOTTE DAVENPORT**, b. 179? , Abbeville District, South Carolina; m. ? ; d. ? .

A2b7. **CATHERINE DAVENPORT**, b. 179?, Abbeville District, South Carolina; m. ? ; d. ?

Charles Davenport was a Justice of the Peace and Sheriff of Culpeper County during the Revolution, was a Justice and Magistrate in Abbeville District, South Carolina, after moving there in the mid-1780s.

A2c. **JOHN DAVENPORT**, b. c1748, Louisa County; m. (1) **ELIZABETH PIERCE**, 12Apr1785, Culpeper County ; m. (2) **SUSANNAH PETTUS**, c1789, Louisa County; d. 1798, Abbeville District, South Carolina. Children (Order uncertain):

By **ELIZABETH**?:

A2c1. **CHARLES DAVENPORT**, b. c1786, Louisa County?, ? ; m. ? ; d. ? . Children unknown.

By **SUSANNAH?**:

A2c2. **PEGGY DAVENPORT**, b. c1790, Louisa County?; m. ? ; d. ? . Children unknown.

A2c3. **PATSY DAVENPORT** b. c1792, Abbeville District, South Carolina, ? ; m. ? ; d. ? . Children unknown.\

A2c4. **RICHARD DAVENPORT**, b. 1797 Abbeville District, South Carolina, m. (1) Margaret "Peggy" Forbes 12 August 1819, Jackson County Georgia.

A2c4a. **Emery/Emory Davenport**, b. 1820 Autauga County, Alabama; m. Cynthia (?), Autauga County, Alabama ?; d. ? Autauga County, Alabama.

Children, order certain:

A2c4a1. **Isaac Davenport**, b. 1847, Autauga County, Alabama, m ? , d? Autauga County, Alabama.

A2c4a2. **Mary E. Davenport**, b. 1848, Autauga County, Alabama m ? , d, ?

A2c4a3. **Zilpha Davenport**, b. 1850, Autauga County, Alabama; m.? d. ?

A2c4a4. **Kate Davenport**, b. 1852, Autauga County, Alabama; m.? d. ?

A2c4a5. **Almina Davenport**, b. 1854, Autauga County, Alabama; m.? d. ?

A2c4a6. **John Davenport**, b. 1855, Autauga County, Alabama; m.? d. ?

A2c4a7. **Pardelia Davenport**, b. 1856, Autauga County, Alabama; m.? d. ?

A2c4b. **John Forbes Davenport**, b. 1825, [Autauga County?] Alabama, m. Mary Jane Perry 1848-1849 {Autauga County Alabama?}, d. 9Jul1864 Dinwiddie, VA.

John Forbes Davenport was killed in action at Dinwiddie, near Petersburg Virginia.

Children, order certain:

A2c4b1. **Margaret E. Davenport** b. c1850, Autauga County, Alabama.

Margaret E. was under a year old and listed as age: 0 in the 1850 census. She was not John Forbes biological child, but rather was the child of Elizabeth's first husband, who must have died while she was pregnant or before anyone knew she was pregnant. One member of the family claims that this was the case. In a letter written to Mary Jane Perry Davenport during the civil war, John Forbes wrote: "tell [the babies] Pa loves them and tell Margaret that means her too" (Family papers of Deborah Leavitts). This seems to suggest a distinction between John Forbes Davenport's two boys --named for his father and his grandfather--and his daughter. Researchers always count Margaret E. as a biological child of John Forbes Davenport and his marriage date to Elizabeth does pre-date the birth of Margaret. However, his words provide a different understanding of the circumstances surrounding her birth. But he loved her and obviously planned to raise her as his own so we count her as his first child.

A2c4b2. **John Edwin Davenport**, b. 26 Apr 1860, Autaugaville, Alabama; d. 17 Nov 1936, Sylacauga, Talladega County, Alabama; md. (1) before 1882; md. (2) 24 Jan 1884, County Line, Alabama, Mary Alice Butler, b. 14 Feb 1865, Birmingham, Jefferson, Alabama; d. 11 Aug 1951, Birmingham, Jefferson, Alabama.

Children, order certain:

By First wife:

A2c4b2a. **John Edwin Davenport**, b. 1882, ?, Alabama, d. ?

By **Mary Alice Butler Davenport**:

A2c4b2b. **William [Russell] Davenport**, b. 1884, ? County, Alabama, m.?, d. ?

A2c4b2c. **Perry R. Davenport**, b. 1886, ? County, Alabama, m.? d. ?

A2c4b2e. **Martha J. Davenport**, b. 1888, ? County, Alabama, m.? d. ?

A2c4b2f. **Ormie F. Davenport**, b. 1891, ? County, Alabama, m.? d. ?

A2c4b2g. **Mattie L. Davenport**, b. 1895, ? County, Alabama, m.? d. ?

A2c4b2h. **Lonnie Davenport**, b. 1899, ? County, Alabama, m.?,d. ?

A2c4b3. **Richard Perry Davenport**, b. 21 May 1861, [Autauga County, Alabama?], m. (1) , and (2) Nancy Jane Blankenship, d. 9 September 1958 Sylacauga, Talladega County Alabama.

The 14 year gap between Richard Perry Davenport's first child and his second child strongly suggests a first marriage to an unknown woman.

Children, order certain:

By first wife:

A2c4b3a. **John T. Davenport**, b. 17 Aug 1881, Autauga [?] County Alabama, m. Jamsa A. Thucker 3 Feb 1848; d. 19 Nov 1914, Lee County, Alabama; buried Russell County, Alabama.

By **Nancy Jane Blankenship Davenport**:

A2c4b3b. **Nerva M. Davenport**, b. 1895, [?] Alabama, md.? d.?

A2c4b3c. **Sarah J. Davenport**, b. 1897, [?] Alabama, md.?, d.?

A2c4b3e. **Ada E. Davenport**, b. 1900, [?] Alabama, md DR Joiner, d.?

A2c4b3f. **Oscar B. Davenport**, b. 1903, [?] Alabama, md.? d.?

(Richard of County Line con't)

By **Elizabeth [Harper?], Widow Hamner**:

A2d. **RICHARD DAVENPORT JR.**, b. c1755, Hanover County; m. **LUCY JANE LEWIS**, c1770; d. after 1821, Albemarle County?. [Moved to Georgia in late 1780s, but returned c1792.] Children (Number, Order uncertain):

A2d1. **ELIZABETH DAVENPORT**, b. 178? , Albemarle County; mb. **STEPHEN LACEY**, 3Jun1799, Albemarle County; d. ?

A2d1a. **Mary Ann Lacey**, b. 14 April 1800, Albemarle County, Virginia, md.? d. 22 Feb 1873, Bourbon, Crawford, Missouri.

A2d2. **NANCY DAVENPORT**, b. 178? , Albemarle County; mb. **CHARLES DAVENPORT** (B2a8), 14Aug1802, Albemarle County; d. ? . Children unknown.

A2d3. **WILLIAM DAVENPORT**, b. 178? , Georgia, ? ; m. ? ; d. ? . Children unknown.

A2d4. **RICHARD DAVENPORT, III.**, b. © 1780, Albemarle County; m. ? ; d. © 1854 [?], Johnson County, Missouri.

Children, order approximate:

A2d4a. **Charles Lewis Davenport**, b. © 1795-1800, Albemarle County, Virginia, md. 29 April 1829 Gallatin, Sumner County, TN Mary Ann Harris b. 1812, Gallatin [?], Sumner County, TN; d. © 1847-148, Gallatin, Sumner County, TN.

Children, order certain:

A2d4a1. **LUCY ANN DAVENPORT**, b.1830, Sumner County, Tennessee, md. **30May1849** Britton J. Pollard, Sumner County, TN; d. post 1900, Crittenden County, KY.

A2d4a2. **WILLIAM LEWIS DAVENPORT**, b. 29Aug1831, Sumner County, Tennessee; md. 7 May 1857 Mary Elizabeth Crouch, Crittenden County, KY; d. 1907, Frances, Crittenden County, Kentucky.

A2d4a3. **SAMUEL HOUSTON DAVENPORT**, b. February 21, 1837, near "Reedyville,"[Reddyville] Rutherford County, Tennessee, md. (1) 24Jan1867 to S.A./Vessie Green, Crittenden County, KY; (2) 25Jul1876 to Mary Frances Bibb, Crittenden County, KY (3) 23Dec1891 to Martha Alice Crider, Crittenden County, KY; Died 18 Aug1918, Frances, Crittenden County, Kentucky.

A2d4a4. **EMILY JANE DAVENPORT**, b. 21Jan1840, Sumner County, Tennessee; md. 6May1854 to Thomas C[ornelius] Cooksey, Crittenden County. d. 17May1883, near Charleston, Missouri.

A2d4a5. **ANDREW A. DAVENPORT**, b. 1841, Sumner County, Tennessee; md. (1) before 1862 to Adeline Harris (a cousin?), Crittenden County, KY (?); (2) 17Oct1866 to Margaret Jordena White, 17 Oct 1866, Crittenden County, Kentucky; (3) 7 Feb 1883 to Sarah M. Bibb (younger sister of Mary Francis Bibb, wife of Samuel Houston Davenport); (4) 1 Oct1899 to Sallie/ Sarah Unknown; (5) 4 Dec 1902 to Fannie Patterson. Mexico, Crittenden County, KY; d. 17Feb1907, Crittenden County, Kentucky.

A2d4b. **William D. Davenport**, b. 12 February 1805, Albemarle County, Virginia, md. 4 Dec 1831 Lucinda Draper b. 4 June 1813, Caldwell County, Kentucky, d. 1859, Johnston County, Missouri.

Children, order certain:

A2d4b1. **Horace Davenport**, b. © 1833, Caldwell County, Kentucky; **1857** to Mary Margaret Ramsey. Johnson County, MO; d. 12 September, 1904, Lafayette County, MO.

A2d4b2. **Margaret J Davenport**, b. © 1835, Caldwell County, Kentucky; m. Martin Winn Lowery, 21Apr1853, Johnson County, Missouri; died Kingsville, Johnson County, Missouri, 7Sep-1869,

A2d4b3. **Robert Davenport**, b. © 1839, Johnson County, Missouri; md. 12 December 1872 to Mary C. Hindman, Lamar, Texas; d. 1889 (?), Lamar, Texas (?).

A2d4b4. **Clarissa Davenport**, b. © 1840, Johnson County, Missouri; md. 8 Decemeber 1857 to Urial T. Murray, Johnson County, Missouri; d. © 1875 , Johnson County, MO.

A2d4b5. **Ann E Davenport**, b. © 1844, Johnson County, Missouri; md. 13 November 1866 to Dr. F. M. Shore Lafayette County, MO; d. post-1910, Wakita, Grant County, Oklahoma.

A2d4b6. **Lawrence Davenport**, b. © 1847, Johnson County, Missouri, d. 7Sep1863 of small pox at Alton Prison, Illinois; buried at the North Alton Confederate Cemetery in Alton, Illinois.

A2d4c. **Susan Davenport**, b. © 1805 Albemarle County, Virginia, md. Unknown McCoy, d. Johnston County, Missouri [?].

A2d4c1. **Mildred C. Davenport**, b. © 1832, [Caldwell County?]Kentucky, md.? d. ?

A2d4c2. **Martha E. Davenport**, b. © 1838, [Caldwell County?] Kentucky, md.? d.?

A2d4d. **Richard James Davenport**, b. © 1808, Albemarle or Amherst County, Virginia.

A2d4da. **Son**, b 1801-1810, Albemarle or Amherst County, Virginia.

A2d4db. **Son**, b. 1801-1810, Albemarle or Amherst County, Virginia.

A2d4dc. **Son**, b. 180-1810, Albemarle or Amherst County, Virginia

A2d4dd. **Daughter**, b. 1801-1810, Albemarle or Amherst County, Virginia.

A2d4de. **Daughter**, b. 1801-1810, Albemarle or Amherst County, Virginia.

A2d5. **DAVID DAVENPORT**, b. 179? , Albemarle County; m. ? ; d. ?. Children unknown.

A2d6. **SARAH DAVENPORT**, b. c179?, Albemarle County; m. **WILLIAM DAVENPORT** (B2a5), 29May1818, Amherst County; d. ? . Children unknown.

A2e. **MARY DAVENPORT**, b. c1758, Louisa County; m. **THOMAS JONES**, c1762; d. ? . Children Unknown.

Last found in Father's 1792 Will, but not researched.

A2f. **MARTIN DAVENPORT**, b. c1760, Albemarle County; m. **MILDRED (MILLY) MURRELL**, 29Aug1785, Albemarle County; d. 1816, Harrods Fork, Adair County, Kentucky. Children (Order approximate):

A2f1. **ELIZABETH DAVENPORT**, b. c1787, Albemarle County; m. **PAUL PIGG**, c1806, Lincoln County, Kentucky; d. ?, Charlotte County?). Children unknown.

A2f2. **JINCY DAVENPORT** , b. c1786, Albemarle County; m. (1) **LUKE HAZELWOOD, JR.**, 8Feb1804, Charlotte County, (2) **THOMAS BIRD**, 27Feb1814 , Adair County, Kentucky; d. ? . Children unknown.

A2f3. **POLLY DAVENPORT**, b. c1792 , Albemarle County; m. **WILLIAM CAMPBELL**, 4May1813, Adair County, Kentucky; d. ? . Children unknown.

A2f4. **GEORGE DAVENPORT**, b. c1788 , Albemarle County; m. **SALLY FOSTER TATE**, 8Sep1813, Lincoln County, Kentucky; d. ?; Lincoln County, Kentucky?). Children unknown.

A2f5. **MALINDA DAVENPORT**, b. c1796, Albemarle County; m. **SAMUEL WHEELER**, 15Apr1815, Adair County, Kentucky; d. after 1860, Shelby County, Indiana. Children Green, Louisa, Evan T., Nicholas, Henry and Mary Wheeler.

A2f6. **NANCY MARTIN DAVENPORT** , b. c1799 , Charlotte County? ; m. (1) **MARSHALL ESTES**, 8Dec1817, Barren County, Kentucky, (2) **WILLIAM BREEDING**, 6Jan1831 , Adair County, Kentucky; d. 8Jan1874, Adair County, Kentucky. Child (by Marshall Estes) Malinda; Children (by William Breeding) John M., William Davenport and Elizabeth Jane Breeding.

Martin moved from Albemarle to Charlotte County in 1801, then moved to Adair County, Kentucky, in 1809. Son George Davenport served in Captain George Murrell's Company, Kentucky Mounted Volunteers, in the War of 1812, was at the Battle of Tippecanoe.

A2g. **WILLIAM DAVENPORT**, b. c1765, Louisa County; m. **ELIZA MCAFEE**, 13May1796, Mercer County, Kentucky; d. ? , Mercer County, Kentucky. Children Unknown:

William Davenport moved to Kentucky in mid-1790s, had land in the Indiana Territory before 1817, but apparently returned to Kentucky because Hoosiers would not tolerate slave-holding. No definitive research apparently done on this family, or if done not published or circulated.

A2h. **SARAH DAVENPORT**, b. c1770, Albemarle County; m. c1793, ----- **TAYLOR**, Albemarle County? ; d. ? . [Last found in father's 1792 Will as unmarried.] Children unknown.

A3. **Crotia Davenport** b. c1727, Hanover County, m. **CHARLES KENNEDY**, c1747, Hanover County; died c1812, Louisa County. Children (Order approximate):

A3a. **ANEE KENNEDY**, b. 13Mar1749, Hanover County, m. 16Jan1770, **WILLIAM WASH**, Hanover County; d. c1825, Louisa County. Children:

A3a1. **JAMES WASH** (Kentucky), b. ?, m. ?, d. ?. Children unknown;

A3a2. **CROSHA DAVENPORT WASH**, twin, b. ?, m. ?, d. ?. Children unknown;

A3a3. **POLLY LIPSCOMB WASH**, twin, b. ?, m. ?, d. ?. Children unknown;

A3a4. **MARTIN WASH**, b. ?, m. ?, d. ?. Children unknown;

A3a5. **WILLIAM WASH**, b. ?, m. ?, d. ?. Children unknown;

A3a6. **DOLLY WASH**, b. ?, m. ?, d. ?. Children unknown;

A3a7. **ROBERT WASH**, b. ?, m. ?, d. ?. Children unknown.

A3b. **GARRETT KENNEDY**, b. c1752, m. **DELPHIA DAVENPORT** (A3k), 11Sep1785, Spotsylvania County; d. 1807, Louisa County. No Children.

A3c. **CHARLES KENNEDY**, b. c1755, Hanover County; m. **DOROTHY MALLORY JARRATT** (A4c2), c1785, Burke County, North Carolina; d. cSep1819, Madison County, Alabama. Children (Order uncertain):

A3c1. **WILLIAM MALLORY KENNEDY**, (Alabama); b. ?, m. ?, d. ?. Children unknown;

A3c2. **CHARLES P. KENNEDY**, (Alabama); b. ?, m. ?, d. ?. Children unknown;

A3c3. **CROTIA CASSITY KENNEDY**, (Texas); b. ?, m. ?, d. ?. Children unknown;

A3c4. **ALBERT G. KENNEDY**, (Georgia); b. ?, m. ?, d. ?. Children unknown;

A3c5. **LEXINGTON KENNEDY**, (Georgia?); b. ?, m. ?, d. ?. Children unknown;

A3c6. **JAMES KENNEDY**, (Alabama?); b. ?, m. ?, d. ?. Children unknown;

A3c7. **ALLEN J. KENNEDY**, (Tennessee); b. ?, m. ?, d. ?. Children unknown;

A3c8. **FIELDS KENNEDY**, (Alabama); b. ?, m. ?, d. ?. Children unknown;

A3c9. **MARTIN KENNEDY**, (Alabama), b. ?, m. ?, d. ?. Children unknown;

A3c10. **ROBERT J. KENNEDY**, (Alabama); b. ?, m. ?, d. ?. Children unknown;

A3c11. **JANE KENNEDY**, (Alabama); b. ?, m. ?, d. ?. Children unknown.

A3d. **JAMES KENNEDY**, b. c1757, Hanover County; mb. **BARBARA SMITH**, 14Sep1790, Louisa County; d. 10Mar1828, Pulaski County, Kentucky. Children (Order certain);

A3d1. **ALBERT KENNEDY**, (Virginia); b. ?, m. ?, d. ?. Children unknown;

A3d2. **CHARLES KENNEDY**, b. ?, m. ?, d. ?. Children unknown;

A3d3. **JAMES KENNEDY, JR.**, b. ?, m. ?, d. ?. Children unknown;

A3d4. **GRANVILLE KENNEDY**, b. ?, m. ?, d. ?. Children unknown;

A3d5. **NANCY KENNEDY**, b. ?, m. ?, d. ?. Children unknown;

A3d6. **ELIZABETH KENNEDY**, b. ?, m. ?, d. ?. Children unknown;

- A3d7. **GEORGE KENNEDY**, b. ?, m. ?, d. ?. Children unknown;
- A3d8. **BARBARA KENNEDY**, b. ?, m. ?, d. ?. Children unknown;
- A3d9. **WASHINGTON KENNEDY**, b. ?, m. ?, d. ?. Children unknown.
- A3e. **WILLIAM KENNEDY**, b. c1760, Hanover County; unmarried; d. cNov1793, Greene County, Georgia. No children known.
- A3f. **CROTIA CASSIDY KENNEDY**, c1763, Hanover County; mb. (1) **TARLTON BROWN LUCK**, 22Dec1789, Louisa County; mb. (2) **REV. HEZEKIAH ARNOLD**, 9Jan1797, Louisa County; d. After 1812, (North Carolina?). No children known, either marriage.
- A3g. **MARTIN KENNEDY**, b. c1767, Hanover County; mb. **FRANCES SMITH**, 14May1793, Louisa County; d. Oct1847, Hanover County. Children (Order uncertain):
- A3g1. **LANCELOT KENNEDY**, (Virginia?); b. ?, m. ?, d. ?. Children unknown;
- A3g2. **MARTIN M. KENNEDY**, (Virginia?); b. ?, m. ?, d. ?. Children unknown;
- A3g3. **SARAH KENNEDY**, (Virginia?); b. ?, m. ?, d. ?. Children unknown;
- A3g4. **FRANCES KENNEDY**, (Virginia?); b. ?, m. ?, d. ?. Children unknown;
- A3g5. **CROTIA CASSITY KENNEDY**, (Virginia?); b. ?, m. ?, d. ?. Children unknown;
- A3g6. **JANE KENNEDY**, (Virginia?) b. ?, m. ?, d. ?. Children unknown.
- A3h. **FIELDS KENNEDY**, b. 1775, Hanover County; m. ? ; d. ? . Children unknown.

Fields Kennedy last found record was relative to the Georgia Land Lottery of 1819. Birth year taken from enlistment record when he enlisted in the U.S. Army as 38-years-old in 1813 at Columbia, Tennessee. Went to South Carolina, then Georgia, with brother William in 1791-92.

Appendix II

Davenports in DNA Limbo

AND

**The Woodroof/Woodruff Presence
in Pamunkey Davenport Family History**

**A COLONIAL AND POST-REVOLUTION VIRGINIA INTERFACE
ON WATERS OF THE NORTH ANNA RIVER**

Extracts from the Data Base:
The Pamunkey Davenport Chronicles, c1650-c1850,
with Additional Extracts from
Crozier's Spotsylvania County Records, 1721-1800

This analysis includes all Woodroof/Woodruff records found in the York River watershed from the beginning until George Woodroof's death in 1771, with select items thereafter.

Compilation and Annotation by
John Scott Davenport, Ph.D.

June 2009

**SEEKING TO IDENTIFY THE SOURCE OF THE DAVENPORT-WOODROOF
(WOODRUFF) DNA COMMONALITY**

This chronological data array was extracted and annotated to aid in the resolution of an enigma wherein a number of Davenport and Woodroof descendant lines were DNA tested prior to April 2008 and found to have virtually the same DNA, implying a common ancestor. As of June 2009, the earliest born proved ancestor of any present-day line within the group, working labeled collectively as “**Limbo**,” was William Davenport of Hanover/Spotsylvania/Charlotte, born c1738, heretofore a paper trail proved son of John Davenport of Hanover/Spotsylvania/Louisa; grandson of Martin Davenport of Hanover; and great-grandson of Davis Davenport, of King William County, the patriarch of the Pamunkey Davenports. Richard Davenport of Hanover/Spotsylvania/Buckingham/Charlotte, a younger brother of William, born 1750, passed the same DNA to his descendants as has William. William's and Richard's youngest brother John, Jr., however, passed the standard DNA found among various descendant lines from Davis Davenport via eldest (and paper trail proved) son Martin,

including Martin's sons Thomas, Glover, William, David, James, and now John. That DNA has also been determined from Martin's brothers Richard, Thomas and Elias. William's and Richard's brother Martin had no known sons. Their other brother Jack Smith Davenport had three sons—DNA from one of those sons is now being (Jun2009) being tested.

To have had the same DNA from a common ancestor, the **Limbo** Davenports and **Woodroofs** had to have had a male-female union somewhere in the past. Union requires proximity. Based on what we know about the earliest of the **Limbos**, namely William Davenport, son of John, if he was the first fruit, that union had to have occurred c1737-38 on one side or the other of the North Anna River, the North fork of the Pamunkey River, in the area where corners of the counties of Hanover, Caroline, Spotsylvania, and Caroline come together or within a few miles of coming together. That area was, and is, within a three-mile radius from Davenport Ford where then, and now, the only road crossing the North Anna between Spotsylvania and Hanover exists. Within that three-mile radius, Davenports were settled on the riverbank by 1726, and inward (south) later, on the Hanover side, and by the 1740s were on the riverbank, and inward (north) later, on the Spotsylvania side. (After 1736 Davenport Ford went from Davenport land to Davenport land, and remained so until 1792 when both sides were sold out of family.) **George Woodroof** (the universal spelling of **Woodruff** encountered) was settled in Spotsylvania by 1729, being of King William County prior thereto, and was involved with the Davenports by 1731. **Woodroof** in association with his father-in-law **Benjamin Arnold** was involved in land acquisition on the North Anna as early as 1719. **Arnold** had surveyed the Spotsylvania side of later Davenport Ford, then in King William County, in 1715. **Woodroof** was instrumental in obtaining that land for **Arnold's** granddaughter **Ann/Ann**, who brought the land into Davenport ownership when she married William, son of Martin Davenport of Hanover—all of which is documented and discussed in the data and analysis following. **Woodroof** and family were settled adjoining **Arnold's** survey northward in Spotsylvania, within that three-mile radius from the Ford, for their entire presence in Spotsylvania County—which ended before the Federal Census of 1810.

Woodruffs among the **Limbos** have expressed the belief that **George Woodroof** was the sire providing the DNA. Pamunkey Davenports are willing to consider **George**, but suspect that another Davenport family line may have been the contributor--but that is another study and analysis, readily obtainable from the Pamunkey Davenport database.

CAVEATS: All of the citations and annotations that follow were generated from a Davenport focus. Families other than Davenport were included in our database only if they had Davenport association, relationship, or relevance, directly or indirectly. There was a continual Davenport-**Woodroof** interface in Spotsylvania County from 1731 until the last **Woodroof** left before 1810. The Davenports are still here.

COLOR CODING: To facilitate comprehension, families are color coded. **Blue** is the **Benjamin Arnold** Family color. **Benjamin Arnold**, strong circumstantial evidence indicates, had no sons, but had three daughters: **Rachel**, who married **Francis Arnold** (of no known relation to her father); **Jane**, who married **George Woodroof**; and **Ann, Jr.**, who married **Joseph Temple**. **Woodroof** and **Temple** did considerable land business together,

obviously had good relations throughout their lives, but neither, records show, had much to do with **Francis Arnold**, understandable when you sort through Spotsylvania Court records before 1760. The **Woodroofs** and **Temples** did business with William Davenport, brother of John and “uncle” of William, the **Limbo** DNA primary, into the 1770s when both **George Woodroof** and **Joseph Temple** were dead. (In Spotsylvania Court records, 1765-79, William of John is identified as William, Jr., while his “uncle” was plain William.) **Arnolds** of **Francis** appear infrequently in this **Woodroof**-Davenport sort, likely because of **George’s** antipathy toward **Francis**. When an **Arnold** appears in this **Woodroof** focused analysis, it is in concert with a Davenport presence until after **George’s** death.. **Arnolds** of **Francis** are colored **Teal**.

A loner in color coding is **Joel Parrish**. **Parrish** appeared in Spotsylvania records in the mid-1740s in Fredericksburg, where he was a Tobacco Inspector and identified son of **John Parrish**, a Spotsylvania magistrate. By 1748, having sat on several juries in Fredericksburg, 30 miles north of the Davenport-**Woodroof** settlement on the North Anna and **Arnold’s Run**, with Martin Davenport, son of Martin, Sr., he committed to becoming a next door neighbor to **George Woodroof** and Martin Davenport, who was occupying William Davenport’s land (his wife **Ann**/Ann’s inheritance from **Benjamin Arnold**). From then until his death in 1790, **Parrish** was a presence in both Davenport and **Woodroof** affairs, but nothing has been found in the records tying him specifically to either family. A **Parrish** family on Ancestry.com identifies his wife as **Mary**, and **George Woodroof** did name a daughter **Mary** in his LW&T and named **Joel Parrish** as one of his executors. (There is nonsense in the Ancestry.com listing, for it has **Joel Parrish** and **Mary Woodroof** being married in Connecticut.) In his own LW&T made in 1790, **Parrish** had no Davenport or **Woodroof** mentions, had no witnesses from either neighboring families. We include **Joel Parrish** in our extractions because he played a role in both families and color him and his **Green**.

LET US NOW GO TO THE DATA

2May1719 – LAND PETITION: On petition of James Taylor, Edmond Taylor, **Benjamin Arnold**, and **George Woodroof** leave is granted them to take up in one tract 6,000 acres of land in **New Kent County**, the Council being satisfied of their ability to cultivate same according to Law. (*Executive Council Journals*, III:504)

There is no patent for a 6,000-acre grant to these petitioners, who were Benjamin Arnold, the old Indian trader; George Woodroof, who was likely married to Jane, Arnold’s daughter; and James and Edmund Taylor, sons of James Taylor, Gentleman, of St. Stephens Parish, King & Queen County. James Taylor, Sr., had surveyed Major John Waller’s tract in Pamunkey Neck in 1696 and identified the Davenport Plantation as adjoining. Arnold apparently had a survey done in 1715 which embraced acreage in this amount, and included land on both sides of North Anna River, the north fork of the Pamunkey, in then New Kent County. The land concerned was in what is now the contiguous area where

Hanover, Spotsylvania, and Louisa counties come together, involving Big Rocky Creek and Little Rocky Creek on the south side of the North Anna, and East North East Creek (then called a River) and Arnold's Run, the first tributary of East North East with mouth on the north side near where East North East flows into the North Anna. Arnold apparently died while this syndication was in progress, and others completed the venture—in a number of patents (see below).

24Mar1724/25 - LAND PATENT: William Harris, Jr., 1,500 acres of New Land in **Hanover County**, on Overton's Fork of Elk Creek, adjoining **Mrs. Arnold** and **George Woodroof's** lines. For £7/10. (*Virginia Patents*, 12:419)

This land was in Louisa County after 1742. In these days, where there were Arnold interests there was George Woodroof. Woodroof was living in King William County, at least 40 miles southeast at this time. The citation of "lines" reflects done surveys, not perfected titles or patents.

24Jun1726 - LAND PATENT: **George Woodroof** of King William County, 640 acres of New Land in St. George Parish, **Spotsylvania County**, beginning at small white oak and red oak nigh the head of a valley, thence North East 320 poles to two small red oaks on the side of a hill, thence South East 320 poles to a red oak on a stony ridge, thence South West 320 poles to a stooping white oak standing in a slash, thence North West 320 poles to the beginning. [No consideration stated.] (*Virginia Patents*, 12:481)

This was George Woodroof, son-in-law of Benjamin Arnold, moving up Pamunkey Neck into its uppermost portion, by this time in Spotsylvania County. This may have been a dividend from another one of Benjamin Arnold's land syndicates, for Woodroof appears to have had a close relationship with the Old Indian Trader. Arnold had surveys done in 1715 on both sides of the North Anna (then New Kent and King William--by 1722 Hanover and Spotsylvania) that surely resulted in the first branch of East North East River in Spotsylvania being named Arnold's Run (as it remains to this day). Within a year hereafter, Woodroof would be in dispute before the Virginia Council of State with Ann Arnold, Sr., his widowed mother-in-law, over land near this patent that Benjamin Arnold had apparently devised to his granddaughter Ann Arnold, daughter of Francis and Rachel Arnold.

14Dec1727 – ARNOLD LAND DISPUTE: **George Woodroof** having petitioned for a grant of 380 acres of land in **King William County** surveyed for **Benjamin Arnold**, Decd., in the year 1715, which said **Benjamin** did devise to his daughter **Rachel**, now the wife of **Francis Arnold**, but no patent ever sued out for same, and it appearing to the Council that **Ann Arnold**, widow of the said **Benjamin, Decd**, hath surreptitiously obtained a copy of the aforesaid survey and returned the same into the Secretary's Office with intent to take out a patent thereon: Ordered that no patent issue to the said **Ann**, but that she, the said **Francis Arnold**, and the said **Woodroof** do attend this Council the 6th of February next to make out their several pretensions to the said land. (*Executive Council Journals*, IV:157)

The fact that Ann Arnold, Sr., Benjamin's widow, was involved in this land matter is prima facie evidence that Benjamin had no male issue, for land matters in Colonial Virginia were the primary purview of male heirs. A female could exercise authority in land matters only if no male heir existed. George Woodroof's authority in this matter surely came from his being husband to the eldest daughter or the only son-in-law, hence was the male of first standing in the family and, as such, could challenge his mother-in-law's land activities. The issue here appears to have been the intent of Woodroof, respecting the devisement of his deceased father-in-law, to keep the land out of the hands of Francis Arnold, for if the patent were issued to Rachel, daughter of Benjamin and wife of Francis, it would immediately become the property of Francis, for husbands took title to all property, real or personal, belonging to or coming to their wives. Ann, daughter of Francis and Rachel, was apparently a favorite of her grandfather, for she had an older brother named Benjamin Arnold who was passed over also. But Benjamin, despite his given name, likely was a child of Francis Arnold's first wife, hence not a descendant of Benjamin.

6Feb1727/28 – LAND AWARDED RACHEL'S DAUGHTER: On hearing this day the several pretensions of [George Woodroof](#) and [Ann Arnold](#), widow, in behalf of herself and of [Rachel](#), her daughter now the wife of [Francis Arnold](#), to 380 acres of land lying on East North East River in [Spotsylvania County](#), surveyed in 1715 for [Benjamin Arnold, Decd.](#), but no patent ever since sued out: It is the Opinion of the Board and Ordered accordingly that the said [George Woodroof](#) have a patent on said land, upon his giving bond to convey the same to [Ann](#), daughter of the said [Rachel Arnold](#), when she shall come of age or marry, according to intentions signified by said [Woodroof](#) this day to Council. (Executive Council Journals, IV:157) [Italics added.] (*Executive Council Journals*, IV:162)

Francis Arnold was not truly a freeholder, but he had been acting as such on the presumption that the Arnold's Run tract would come to his wife Rachel. Francis had been treated as a freeholder in Spotsylvania before the Council's decision awarding the land to Francis' daughter Ann with George Woodroof as her trustee, if not guardian. Ann was to have the land when she came of age or married with Woodroof's approbation (official proof). As soon as this Order in Council was issued, Francis Arnold ceased to be a freeholder, was no more than a tenant without status with the Court. He never again was a freeholder, for when Ann and her husband William Davenport, son of Martin, were deeded the land by Woodroof in 1736, they gave Ann's parents a lifetime lease of 100 acres which left Francis Arnold in the status of a renter or leaseholder—although Arnold treated the land as if he owned it, i.e., he mortgaged it twice and divided it among his sons.

7Feb1727/28 – LAND PATENT: [George Woodroof](#) of King William County, 700 acres of New Land in [Hanover](#) [later and now [Louisa](#)] [County](#), adjoining Cock and Kimbrow, crossing to the south fork of Great Rocky Creek... For £3/10. (*Virginia Patents*, 13:195)

George Woodroof was married to Jane, likely the eldest of the three identifiable daughters of Benjamin Arnold, Indian trader. Woodroof himself took up Arnold

surveyed land on Arnold's Run of East North East Creek on the north side of the North Anna in Spotsylvania, the mouth of which was less than a quarter mile down river from Little Rocky Creek. Woodroof sold this patent to his brother-in-law Joseph Temple, a merchant who married Ann Arnold, Jr., the youngest of Benjamin Arnold's daughters. Temple, who lived on the Old Benjamin Arnold Plantation on the Mattaponi in King William owned land in Louisa, Spotsylvania, and Caroline as well, all located near to or adjacent to Davenport lands..

17Apr1728 - LAND PATENT: [George Woodroof](#) of King William County, 380 acres of New Land in [Spotsylvania County](#) on the north side of North Anna and on the east side of East North East Creek, beginning at two hickories and a red oak standing on the north side of the North Anna River and thence running North 362 poles to a stooping white oak on the side of a hill, thence West 290 poles to a small white oak between two valleys, thence South 115 poles to a great hickory on the north side of East North East [River], thence down East North East the several courses to a red oak, two white oaks and a hickory at the mouth of the East North East on the north side of the North Anna, thence down the North Anna to the beginning. . [By Order of the Governor's Council.]. (Virginia Patents 13:262)

This patent was Ann Arnold's legacy from her grandfather. Francis Arnold and his wife Rachel, daughter of Benjamin Arnold, were living on this land before 1724, and remained thereon or nearby until their deaths. In 1751, William Davenport and wife Ann, moved to Spotsylvania from Louisa, and settled on their land—where Francis Arnold and wife Rachel, father and mother of Ann, had been living for a quarter century. This tract became the center of Arnold-Davenport settlement in Spotsylvania. The patent included the east side of the lower end of Arnold's Run and the north side of Davenport Ford of the North Anna. Martin Davenport, Sr., William's father, owned the south side of Davenport Ford.

14Sep1728 - LAND PATENT: [Joseph Temple](#), Merchant, of King William County, 1,000 acres of New Land in St. George's Parish, [Spotsylvania County](#), on the north side of North Anna River and on the south side of the Main Road, beginning at a white oak of the South Side and a red oak on North side of the Main Road , thence South 35° West 136 poles to [Woodroof's](#) corner red oak and white oak, thence along Woodroof's' line South West 320 poles to a stooping corner white oak of [Woodroof's](#) in a slash, thence South 23° West 100 poles to a small pine and a red oak by North side of a branch, thence South 40° East 45 poles to Mr. Moore corner white oak and grub on the North side of the Ranger's Path, thence along his line East 250 poles to his two corner red oaks on the north side of a small meadow, thence South 63° East 100 poles to a white oak and red oak in Mr. Moore's line, thence North East 240 poles to the Main Road, thence up the Road the several courses to the beginning. [Consideration not given.] (Virginia Patents, 13:289)

14Sep1728 - LAND PATENT: [Joseph Temple](#), Merchant, of King William County, 250 acres of New Land in St. George's Parish, [Spotsylvania County](#), on the north side of North Anna River, beginning at [George Woodroof's](#) stooping white oak in a slash, thence South 40° East 45 poles to Mr. Augustine Moore's corner white oak grub on the North

side of the Ranger's Path , thence South 280 poles to two corner pines of Captain Thomas Carr in Mr. Moore's line, thence along Captain Carr's line North 25° West 244 poles to three corner red oaks and a hickory of Captain Carr on a barren ridge, thence North 85° West 118 poles to a red and white oak , a corner of the land that Sarah Taylor surveyed, thence along that North 50° East to [George Woodroof's](#) line, thence along that line to the beginning. For 25 shillings. (*Virginia Patents*, 13:289)

Joseph Temple was married to Ann Arnold, Jr., youngest daughter of Benjamin Arnold, Indian trader. There was a Temple presence in the Woodroof-Arnold-Davenport settlement in Spotsylvania for the next forty years. Temple, a King William merchant, apparently treated his Spotsylvania land as a "Quarter," i.e., a plantation where he did not live, but was farmed by an overseer and other servants or slaves or rented out. Neither he nor any of his sons appear to have lived there. Temple was by far the wealthiest of Benjamin Arnold's sons-in-law. The Temples attained merchant and/or great planter roles in King & Queen, King William, Louisa, and Caroline counties before the Revolution and were men of stature during and after the Revolution. Benjamin Temple commanded a regiment of Light Horse in the Continental Establishment. Such cannot be said for the Davenports, Woodroofs, or Arnolds, who were yeomen planters and craftsmen, and were not numbered among the power elite.

28Sep1728 – LAND PATENT: Dannitt Abney, Jr., 381 acres of New Land in Spotsylvania County, beginning at two corner red oaks of [George Woodroof](#) on the side of a hill, thence North East 222 poles three white oaks at the level of small branch, thence South South East 326 poles to a red oak and a white oak on the North East side of the Main Road, thence South 32° West 136 poles to the beginning. [Consideration not stated.] (*Virginia Patents*, 13:380)

Three Abneys: Dannitt, Sr., and Jr., and Abraham, were early residents of the greater Arnold's Run community of Spotsylvania, but did not stay, soon hereafter sold out and moved to St. Paul's Parish, southernmost Hanover County.

4Nov1729 - ROAD ORDER: On petition of Abraham Abney, he is discharged from being Overseer of the road from the County Line to East North East Bridge. Ordered that [George Woodroof](#) do serve "in his room" (in his place). (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders*, 2:356)

If George Woodroof was obligated to keep a road in repair, he had moved to Spotsylvania from King William.

4Mar1729/30 - DISAGREEMENT OVER WORK: In the matter of [George Woodroof](#) vs. Abraham Abney in Trespass, the said Abney was granted a month to prepare his answer. Ordered that Thomas Graves, John Wigglesworth, and John Holloday, or any two, do sometime between now and next Court do view and value the carpenter's work done by the said Abney for the said [Woodroof](#) and make a report of their proceedings. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders*, 2:384)

Thomas Graves was married to Ann Davenport, only known daughter of Davis Davenport. He would have many dealings with George Woodroof before his death in 1769. Ann would die in 1782.

5Aug1730 - WITNESS FEE: On motion of Mary Gambrell, an evidence summoned by [George Woodroof](#) against Abraham Abney, ordered said [George](#) to pay said Mary for two days' attendance at Court and for 40 miles coming and going. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders, 2:409*)

Henry Gambrell's (Gambill's) wife Mary was the eldest daughter of Martin Davenport, Sr., of Hanover. Henry subsequently had a plantation near his father-in-law's in Hanover/-Louisa, was a witness to Martin's Will in 1735 (see below), and moved to Culpeper County with Thomas, son of Martin, in the late 1740s. Henry died in South Carolina in late 1762, but his widow and most of his sons (and their families), ultimately settled in the North Carolina backcountry with Thomas Davenport and his son Martin in the mid-to-late 1770s. At this time the Spotsylvania Court House was still at Germanna, twenty-eight miles from Davenport's Ford on the North Anna, a focal point for the Davenport settlement in Spotsylvania and Hanover. The Henry Gambills were still located in Pamunkey Neck at this time, apparently in that portion which became Caroline County in 1728, given the forty miles allowance. In 1735, a month before Martin, Sr., died, Henry Gambill bought his own place in Hanover (in Louisa after 1742) from Captain Thomas Carr, located within a mile or so from Martin Davenport, Sr., and witnessed his father-in-law's will.

2Sep1730 - QUASHED: In the matter of Abraham Abney vs. [George Woodroof](#) in Trespass, and for £100 damages in current money, the Plaintiff failing to appear and prosecute, nonsuited. Ordered said Abney to pay said [Woodroof's](#) cost of preparing his defense. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders, 2:422*)

27-28Jul1731 – LEASE & RELEASE: [George Woodroof](#), planter of St. George Parish, Spotsylvania County, to [Joseph Temple](#), merchant of St. Margaret's Parish, King William County, for 5 Shillings & £25, 180 acres in St. George Parish, [Spotsylvania County](#), "beginning at two corner white oaks in the east side of a hill, being a corner of John & James Taylor, running thence South 152 poles to two white oaks and a hickory sapling in Carr's line, thence West 218 poles to two red oaks on the east side of East North East River, thence down the River to a great hickory on the river side, thence North 115 poles to a red oak and white oak between two valleys, thence East 190 poles to the beginning, part of a 380 acre patent to said Woodroof on 17Apr1728 ... /s/ [George Woodroof](#). Wit: Martin "M" Davenport, [Franke "F" Arnold](#), [Rachel "RA" Arnold](#), [Benjamin "A" Arnold](#). [Jane](#), wife of [George Woodroof](#), by a Power of Attorney to John Waller, Gentleman, relinquished dower on 7Sep1731, witnessed by John Waller, Jr., and [Benjamin "B" Arnold](#). John Waller, Jr., as agent, acted for Temple in the matter. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, B:214-216*)

This was surely a family affair. George Woodroof, married to Jane Arnold and trustee for Ann Arnold, daughter of Francis Arnold and Rachel Arnold Arnold,

sold 180 acres of the 380 acres that he was granted to hold for Ann, granddaughter of Benjamin, until she became of age or married. In essence, Ann's land trustee (and uncle) sold almost half of her land legacy to her Uncle Joseph with her Mother and Father signing off as witnesses, as well as her brother Benjamin (Francis' eldest son, likely by his first wife and not by Rachel). Martin Davenport, Ann's father-in-law, (either then or soon to be), signed first, suggesting that Ann and William, both under the age of 21, were possibly already married or were anticipatory parents..

William was no more than age 16-17 in 1731 and, even if already married to Ann, was not of legal age to act for himself and his wife, an awkward situation possibly resolved by the combination of signatures (or marks) witnessing this deed. Martin Davenport and all of the Arnolds, by their marks, were apparently illiterate.

Joseph Temple was married to Ann Arnold, Jr., younger sister of Rachel--both were daughters of Benjamin, Sr., Decd., whose widow was Ann, Sr. Jane, wife of George Wood-roof, was another sister.

Eldest child and first daughter Mary (of William Davenport and Ann Arnold) may well have been born around this time. In due time she married William Arnold, surely a first cousin by a son of Francis and Rachel. There are a number of first cousin marriages documented in these Chronicles.

This Arnold-Davenport deed witnessing was window dressing in so far as deed proof was concerned. Only Benjamin Arnold had a role in proving the deed for recording, which required a long trip to the Court House in Fredericksburg. Even then, his role was limited to Jane Woodroof's release of dower, not to the deed itself (see below). Forty-five years later, Martin Davenport, son of William and Ann, acquired part of this Old Benjamin Arnold's survey of 1715, via Woodroof to Temple to Parrish conveyances (see below)--and died thereon in 1803.

The 200 acres remaining of this patent, located on the north bank of the North Anna River, directly across from Martin Davenport's land in Hanover, was conveyed by Woodroof to William and Ann in Oct 1736, presumably when William became age 21. If so, William and Ann were married when William was no more than age 16, Ann possibly younger yet, which likely indicates that Mary their first child was born c1731-32, and explains why Ann's land was sold to her Uncle Joseph Temple and Martin Davenport, surely representing his minor son was the first witness to the deed. Within a week of receiving title to the 200 acres in 1736, William and Ann gave a 100-acre lease to her parents, Francis and Rachel Arnold, for life (see below).

7Sep1731 – DEED PROOF: [George Woodroof](#) appeared in Court and acknowledged his deed of Lease & Release to [Joseph Temple](#), Merchant, and after [Jane Wood-roof](#), the wife of the said [George](#), by Power of Attorney to John Waller, Gentleman, proven by John Waller, Jr., and [Benjamin Arnold](#), acknowledged her Release of Dower in the land

conveyed to the said [Temple](#), and by motion of said Waller, Jr., in behalf of said Temple, the deed was admitted to record. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders*, 3:62; Deeds, B:218)

Note that by this time there had been an interface of the Davenports and Arnolds with the Wallers for more than thirty-five years. It would continue on, but there were no marriages of the Wallers with either the Davenports or the Arnolds until several generations more and after 1800.

31JAN1731/32 - LAND PATENT: [Joseph Temple](#), 1,250 acres of Old Land in [Spotsylvania County](#) on the north side of North Anna, beginning at a white oak on the south side and red oak on the north side of the Main Road, thence West 166 poles to [George Woodroof's](#) corner red oak and white oak, thence along [Woodroof's](#) line South 45^o West 320 poles to a stooping corner white oak of [Woodroof's](#) in a slash, thence North West along [Woodroof's](#) line, thence South 50^o West along the line of Sarah Taylor to a red oak and white oak corner of said Taylor's land, thence South 85^o East 118 poles to a corner red oak and hickory of Captain Carr on a barren ridge, thence along Carr's line South 25^o East 233 poles to a corner to corner lines of the said Carr's in Augustine Moore's line, thence along the said Moore's line North 25^o East 180 poles to a white oak, thence grub on the north side of the Ranger's Path a corner to the said Moore's land, thence along the said Moore's line East 250 poles [unreadable] corner red oak on the North side of a small meadow, thence South 62^o East 100 poles to a white oak and red oak in Moore's line, thence North East 240 poles to the Main Road, thence up the road to the beginning, said land formerly being granted to the said [Joseph Temple](#) by patent bearing date of the year 1728 and a consolidation of his old surveys. (*Virginia Patents*, 15:5)

Temple, a merchant located in King William County, we repeat, was married to Ann Arnold, Jr., daughter of Benjamin. Together with George Woodroof, his brother-in-law, he had taken out two patents in the locale earlier. Here he put both grants under the same title. By his marriage to Ann, Jr., Temple also had land on Great Rocky Creek in Louisa County, and had a large patent in his own name there. Hence, the Temples were associated with the Davenports on both sides of the North Anna, but the blood connection was through the Arnolds. Temple subsequently bought land in Caroline from Captain Thomas Terry and had a presence in the community that included Thomas Davenport and Richard Davenport, sons of Davis.

28Sep1732 - LAND PATENT: Zachary Lewis, Gentleman, 1,335 acres of Old Land in St. George's Parish, [Spotsylvania County](#), on both sides of Arnold's Run, cornering on Captain William Smith, adjoining Dannitt Abney, Jr., and [George Woodroof](#), bounding the Honey Swamp, adjoining Thomas Hill and Major Carr's line. Being a 381-acre part of a grant to Dannitt Abney, Jr., 28Sep1728, which conveyed to said Lewis 4Dec1731, and 954 acres granted said Lewis as a 1,000-acre tract on 28Sep1728. (*Virginia Patents* 14:530)

Lewis was a son-in-law of Colonel John Waller, was an attorney, and for many years was the King's Attorney for Caroline County--although his lifelong residence was on this Spotsylvania plantation. Lewis and/or son John Lewis, also an attorney, appear often in association with the Davenports after 1750. Lewis' grandson Nicholas Lewis engaged in questionable land activities with Fielding Woodroof during the Revolution.

14Dec1733 - LAND PATENT: **David Woodroof** of Caroline County, 380 acres of New Land in St. George's Parish, **Spotsylvania County**, near East North East Bridge, on the north side of Honey Swamp, adjoining Dannitt Abney, Jr., John & James Taylor, Edmund Waller. For £2. (*Virginia Patents*, 15:127)

David Woodroof was related in some manner to George Woodroof, either as a brother or eldest son. He kept this land for only a few years, then sold it, either returning to Caroline or moving on to the east slope of the Blue Ridge in Albemarle/Amherst County. Witness Edmund Waller was Colonel John Waller's youngest. Edmund's son John was the pastor of Waller's Church, the largest Baptist congregation in the South at the beginning of the Revolution.

2Jul1734 - PROBATE: Estate of William Smith, Gentleman, late of Spotsylvania County, Decd. On petition of Richard Phillips to be granted Letters of Administration for the Decedent's Estate, he being the greatest creditor, granted, he posting a £500 bond, secured by Edwin Hickman and John Holloday, his securities, and witnessed by John Waller and William Waller. Ordered **George Woodroof**, Thomas Graves, John Graves, and John Wiglesworth, or any three, do appraise such of the Decedent's estate as shall be produced and shown to them by the said Phillips. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders*, 3:329; *Wills A*:227)

1Aug1734 - PUBLIC CLAIM: Before the Caroline Court, Joseph Martin produced a certificate from John Martin, Gentleman, [attesting to his] taking up of two Negro men belonging to **George Woodroof** (as **Woodrough**) of Spotsylvania County. Ordered [the certificate] to be certified to the next [General] Assembly. (*Caroline County, VA, Court Orders*, 2:151)

No one, particularly a Slave, was allowed to wander around freely. No slave was to be off of his Master's plantation without written authority or being accompanied by a White man with authority. Whites who could prove no Master or that they were free-holders, householders, or freemen of provable independence, were jailed as vagrants, then were held over to the next Court and sold to a Master for a period of servitude. The public was encouraged to apprehend wandering slaves and vagrants by a bounty paid by the General Assembly. In order to secure the bounty, the apprehender was required to take his culprit before the nearest Justice of the Peace, who verified the status or owner (where slaves were involved). The magistrate then notified the Sheriff or owner to come get the wandering one, and gave the bounty hunter a certificate of "taking up." The recipient then was required to take the certificate to his County Court of Public Claims, which was held once a year, to have the certificate validated and forwarded to the

General Assembly (House of Burgesses) in Williamsburg for payment. Sometime during its session, the General Assembly would lump all Certificates of Apprehensions into a bill, and vote on payment. Those collecting bounties had to have patience. As much as two years or more might pass between the apprehension and return wandering slaves or vagrants and receipt of the Colony's bounty reward.

26-27Sep1734 - LEASE & RELEASE: Richard Phillips and Thomas Ballard Smith, to [George Woodroof](#), all of St. George's Parish, [Spotsylvania County](#), for 5 Shillings, Virginia, and 500 pounds of Tobacco and 40 shillings Virginia, 300 acres in St. George's Parish, Spotsylvania County, on branches of South River, beginning on the north side of the Main Road, thence North 60° East 160 poles to two scrubby oaks and a white oak standing on a ridge near William Pruitt's line, thence South 30° East 100 poles to a corner red oak and Spanish oak in said Pruitt's and John Smith's corner standing on the southeast side of a branch, thence South 55° East 320 poles to a corner red oak and white oak of John Smith's standing on a hill in Mr. Robert Baylor's line, thence South 35° West 194 poles to a corner black of Mr. Robert Baylor on ye northeast side of the Main Road, thence along said Main Road to the beginning ... /s/ Richard Phillips, Thos Ballard Smith. Wit: Wm. Waller, Edward Herndon, William Henderson, Jurat. Elizabeth Smith, by Power of Attorney to Colonel John Waller, Clerk, relinquished Dower on 5Nov1734. (*Spotsylvania County*., VA, *Deeds*, C:67-69, 70)

Seven weeks earlier, Thomas Ballard Smith, as son and heir-at-law to William Smith, had deeded his interest in this plantation tract--a patent to William Smith, Decd., in 1726--to Phillips. Here, he and Phillips join in conveying the tract to George Woodroof, who still was holding title to the residual of the Ann Arnold tract laying to the South. By the time that Woodroof sold this tract to Henry Pendleton in 1744, he had built and operated an Ordinary (a tavern offering only rest and drink for travelers and stabling and forage for horses) on the property for at least ten years. When Pendleton in 1750, then a resident of King William County, sold an interest in 70 acres of the property to James Dyer, of Caroline County, he described the parcel as "George Woodroof's Ordinary". In 1752 (see below), Pendleton and Dyer sold the tract to John Davenport of Hanover County, son of Martin Davenport. Obviously an Ordinary situated on near the crossroad of the Pamunkey Rolling Road and Main Road was in a prime business location. A second ordinary located nearby was owned by John Waller, Jr. The John Smith adjoining this land is believed to have the John Smith most likely to have been John Davenport's father-in-law.

5Nov1734 – DEED PROOF: The deed of Richard Phillips and Thomas Ballard Smith to [George Woodroof](#) was proved by William Waller, Edwin Hickman, Jr., and William Henderson, witnesses thereto. Elizabeth Smith, by Power of Attorney to John Waller, Gentleman, and his acting for her, relinquished her Dower Rights ... (*Spotsylvania County*, VA, *Court Orders*, 3:357)

Elizabeth Smith was the widow of William Smith, Gentleman, Decd. It took her release of Dower to complete the conveyance. Phillips was administrator of

the Estate. Thomas Ballard Smith was heir-at-law (eldest son). Each had to convey or release to pass the title cleanly. William Waller was another son of Colonel John Waller, was an attorney, was Clerk of Courts of Spotsylvania when he died in 1760.

5Nov1734 - MILL PETITION AND ORDER: Petition by Richard Phillips setting forth that he having land on one side of East North East River (near the mouth thereof), desires to build a water grist mill on same, but [George Woodroof](#), the owner of the land opposite thereto, refuses to let him have one acre of land, the said [Woodroofs](#), at a reasonable value. Ordered Edwin Hickman, Henry Chiles, and Thomas Graves, or any two of them, to lay off and value one acre of said [Woodroofs](#) land (having regard that it takes away no housing, orchards, or other immediate conveniences) and put the said Phillips in possession of same, he having first paid the said Woodroof the valuation made ... (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders, 3:357*)

This appears to have been the same mill site that William Smith, Gentleman, had petitioned and received approval to build a decade earlier. There was a Smith Mill built on this site, for the bridge today across the North Anna just below the dam, from Louisa to Spotsylvania, is called "Smith Mill Bridge." Within a short distance north after crossing into Spotsylvania the road crosses East North East Creek (then East North East River) at or near where the Smith Mill was located.

4Mar1734/35 - ORDER EXECUTED: Richard Phillips made return of Edwin Hickman's and Thomas Graves' proceedings in laying off and valuing one acre of land belonging to [George Woodroof](#) for the erection of a water mill, valuing same at 10 shillings, and the said Phillips having satisfied the said [Woodroof](#) by payment, and having been given peaceful possession of said one acre on 29Nov1734, the Order of the Court has been fulfilled with this return. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders, 3:370*)

9Aug1735 - LAND PATENT: Humphrey Hill, Gentleman, 1,049 acres in [Hanover](#) [later and now [Louisa](#)] County on both sides of Gold Mine Creek, on the North and South forks of Gold Mine and on the south sides of Cattail branch, adjoining Charles Stevens, John Poindexter, Colonel Meriwether, Henry Mills, [Mr. Joseph Temple](#), and Richard Yarbrough, including 400 acres formerly granted to [George Woodroof](#) on 7Feb1727/28, and by said [Woodroof](#) sold and conveyed by deeds proved in Hanover Court on 4Oct1728. For £4/5. (*Virginia Patents, 16:139*)

This grant is illustrative of the land activity up river from the Rocky Creek settlement. Temple subsequently sold the land identified here, but retained the land adjacent or near to Great Rocky Creek.

2Oct1735 - DEED: [David Woodroof](#) to Joseph Woolfolk, both of St. Margaret's Parish, Caroline County, for £50 Virginia, 380 acres in Spotsylvania County near East North East Bridge, beginning at a corner white oak and black oak on Dannitt Abney, Sr., John Chiles, and John & James Taylor on a ridge, thence North 292 poles to two corner white oaks standing on the north side of Honey Swamp in John Chiles' line, thence East 208 poles to two corner white oaks in Edmund Waller's line on the north side of a small

branch, thence South 190 poles to two red oaks and a white oak standing on the side of a hill, a corner of Thomas Hill, John & James Taylor, thence West 208 poles to the beginning-- being the patent granted said [Woodroof](#) on 5Dec1733 ... /s/ [David Woodroof](#). Wit: Thomas Dickenson, William Dickenson, John Dickenson. [Ann Woodroof](#), wife of [David](#), relinquished her dower rights. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, C:159*)

David Woodroof apparently never resided on his Spotsylvania land. The Woolfolks still had a presence on both sides of the North Anna eighty years later.

3Feb1735/36 - ORDINARY BOND: Bond of [George Woodroof](#) to keep a licensed Ordinary at his house in Spotsylvania County, to provide at his Ordinary good, wholesome, and clean lodgings and diets for Travelers, and stables, fodder, and provender or pasturage or provender (as seasons may require) for horses, and for the term of one whole year from 6Jan last past, and shall not permit any person to drink more than necessary ... /s/ [George Woodroof](#), John "S" Smith. Wit: Jos. Thomas, Wm Waller. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Wills, A:263*)

The conditions of an Eighteenth Century Ordinary License are quoted here to describe what an Ordinary was and was expected to do. John Smith, believed father-in-law to be of John Davenport, was an adjoining neighbor of Woodroof's to the East and co-signed Woodroof's bond.

15Mar1735/36 - LAND PATENT: [George Woodroof](#), 400 acres formerly in [King William County](#), now in [Caroline County](#), on the south side of the South Fork of South River, issuing into the Mattaponi River--formerly granted to Henry Armistead, Gentleman, on 27Feb1721/22, who failed to cultivate and make improvements, and [George Woodroof](#) made humble suit and obtained a grant for the same. (*Virginia Patents, 17:18*)

Woodroof appears to have put his brother or son David on this land. Shortly hereafter they were in litigation in Caroline Court.

13Aug1736 - CONDITIONAL JUDGMENT: In the matter of [George Woodroof](#) vs. [David Woodroof](#) in Case, judgment granted said [George](#) for damages against said [David](#) and George Goodloe, Gentleman, Sheriff, unless said [David](#) shall answer this action. (*Caroline County, VA, Court Orders, 2:363*)

Just what David Woodroof's relationship to George was is enigmatic. He may have been an older son or a younger brother. David did not answer at the next Court, so the judgment for George was confirmed.

30Sep-10Oct1736 - LEASE & GIFT RELEASE: [George Woodroof](#), wife [Jane](#), of St. George's Parish, Spotsylvania County, to William Davenport, wife Ann, of St. Martin's Parish, Hanover County, for 5 Shillings, natural love and affection, and £5 Sterling, 200 acres in Spotsylvania County, beginning at two hickories and a red oak standing on the north side of the North Anna River, a corner to John Minor and running thence North 510

poles to two white oaks and a hickory sapling in said Minor's line, thence West 218 poles to two red oaks on the East North East River, thence down the said River the several courses to a red oak and two white oaks at the mouth East North East River on the north side of the North Anna River, thence down the said North Anna to the beginning—being part of 380 acres granted said [Woodroof](#) by patent dated 17Apr1728 ... /s/ [George Woodroof](#), [Jane Woodroof](#). Wit: John Minor, JWaller, Jr., Myles Potter, WWaller. (Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, C:200-201)

Whether the date of this document has significance in terms of aging Ann, granddaughter of Benjamin Arnold, or her husband William Davenport is unknown, but Woodroof received the land by patent in 1728 to hold in trust for Ann until she had reached her majority or had married with his approval, whichever came first. In 1731 Woodroof had sold 180 acres of the patent (see above) to Joseph Temple, of King William County, Ann's uncle by marriage, with her parents, an Arnold brother (likely of half blood), and Martin Davenport, father of William Davenport--Ann's then or later husband--all witnessing. Here, Woodruff deeds the balance of the tract to Ann and her husband William. Ann surely grew up in her parent's household--which was located on the land directly across the North Anna from Martin Davenport, Sr.'s plantation in Hanover County. This land description proves that Arnold's Run for the first third of its length was entirely within the patent to Woodroof on 17Apr1728 which was Benjamin Arnold's survey of 1715. Both the Arnolds and Davenports were living on this tract from the early 1750s on and thereafter until they variously moved in concert to Cumberland and Halifax counties, Virginia; Randolph County, North Carolina; and Laurens and Abbeville counties, South Carolina. The relationship was of long duration and complex in nature, and yet remains to be satisfactorily defined.

5Oct1736 - LIFE LEASE: William Davenport, wife [Ann](#), of St. Martin's Parish, Hanover County, to [Francis Arnold](#) and [Rachel](#), his wife, of St. George's Parish, Spotsylvania County, for the rents agreed, 100 acres in [Spotsylvania County](#), beginning at two hickories and a oak a corner to John Minor, then along said Minor's line so far as to convenient for said 100 acres to include the plantation whereon the said [Francis Arnold](#) and his wife [Rachel](#) "now live," for the natural lives of the said [Francis Arnold](#) and [Rachel](#), his wife, they to pay a yearly rent of one ear of Indian corn to be paid on the Feast Day of All Saints, and they to pay the Quit Rents—being part of the tract conveyed to the said William and [Ann](#) on 1Oct1736 by [George Woodroof](#) ... /s/ Wm Davenport, Ann "+" Davenport. Wit: John Minor, Wm Spencer, Wm Wilson Holmes. (Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, C:202)

Four days after William and Ann had received her land legacy from George Woodroof, they conveyed half of it to her mother and father as a life lease. This was surely where Francis and Rachel had been living since shortly after Rachel's father Benjamin Arnold had the land surveyed in 1715. Old Benjamin Arnold apparently had little regard for his son-in-law Francis Arnold (an English immigrant to Virginia early in the Century), for Benjamin left daughter Rachel's land legacy to her daughter his granddaughter Ann, who surely had an older brother, namely Benjamin Arnold, not necessarily a son of Rachel's. (Francis died

unprobated after the mid-1750s, as did his wife Rachel, who was still living in 1775.) By this conveyance, Ann and William gave Francis and Rachel the first land in Spotsylvania that they apparently held in their own names, but it was not a passing of title and Francis Arnold did not become a freeholder. In the early days of Spotsylvania County Francis had been considered a freeholder based on the assumption that his wife's land legacy was coming to him. When Woodroof intervened and obtained the patent as trustee for Ann, Arnold lost all the rights and privileges of a freeholder. This gift lease was not so regarded by Francis, for Francis mortgaged the land at least twice (see below), and at least one of their sons devised his "share" of the land to his mother Rachel.

This deed documents that William Davenport was at least 21-years-old by 5Oct1736, for his signature, not Ann's, legitimized the conveyance. Hence, William Davenport, son of Martin, Sr., was born c1715 or before, likely in King William County. He died (see below) in 1798 in Spotsylvania County on the land conveyed here.

Adjoining neighbor John Minor's witnessing of this deed marked the beginning of a long association of the Davenports and Minors in Spotsylvania records, but no inter-marriages have been found or suggested. Captain Thomas Minor, a Revolutionary War veteran of much combat, was a co-executor with son David of William Davenport's estate in 1798, and was often present for the execution and witnessing of a number of Davenport documents during the preceding twenty years.

12Feb1736/37 - DISMISSED: The matter of [George Woodroof](#) vs. [David Woodroof](#) in Case being agreed, the suit dismissed. (Caroline County, VA, Court Orders, 2:403)

The family squabble had been settled out of court.



LIMBO DNA

c1738 – In this year, William Davenport, eldest in the family of John Davenport and wife Mary Smith was born on Davenport Ford Plantation, Hanover County, two or so miles south of George Woodroof's plantation in Spotsylvania County

All Hanover records prior to 1865, except for two books of deeds and wills, 1733-1735 and 1785-1792, were destroyed in the Burning of Richmond in the final days of the Civil War. Hence we have no resource for determining whether George Woodroof was active in any regard in Hanover County in 1737/38 that might have given him proximity to Mary Smith Davenport, wife of John, and mother of William. We know that George Woodroof did not do business with the two Hanover merchants whose records have survived, although several of his neighbors had accounts there or rolled their tobacco to warehouses near Hanover

Town. Woodroof likely did business with his merchant brother-in-law Joseph Temple on the Mattaponi River in King William County, surely with favorable terms, or with the merchants at Fredericksburg on the Rappahannock, who were in the main factors for British trading firms. Louisa County was erected out of the upper half of Hanover in 1742, and excepting for a loss for the years 1750-1761, Court records are complete since the beginning of the County. All Louisa deed records back to 1743 are extant, minimizing the loss of the Court records. The only Louisa records yet found that mention George Woodroof, Court, Land or Probate, are land records reflecting his sale of patented lands, i.e., land speculation. No evidence has been found that he participated in the activities on the South bank of the North Anna in the Rocky Creek community, which was bounded after 1742 on the east by the Hanover County line, i.e., Martin Davenport's patent of 1727. The only crossing of the North Anna was Davenport Ford. Only there could Woodroof have crossed to Mary Smith Davenport without getting wet. Given their age differences, Woodroof's involvements north and eastward, and the travel limitations of the time, a liaison between him and William Davenport's mother appears highly improbable. If Woodroof was not the sire of William Davenport, then he was not the sire of William's brother Richard either—unless it was down the line by one of George's sons.

Amplification of travel conditions and culture in Colonial Virginia will be made if requested. Illicit liaisons, like marriages among common folk in those days, were best achieved by resident proximity of a next door or nearby nature. Whatever, unless a possessor of wealth and status, the two were synonymous then and allowed liberties not available to the commoner, a wise man stayed off the roads when pursuing an extra marital affair, regardless of the mileage.



28Apr1738 - LAND PATENT: [Joseph Temple](#) of King William County, Gentleman, 2,000 acres in [Hanover County](#) on the north [sic: should be south!] side of North Anna, on both sides of Ducking Hole Swamp, and down Gold Mine Creek, adjoining Robert Tate, Henry Mills, Captain Carr, and Charles Stevens, including 1,600 acres formerly granted the said [Temple](#) on 9Sep1735, and the residue formerly granted [George Woodroof](#) by patent on 20May1735, who sold and conveyed to said [Joseph Temple](#) by Deeds of Lease and Release dated 2-3Feb1737/38, and acknowledged and recorded in Hanover Court on 2Mar next following. (*Virginia Patents*, 17:518)

George Woodroof apparently did not enjoy being a land baron with distant holdings. He sold his Caroline and Hanover (later Louisa) lands to his brother-in-law Joseph Temple, who was a major land speculator.

1Dec1740 – DEED: Robert Turner, wife Katherine, to James Rawlings, all of St. George Parish, Spotsylvania County, for £20, 40 acres in [Spotsylvania County](#), part of a tract patented to Rowland Thomas on 16Jun1727... /s/ Robert Turner, Katherine Turner. Wit: Edmund Waller, Z. Lewis, [George Woodroof](#). (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds*, C:?, per Crozier, 153)

Woodroof was traveling in distinguished company if he was associating with Edmund Waller and his brother-in-law Zachary Lewis, the County Attorney for Caroline County, who lived in Spotsylvania.

3Nov1741 - JUROR: **George Woodroof** served as a Grand Juror at this session of the Spotsylvania Court. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders, 4:147*)

This is evidence that George Woodroof was both a freeholder of substantial acreage and considered to be a “quality” person. There was an elitism implied in being selected by the Sheriff for Grand Jury duty in Colonial Virginia.

2Aug1743 – DEED: George Doggett, of Orange County, to William Ellis, of Gloucester County, for £100 Virginia, 470 acres in **Spotsylvania County**—a grant to Robert Slaughter, of Essex County, on 20Feb1719, who conveyed to his son Robert Slaughter, of Orange County, who conveyed to the said Doggett... /s/ George Doggett. Wit: H. Pendleton, **Joel Parrish**. Ann Doggett, wife of George, relinquished Dower, (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, D:186*)

The interest here is in witness Joel Parrish, son of John Parrish. This was his first appearance in Spotsylvania land records, wherein he would appear regularly for the next fifty years. Joel became a member of the Arnold’s Run community in 1747, had much interaction with the Davenports, Woodroofs, and Arnolds (see below) until his death in 1791.

1Nov1743 - TAVERN LICENSE: **George Woodroof** allowed to keep an Ordinary at his house on the Main Road in this County upon giving bond and paying the Governor’s dues. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders, 4:245*)

This was the ordinary that John Davenport, son of Martin, Sr. owned and operated for a decade or so after 1753.

21Feb1743/44 – DEED: **George Woodroof**, planter, wife **Jane**, to **George Woodroof, Jr.**, all of Spotsylvania County, “for the natural love they bear the said George Woodroof, Jr.,” and £5 currency, 100 acres in **Spotsylvania County**... /s/ **George Woodroof, Jane “X” Woodroof**. Wit: John Minor, George Wilson, Thomas “X” Graves. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, D:?, per Crozier, 168*)

When George, Jr., was in the process of proving this deed for recording in Apr1745, George, Sr., appeared in Court and claimed that he had been out of his senses when he made the deed. The Court heard him out, took the oath of witness Thomas Graves and ordered the deed recorded (see below).

17Nov1744 - DEED OF GIFT: **George Woodroof**, planter, wife **Jane**, of Spotsylvania County, to **George Woodroof, Jr.**, “for the natural love and affection that they bear to **George Woodroof, Jr.**,” and 5 Shillings, 100 acres in **Spotsylvania County**—part of a

patent granted said Woodroof on 24June1726 ... /s/ [George Woodroof](#), [Jane Woodroof](#). Wit: [Benjamin Woodroof](#). (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, D:177*)

12Jan1744/45 - DEED: [George Woodroof](#), wife [Jane](#), to Henry Pendleton, all of St. George's Parish, Spotsylvania County, for £33 currency, 380 acres in St. George's Parish, [Spotsylvania County](#), being a grant to William Smith, Gentleman, Decd., on 28Sep1728 ... /s/ [George Woodroof](#), [Jane Woodroof](#). Wit: Edwd. Jones, Wm. Searcy, [Wm. Woodroof](#). (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, D:176*)

This was the "George Woodroof Ordinary Tract" that ultimately belonged to John Davenport, son of Martin, and which John lost to his creditors in his bankruptcy in the late 1760s (see below). By the mid-1750s, the tract was called "New Market" land.

6Feb1744/45 - TAVERN LICENSE: On petition, William Searcy to have liberty to keep an Ordinary at the place where [George Woodroof](#) kept an ordinary last year, said Searcy giving bond and paying the Governor's dues. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders, 4:298*)

Woodroof apparently sold his tavern business separate from the land. Having sold the land whereon his ordinary was located, he had sold the business to Searcy. From the amount and kind of association that Searcy had with George Woodroof (see above and below), an in-law relationship is highly suspect.

28Mar1745 – DEED OF GIFT: [George Woodroof](#), wife [Jane](#), of Spotsylvania County, to son [Benjamin Woodroof](#), planter, 'in consideration of natural feelings" and for 5 Shillings, 200 acres in [Spotsylvania County](#) on both sides of Arnold's Run... /s/ [George Woodroof](#), [Jane Woodroof](#). Wit: John Parrish, William Miller, John Carter. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, D:189*)

2Apr1745 - DEED PROOF AND DISSENT: [George Woodroof's](#) deed for land to [George Woodroof, Jr.](#), was offered in Court to be proved by a third witness, whereupon the said [George Woodroof](#) appeared and objected to the said deed being proved, alledging that he was out of his senses at the time he signed the deed, which dissent is ordered to be entered upon the record. Then, the said deed was proved by the oath of Thomas Graves and admitted to the record. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders, 4:311*)

3Apr1745 - JUDGMENT: In the matter of John Wilson vs. [George Woodroof](#) and James Debresey, William Searcy, and Martin Davenport, his securities in Debt, judgment for Plaintiff. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders, 4:316*)

Woodroof was married to Jane Arnold, aunt to William Davenport's wife Ann. This was surely Martin, Jr., son of Martin, Sr., and brother of William. Martin, Jr., was apparently living on the Spotsylvania side of the North Anna on the 100 acres, adjoining George Woodroof and Francis Arnold, that William owned in Spotsylvania. There is no evidence that Martin of Martin, Sr., ever married. In 1799, an old man excused from all taxes because of age and poverty, Martin was

living in a rundown, dilapidated house on two acres near Davenport Ford in Spotsylvania. He appears to have been a carpenter or cabinetmaker, for he made the coffin for Thomas Graves, Decd., in 1768.

4Jun1745 - WRIT OF ENQUIRY: In the matter of Anthony Strother, Gentleman, vs. [George Woodroof](#) in Case, an Order having been passed at the last Court against the Defendant and James Debresey, William Searcy, and Martin Davenport, his securities, this Court affirms that order, and a Writ of Enquiry to be considered at next Court. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders*, 4:326)

4Jun1745 - WRIT OF ENQUIRY: In the matter of John Wilson vs. [George Woodroof](#) in Case, an order having been passed at the last Court against the Defendant and James Debresey, William Searcy, and Martin Davenport, his securities, this Court affirms that order, and a Writ of Enquiry to be considered at next Court. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders*, 4:326)

2Jul1745 - VERDICT: The matter of Anthony Strother, Gentleman, vs. [George Woodroof](#), and James Debresey, William Searcy, and Martin Davenport, his securities in Case, being tried by jury, verdict of damages for the Plaintiff for £7/7/5. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders*, 4:331)

2Jul1745 - SECURITIES SEEK ATTACHMENT: At the motion of Zachary Lewis, Gentleman, attorney for and in behalf of James Debresey, William Searcy, and Martin Davenport, securities to [George Woodroof](#) at the suit of Anthony Strother, Gentleman, an Attachment prayed against the Estate of the said [Woodroof](#) for the jury award against them as said [Woodroof](#)'s securities in the amount of £7/7/5 and 341 pounds of Tobacco. Attachment granted. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders*, 4:331)

Woodroof had hung his co-signers out to dry, so they sued him for what he had cost them. Searcy, we would remind, was the Ordinary Keeper located on what had been Woodroof's land, the same Ordinary that subsequently became John Davenport's.

6Aug1745 - JURORS: Thomas Graves and [Joel Parrish](#) served on the jury for the trial of Mary Jones vs. John Kenton and Margaret, his wife for Assault & Battery. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders*, 4:334)

This is the second appearance of Joel Parrish, son of John Parrish, Gentleman, who possibly was married to Mary Woodroof, George, Sr.'s daughter, for he became an integral part of the Arnold's Run community for more than forty years after 1749.

6Aug1745 - JURORS: Thomas Graves, [Joel Parrish](#), and Martin Davenport served on the jury for the trial of Robert Rose, Clerk, vs. James Boyd in Case. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders*, 4:335)

Neither Joel Parrish nor Martin Davenport were documented freeholders at this time, but they were both presumed as such by their presence on this jury. Parrish had a father with considerable land, but Martin Davenport, son of Martin, Sr., had only his brother William's 100 acres which could have legitimized him as a tenant freeholder. Thomas Graves was George Woodroof's neighbor as well as the husband of Ann Davenport, only known daughter of Davis Davenport.

1Sep1745 - DEED: [George Woodroof, Jr.](#), planter, wife [Ann](#), of St. Margaret's Parish, Caroline County, to Thomas Graves, planter, of St. George's Parish, Spotsylvania County, for [?], 200 acre in [Spotsylvania County](#), being a part of the lands made over to said [George, Jr.](#), by his father [George Woodroof](#) ... /s/ [George Woodroof, Jr.](#), [Ann Woodroof](#). Wit: [Jno. Parrish](#), Wm McWilliams, A. Foster. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, D:209*)

George Woodroof, Jr., had moved to Caroline County. This was a bundling of the two tracts that George Woodroof, Sr., had tried to renege on, being heard but ignored by the Court which accepted Thomas Graves' oath proving the deed for recording. Witness John Parish was the father of Joel Parrish and a County Magistrate. Graves obviously had had his own agenda for helping George, Jr., prove his deed.

5Nov1745 - DEED: [Benjamin Woodroof](#), wife [Mary](#), of St. George's Parish, [Spotsylvania County](#), to William Davenport of St. Martin's Parish, Louisa County, for £40, 200 acres in St. George's Parish, Spotsylvania County, on both sides of Arnold's Run, adjoining [Captain Joseph Temple](#) and Thomas Hill--part of a grant to [George Woodroof](#) on 24Jun1726, father of said [Benjamin](#), who gave the tract to said [Benjamin](#) on 28Mar1745 ... /s/ [Benjamin Woodroof](#), Mary Woodroof. Wit: John Minor, [Benjamin Arnold](#), [Ambrose Arnold](#), John Davenport. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, D:257*)

Benjamin Woodroof had received this land as a gift from his father George Woodroof and wife Jane on 28Mar1745. Not attended to at this time, Benjamin's mother retained her dower rights to the land, for when William Davenport wanted to sell the land to Joel Parrish in 1748 (see below), he had to give Woodroof 94 acres of Spotsylvania land to obtain Woodroof and wife Jane's signatures releasing Jane's dower rights. William apparently bought this land as an investment, for he remained on the south side of North Anna in Louisa until 1751. Of the witnesses, the two Arnolds were sons of Francis Arnold. Witness John Davenport was William's brother, and the father of William, the Limbo DNA primary. The ubiquitous John Minor, Gentleman, was a neighbor of prestigious connections, his wife being a daughter of Thomas Carr, Gentleman.

4Dec1745 - ROAD ORDER: Ordered that Thomas Hill serve as Overseer of the road from East North East Bridge to the County Line in the room of [George Woodroof](#), and that all Tithables that served under the said [Woodroof](#) do now serve the said Hill to keep the said road in repair. Also ordered the said Hill do keep fixed up a Post of Directions where the old post once stood ... (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders, 4:352*)

4Feb1745/46 - DEED PROOF: The deed of Benjamin Woodroof, wife Mary, to William Davenport was proved by the oaths of John Minor, Gentleman, Benjamin Arnold, and Ambrose Arnold, and ordered to recorded. (Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders, 4:355)

As a matter of course, John Minor, being a magistrate, would have attended Court, likely would have sat on the bench, but both Benjamin and Ambrose Arnolds had to journey thirty miles to Fredericksburg, the Courty seat, and return to make oath that they had witnessed the deed. Had they been summoned as witnesses by the Court, they could have claimed pay. As deed witnesses, they had to look to the Grantee for recompense—which frequently was drinks at a nearby tavern before they made their ways home thirty miles on horseback, by a wagon, or foot.

5Feb1745/46 - TAVERN LICENSE: The petition of Benjamin Woodroof to have his Ordinary License renewed, it being expired, granted, said Woodroof to give bond and pay the Governor's dues. (Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders, 4:359)

5Feb1745/46 - TAVERN LICENSE: The petition of William Searcy to have his Ordinary License renewed, it being expired, is granted, said Searcy to give bond and pay the Governor's dues. (Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders, 4:361)

William Searcy, operating George Woodroof's Ordinary, was located on the New Market Tract, at the corner of the Main Road and the Pamunkey Rolling Road. Woodroof, Sr., had sold the land, but had apparently sold or leased the tavern. Benjamin Woodroof's tavern was on his land on Arnold's Run a mile or so north of Davenport Ford, and a mile or so South of the where Searcy was doing business.

1Jul1746 - JURORS: Richard Phillips, Thomas Graves, Jr., Benjamin Woodroof, and Martin Davenport served as jurors for the trial of Charles Dick, Merchant, vs. Benjamin Woodward in Debt. (Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders, 4:382)

Phillips, a former Spotsylvania magistrate and builder and operator of the Smith Mill, across the East North East River from George Woodroof, Sr., had moved to Louisa County adjacent to his brother-in-law Thomas Ballard Smith on the waters of South Anna River. Technically he was not eligible to sit on a Spotsylvania jury, but as long as the parties in litigation made no objection, he served. Martin Davenport apparently had a penchant for making that 30 miles trip from the North Anna to Fredericksburg.

5Aug1746 - WITNESS FEE: On motion of Richard Phillips, Gentleman, an evidence summoned by John Wilson against George Woodroof, ordered the said Wilson pay the said Phillips 950 pounds of Tobacco for 8 days attendance at Court and 50 miles coming and going 5 times. (Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders, 4:384)

This item explains why Richard Phillips, Gentleman, was sitting on Spotsylvania juries in Jul1746. He had been summoned as a witness against George

Woodroof, a neighbor when Phillips lived in Spotsylvania, which engaged his time for eight days and required travel between Fredericksburg and his Louisa plantation five times. He had likely sat on the petit juries to eliminate the boredom of having to wait until the case against Woodroof was called.

5Aug1746 - WITNESS FEE: On motion of Martin Davenport, an evidence summoned by John Wilson against [George Woodroof](#), ordered the said Wilson pay the said Davenport 675 pounds of Tobacco for 9 days attendance at Court and 30 miles coming and going 5 times. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders, 4:364*)

This item explains why Martin Davenport was in Fredericksburg at Court the previous month. He had been summoned as a witness against George Woodroof also. Colonial Virginia juries were largely drawn from Court bystanders. Jury decisions were virtually instantaneous to the conclusion of the arguments, enabling one person to sit on multiple juries at the same session of Court. Absalom Davenport, for example, sat on twelve juries during one session of Cumberland Court in the 1760s—he lived near Old Cumberland Court House. By his frequency as a juror, he surely attended virtually every session of Court whether he had business there or not. After all, Court Days were festive occasions in Colonial Days.

5Aug1746 - WITNESS FEE: On motion of [George Woodroof, Jr.](#), an evidence summoned by John Wilson against [George Woodroof \[Sr.\]](#), ordered the said Wilson pay the said [Woodroof, Jr.](#), 675 pounds of Tobacco for 9 days attendance at Court and 30 miles coming and going 5 times. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders, 4:364*)

This was a touchy situation, for a son had been summoned as a witness against his father. The fact that Woodroof, Jr., and Martin Davenport were allowed the same mileage reinforces the conclusion that Martin Davenport was the tenant on William Davenport's 100 acres on Arnold's Run, for that land adjoined George Woodroof, Sr. Old George appears to have been alienated from his older sons from the mid-1740s forward. Only his younger children were mentioned in his will.

4Nov1746 – INDICTED FOR ASSAULT: [George Woodroof](#) and [George Woodroof, Jr.](#), indicted by Grand Jury for assaulting and forcibly taking a mare from Robert Huddelston, Constable, which the said Huddelston had attached by Court Order for the use of Richard Woolfolk on 3Oct last, on the information of said Huddelston. /s/ Edward Herndon, Foreman. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders, 4:395*)

Woodroof and son had apparently settled their difference sufficiently as to join in physical action against the local constable.

3Mar1746/47 – JURORS: In the matter of Margaret Gibson, administratrix, vs. William Hughes in Case, [Joel Parrish](#) and Thomas Graves, Jr., were members of the jury. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders, 4:409*)

Joel Parrish, a resident of the Arnold's Run community along the road north from Davenport Ford, was a close associate of William Davenport for at least forty

years, sat on Spotsylvania County juries for five years before he was a freeholder of record. Some Woodruff families believe that Joel was married to Mary, daughter of George Woodruff, Sr. .

4Aug1747 – JUROR: **Joel Parrish** was a member of the Jury for the trial of Nicholas Randall vs. Benjamin Holladay in Case. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders, 4:429*)

1Sep1747 – JUROR: **Joel Parrish** was a juror for the trial of John Spotswood, Gentleman, vs. John Odle in Case. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders, 4:438*)

6Oct1747 - DEED: **George Woodroof**, wife **Jane**, to Zachary Lewis, all of Spotsylvania County, for £33/15, 135 acres in **Spotsylvania County** on Arnold's Run—part of a patent to said **Woodroof** dated 24Jun1726 ... /s/ **George Woodroof, Jane Woodroof**. Wit: William Taliaferro, Harbin Moore, Ann "X" Sandige. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, D:327*)

Zachary Lewis, a King's attorney and son-in-law of Colonel John Waller, and neighbor to the Arnold Run's settlement, was continuously adding to his land holdings. Considering the witnesses, this deed was made in Fredericksburg.

5-6Nov1748 – LEASE AND RELEASE: William Davenport, wife Ann, of Louisa County, to **George Woodroof**, of Spotsylvania County, in exchange for said **Woodroof's** wife **Jane's** Dower Release on 200 acres to **Joel Parrish**, said land being the tract that **Benjamin Woodroof** conveyed to said William Davenport, 94 acres in **Spotsylvania County** .[description all in metes and bounds] ... /s/ William Davenport, Ann "+" Davenport. Wit: (Lease) **Benjamin Woodroof, Jane Woodroof, Jr., Rachel "R" Arnold**; (Release) **Ambrose Arnold, Benjamin Woodroof, Jane Woodroof, Jr., Rachel "R" Arnold**; (Receipt) **Benjamin Woodroof, Ambrose Arnold**. (*Spotsylvania County VA, Deeds, D:391-394*)

This was another family gathering involving that 1715 survey of Old Benjamin Arnold. These folks were all Arnold-related. Rachel Arnold was Ann Davenport's mother, and a daughter of Old Benjamin. The 94 acres that Davenport gave Woodroof was surely the last parcel of the 380-acre tract that was granted to Woodroof in 1727 in trust for Ann Arnold, later wife of William Davenport. After this deed, William and Ann Davenport owned only the 100 acres in Spotsylvania County that they give a life lease to her parents--Francis and Rachel Arnold. William and Ann's willingness to remunerate Woodroof in order to give a clear title to Parrish suggests an in-law relationship with Parrish. For this scenario to make sense, Parrish had to have been married to either a Davenport or an Arnold. But Woodruff interests, believe he was married to George Woodroof, Sr.'s daughter Mary.

2May1749 - ACKNOWLEDGED DEEDS: William Davenport and Ann, his wife, appeared in Court and acknowledged their deed to **George Woodroof**. Thereupon, William

Davenport and Ann, his wife, and [George Woodroof](#) and [Jane](#), his wife, acknowledged their deed to [Joel Parrish](#) ... (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders*, 4:508)

This transaction was flawed, for two distinctly different land transactions were embraced by one deed contrary to real estate law. The entire matter had to be redone in 1751 (see below). William and Ann had made a thirty-five mile trip to Fredericksburg to no avail. (They were living in Louisa on waters of South River at this time.)

1Aug1749 – TOBACCO INSPECTORS: Ordered that William Miller and William Carr and the present inspectors John Holloday and [Joel Parrish](#) be represented and returned [to the Royal Governor] as persons qualified to serve as Inspectors of Tobacco at the Old Warehouse at Fredericksburg for the ensuing year. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders*, 4:525)

Tobacco Inspector was an important job in Colonial Virginia. If the Joel Parrish mentioned here was the same Joel Parrish who bought the 200 acres on Arnold's Run from William Davenport, he had been working at a Fredericksburg Warehouse on the Rappahannock River thirty miles NNE of his new Arnold's Run plantation. William Miller and William Carr were appointed to the paid public post in Holloday's and Parrish's stead.



LIMBO DNA

1750 – In this year, Richard Davenport, who passed the Limbo DNA, fourth in the family of John Davenport and wife Mary Smith was born on Davenport Ford Plantation, Hanover County, three or so miles south and across Davenport Ford from George Woodroof's plantation in Spotsylvania County



1May1750 – DEED: Henry Pendleton, wife Martha, of King William County, to James Dyer of Caroline County, for £27, 70 acres in St. George Parish, [Spotsylvania County](#), joining the lands of Zachary Lewis, Daniel Prewitt, John Shirley, and Nicholas Horn, being part of a tract conveyed to Pendleton by [George Woodroof](#) and known as "[Woodroof's Ordinary](#)"... /s/ Henry Pendleton, Martha "X" Pendleton. Wit: None. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds*, D:?, per Crozier, 182)

Pendleton had divided the 380-acre patent to Captain William Smith that Smith's executors had sold to George Woodroof, Sr., and George had sold to Pendleton. This 70 acres contained the tavern at the crossroad of the Main Road from Fredricksburg and the Pamunkey Rolling Road that George Woodroof, William Searcy, and John Davenport sequentially operated.

7May1751 - GRAND JURORS: [George Woodroof](#) and Thomas Minor were members of the Spotsylvania Grand Jury for this term of Court. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders*, 5:117)

Thomas Minor was the son of John Minor and a grandson of Thomas Carr, Gentleman. John Minor would will his land near Arnold's Run to son Thomas. Thomas, Sr., who died shortly before the Revolution, devised the Arnold's Run and North Anna lands to his son Thomas (III), who was a prominent and important Davenport associator for the last quarter of the Eighteenth Century. He was an executor for both Joel Parrish and William Davenport.

5-6Aug1751 - LEASE & RELEASE: William Davenport, wife Ann, to [George Woodroof](#), all of Spotsylvania County, for consideration that said [George](#) and wife [Jane](#) shall and will jointly with said William and Ann make over, acknowledge, and convey unto [Joel Parrish](#) 200 acres of land formerly sold by [Benjamin Woodroof](#) to said William, and for 5 shillings, 94 acres in [Spotsylvania County](#). Beginning at a stooping white oak near a slash, thence North 45° East 190 poles to a white oak and red oak sapling, thence North 55° West 90 poles to a hickory, thence North 20° East 44 poles to a hickory sapling, thence South 20° West 40 poles to two red oak saplings, thence South 44° West 58 poles to three red oak saplings, thence North 46° West 70 poles, thence South 14½° East 140 poles to an old white oak, thence South 46° East 14 poles to the beginning ... /s/ William Davenport, Ann "+" Davenport. Wit: Phillip Vincent Vass, John Holloday, John Davenport. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds*, E:3)

Clearing the title of the land that the Davenports had bought from Benjamin Woodroof in order to convey it to Joel Parrish, William and Ann deeded the that tract back to George Woodroof and wife Jane along with the 94 acres that Woodroof required to secure the release of Jane's dower. Then, William and Ann and George and Jane, in concert, deeded the 200 acres to Parrish. John Davenport, William's brother and father of William and Richard, of Limbo DNA, still living in Hanover County, witnessed both deeds. John appears to have cast his lot with his brother William after 1751 when William moved from Louisa to his land in Spotsylvania.

6Aug1751 - DEED: William Davenport, wife Ann, and [George Woodroof](#), wife [Jane](#), to [Joel Parrish](#) all of Spotsylvania County, for £58, 200 acres in [Spotsylvania County](#), beginning at a stake near two red oak saplings in a valley, thence South 72° East 54 poles to a red oak near a slash, thence South 1° West 140 poles to a stake in an Old Field, thence South 14½° East 196 poles to an old white oak, thence North 46° West 310 poles to a red oak and white oak near a valley, thence North 44° East 179 poles to the beginning ... /s/ William Davenport, Ann "+" Davenport, [George Woodroof](#), [Jane Woodroof](#). Wit: Phillip Vincent Vass, John Holloday, John Davenport. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds*, E:5)

The above two documents were a redoing of the deed that the Davenports and Woodroofs had made to Parrish on 30Nov1748 (see above). A deed from Davenport to Woodroof of one tract within a deed from the Davenports and

Woodroofs to Parrish for another tract was not valid. Each tract required its own deed; hence the two documents cited above. William Davenport had sold his land in Louisa and moved to his land in Spotsylvania..

1Oct1751 - COURT PRESENCE: William Davenport appeared in Spotsylvania Court and acknowledged his deed to [George Woodroof](#). Whereupon William Davenport, [George Woodroof](#), and [Jane Woodroof](#), the said [Jane](#) having been examined privately previous thereto, appeared in Court and acknowledged their deed to [Joel Parrish](#). (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders*, 5:137)

Why Ann Arnold Davenport did not relinquish dower rights is not evident. She had conveyed the land to Woodroof and to Joel Parrish.

4Dec1751 - DEED: [George Woodroof](#), planter, wife [Jane](#), to Rice Graves, planter, all of Spotsylvania County, for £10, 100 acres in [Spotsylvania County](#) adjoining Robert Huddleston, John Smith, and James Fox... /s/ [George Woodroof](#), [Jane](#) "X" [Woodroof](#). Wit: Robert Huddleston, John Smith, James Fox. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds*, D:239)

A son of Thomas Graves, Sr., and Ann Davenport, daughter of Davis Davenport, Rice remained on the Spotsylvania County tract for approximately three years, then sold the land to his father and moved back across the North Anna into Louisa County where he lived out his life.

2Jun1752 - DEED: Henry Pendleton, of Spotsylvania County, and James Dyer, wife Eleanor, of Caroline County, to John Davenport, of Hanover County, for £30, 70 acres in [Spotsylvania County](#), beginning at the Fork in the Road where the Pamunkey Rolling Road turns out of the Main County Road, thence up that road to Mr. Zachary Lewis, Daniel Pruett, John Shurley, Nicholas Horn (now Robert Hall), then south to said Rolling Road and up that road to the beginning—part of a 300-acre patent to [George Woodroof](#), who conveyed to said Pendleton ... /s/ Henry Pendleton, James Dyer, Elenor "X" Dyer. Wit: None. Acknowledged by all grantors in Court the same day. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds*, E:43)

The patent was to Captain William Smith, not Woodroof. While John did not leave Hanover at this time, apparently commuting for three years the three or so miles from the Martin Davenport plantation in Hanover north across Davenport Bridge into Spotsyl-vania, passing his brother William's plantation on Arnolds Run in the process, we know little or nothing what he was doing in Hanover. Davenport Ford Plantation had been divided between his brothers David and James, both of whom had married and were living there. Dorothy, widow of their father Martin Davenport, Sr., fifteen years after Martin's death still lived in the manor house and remained there as late as 1769. Then too, brothers Thomas and Glover and their families were possibly living there also. With David and James having reached their maturity and married with beginning families, there were surely pressures by the vested owners to have their shares of the Plantation to themselves. Whatever, it was three more years before John moved to

Spotsylvania—after he had bought the remainder of the Smith Tract, later identified as the New Market Tract. Today, the crossroad called “Partlow” is where the Main Road and Pamunkey Rolling Road crossed. John’s residence and where his first four sons, at least, were born was in Hanover County, likely on Davenport Ford Plantation and within two or so miles, and across the North Anna, from where George Woodroof, Sr.’s plantation was.

19Nov1752 – VOTERS: Among those voting for two Burgesses to represent Spotsylvania County in the General Assembly were:

George Woodroof
Mr. Arnold
Joel Parrish
Thomas Graves
William Davenport

(Spotsylvania County, VA, Wills, B:105)

The lists of voters by candidates were recorded in a watery ink that has since spread and blurred many of the names.

8Feb1753 - AWARDED DAMAGES: In the matter of Thomas Graves vs. [George Woodroof](#) for Slander tried by jury, [Woodroof](#) found guilty of speaking the Scandalous Words against the Plaintiff as claimed, and assessed damages therefore to amount to £10 Sterling and 10 Shillings punitive. Ordered by the Court: [Woodroof](#) to pay the damages plus all Court costs. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders, 5:252*)

10Feb1753 - DISMISSED: The matter of [Joel Parrish](#) vs. [David Woodroof](#) in Trespass, Assault & Battery having been agreed, suit dismissed. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders, 5:280*)

Another family squabble that had degenerated into a lawsuit—which was talked out and settled before it came to Court.

6Sep1753 - JUDGMENT: The petition of John & Roger Quarles against [George Woodroof](#) for £1/14/6 due on an account being heard, judgment for the Plaintiff for the amount claimed plus costs and lawyer fees. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders, 5:364*)

6Nov1753 - GRAND JUROR: [Joel Parrish](#) was a member of the Grand Jury summoned for this term of Spotsylvania Court. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders, 5:378*)

Grand Jurors, we remind, were selected from among freeholders and householders of “quality” who possessed land of 300 acres or more or its equivalency in slaves or other personal property. No Davenport was selected for a Spotsylvania Grand Jury during the Eighteenth Century nor afterwards as long as John Davenport, Jr., was a tavernkeeper. Tavernkeepers, ministers and blacksmiths were exempt from jury duty.

2Apr1754 - ROAD ORDER: Joel Parrish appointed overseer of the road from the County Line to East North East Bridge in room of William Davenport. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders, 5:401*)

2Apr1754 - ROAD ORDER: On petition of William McGehee and others, ordered John Minor, John Waller, Jr., Joel Parrish, and William Davenport, or any three, do view the most convenient bridle way from the Race Ground Ford near John Graves to Thomas Graves' Mill, and also from the said Ford to the Main Road of this County, and report their opinion whether it is good for the public to have the said Ford kept open. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders, 5:401*)

By the John Graves benchmark, the Race Ground Ford road crossed East North East River (now North East Creek). Thomas Graves Mill was on the North Anna River in Louisa County. William Davenport was gaining in social status by his associations, viz., the nature of his appointments and the quality of the men with whom he served. Joel Parrish was already there when he arrived on Arnold's Run.

3Apr1754 – VOTERS: Among the relative few voters at a Special Election to elect a replacement for William Waller, Gentleman, as Burgess for Spotsylvania County, were:

Francis Arnold
George Woodroof
Thomas Graves
Benjamin Arnold

(Spotsylvania County, VA, Wills, B:105)

Less that one fourth of the voters who participated in the general election of Burgesses participated in this election. All names were legible on the list.

3Jul1754 - WITNESS FEE: On motion of Joel Parrish, an evidence for Thomas Hill at the suit of Luke Hart, ordered said Hill pay said Parrish 100 pounds of Tobacco for four days attendance at Court. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders, 5:451*)

1Oct1754 – DEED: Rice Graves to Thomas Graves, both of Spotsylvania County, by Court Order and 5 Shillings, 100 acres in **Spotsylvania County**, being the same 100 acres sold to the said Rice Graves by George Woodroof... /s/ Rice Graves. Wit: Zachary Lewis, [Unreadable name], Charles Colson. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, E:209*)

This was the tract on Arnold's Run that George Woodroof had sold Rice in 1751. Here, Rice sold the tract for a token amount to his father, who had a larger tract near by, but further up the North Anna. This put Thomas Graves, Sr., in the middle of the Davenport-Arnold community. Rice moved back to Louisa County, where he lived for almost five decades and died. Rice was executor of his mother, who died in 1782.

3Jun1755 - ROAD ORDER: James Edwards appointed Overseer from East North East Bridge on Mr. Hill's land to the Old Chapel Road above Moore's Quarter, his gang to include his own hands and the hands of William Davenport where Phillips lives, Thomas Graves, John Graves, William Sandige, William Sandige, Mr. Seaton, and Mr. Hill's Quarter on the southwest side of East North East River. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Minutes 1755-1765*, 9)

William Davenport apparently had an overseer (Phillips?) and workers (sons, servants, and/or slaves) on rented land adjoining Thomas Graves, Sr., to the west of East North East Bridge. William's manor plantation or homeplace was on Arnold's Run to the east of East North East Bridge. He was a planter of greater stature than any of his brothers in Hanover, Louisa, or Culpeper at this time.

3Jun1755 - ROAD ORDER: Joel Parrish appointed Overseer from East North East Bridge to ye County Line with his gang, viz. his own hands, John Woolfolk, Thomas Hill, William Davenport, Francis Arnold, Mr. Temple's Quarter, George Woodroof, Benjamin Woodroof, David Woodroof, John Minor, John Waller, John Sutton, John Lewis, attorney, and their male laboring tithables. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Minutes 1755-1765*, 9)

By the above three Orders establishing responsibility for Road upkeep and repair, we know that William Davenport of Martin had two plantations--his own on the east side of the East North East Bridge and where "Phillips lives" on the west side. When a Court specified who was to work on the road, the Justices generally started at one end of the road section assigned and went down the road naming freeholders on both sides sequentially. This order therefore suggests that William Davenport was living adjacent to his father-in-law Francis Arnold, who was living adjacent to his brother-in-law Joseph Temple's Quarter, which was adjacent to George Woodroof, another brother-in-law, and his sons Benjamin and David. (A "Quarter" was the plantation of an absentee owner that was managed by an overseer and worked by slaves.) There is no evidence that Joseph Temple or any of his sons were ever residents in Spotsylvania. There were ample Arnolds of Francis, none of whom had land of their own at this time, who could have worked for their Uncle Joseph as an overseer. Francis Arnold, Sr.'s 100-acre lease would have been insufficient to have supported all of Francis's large family.

Temple, a prosperous merchant and land speculator, owned plantations in King William, Caroline, Hanover, Louisa, and Spotsylvania, and possibly King & Queen. He resided on the Old Arnold Plantation in King William at the head of navigation on the Mattaponi River, a shipping point for ocean-going cargo, where he also kept a store. George Woodroof, ordered to provide road labor here (namely himself, sons, servants, and slaves) was Temple's brother-in-law, possibly was Temple's manager on site. Joseph Temple died before 1760. His death was possibly the cause of George Woodroof's failing finances in the latter half of the 1750s (see below).

In 1778, surely in her 80s, Rachel, daughter of Benjamin the Indian Trader and wife of Francis Arnold, joined Benjamin Waller of Spotsylvania as a co-executor of the estate of her son Edmund Arnold in deeding 18+ acres to William Davenport, with John Lewis, Thomas Minor and Thomas Davenport, youngest son of William and Ann, witnessing. Thereafter both Rachel, widow of Francis, and her daughter Ann, wife of William Davenport, disappeared from records.

By the late 1760s, Francis Arnold, Jr., without the “Junior” modifier, was a planter-freeholder living neighbor to the Davenports of Halifax County, Virginia, namely James and Thomas, Jr., sons of Thomas, Sr., and grandsons of Davis. In 1779 Francis Arnold, Jr., moved on to Randolph County, North Carolina, where he was closely associated with cousin John Davenport, and with cousin Augustine who was settled a short distance westward in Rowan (now Davidson) County. Augustine and John were sons of William and Ann of Spotsylvania. In later years, the William Davenport-Francis Arnold posterity continued to associate into South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and Indiana.

3Jun1755 - ROAD ORDER: Robert Durret appointed Overseer from [Woodroof's Ordinary](#) to the Road by Harris' pond, his gang to include his own hands and those of Robert Goodloe, Richard Durret, George Taylor, Samuel Warren, Mr. Baylor's Quarter, S. Dillard, Thomas Coates, Patrick Kennedy, John Williamson, Thomas McNeal, William Matthews, John Shirley, Mrs. Hall's Quarter, John McHenry, Smith's tenant, and William Huddleston's tithables. [*Italics added.*] (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Minutes 1755-1765, 9-10*)

Woodroof's Ordinary by this time, or shortly to be so, was being operated by John Davenport, son of Martin. This road apparently went east from the crossroads where the Ordinary was located towards the Caroline County line. Patrick Kennedy appears to have been located on the tract that Charles Kennedy of Hanover-Louisa had bought, and possibly was either the father or a brother of Charles. Patrick Kennedy appeared ten years later in Spotsylvania Court and was ordered to post a Peace Bond after having assaulted Thomas Graves with a knife. The bondsmen for Patrick were Martin Davenport, of Martin, Sr., and Robert Huddleston, Jr.

5Aug1755 - DEED: Henry Pendleton, wife Martha, of St. George Parish, Spotsylvania County, to John Davenport, of St. Martin's Parish, Hanover County, for £18 Virginia, 230 acres in St. George's Parish, [Spotsylvania County](#), beginning at the Fork of the Main Road and the Pamunkey Rolling Road, just below the Ordinary belonging to said Davenport, thence down the Pamunkey Rolling Road to where the line of William Prewett and the Ordinary land crosses the road, thence along Prewett's line to John Smith's corner red oak on the southeast side of a branch, thence with Smith's line to a corner oak of Smith's on a hill in Mr. Robert Baylor's line, thence with Baylor to his corner on the northeast side of the Main Road, thence up the Main Road to the beginning—being the remaining part of a 300-acre patent granted William Smith, Gentleman, and conveyed to said Pendleton by [George Woodroof](#) and wife [Jane](#) on 5Feb1744, 70 acres of the tract having been conveyed to said Davenport previously ...

/s/ Henry Pendleton, Martha Pendleton. Wit: None. Acknowledged by Pendleton in Court the same day. Martha Pendleton, wife of Henry, relinquished Dower on 3May1757. (Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, E:278-280)

This was John of Martin, Sr., moving from Hanover to Spotsylvania, a distance of not more than three miles. John's new acreage was one-to-two miles north of his brother William's plantation on Arnold's Run. John's oldest son was William Davenport, Jr., the primary Limbo DNA designate, who married Elizabeth Rawlings, widow of James Pulliam, c1764, was c17-years-old at this time.. John's fourth son Richard, born 1750, also a Limbo designate, was 5-years-old at this time.

The Pamunkey Rolling Road was a road paved with logs laid cross-ways and was used for rolling hogsheads (large casks) of tobacco to warehouses located down the Pamunkey River in Hanover--where the tobacco was graded, packed for export, then shipped on ocean-going sailing ships to England. The Pamunkey Rolling Road terminated at Crutchfield's Warehouse at the head of navigation on the Pamunkey in Hanover County. The Pamunkey was deep enough for ocean going ships to sail upriver thirty or so miles at this time. By the time of the Civil War, the river had been so silted in by upland cultivation that had caused erosion that large ships could no longer sail or steam above West Point, the confluence of the Pamunkey and Mattaponi into the York River.

8Sep1755 – PARISH ORDER: Francis Meriwether, Joel Parrish, William Davenport, and Thomas Wigglesworth, or any two, ordered to procession all lands from the County Line up as high as the Ridge plantation, late of Colonel Moore's, between Pamunkey [North Anna] River and the ridge between the Pamunkey and Mattaponi. (St. George Vestry Book, 104)

Only freeholders of sterling character were chosen to run land lines as Processionaires for the Parish, appointments being made by the Vestry. Processioning was the remarking of lines between properties to enable continuing computation of acreage, the basis for Quit Rents owed annually to the King. The Church and State being One in Colonial Virginia, it was the Church's responsibility to insure that the King received all that was due the Crown, namely one shilling for every 100 acres. Two parishioners of stature and character, accompanied by the landowners concerned, were expected to walk the lines between land tracts to verify dimensions and eliminate disagreements between owners. William Davenport's appointment reflects the high opinion by which he was held by the St. George Parish Vestry.

15Dec1755 - Voters: Among the Freeholders of Spotsylvania County casting votes for two Burgesses to the General Assembly were:

FOR COLONEL SPOTSWOOD
Thomas Minor

FOR MR. ZACHARY LEWIS

Thomas Graves
John Graves
John Davenport
Edmund Waller
George Woodroof
Francis Arnold
Thomas Minor
Thomas Graves
Thomas Graves
William Davenport

FOR COLONEL WILLIAM WALLER

Thomas Graves
John Graves
John Davenport
Edmund Waller
George Woodroof
Joel Parrish
Francis Arnold
Thomas Minor
Thomas Graves
William Davenport

FOR MAJOR RICE CURTIS

Joel Parrish
Thomas Graves
William Arnold

(Spotsylvania County, VA, Wills, B:279)

These were largely neighbors voting for neighbors. Candidates Lewis and Waller were brothers-in-law. William Waller was variously Spotsylvania County Surveyor, Louisa King's Attorney, and Spotsylvania Clerk of Courts.

6Jul1756 - PETITION: The petition of George Woodroof [Sr.] to be Levy Free was rejected. (Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Minutes 1755-1765, 41)

Woodroof was petitioning for freedom from taxation and public service such as road work likely on the basis of age or ill health or both. Such requests were generally entertained from and granted to those who were disabled, indigent, or had reached the age of sixty-five. If the petitioner possessed more than minimal assets and/or income, whether disabled or aged, the Court was not sympathetic to giving tax relief. At this time, George Woodroof, an uncle and neighbor to the William Davenport family by his marriage to Jane Arnold, still had assets and lands, was reduced in circumstance but was far from destitute. He would have to

wait several years more before he was granted the freedoms and tax relief he sought.

4Aug1756 - WITNESS FEE: On motion of John Davenport, an evidence for The King against [William Woodroof](#), said Davenport allowed one day's attendance at Court and 30 miles. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Minutes 1755-1765, 162*)

Witnesses summoned by the Crown did not get paid because they were subjects of the King and owed the service to their liege. But if a witness wanted a record made of his service, his petition for such was entertained by the Court. In extremely rare instances, the County Court in laying the Annual Levy might provide some remuneration for the King's witnesses, particularly if there had been unusual hardship involved. William Woodroof was George Woodroof, Sr.'s son who had troubles with the Law in both Spotsylvania and Caroline.

12Aug1757 – DEBTORS PRISON ESCAPE: On the motion of the Sheriff, it appearing to the Court that [William Woodroof](#) was committed to the Jail of this County at the suit of William Spiller, and the said [Woodroof](#) broke jail and made his escape, that the common order passed yesterday might be discharged, which said motion was overruled. The Sheriff then being requested to bring the body [[William Woodroof](#)] into Court, which he failed to do alleging that he had not yet taken him on an Escape Warrant. (*Caroline County, VA, Court Orders, 5:306*)

William Woodroof had been sued by Spiller in Spotsylvania County earlier. In adjoining Caroline, the Sheriff executing Spiller's writ had apprehended Woodroof and put him in Debtor's Prison, from which Woodroof had escaped. By and large Debtor's Prisons in Colonial Virginia were not incarceration per se, but were judicial confinement within prison bounds, which might include the settlement surrounding the Court House. The debtor, who was responsible for his own food and lodging, was obligated to remain within those bounds on penalty of contempt of Court and being placed in the stocks, or flogged at the public whipping post, or placed in close confinement. There generally were one or two taverns (ordinaries) within Prison Bounds. Frequently, relatives and friends obliging, the debtor spent his prison time in drinking and carousing. Debtors remained so bound until they satisfied the creditors, who in most part were mindful that a restricted man was unproductive, and keeping a debtor within prison bounds for any sustained length of time was counter-productive to getting a debt paid. The public embarrassment attendant to being cast into Debtor's Prison was possibly the greatest deterrent to default on financial commitments in Colonial Virginia.

31Jul1758 - MORTGAGE: [George Woodroof](#) to William Waller, Gentleman, both of St. George's Parish, Spotsylvania County, for £100, mortgage on a tract of land in [Spotsylvania County](#), goods, chattels, etc .../s/ [George Woodroof](#). Wit: W. Taliaferro, Wm. Wood. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, E:500*)

Woodroof was undergoing financial difficulties. First he sought tax relief, then he began to mortgage. Based on the witnesses, he had traveled to

Fredericksburg to transact this business. William Waller, Gentleman, was Clerk of Courts of Spotsylvania at this time.

1Aug1758 - GARNISHEE TO PAY: In the matter of Davenport vs. [Woodroof](#) in Debt, John Waller, Gentleman, a garnishee, appeared in Court and said that he had £1/15/11 due said [Woodroof](#) which said Davenport may make claim to at next Court. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Minutes 1755-1765, 120*)

This was likely John of Martin, Sr., suing George Woodroof and involving John Waller, Jr., Gentleman, of Spotsylvania and King William. This is more evidence of Woodroofs growing financial plight.

11Jan1759 - MORTGAGE: [William Woodroof](#) to [George Woodroof](#), both of Spotsylvania County, for £30 currency, various goods and chattels ... /s/ [William Woodroof](#). Wit: Edmund Waller, Jack Waller, Ben. Waller, Jr., Jno. Waller. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, E:501*)

Despite his own financial troubles, George Woodroof's son William had worse troubles. Here George took a chattel mortgage on William's tangibles, possibly to keep them from being attached by creditors.

5Feb1759 - BOND: [George Woodroof](#) to William Waller, Gentleman, both of Spotsylvania County, a Security Bond of £200 currency, to hold safe the said Waller as security for the said [George Woodroof](#) and [William Woodroof](#) on a debt of £27/3/9 to William Spiller of King William County ... /s/ [George Woodroof](#). Attest: Wm. Wood. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, E:502*)

This appears to have been the debt that prompted Spiller to cast William Woodroof into Debtor's Prison, from whence Woodroof subsequently escaped, and became a felon. George Woodroof's credit standing had sufficiently eroded to such an extent that his signature no longer was sufficient to cosign for his son William. He had to enlist William Waller, Gentleman, Spotsylvania Clerk of Courts, as his security to satisfy the King William merchant.

25Jan1760 - DEED: Thomas Graves, wife Ann, to John Lewis, attorney-at-law, all of Spotsylvania County, for £35, 200 acres in two tracts in [Spotsylvania County](#), being 100 acres purchased from [George Woodroof, Jr.](#), adjoining [George Woodroof, Sr.](#) One tract of 100 acres beginning at a red oak on a stone hill and running thence along said [Woodroof, Sr.'s](#) Old Patent Line North 35° West 100 poles to an old hickory and two white oak saplings, a corner between said Thomas Graves and Zachary Lewis, thence South 45° West 110 poles to two maples in a the fork or a branch, the same course continued 10 poles further to a poplar standing in a branch, thence South 22° West along a line of marked trees 16 poles to three white oaks, a corner between Thomas Graves and [George Woodroof](#), thence South 51° East along the line of marked trees to the said Graves' corner white oak in the said [George Woodroof's](#) Old Patent Line, thence along the old line North 45 East to the beginning--and 100 acres adjoining said tract conveyed to said Graves by Mr. Zackary Lewi s, etc... /s/ Thomas "X" Graves, Ann

“X” Graves. Wit: Z. Lewis, Jr., Charles Lewis, Benj. Lewis. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, E:668*)

Age 70 or so, Thomas Graves, Sr., was beginning to liquidate his holdings. By this time his fifteen children had scattered to Louisa, Culpeper, Orange, Albemarle, and Halifax counties in Virginia, and to Granville County in North Carolina. He would die in 1769. His widow, Ann Davenport Graves, would survive until 1782. John Lewis, an attorney, was the son of Zachary Lewis, Sr., and a grandson of Colonel John Waller. He represented the Davenports in various legal matters for more than two decades. This deed and two others made on 1Aug1760 (see below) were proved in Court on 4Aug1760, apparently were consolidated into a 424-acre manor tract for John.

14Feb1760 – PROBATE: Estate of [David Woodroof](#), late of Albemarle, Decd. Ordered by the Court that Richard Shelton, George McPatrick, and Ambrose Rucker do Inventory and Appraise the Estate of the Decedent. (*Albemarle County, VA, Wills, Inventories, and Accounts, 2:187*)

The entry in the record is noted on the side that the Inventory & Appraisal was not completed until Mar1761.

29Jul1760 - DEED: [Joseph Temple \[Jr.\]](#), wife [Mary](#), to Robert Baylor and John Semple, [merchants], all of St. Stephen's Parish, King & Queen County, for £80 currency, 400 acres in St. George's Parish, [Spotsylvania County](#)—part of a 1,250-acre tract granted to [Joseph Temple](#), Gentleman, of King William County, now deceased. and by him devised to the said [Joseph Temple](#), his son, beginning at the beginning place of the 1,250-acre tract on the North side of the Main Road near [Woodroof's Ordinary](#) (now called “New Market”) and running thence 35° West along the Patent Line 136 poles to two red oaks and a Spanish oak corner of [George Woodroof's](#) land, thence , thence South 45° West 320 poles to two large white oaks in a slash corner, also to the said [Woodroof](#), thence North 43° East 150 poles to three maples in a branch and a red oak in the fork by that and another branch, thence North 42° East 420 poles to a red oak on the South side of the Main Road, thence up the said Road to the beginning ... /s/ [Joseph Temple](#), [Mary Temple](#). Wit: Lark: Chew, John Smith, Richd Tunstall, Humphrey Hill, Baylor Walker. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, E:829*)

Joseph Temple, Gentleman, of King William County, husband of Ann Arnold, Jr., youngest daughter of Benjamin the Indian Trader, had died. Here his son Joseph, likely residing on the Old Benjamin Arnold plantation in King & Queen sold a legacy from his father. By the witnesses, this deed was first made in King & Queen, and then remade in Spotsylvania. Baylor & Semple were factors (onsite agents) for British merchants. The Spotsylvania witnesses were all neighbors to the land being conveyed. This tract was consolidated with the Woodroof Ordinary land, later lost to Glasgow merchants, to become the New Market Tract (see below).

1Aug1760 - DEED: [George Woodroof](#), wife [Jane](#), to John Lewis, all of Spotsylvania County, for £43 currency, 124 acres in [Spotsylvania County](#) [description all in survey terms] ... /s/ [George Woodroof](#), [Jane Woodroof](#). Wit: Zachary Lewis, Junr., John Waller, Charles Lewis, Benjamin Lewis. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, E:657*)

George Woodroof continued his liquidation, as John Lewis, attorney son of Zachary Lewis, and grandson of Colonel John Waller, assembled land for his manor plantation. John Lewis represented the Davenports in various legal matters, North and South of the James River, for almost two decades, and was instrumental in saving David Davenport, son of Martin, Sr., from bankruptcy in 1767.

11Oct1760 – DEED SIGNED AGAIN: The deed of [Joseph Temple](#), planter, wife [Mary](#), to Robert Baylor and John Semple, merchants, all of St. Stephens Parish, King & Queen County, was signed again in Spotsylvania County with John Waller KW, John Waller, Jr., John Hill, [George Woodroof](#), and William Wigglesworth witnessing. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, E:830*)

Temple obviously had journeyed to southernmost Spotsylvania where the land in question was located and called upon his neighbors there to witness his conveyance. John Waller KW was John Waller, Jr., who dropped the “Jr.” appellation after his father’s death and added “KW” to identify him as the John Waller who owned a plantation in King William. George Woodroof was the uncle by marriage of Joseph Temple by the Arnold connection.

22Mar1761 – PROBATE: Estate of [David Woodroof](#), late of Albemarle, Decd. Dan Burford and Ambrose Rucker, commissioners appointed by the Court to settle the Estate of the Deceased, allowed [Rachel Woodroof](#), the widow, £20/11/6½ for her half of the Slave, and set off her Dower in the lands of the Decedent, divided by a branch of Harris’s Creek that bears a West course across the land, line to line, as all that land on the North side of said branch. (*Albemarle County, VA, Wills, Inventories, and Accounts, 2:189*)

The wife of the David Woodroof of Caroline who sold the land on near George Woodroof in the 1730s was name Ann.

10Aug1761 – PROBATE: Estate of [David Woodroof](#), late of Albemarle County, [Decd.](#) A settlement of the Estate by Dan Burford and Ambrose Rucker included:

PAYMENTS MADE:
Glover Davenport, £9
Ben Stinnet, £1/4
[Rachel Woodroof](#), £39/11/6½

CASH RECEIVED:
[David Woodroof](#), £3/13/3
[Rachel Woodroof](#), £3

John Woodroof, £9/16/7

(Albemarle County, VA, Wills, 2:188)

This David Woodroof was possibly the one who was in Caroline in the 1730s, and briefly had land near to or adjoining George Woodroof, Sr., in Spotsylvania County. Whether the David Woodroof in Spotsylvania records, c1768-1787, was the David Woodroof noted here is yet to be resolved. These Woodroofs, possibly except David, were settled in that part of Albemarle soon (1763) to be erected into Amherst County. Glover Davenport was the son of Martin, Sr. (DNA proved). In later years, Ambrose Rucker, or one of the same name, and Woodroofs would be associated with Joseph Davenport, eldest son of Richard, Sr., of Albemarle, the same Richard Davenport who had lived adjacent to the Davenport Ford Plantation, c1737-c1752, on the Hanover-Louisa line.

6May1762 – Voters: Among those few names legible of a large list of Freeholders who cast ballots in an election for two Burgesses to represent Spotsylvania County were:

Joseph Venable
George Woodroof
Thomas Graves

(Spotsylvania County, VA, Wills, B:459)

26Jul1762 – DEED: John Graves, wife Susannah, to John Page, all of Spotsylvania County, for £30 currency, 100 acres in St. George Parish, **Spotsylvania County**, on branches of the North fork of South River, adjoining Henry Goodloe, William Marsh, George Goodloe, **Benjamin Woodroof**, W. Hodgson, Robert Goodloe, and George Durrett... /s/ John Graves, Susannah “X” Graves. Wit: None? (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, F: per Crozier, 226*)

17Jul1762 - DEED: **Benjamin Temple**, of King William County, to William Davenport, of Spotsylvania County, for £42, 84 acres in **Spotsylvania County** on East North East River, adjoining said **Temple**--part of a grant to **George Woodroof** who sold to **Joseph Temple**, said **Temple** devising in his Will to his son **Benjamin Temple** ... /s/ **Benjamin Temple**. Wit: Moses Bledsoe, Wm Lewis, James Lewis. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, 152*)

This was surely part of the tract patented to George Woodroof in 1727 as trustee for Ann Arnold, later wife to William Davenport, that Woodruff sold to Joseph Temple in 1731. When William Davenport died his plantation consisted of 180 acres, the 100 acres that he had given as a lifetime lease to Francis and Rachel Arnold and this tract from Temple, which had originally been a part of the same patent that included the Arnold tract. Benjamin Temple's mother was Ann Arnold, aunt to William's wife Ann, i.e., grantor Benjamin Temple and Ann Davenport, wife of the grantee, were first cousins.

4Jul1763 - TAX FREE: On petition of [George Woodroof](#), he is discharged from payment of Public and County levies. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Minutes 1755-1765*, 280)

Seven years after he had first petitioned the Spotsylvania Court for relief from taxes, Woodroof was given the dispensation. By this time, he no longer was a freeholder of consequence and was in sore financial straits, and was in his late 60s or early 70s at least.

8Nov1763 – PROCESSIONERS REPORT: James Edwards and John Waller, Jr., made report of their processioning, including two lines between Colonel Hill and John Woolfolk, one line between John Woolfolk and Thomas Minor, one line between John Woolfolk and John Lewis, two lines between Zachary Lewis and John Lewis, all in the presence of Mr. John Woolfolk. Also processioned two lines between [George Woodroof](#) and John Lewis, one line between [George Woodroof](#) and Zachary Lewis, two lines between [George Woodroof](#) and [Joel Parrish](#), all in the presence of [Mr. George Woodroof](#). (*St. George Vestry Book*, 191)

No lines with Davenport were processioned although both Woodroof and Parrish adjoined William Davenport in part. John Woolfolk had bought his land from David Woodroof of Caroline.

7Dec1763 - DEED: [Benjamin Temple](#), of King William County, to Thomas Minor, of Spotsylvania County, for £63/10/10, 250 acres in [Spotsylvania County](#), adjoining Hill's Rolling Path, Thomas Hill, William Davenport, east side of Arnold's Run, [Joel Parrish](#), John Minor, Decd., being part of a larger tract purchased by [Joseph Temple](#), father of said [Benjamin](#), from James Taylor and devised by said [Joseph's Will](#) to said [Benjamin](#) ... /s/ [Benjamin Temple](#). Wit: William Davenport, John Pulliam, John Woolfolk. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds F:388*)

Thomas Minor [Sr.] was the aristocratic son of John Minor, son-in-law of Colonel Thomas Carr, Sr., and brother-in-law of John Waller, Jr. He died shortly before the Revolution, leaving this land in the Arnold-Davenport neighborhood to his son Thomas. Thomas [Jr.], later a Revolutionary officer of Continental Line, State Troops, and Militia service, was frequently associated with various Davenports in Spotsylvania. He was one of the trustees named in Charles Kennedy's will in Hanover in 1783, and joined David Davenport as a co-executor of the Spotsylvania will of William Davenport, son of Martin, Sr., in 1798 (see below).

9Dec1763 - DEED: [Benjamin Temple](#), of King William County, to John Woolfolk, of Spotsylvania County, for £55, 112 acres in [Spotsylvania County](#), bounding said [Temple](#) and said Woolfolk, adjoining said [Temple's Spring branch](#), Thomas Minor, Thomas Hill ... /s/ [Benjamin Temple](#). Wit: [Joel Parrish](#), Edmund Waller, John Hill, Wm. Davenport. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, F:386*)

William Davenport, we remind, was a cousin by marriage to Temple, had bought the first parcel of this tract that Benjamin had sold after being devised it by his deceased father.

14Feb1764 – PROCESSIONERS REPORT: James Edwards and John Waller, Jr., made further report of their processioning, including two lines between John Lewis and Colonel Humphrey Hill, in the presence of **Joel Parrish**; one line between **Benjamin Temple** and Mr. Minor, and two lines between Mr. Minor and William Davenport, all in the presence of **Joel Parrish** and William Davenport. (*St. George Vestry Book*, 192)

William Davenport had appeared to have his land lines with Thomas Minor, Gentle-man, processioned. Strangely, his lines with Joel Parrish, who was also present, were not walked.

6Aug1764 - DEED PROOF: An indenture for land from **Benjamin Temple** to John Woolfolk was proved by William Davenport and **Joel Parrish**. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Minutes 1755-1765*, 334)

15Aug1765 - DEED: **Joseph Temple [Jr.]**, of King & Queen County, to **Joel Parrish**, of Spotsylvania County, for £95 Virginia, 200 acres in **Spotsylvania County**, adjoining **Woodroof**, James Taylor, Carr, and Moore ... /s/ **Joseph Temple**. Wit: Joseph Hawkins, Jr., **George Woodroof**, Nathaniel Parrish. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds*, F:609)

Joseph Temple, Jr., was the son of merchant Joseph Temple and his wife Ann Arnold, Jr., of King William County. The Spotsylvania land was devised to Joseph, Jr., at his father's death. This conveyance was made without a new survey, for excepting Woodroof, all of the adjoining landowners cited in the deed had been gone for thirty years. Joel Parrish was either married to a daughter of George Woodroof or to an Arnold. Witness George Woodroof, married to Jane Arnold, was Temple's uncle, and an in-law in some degree to Parrish although Woodroof's behavior when William Davenport sold a former Woodroof tract to Parrish (see above) was strange. Woodroof seemingly had problems with all of his older sons. Witness Nathaniel Parrish was either a younger son of Joel or a relative of some degree.

5Oct1765 - DEED: **Benjamin Temple**, of King William County, to John Lewis, of Spotsylvania County, for £50/12/6, 81 acres in **Spotsylvania** County on waters of East North East River, adjoining William Davenport, Smith, Phillips, Oswald Smith (late Phillips), Phillip Grymes (now John Lewis), part of a tract bought by **Joseph Temple**, father of said **Benjamin**, of **George Woodroof**, who devised by Last Will & Testament to said **Benjamin** ... /s/ **Benjamin Temple**. Wit: Waller Lewis, Charles Gordon, Benj. Lewis, John Woolfolk, **Joel Parrish**, John Waller, Jr. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds*, F:618)

Benjamin Temple was still liquidating his father's holdings on East North East River and Arnold's Run in southernmost Spotsylvania. Benjamin had been a

Captain of Militia during the French and Indian War. Attorney John Lewis, a grandson of Colonel John Waller, was expanding his manor plantation. Apparently an old deed was used to make this deed, for Oswald Smith had been dead for almost twenty years and his land [the Smith Mill tract] had been conveyed to others several times since.

31May1766 – LAST WILL & TESTAMENT: John Lewis, of St. George's Parish, Spotsylvania County, made this date; probated 19Oct1780; legacies to Wife [unnamed], one third of estate; son John Zachary Lewis, land "whereon my mother now dwells;" son Robert Lewis, lands in Culpeper and Orange counties, also land "whereon I now live" purchased of Giles Tompkins and Thomas Hill, and my lot in Fredericksburg joining the Court House No. 2; son Nicholas Lewis, land purchased of the Honorable Philip Grymes and [Benjamin Temple](#), with the mill built thereon, and the tract of land bought of Thomas Graves and [George Woodroof](#). Executors: brothers Zachary, Waller, and Benjamin Lewis; brothers-in-law Nicholas, Charles, and William Lewis. Trustees: friends Fielding Lewis and Joseph Jones... /s/ John Lewis. Wit: None recorded. Codicil dated 3Nov1776 devised to son Robert a tract of land on Gladly Run in Spotsylvania bought of John Waller and wife Ann. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Wills, E:558, per Crozier's Abstracts*)

John Lewis, grandson of Colonel John Waller, was an attorney who ranged widely in Virginia and was the principal attorney of record for Pamunkey Davenports both north and south of the James River. This will was made fourteen years before Lewis' death in the middle of the Revolution. Attorney Lewis' manor plantation was the next plantation upriver from the William Davenport on the north bank of the North Anna in Spotsylvania. It was Lewis who worked out the financial solution that enabled David Davenport to leave Debtor's Prison bounds. This was more of the Waller influence in the social milieu in which the Davenports of the North Anna existed.

23Mar1767 - EXECUTION BY LEVY: To satisfy the Judgment obtained by John Semple, surviving partner of Robert Baylor, against John Davenport, and [George Woodroof](#), his security, the Sheriff took one slave and one horse from the Estate of said Davenport. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Executions, Sheriff's Returns, Unpaginated*)

John had roped Old George Woodroof into his tangled financial affairs. When the Sheriff started taking slaves and horses, matters were extremely serious.

6Jul1767 – PROBATE: Estate of Colonel William Waller, late of Spotsylvania County, Decd. In settlement of Estate, payments made by Executors included:

[George Woodroof](#), 355 pounds
of Tobacco

[George Woodroof](#), £3

[David Woodroof](#), 10/6

Thomas Graves, Jr., 8/7

Thomas Graves, Sr., £4/12/8

William Arnold, £2/2/7
John Davenport, £3/3/2

(*Spotsylvania County, VA, Wills, D:321*)

3Aug1767 - MORTGAGE: John Davenport, wife Mary, of the Colony of Virginia and Spotsylvania County, and George Lumsden, of the Colony of Virginia and Louisa County, to Andrew Cochran, William Cunningham, John Stewart & Company, of City of Glasgow, merchants, for £120 to said Davenport and wife and 5 shillings to the said Lumsden, 320 acres in **Spotsylvania County**, beginning at two red oak saplings on the North side of the Main Road that leads to Chesterfield, then North 60°E 130 poles to two scrubby oaks and white oak standing near William Prueitt's line, thence South 30°E 100 poles to a corner red oak and Spaniah oak of William Prueitt's and John Smith's standing on the SE side of a branch, thence South 55°E 120 poles to a corner red oak and white oak of John Smith's standing on a hill on Robert Baylor's line, thence South 35°W 194 poles to a corner black oak of said Baylor on the North of said Main Road, then up said Road to the beginning—being a tract of land patented to William Smith, who dying intestate, the same descended to Thomas Ballard Smith, eldest son and heir-at-law, who together with Richard Phillips conveyed the said land to **George Woodroof**, who conveyed to Henry Pendleton, who conveyed to the said Davenport... /s/ John Davenport, [No Wife Signs], [No Lumsden signature]. Wit: None. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds G:103*)

John Davenport, erstwhile tavernkeeper, son of Martin, Sr., had financial and legal problems burgeoning into bankruptcy. A year before he had mortgaged his real estate to George Lumsden (an in-law of some degree), of St. Martin's Parish, Louisa County, for £200. Here, Lumsden resigned his claim for a token 5 shillings, and in a separate instrument, transferred any interests in John's real estate to the Glasgow merchants. Davenport did not redeem the mortgage and lost the land. With this action, John of Martin, Sr., was no longer a freeholder, but was entitled as a householder as long as he owned Slaves.

This tract appears to have survived confiscation during the Revolution, remained in British ownership, and was sold in 1787 by William Cunningham & Company of Glasgow as a part of the New Market tract (see below), and now includes the site of the sparse community of Partlow two miles above Davenport Bridge in Spotsylvania.

8Aug1769 - DISMISSED: The matter of John Davenport vs. **Joel Parrish** for Trespass, Assault & Battery dismissed, both parties to pay own costs. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders 1768-1770, 43*)

10Aug1769 – DEFENDANT DEAD: The matter of Hugh Lenox & Company vs. **Benjamin Woodroof** in Case dismissed, abated by death of Defendant. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders 1768-1770, 56*)

Benjamin, an Arnold cousin of William Davenport's wife, had died elsewhere, was not probated in Spotsylvania.

5Oct1769 - LAST WILL & TESTAMENT: **George Woodroof** of Spotsylvania County, made this date; executor's bond dated 19Sep1771. Named son **Richard**; grandson **Benoni**, son of daughter **Sarah**; daughter **Sarah**; daughter **Jean**; daughter **Mary**. Executors: son **Richard Woodroof**, **Joel Parrish**, Thomas Minor. /s/ **George Woodroof**. Wit: George Carpenter, William Clift, **Nathaniel Parrish**, **Sarah Parrish**. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Wills, D:494*)

Woodroof's wife Jane, believed to have been the eldest daughter of Indian Trader Benjamin Arnold, had preceded him in death. Old George was surely in his late 70s or early 80s. All of his older sons had received their shares, died or moved away, leaving George with his youngest son and daughters. Son Benjamin was dead. Joel Parrish was possibly a son-in-law. There was little records association between the Davenports or the Arnolds with the Woodroofs after 1760. The Woodroofs seemed to fade as the Davenports and Arnolds began to bloom—if all those debts and court actions could be called a flowering.

5Jun1770 - DEED: **Joseph Temple**, wife **Mary**, of King & Queen County, to **David Woodroof**, of Spotsylvania County, for £60 Virginia, 200 acres in **Spotsylvania County**, beginning at a corner between the said **Woodroof** and Richard Maulden Owen on the line of the New Market land, adjoining John Clark, Moore's line, and Ballard Smith—part of a tract devised to the said **Joseph** by the will of his father **Joseph Temple**, Gentleman ... /s/ **Joseph Temple**, **Mary Temple**. Wit: John Z. Lewis, Benja. Waller, Richd. Owen, John Todd. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, G:422*)

5Jun1770 - DEED: **Joseph Temple**, Gentleman, wife **Mary**, of King & Queen County, to Richard Mauldlin Owen, of Spotsylvania County, for £60 Virginia, 200 acres in **Spotsylvania County**, beginning at a red oak on the West side of the New Market land, adjoining the New Market land, Ballard Smith—part of a tract devised to the said **Joseph** by the will of his father **Joseph Temple**, Gentleman ... /s/ **Joseph Temple**, **Mary Temple**. Wit: John Z. Lewis, Benja. Waller, **D. Woodroof**, John Todd. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, G:424*)

5Jun1770 - DEED: **Joseph Temple**, Gentleman, wife **Mary**, of King & Queen County, to Robert Wilkinson, blacksmith, of Spotsylvania County, for £58/2/6 Virginia, 195 acres in **Spotsylvania County**, beginning at **George Woodroof's** corner with the New Market land, adjoining **Parrish**, Clark, **David Woodroof**, the New Market land ... /s/ **Joseph Temple**, **Mary Temple**. Wit: Richd Owen, John Z. Lewis, Benja. Waller, John Todd. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, G:426*)

With the three conveyances preceding, the Temple presence on Arnold's Run and East North East waters in Spotsylvania ended. David Woodroof was becoming a bigger factor in the community.

16Nov1770 - ROAD ORDER: "On petition of **Joel Parrish** for a road from New Market to Davenport's Ford, ordered that William Davenport, John Davenport, Thomas Minor, and John Woolfolk, or any three, do view and layout the convenience of such a road and report to this Court." (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Minutes 1768-1774*, unpaginated)

John, a fugitive of sorts in Louisa, was still a Spotsylvania freeholder, had not yet been foreclosed. Regardless of his financial problems, the County Court expected him to perform civic obligations. Doubtless, he did not participate in this road jury.

4Jan1771 – DOWER RIGHTS: Catherine Carter, widow of Joseph Carter, late of Spotsylvania County, Decd., to John Carter, planter, of Spotsylvania County, for £10 currency, all rights, titles, and dower as widow of Decedent in 215 acres in **Spotsylvania County** whereon Decedent formerly lived, on waters of Robinson's swamp.... /s/ Catherine "X" Carter. Wit: **William Woodroof**, Joseph Hewell, John Conner, Daniel Lindsay, William Trigg, John "X" Johnson. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, G*., per Crozier, 279)

This is the last appearance of William Woodroof yet found in Spotsylvania records. Witness Joseph Hewell was the father-in-law of James Davenport, Sr., youngest son of Martin, Sr. At this time James, Sr., was in complete possession of the Davenport Ford Plantation.

19Jun1771 - DEED: John Lewis, wife Ann, of Spotsylvania County, to Charles Yates, of Fredericksburg, Gentleman, for £30 Virginia, Lot No. 2 in the **Town of Fredericksburg**, in that portion laid out by John Allan, Decd., bounded by Hanover Street , Lots Nos. 57 and 1--which descended to said John Lewis as heir-at-law of his father, Zachary Lewis, Dec'd. ... /s/ John Lewis, Ann Lewis. Wit: John Davenport, James Davenport, Jno. Z. Lewis, **David Woodroof**. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, H*:28)

This was John Lewis, attorney, the same who had participated in extracting David Davenport from near bankruptcy in 1767. Based on the witnesses, this deed was drawn up and signed in the Arnold's Run area where John Lewis, attorney, had a plantation adjacent to William Davenport, Sr. By this time William's son James was well within his majority, and a son John, a few years younger than James, was at or near his majority. Then too, the witnesses could have been John and James, sons of Martin, Sr., for the distance between Arnold's Run in Spotsylvania and Little Rocky Creek in Louisa was no more than a few miles and a matter of crossing the North Anna at Davenport Ford or Graves Ford upriver. The wealthy Waller-Lewis family had houses in Fredricksburg as well as plantations thirty miles south.

17Jul1771 – DEED: Benjamin Tompkins, wife Elizabeth, of Caroline County, to John Mason, of Spotsylvania County, for £150 Virginia, 400 acres in **Spotsylvania County** [ink too faded to read, but land was on the north side of North Anna River adjoining **George Woodroof**]*—part of a tract purchased of the Executors of Robert Baylor,*

Decd.... /s/ Benjamin Tomkins, Elizabeth Tompkins. Wit: None. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, H:12*)

There are two Davenport lines related to this appearance of the Masons:

The land cited here had been patented in 1728, and again, enlarged, in 1731 by Major Joseph Temple, merchant of King William County, who was an uncle--by his marriage to Ann Arnold, Jr., daughter of Benjamin Arnold, Indian Trader--to Ann Arnold, granddaughter of Benjamin, who married William Davenport, son of Martin, Sr., of Hanover. The patent was issued to Woodroof as Ann's trustee with the stipulation that he would be convey title to her when she reached legal age or married. In 1736, Woodroof deeded 200 acres to William Davenport and wife Ann, 180 acres of the patent having been sold in 1731 to Major Joseph Temple, of King William, Ann's uncle and Woodroof's brother-in-law, with Martin Davenport, Sr., as one of the witnesses. Temple land adjoined Davenport land in Spotsylvania until 1760 when Joseph Temple, Jr., of King & County, sold 400 acres of his father's tract, devised to him by will, to the firm of Robert Baylor and John Semple, merchants, of St. Stephen's Parish, King & Queen. In 1769 the Executors of Robert Baylor, Decd., conveyed the tract to Benjamin Tompkins, of Caroline County, and here Tompkins and wife convey the land to John Mason, who possibly was a grandson of Richard Davenport, Sr., of Caroline County. Worthy of note is the fact that Major Joseph Temple had bought a large portion of the Captain Thomas Terry land in Caroline before the Captain's death and was an adjoining landowner to Richard Davenport of Caroline until his death in the late 1750s.

New findings suggest that John Mason, Sr., of Caroline, son of Peter Mason, Sr., was married to Crotia Davenport, daughter of Richard Davenport, whose lands adjoined those of Richard Davenport, as well as those of Major Joseph Temple, in southeast Caroline near the King William line. The Masons—John, Peter, James, and George, brothers or cousins—who appeared in Spotsylvania County in the early 1770s were extensions of the Caroline family, their exact relationship to John Mason, wife Crotia, yet to be established, but Masons were definitely a part of the Arnold-Davenport neighborhood in Spotsylvania after this date and until they, in part, apparently retreated back to Caroline at the deaths of John Mason in 1782 and his widow Crotia in 1783.

19Sep1771 – PROBATE: Estate of [George Woodroof](#), late of Spotsylvania County, [Decd.](#) An Executors' bond of £500 was given by [Richard Woodroof](#), [Joel Parrish](#), and Thomas Minor, witnessed by John Lewis. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Wills, D:495*)

The Old Curmudgeon had died, much reduced in circumstances. He was surely in his late 70s or early 80s.

16Jul1773 – SECURITY: In the matter of William Graves vs. [William Arnold](#) in Debt, [David Woodroof](#) became Special Bail for Defendant, who pleaded payment. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Minutes 1768-1774, npn*)

By the others involved in this action, this matter was unlikely to have involved William Graves, orphan of Jonathan and ward of William Davenport. There were at least two other William Graves in Spotsylvania County. David Woodroof's participation indicates that the principals were more East North East than Arnold's Run.

15Oct1773 – APPEARANCE ORDERED: In the two matters of [Joseph Temple](#) vs. Richard Owen and [David Woodroof](#) in Debt, the Defendants failing to appear, ordered said Owen to appear with Benjamin Spicer, his security, at next Court or a judgment for “what appears to be due” in both cases. Suits abated as to [Woodroof](#), the Sheriff having returned that he is not an inhabitant of Caroline County. (*Caroline County, VA, Court Orders, 1772-1776, 410*)

These suits apparently concerned the Spotsylvania land that Temple had sold each of these defendants earlier. Both Woodroof and Owen were living in Spotsylvania at this time, should have been sued jointly there.

17Aug1775 – DEED OF GIFT: [David Woodroof](#), wife [Rachel](#), to their daughter [Sarah](#), wife of Thomas Hackney, 30 acres in [Spotsylvania County](#)... /s/ [David Woodroof](#), [Rachel Woodroof](#). Wit: None. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, J:?, per Crozier, 320*)

12Dec1775 - DEED: [Joel Parrish](#), wife [Mary](#), to Martin Davenport, all of Spotsylvania County, for £32/10, 100 acres in [Spotsylvania County](#), adjoining Robert Wilkenson and Peter Minor-- part of a tract purchased by said [Parrish](#) of [Joseph Temple](#) ... /s/ [Joel Parrish](#), [M Parrish](#). Wit: Thomas Minor, Robert Wilkenson, William Davenport. Deed acknowledged in Court by [Joel Parrish](#) on 26Jun1776. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, H:163*)

Joel Parrish's wife Mary was either an Arnold or a Woodroof, for the Parrishes lived amidst those marriage-related families on Arnold's Run and East North East waters of the North Anna for at least fifty years. This Martin Davenport has long been identified as Martin, son of Martin, Sr. For reasons noted below (see 1783), he was more likely to have been a son of William, and a grandson of Martin, Sr., and a nephew of Martin, Jr. This appears to be the first mention of Martin of William in Spotsylvania records, who became a freeholder with this purchase--and he so became increasingly more active in Court records. Martin's father William witnessed the deed, may have provided the purchase price, for Martin was not mentioned in William's Will made in 1795. However, the acreage was in the Arnold's Run community, but was north of his father's plantation. Martin lived there until he died in 1802-03, apparently having had but one surviving child, namely daughter Dorothy who was married to Robert Hackney.

This was the first appearance of Thomas Minor (the earlier Thomas Minor was his father), later (1798) co-executor of the Estate of William Davenport of Spotsylvania, in Davenport affairs. Considering the frequency with which Thomas Minor was a participant in Davenport matters hereafter, an in-law relationship is suggested, but no evidence of such has been found.

In the months preceding this deed, Thomas Minor had begun what was to be a spectacular Revolutionary War career. According to Gwathmey's Register (see Revolutionary War 1775-1783 below), Thomas Minor served as Adjutant of Colonel Willis' Regiment of Minute Men under General Mercer below Fredricksburg in 1775; then captained a Spotsylvania Militia company until Jan1777 when he was commissioned a First Lieutenant in the 5th Regiment of Foot, Virginia Continental Line and fought in the Battles of Brandywine and Germantown, both in 1777. At Valley Forge in 1778 he transferred to the 2nd Virginia State Regiment and was promoted to Captain. In the 2nd State Regiment, he fought in the Battle of Monmouth (28Jun1778), then remained with the regiment until Feb1780, when he returned to Spotsylvania County and again became a Captain of Militia. James Davenport (of William) stated in his Revolutionary War pension application that he had marched from Spotsylvania to North Carolina under Captain Thomas Minor and had fought under his command at Guilford Court House (15Mar1781). Minor completed his military career as aide-de-camp to Major General Edward Stevens who commanded the Virginia Militia at the Battle of Yorktown and at the ensuing surrender of Cornwallis (19Oct1781). Awarded 5,333 acres of land for his services, Minor also received a Virginia pension. He died 21Jul1834 on Arnold's Run, Spotsylvania.

18Jan1777 – PROBATE: Estate of John Chapman, later of Spotsylvania County, Decd. Report of Public Sale of Estate. Among buyers was:

Martin Davenport, 1 heifer, £1/12/9
 Fielding Woodroof, 1 side of leather, 17/
 Peter Stubblefield, to leather, 8

(Spotsylvania County, VA, Wills, E:1002)

The Chapman land was westerly, up East North East River, from the Arnold's Run community. Both Davenport and Woodroof were out of their territory, were apparently bargain shopping, for each bought only one item. Davenport, son of William, who had recently obtained land from Joel Parrish, was seeking a cow. Woodroof's purchase was indicative of nothing as to his vocation, for there were five sides of leather sold at the sale, each to a different buyer. All may have been shoemakers or saddlers, but finished leather was of multiple uses in those days, good to have around. Peter Stubblefield's presence, buying only scraps of leather for 8 pennies, is of interest because he appears in concert with Fielding Woodroof in several instances hereafter.

31Mar1777 – DEED: David Woodroof, wife Rachel, of Spotsylvania County, and Richard Owen, wife Ann, of Caroline County, to George Cook, of Spotsylvania County, for £100 currency, 220 acres in Spotsylvania County. /s/ David Woodroof, Rachel Woodroof, Richard Owen, Ann Owen. Wit: Fielding Woodroof, Robert Chewning, John Hackney. (Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, J:?, per Crozier, 530)

David Woodroof was likely a son of George Woodroof, Sr.. He had obtained his land personally after George, Sr., had made his LW&T and left all sons but Richard without legacies. David obtained this tract, which adjoined the New Market Tract, from his cousin Joseph Temple in 1770, three years after John Davenport had mortgaged New Market to the English merchants and lost it. Fielding Woodroof, based on deductions from later data (see below) had to have been another son of George, Sr., who sometime between 1776 and 1782 illegally took title to New Market from Oliver Towles then passed it to Nicholas Lewis. Fielding was a man who had no land, but held a number of slaves and small herd of horses, suggesting that he was engaged in a non-agricultural pursuit requiring labor and transportation, or, possibly was a slave and horse trader.

18Jun1778 – ROAD ORDER: Benjamin Waller appointed Overseer, in room of Waller Lewis, of the road leading from East North East Bridge to Arnold's Run. Ordered that the following hands serve under said Waller, viz: John Lewis at his manor house, John Woolfolk, Robert Hills at his former place, Thomas Minor, **Joel Parrish**, Waller Lewis, and Nicholas Lewis, to keep said road in lawful repair. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Minute Book 1774-1782*, npn)

This road ran westerly from the Davenport-Woodroof settlement on the road between New Market (now Partlow) and Davenport Ford.

17Nov1778 - DEED: John Wyatt, wife Ann, and Thomas Ballard Wyatt, wife Susanna, all of Hanover County, to Thomas Chiles, of Caroline County, for £500 currency, 330 acres in **Spotsylvania County**, adjoining George Luck, James Mason, **David Woodroof** ... /s/ Jno. Wyatt, Ann Wyatt, Thomas B. Wyatt, Susanna Wyatt. Wit: Anthony Arnold, John Hackney, Jr., Wm. Mason. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, J:?, from Crozier's Abstracts, 345*)

Thomas Ballard Wyatt and John Wyatt were grandsons of Thomas Ballard Smith, were cousins of some degree to Mary Smith, wife of John Davenport. This tract adjoined the New Market Tract as did David Woodroof's land and was bundled with New Market in a chain of spurious titles that included Thomas Chiles, Thomas Towles, Fielding Wood-roof, and Nicholas Lewis..

9Sep1781 – DEED: Robert Lewis to **Joel Parrish**, both of Spotsylvania County, for £1,269/12/0, 8 acres in **Spotsylvania County**, [Get land description from original record]... /s/ Robert Lewis. Wit: Thomas Minor, Thomas Montague, Zachary Meriwether. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, J:?, from Crozier's abstracts, 363*)

The intriguing factor of this record is witness Thomas Montague. There was a Parrish-Montague association in Spotsylvania records that went back to the 1730s that did not involve either the Davenports or the Woodroofs and was centered well away from the Arnold's Run community. The land concerned here was part of Robert Lewis's dividend from John Lewis, Decd., his father, and on the north verge of the Davenport-Woodroof settlement. Thomas Minor was

ubiquitous in Davenport, Parrish, Arnold, and Kennedy affairs in Spotsylvania, Hanover and Louisa for the last quarter of the Eighteenth Century.

19Feb1782 – DEED: Nicholas Lewis, wife Elizabeth, to Benjamin Waller, all of Spotsylvania County, for £3,500 Virginia, 120 acres in **Spotsylvania County**, beginning at **Joel Parrish's** line, thence to **Richard Woodroof**, thence to Waller Lewis, thence to said Benjamin Waller, the old road, and the Old Field.... /s/ Nicholas Lewis, Elizabeth "X" Lewis. Wit: Thomas Minor, **Joel Parrish**, William Pettus, George Stubblefield, B. Stubblefield, John Stubblefield. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, K:25*)

19Feb1782 – DEED: Nicholas Lewis, wife Elizabeth, to **Joel Parrish**, all of Spotsylvania County, for £3,500 Virginia, 90 acres in **Spotsylvania County**. Beginning at a corner stone in the Old Field in the line of **Richard Woodroof**, adjoining the East side of New Market Road, Benjamin Waller, **Joel Parrish**, back to said **Woodroof**... /s/ Nicholas Lewis, Elizabeth "X" Lewis. Wit: Thomas Minor, Benjamin Waller, William Pettus, George Stubblefield, B. Stubblefield, John Stubblefield. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, K:29*)

As to the two above deeds: John Lewis, Esq., the Davenport's attorney had died. Here his son Nicholas sells off parcels of his father's Arnold's Run lands. This conveyance locates the remaining land of George Woodroof, Decd., now held at this time by Richard Woodroof, precisely. Witnesses Benjamin Waller and Joel Parrish were already substantial landowners in the area, added here to their holdings.

31Mar1782 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Spotsylvania County**

CONSOLIDATED LIST

John Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 4 Slaves, 2 Horses, 8 Cattle
Martin Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 2 Horses, 9 Cattle
William Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 15 Slaves, 3 Horses, 12 Cattle
James Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 1 Slave, 1 Horse, 3 Cattle
Ann Graves, 1 White Tithe, 10 Slaves, 2 Horses, 13 Cattle
Jonathan Graves, 2 White Tithes, 12 Slaves, 4 Horses, 23 Cattle
Joseph Graves, 1 White Tithe 12 Slaves, 4 Horses, 13 Cattle
Richard Woodroof, 1 White Tithe, No Slaves, 2 Horses, 12 Cattle
David Woodroof, 1 White Tithe, [Other data unreadable]
Fielding Woodroof, 1 White Tithe, 8 Slaves, 7 Horses, No Cattle

Source: Personal Property Tax Lists, Spotsylvania County, 1782-1822, Commonwealth Archives, Library of Virginia. Hereafter Spotsylvania State Property Tax Lists

Ann Graves was the widow of Thomas Graves and the only known daughter of Davis Davenport, was in her late 80s at this time. She died a few days after this tax listing. Of the Davenports, William was the son of Martin, Sr.; Martin and James were William's sons on plantations either adjoining or near their father;

and John Davenport, ordinary keeper, was the son of John the Bankrupt, was located near the center of the County. Richard Woodroof, youngest son of George, was residing on what remained of the George Woodroof, Decd.'s land. David Woodroof, surely another son of George, Sr., was on his own land. Fielding Woodroof was a man of no land, who had 8 Slaves and 7 Horses, a combination that suggests that he was a slave and horse trader, not engaged in agriculture as were the others. This was Fielding first and last appearance in Spotsylvania Personal Property Tax Lists, which began in 1782 and continued annually until 1868 by Commonwealth Law. The lists were compiled locally and sent to Richmond.

4Jul1782 – DEED: Robert Lewis to Benjamin Waller, both of Spotsylvania County, for £32 Specie, 32 acres in **Spotsylvania County** where the said Robert Lewis's father John Lewis. Decd., formerly lived, who bequeathed same to same Robert, adjoining the South side of the Road leading to East North East Bridge, adjoining Thomas Hill, Smith (now Woolfolk), the road path... /s/ Robert Lewis. Lewis, Peter Mason, Samuel Longan, **Fielding Woodroof**, Geo. Stubblefield, B. Stubblefield, Peter Stubblefield. (Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, K:31)

15Aug1782 – PROBATE: Estate of Thomas Graves, late of Spotsylvania County, Decd., and Ann Graves, widow of Thomas Graves, now also Decd. Ordered that Francis Meriwether, Thomas Minor, John Graves, and **Joel Parrish**, or any three, do appraise in current money the slaves, if any, and other personal property in said estates. (Spotsylvania County, VA, Minute Book 1774-1782, npn)

Ann Davenport Graves, daughter of Davis Davenport, having had a life interest in her husband's estate, both her and her husband's estates were partially settled following her death. But both remained open in Spotsylvania and/or Louisa for more than twenty years more.

8Oct1782 – DEED OF GIFT: **Fielding Woodroof**, of Spotsylvania County, to his daughter **Catherine**, 2 Slaves... /s/ **Field** [sic] **Woodroof**. Wit: Thomas Towles, Peter Stubblefield, Nicholas Payne, Nicholas Lewis. (Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, K:?, per Crozier, 370)

Woodroof's presence in Spotsylvania was masked by his failure to obtain land; he was not a freeholder and ineligible, therefore, for public appointment, to serve on juries, and to vote. Being a slaveholder, he was eligible to qualify as a householder, but if he did so, we did not find evidence of such during our research among Spotsylvania records. We cannot age Fielding by this document, for his daughter Catherine could have been of any age to receive a gift of slaves, but she could not convey the slaves until she was of age. To have the taxable assets that he did (see next below) and a daughter, Woodroof was surely in his 30s, at least; could have been in his 40s. Witnesses Thomas Towles and Nicholas Lewis were involved with Woodroof in the New Market land fraud.

John Scott Davenport's Pamunkey Davenport research lost interest in the Woodroofs after George, Sr.'s death in 1771. He made no effort was made to extract Woodroof items from Spotsylvania Court records after George's probate. An explanation of Woodroofs bearing New Kent/Hanover DNA is found elsewhere in this document. The Fielding Woodroof items included herein, excepting the 1782 Personal Property Tax listing, were taken from Crozier's abstracts of Spotsylvania records (1900). Woodroof researchers will need to re-research the primary documents to their own satisfaction.

31Mar1783 - PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX LISTS filed with Commonwealth: **Spotsylvania County**:

CONSOLIDATED LIST

Martin Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 3 Horses, 10 Cattle
William Davenport, 1 White Tithe, 14 Slaves, 3 Horses, 12 Cattle
John Davenport, 1 White Tithe; 6 Slaves, 3 Horses, 5 Cattle
Benoni Woodruff, 1 White Tithe, No Slaves, 2 Horses, No Cattle
Joseph Graves, 2 White Tithes, 12 Slaves, 4 Horses, 23 Cattle
John Graves, 1 White Tithe, 10 Slaves, 3 Horses, 14 Cattle

Source: Spotsylvania State Property Tax Lists

Both David Woodroof and Fielding Woodroof were unlisted this year, either had moved or had been excused from paying the tax, but taxing procedures and definition of who was taxable and who was not were still cloudy in 1783. The Compiler recalls that he omitted extracting Woodroofs from the Tax Lists after 1783 on the basis that they were no longer relevant to the Davenports. Those records too need to be re-researched.

17Jun1783 – DEED: George Cook, wife Mary, of Spotsylvania County, to George Mason, of Caroline County, for £80 Virginia, 114 acres in **Spotsylvania County**, adjoining **David Woodroof**, Thomas Hackney, William Howard, and **Benoni Woodroof**..../s/ George Cook, Mary "X" Cook. Wit: John Carter, Thomas Goodloe, William Wiglesworth, James Mason. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, K:146*)

This land was in the Arnold-Davenport settlement neighborhood. Cook sold other parcels of the tract to Benoni Woodroof, grandson of George Woodroof, Sr., and Thomas Hackney, both neighbors of the Davenports. Both Woodroofs were Davenport cousins on the Arnold side. Both Masons were related to the Caroline Davenports.

19Sep1783 – MORTGAGE: Anthony Bartlett to George Stubblefield, both of Spotsylvania County, for £152 specie, 336 acres in St. George Parish, Spotsylvania County, being a tract purchased of Henry Crutzer... /s/ Antony Bartlett. Wit: O. Towles, **David Woodroof**, B. Stubblefield. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, K:?, per Crozier, 370*)

8Sep1784 – MORTGAGE: **David Woodroof** to George Stubblefield, both of Spotsylvania County, for £40 currency, 130 acres in **Spotsylvania County** and 3 Slaves... /s/ **David**

Woodroof. Wit: Thomas Towles, Nicholas Payne, B. Stubblefield. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, K:?, per Crozier, 382*)

This was David Woodroof's last appearance in Spotsylvania land records through 1800, the cutoff year of Crozier's abstracts.

15Jan1785 – DEED: Peter Minor, of Dinwiddie County, to John Partlow, of Spotsylvania, for £300 Virginia, 400 acres in **Spotsylvania County** devised the said Peter by the will of his father John Minor, Decd., beginning at the place where the Swamp that divides this land from Thomas Minor, thence to the Pamunkey (North Anna) River, thence along Thomas Minor to Jonathan Clarke, thence along Clarke's line to Martin Davenport, thence along said Davenport to **Joel Parrish**, thence with **Parrish** to the Main Road that leads from New Market to Davenport's Ford, thence with the Main Road to where James Davenport's line crosses the Road, thence along said Davenport's land to the Pamunkey (North Anna) River, thence up said River to the beginning... /s/ Peter Minor. Wit: Thomas Minor, Christopher Crawford, James Crawford, George Mason, James Crawford, Jr. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, K:416*)

This deed provides a representative collection of those who owned, inhabited, and traveled the land of the Old Arnold's Run community in Southernmost Spotsylvania.

28Apr1785 – PROBATE: Estate of John Wyatt, late of Spotsylvania County, Decd. An Inventory & Appraisal of the Decedent's estate was filed by **Joel Parrish**, John Waller, and Benjamin Waller. No total given. Estate included 3 Slaves. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Wills, E:666*)

7Jun1785 - WITNESS FEE: On motion of Thomas Davenport, a witness for Thomas Chiles against **Fielding Woodroof**, ordered said Chiles pay said Davenport 200 pounds of Tobacco for 8 days attendance at Court. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders 1785-1787, 49*)

Thomas Chiles was one of the initiators of the land mess that resulted in the litigation associated with the New Market lands—the spurious chain had gone from Chiles to Thomas Towles to Fielding Woodroof to Nicholas Lewis. If Thomas Davenport had to spent eight days in Court attendance to testify against Woodroof in behalf of Chiles, there is multiple mentions in the Court Minutes.

7Jun1785 - ATTACHMENT: Martin Davenport petitioned for a Writ of Attachment against the Estate of John Hackney, Decd., in the amount of £11. Thomas Davenport asked for the same against the said Estate for £5/9. The Court ordered that Slaves in the Estate be attached and sold at public vendue, that Martin Davenport be paid therefrom after Thomas Towles [an attorney] had received his due, and that Thomas Davenport be paid after Martin had been paid. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders 1785-1787, 51*)

Both petitioners were sons of William Davenport of Martin. Martin was the oldest son. Thomas was the youngest son. John Hackney appeared first in

Spotsylvania records in 1778 in association with David Woodroof, whose daughter Sarah was married to Thomas Hackney, a son of John. David Woodroof was a son or grandson of George Woodroof, Ann Arnold Davenport's land trustee of 1727. The Hackney land was located near New Market (now Partlow, site of the tavern hosted by John Davenport of Martin, Sr., on the Pamunkey Rolling Road), and lay a short distance north of the plantations of William Davenport, Sr. and his son Martin. Robert Hackney, youngest son of John, would shortly marry Dorothy Davenport, only child and daughter of Martin of William. Hackney had not died, for when John "X" Hackney executed a deed of trust in 1796 committing eight slaves to secure payment of his debts, he directed that any surplus was to be paid to his son Thomas Hackney, son Richard Hackney, son Robert Hackney, and daughter Frances Johnston. Martin Davenport, Stephen Hackney, and William Arnold witnessed the document.

As noted, Martin had only one surviving child, namely daughter Dorothy. There were no unidentified Davenport males in Spotsylvania after the Revolution. The sequence of Spotsylvania Personal Tax Assessments 1782-1810 (see above, below) include Martin Davenport for every year through 1803, and further document that for six years Martin was charged with 0 polls, for nine years he was charged for 1 poll, and for five years was assessed for 2 polls. Of the twenty-two years that he was listed, no one in Spotsylvania was assessed for polls during two years. The point being that the only identifiable males in Martin's household were himself and Robert Hackney, his son-in-law. At no time during the period was he assessed for more than 2 slaves, most often was charged for only 1.

This Martin Davenport was totally within the Davenport-Arnold-Woodroof milieu of Spotsylvania--even though he was not mentioned in William Davenport's Will. But William's estate papers indicate that Martin had made suit in Chancery that the Executors had to defend, that was unsuccessful.

--Jan1786 – TAXES PAID: Thomas Towles, Deputy Sheriff of Spotsylvania County, reported having collected taxes owed for the Year 1785. Included among many, and amount paid, were:

William Davenport, £2/6/1
James Davenport, 12/0
John Davenport, £1/5/9
Joseph Graves, £2/4/9
Ann Waller, £9/14/0
Benjamin Waller, £5/14/5
[Richard Woodroof](#), £1/8/8

(Spotsylvania County, VA, Wills, E:788)

Towles served as Deputy Sheriff for the Southeasternmost part of the County. These taxpayers all resided there, although John Davenport was surely at the northwestern extremity of Towles' district. The amount of taxes paid reflected the respective wealths. The Will Book likely was used for the record because it

contained the only blank pages available or the subject defied definition as to the deed books and court minutes.

The John Davenport listed here was the youngest son of John the Bankrupt. A descendant tested with the standard Pamunkey Davenport DNA in early 2008. His brothers William Davenport and Richard Davenport passed the Limbo DNA.

30Jan1786 – DEED: **David Woodroof**, wife **Rachel**, to Thomas Hackney, all of Spotsylvania County, for £200 specie, 130 acres in **Spotsylvania County**, adjoining Jonathan Clark on the South, and the supposed Thomas Ballard Smith on the East, also Thomas Turner, the said Hackney, Widow Wyatt, Widow Wilkerson... /s/ **David Woodroof**, **Rachel Woodroof**. Wit: Thomas Turner, John Turner, **Benoni Woodroof**. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, L:33*)

Woodroof was moving elsewhere. The Hackneys had appeared in the Arnold's Run neighborhood during the Revolution. Robert Hackney married Dorothy Davenport, only known child of Martin, son of William of Spotsylvania.

4Feb1786 – DEED: Thomas Hackney, wife Sarah, to Thomas Turner, all of Spotsylvania County, for £100 Virginia, 100 acres in **Spotsylvania County**, adjoining said Turner, **David Woodroof** (now Hackney), Widow Wilkerson, Benjamin Waller, Widow Wyatt, and the Main Road... /s/ Thomas Hackney. [No wife signs]. Wit: Jno Waller, **Benoni Woodroof**, John Turner, Thomas Turner, Jr. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, L:31*)

24Apr1786 - DEED: Thomas Ballard Wyatt, Francis Wyatt, and Thomas Chiles to Henry Terrell, of Spotsylvania County, for £180 currency, 150 acres in **Spotsylvania County** – -part of a tract conveyed by deed from Thomas Ballard Smith to his grandchildren the said Thomas Ballard Wyatt, Francis Wyatt, and Thomas Chiles, adjoining the Main Road, **James Parrish**, George Mason. /s/ Thomas Ballard Wyatt, Francis Wyatt, Thomas Chiles. Wit: Theop. Wyatt, **Jno. Arnold**, **Benoni Woodroof**, Eliza Wyatt. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, L:161*)

Subsequent transactions (see below) established that Thomas Ballard Smith did not own the land that he had given to his grandchildren.

9Nov1786 – WITNESS FEE: **Joel Parrish** ordered to pay Martin Davenport, James Davenport, and Thomas Dillard, witnesses for him against Augustine Woolfolk, 50 pounds of Tobacco each for attendance at Court. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders 1786-1788, 42*)

28Apr1787 - DEED: **Joel Parrish** to James Wilson, both of Spotsylvania County, for £30, 40 acres in **Spotsylvania County**, on the southeast side of the road leading from New Market to Davenport's Ford, which said **Parrish** purchased of **Joseph Temple**, adjoining John Partlow and Martin Davenport ... /s/ **Joel Parrish**. Wit: Geo. Phillips, Saml. Luck, Waller Lewis. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, L:334*)

28Jun1787 - DEED: Walter Colquhoun, attorney for William Cunningham & Company, Merchants of Glasgow, Scotland, formerly trading in Virginia, to Francis Meriwether, of Spotsylvania County, Virginia, for £300 Virginia, the New Market Tract, and a 400-acre adjoining tract, both in Berkeley Parish, **Spotsylvania County**, namely (1) 320 acres on the North side of the Main Road leading to Chesterfield [in Caroline County], adjoining William Pruett, John Smith, Robert Baylor, the Main Road; and (2) 400 acres on the North side of the Main Road, adjoining Zachary Lewis, **George Woodroof**, and the Main Road... /s/ Walter Colquhoun, Attorney. Wit: James Blair, John Sunderland, Robt Grigg, R. Alexr Sunderland. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, L:289*)

All of the adjoining landowners cited were dead, some had been so for almost twenty years. Hence this deed was made from old deeds, and there was some disagreement relative to the tracts. The 400-acre tract had been lost by John Davenport, Sr. (the bankrupt), and was the site of Woodroof's Ordinary, then Davenport's Ordinary, which apparently became New Market House, located at the crossroads of the north-south road to Fredericksburg and the east-west road to Caroline County, and was the first refreshment stop north of Davenport's Ford.

Thomas Ballard Smith had given the 320-acre tract (as 330 acres) to his Wyatt grandchildren in 1764 (see above). Either Smith had not had a valid title to the land, which had been patented to his father Captain William Smith, Gentleman, or sometime before the Revolution the Wyatts had sold or mortgaged the land to Cunningham & Company, merchants of Glasgow, Scotland. Whatever, for reasons unknown, the land had not been confiscated by the Commonwealth after the Declaration of Independence, as most British held land had been, and Cunningham & Company here sold the two tracts as a package to Francis Meriwether, an aristocrat who had a plantation up East North East River well west of the New Market land. The Wyatts ended up with a comparatively few acres which they had to buy from Meriwether (see below).

10Jul1787 - BOND & MORTGAGE EXCHANGE: James Crawford, Sr., Waller Lewis, John Waller, Benjamin Waller, John Long, Anna Wyatt, Theophilus Wyatt, Roxana Wyatt, of one part, and Thomas Towles, Gentleman, of the other part: Whereas Francis Meriwether purchased of Messrs. Cunningham & Company, Merchants, before the late war with Great Britain began, a certain tract of land in **Spotsylvania County** called New Market, containing 720 acres, and the said Meriwether sold 316 acres thereof with the dwelling house to the said Thomas Towles, giving bond for the conveyance of same, and the said Towles by verbal contract sold the same to **Fielding Woodroof**, who by verbal contract sold the same to Nicholas Lewis, the said Lewis becoming responsible to Towles for payment for the property, and the said Lewis having divided and sold the tract out in parcels, and the said land has been so transferred in a verbal way that the said Towles has become apprehensive of danger in case he should deliver up Meriwether's bond, NOW to indemnify said Towles from any future troubles in consideration of said Towles delivering up Meriwether's bond to them, each of the parties of the First Part give Towles a mortgage on their respective lots to be delivered up to him if any legal claim on said lots should be sustained in a Court of Law ... /s/

James Crawford, Senr., Waller Lewis, Jno. Waller, Benj. Waller, John Long, Anna Wyatt, Theophilus Wyatt, Roxanna Wyatt, Elizabeth Wyatt. Wit: Thomas Turner, Thomas Cason, James Crawford, Jr., Jas. Davenport, Jr., Robt. Hackney. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, L:365*)

This deed explains the rationale as to why the New Market Tract had not been confiscated by the Commonwealth during the Revolution. Reportedly it had been sold to Meriwether, but had not been deeded. That there had been little knowledge of Meriwether's ownership was demonstrated by the fact that Thomas Towles, an attorney had treated the land as his own and sold off parcels of the tract. Here, all those who had bought from Towles joined him in trying to save the situation when Meriwether obtained a valid title from Cunningham & Company after the War. It was a matter of clearing titles to land that had been clouded by the Revolution, wherein the Commonwealth confiscated lands owned by all British subjects. This tract included the 380 acres, resurveyed for 320 acres, that John Davenport had mortgaged to the Glasgow merchants in 1767 in order to extricate himself from the large debt he had incurred. If Thomas Towles, attorney, had obtained 316 acres of the tract, which he sold by verbal contracts--a fundamental violation of English Common Law, and Towles having been an attorney--then we might suspect that Meriwether, an aristocrat of considerable family wealth and prestige, and Towles collaborated in appropriating the New Market Tract to their own use, given the vagaries of Commonwealth confiscations. Witness James Davenport, Jr., here was most likely the son of William of Spotsylvania, son of Martin, Sr. Witness Robert Hackney was the son-in-law of Martin Davenport, son of William. Given that both James, Jr., and Hackney both were residents of Arnold's Run plantations, we can assume that this deed was signed at or near New Market House.

23Jul1787 – DEED: Francis Meriwether, wife Mary, to Benjamin Waller, Sr., all of Spotsylvania County, for £190 Virginia currency, 384 acres in **Spotsylvania County**, part of a tract called New Market [purchased on Walter Colquhoun, agent for Cunningham & Company], beginning at three maples in a branch, a corner with Wilkinson, thence adjoining **George Woodroof**, Waller Lewis, near the Road, Wyatt, and Thomas Turner... /s/ Francis Meriwether, Mary Meriwether. Wit: Waller Lewis, Jno Waller, Jas. Crawford, **Joel Parrish**, Theo. Wyatt, **Jno. Parrish**. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, L:323*)

23Jul1787 – DEED: Francis Meriwether, wife Mary, to John Waller (Baptist), all of Spotsylvania County, for £100 Virginia currency, 150 acres in **Spotsylvania County**, part of a tract called New Market [purchased of Walter Colquhoun, agent for Cunningham & Company], adjoining William Wiglesworth, James Crawford, Christopher Crawford's old field, said Waller's Meeting House, the Main Road... /s/ Francis Meriwether, Mary Meriwether. Wit: Waller Lewis, Jas. Crawford, **Joel Parrish**, Theo. Wyatt, **Jno. Parrish**. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, L:323*)

The grantee of this deed was the renown Baptist Minister John Waller. Waller's Church in 21st Century Spotsylvania is located on this tract. Waller himself moved to South Carolina in 1792.

23Jul1787 – DEED: Francis Meriwether, wife Mary, to Waller Lewis, all of Spotsylvania County, for £18 Virginia currency, 60 acres in **Spotsylvania County**, part of a tract called New Market [purchased on Walter Colquhoun, agent for Cunningham & Company]... /s/ Francis Meriwether, Mary Meriwether. Wit: Jno Waller, Benjamin Waller, Theo. Wyatt, Jas. Crawford, **Joel Parrish, Jno. Parrish**. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, L:325*)

Witness John Parrish was the eldest son of Joel Parrish. The New Market tract included all of the land that John Davenport, Sr., had lost to the British Merchants in the 1760s. There apparently was an Over Plus, i.e., more acres in the tract than had been patented, which accounts for there being more acreage in 1787 than there had been in 1767.

23Jul1787 – DEED: Francis Meriwether, wife Mary, to Anna Wyatt, Theophilis Wyatt, Roxanna Wyatt, and Elizabeth Wyatt, all of Spotsylvania County, for £60 Virginia currency, 50 acres in **Spotsylvania County**, part of a tract called New Market [purchased on Walter Colquhoun, agent for Cunningham & Company] including the house and four acres on the North side and forty-six acres being on the South side of the Road, near Waller Lewis' blacksmith shop, adjoining said Lewis, Thomas Turner, Shirley's Fork road, James Crawford . /s/ Francis Meriwether, [No wife signs]. Wit: Waller Lewis, Jno Waller, Jas. Crawford, Benjamin Waller, **Joel Parrish, Jno. Parrish**. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, L:380*)

23Jul1787 – DEED: Francis Meriwether, wife Mary, to James Crawford, Jr., all of Spotsylvania County, for £30 Virginia currency, 70 acres in **Spotsylvania County**, part of a tract called New Market [purchased on Walter Colquhoun, agent for Cunningham & Company], adjoining the fork in the Road below New Market House on the Main Road to Chesterfield, adjoining John Waller, said Crawford, John Shurley... /s/ Francis Meriwether, [No wife signs]. Wit: Waller Lewis, Benjamin Waller, Jno Waller, **Joel Parrish**, Theo. Wyatt, **Jno. Parrish**. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, L:388*)

18Aug1787 – PROBATE: Estate of John Lewis, Gentleman, late of Spotsylvania County, Decd. An accounting of the Decedent's estate, included payments to the following:

Jan1785 - William Davenport, £22/7/5
Jan1785 – James Davenport, 19/1
Aug1785 – Martin Davenport, £25/8/4
Dec1785 – James Davenport, £5/2/7
May1786 – **George Woodroof**, £1/18/6

(Spotsylvania County, VA, Wills, E:874-875)

This was John Lewis, Attorney, the same who had negotiated David Davenport out of Debtor's Prison and represented the Davenports in many matters. He was a grandson of Colonel John Waller, Sr. The payment to George Woodroof is enigmatic, for George Woodroof, Sr., had died sixteen years earlier,

George Woodroof, Jr., had been gone from Spotsylvania for at least thirty-five years, and no George had appeared among the Woodroofs inhabiting Spotsylvania during the 1780s.

2Dec1788 – Probate: Estate of James Edwards, late of Spotsylvania County, Decd. Last Will & Testament of Decedent proved by oaths of witnesses thereto. On motion of John Waller and Benjamin Waller, two of the executors named therein, who qualified with John Woolfolk, Joel Parrish, and William Wigglesworth, their securities, gave bond for £3,000. John Graves, the other executor named, came into Court and refused to take upon himself the said execution. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders 1787-1792*, 201)

14Jul1789 - DEED: Joel Parrish to William Arnold, both of Spotsylvania County, for £50 Virginia, 107 acres in Spotsylvania County on the North side of the Road that leads from New Market to Davenport Ford, adjoining Peter Minor, Thomas Minor. /s/ Joel Parrish. Wit: John Waller, Benjamin Waller, Absalom Waller, Aylett Waller. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, M:214*)

This was the last lifetime appearance of Joel Parrish in Spotsylvania land records. He obviously had become a close associate of the Wallers.

4Nov1789 – SECURITY: For two suits by Pottie & Dick vs. William Arnold in Debt, Joel Parrish came into Court and became Special Bail for Arnold. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders 1787-1792*, 323)

Pottie & Dick was a merchant firm that had stores in both Spotsylvania and Louisa. Archibald Dick, formerly an Anglican minister, operated the Spotsylvania store. George Pottie operated the Louisa store.

6Mar1790 – DEED: Thomas Turner, wife Susanna, and Benoni Woodroof, wife Eliza, to Larkin Luck, all of Spotsylvania County, for £50, 100 acres in Spotsyl-vania County, on the west side of the road adjoining Sharp, Benoni Woodroof, Smith, the Spring branch... /s/ Thomas Turner, Benony Woodroof, Susanna Turner, Elizabeth Woodroof. Wit: George Wilkerson, Thomas Turner [sic], Clark Mooman. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, M:247*)

Benoni Woodroof was the grandson of Old George Woodroof by daughter Sarah Woodroof, and was one of the legatees in Old George's will. He would be the last of the Woodroofs on Arnold's Run.

6Apr1790 – PROBATE: Estate of John Partlow, late of Spotsylvania County, Decd. The Last Will & Testament of the Decedent was proved by two witnesses thereto. Sarah Partlow, Lewis Partlow, Benjamin Waller, and Thomas Minor, executors therein named, qualified, giving performance bond with their security Jonathan Clarke for £2,000. Ordered that Waller Lewis, Pomfrett Waller, Martin Davenport, and Joel Parrish, or any three, do appraise in current money the slaves, if any, and personal

property of the Decedent, and return a report thereof to Court... (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders 1787-1792*, 374)

The decedent was the father of Thomas Davenport's wife Susannah.

9Mar1791 – PROBATE: Estate of Aquilla Johnson, late of Spotsylvania County, Decd. A report of Receipts by of the Decedent's estate by Jonathan Clark, Thomas Towles, and Thomas Minor, included the following:

PUBLIC SALE

John Davenport, one cow , 179 pounds of fodder, £3/10/0

Reuben Arnold, 1 box, 2/6

William Arnold, rent of plantation, £18/10/0

Joel Parrish, hire of Slave Peter, £9

Reuben Arnold, 5 barrels of corn, £3

BONDS PAID

Thomas Eades, £7/13/0

(*Spotsylvania County, VA, Wills, E:1108*)

Thomas Eades was married to William Davenport's daughter Sarah. At this time the Eades were living on the waters of the South Anna in Louisa County. After William Davenport's death, they would buy his Spotsylvania plantation from the Estate and live there for the rest of their lives, ending in the early 1820s.

25Mar1791 - DEED: James Wilson, wife Fanny, to Martin Davenport of Spotsylvania County, for £13/12/0, 36¼ acres in **Spotsylvania County**, beginning at a white oak on the north side of the road at a corner with **Joel Parrish**, adjoining Benjamin Waller, Widow Wilkenson, said Davenport, John Partlow, the road from Davenport's Ford to New Market ... /s/ James "X" Wilson, Fanny "X" Wilson. Wit: Edmund Clark, Jonathan Clark, Elisha Dismukes, Thomas Turner. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, N:37*)

This was Martin of William, Sr., increasing his acreage. The land was on Arnold's Run.

21Apr1791 - LAST WILL & TESTAMENT: **Joel Parrish** of Spotsylvania County, made this date; probated 6Dec1791. Named: daughter **Mildred** Jones; her husband William Jones; son-in-law Christopher Terrel; daughter **Sarah** Ellis; sons **Joel** and **Henry Parrish**; son **Timothy** and his wife Mary, "heretofore given 100 acres of land which he sold to Martin Davenport"; daughter **Mary** Hooper; son **James Parrish**; son **John Parrish**. Executors: son **John Parrish**, Benjamin Waller. Wit: Thomas Minor, William Buchanan, and John Whitlock. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Wills, E:1123*)

Parrish's will gives no indication of a Davenport, Arnold, or Woodroof relationship even though fifty years of close records associations would lead a genealogist to so deduce. No marriages of Davenports, Arnolds, or Woodroofs with Parrishes have been found.

11Aug1791 - DEED OF TRUST: Jonathan Wilson, of Amherst County, to Ambrose Rucker, for 10 Shillings, land in **Amherst County** including the plantation where said Wilson lives, and three smaller tracts bought of Daniel Gaines, for the security of Richard Pendleton co-signer on a bond with said Wilson to William Goode ... /s/ Jonathan Wilson, Ambrose Rucker. Wit: Colonel Powell, Joseph Davenport, **David Woodroof**, and David Jones. (*Amherst County, VA, Deeds, G: 123*)

Witness Joseph Davenport was the eldest son of Richard, Sr., of Albemarle. David Woodroof identification is unresolved. Joseph Davenport had left the North Anna Davenport group with his father forty or so years earlier. Considerable family tree data for the Woodroofs of Amherst appears in the Ancestry.com data base. No associations of the Davenports of Richard, Sr., and the family of George Woodroof has heretofore been noted. A statement that may change when the Limbo DNA enigma is resolved.

6Sep1791 – ROAD ORDER: Martin Davenport appointed Overseer of the road from Davenport's Ford to New Market, in room of James Mason, and it is ordered that the hands on the south side of the path leading from **Joel Parrish's** to Jonathan Clarke's and between Arnold's Run and Horsepen Run do serve under the said Martin, and that the remainder of the hands who worked under the former Overseer to serve under Edmund Clarke, the Overseer from the County Line to Hill's Mill. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Orders 1787-1792, 595*)

--Apr1793 – Voters: Among those voting in the Election for Two Delegates from Spotsylvania County to the Virginia General Assembly were:

FOR MANN PAGE
Thomas Minor
William Davenport
Martin Davenport
John Davenport

FOR JOHN W. WILLIS
Thomas Minor
William Davenport
John Parrish
Martin Davenport
John Davenport

FOR WILLIAM WINSLOW
John Parrish

(Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, O:90)

Each voter had two votes, presumably one for each candidate choice. Occasionally, both votes would be cast for the same candidate.

12Sep1793 – LAST WILL & TESTAMENT: [Richard Woodroof](#), of Spotsylvania County, made this date [no date indicated]; probated 12Sep1793. [A will that was essentially three deeds of land, to wit:]

“Whereas I have sold to Benjamin Waller, Sr., four and one-ninth acres of land lying between my road leading towards New Market and the Spring branch, and have received the consideration , I do hereby give and devise in fee simple rights and estate of the same unto him and his heirs.

“Whereas I have sold to Waller Lewis all that part of my land lying on the northeast side of Arnold’s Run, containing fourteen acres and have received the consideration , I do hereby give and devise in fee simple rights and estate of the same unto him and his heirs.

“All remaining land, about 82 acres to go to my wife during here widowhood, and at her death or remarriage to my daughter [Betsey](#) Fruel.” Executors: Benjamin Waller, Sr., Thomas Minor, Sr., and Waller Lewis... /s/ [Richard Woodroof](#). Wit: Curtis Waller, Charles Lewis. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Wills, E:1549*)

-----**1794** – [Year date only] Voters for two delegates from Spotsylvania County to the General Assembly included:

FOR ROBERT BROOKE
Jno Waller
Thomas Minor
Benjamin Waller
Martin Davenport
John Parrish
Thomas Minor [Jr.]

FOR JOHN W. WILLIS
Martin Davenport
John Parrish
Thomas Minor [Jr.]

FOR THOMAS POSEY
John Waller
Thomas Minor
Benjamin Waller

(Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, N:531)

William Davenport, Sr., and his son James, qualified freeholders, did not vote.

--**Nov1794** – SECURITY: In the matter of Mary Ann Blaydes, guardian of Nancy Blaydes, vs. Thomas Brannan and Thomas Davenport in Debt, **John Parrish** came into Court and became Special Bail for Defendants. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Executions & Judgments 1792-1795, 375*)

Thomas Davenport was on the verge of moving to Randolph County, North Carolina, if he was not already there. John Parrish was the son of Joel Parrish who had been devised his father's plantation.

5Apr1795 – TRIALS SET: Actions for collection of debts filed by Towles & Smith, Merchants, set for trial at August Court included a suit each against James Davenport, William Davenport, **Arnold**, and **Parrish**. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Court Minutes 1792-1795, npn*)

Neither William or James Davenport had responded to the Office Judgments nor instituted suits to set aside the judgment, and had not paid the debts, forcing the Creditors to file suit to compel the Debtors to pay. The burden was back on the Creditor.

10Mar1797 – DEED: Jonathan Clark, wife Sarah, to Zachariah Shackelford, all of Spotsylvania County, for £117 Virginia currency, 116 acres in **Spotsylvania County** on the northwest side of the Road leading from New Market to Davenport's Ford, adjoining **John Parrish**, Martin Davenport, Lewis Partlow, Captain Thomas Minor, the Stoney Ridge... /s/ Jonathan Clark, Sarah Clark. Wit: Jno. M. Herndon, John Wigglesworth, **William Arnold**, Thomas Brannon, Edmund Clark. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, O:504*)

2Apr1797 – GIFT DEED: Benjamin Waller, wife Jean, to son Absolom Waller, all of Spotsylvania County, for love and affection and 5 Shillings, 124 acres in **Spotsylvania County** on the Main Road from New Market to Davenport Ford, adjoining said Benjamin Waller, Waller Lewis, **Richard Woodroof, Decd.**, **John Parrish**... /s/ Benjn Waller, Jean Waller. Wit: Ay Waller, Jon Waller, Curtis Waller. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, O:478*)

26Jun1797 – DEED: **John Parrish**, of Spotsylvania County, to Henry Hewlett, of Caroline County, for £275, 301 acres in **Spotsylvania County** on the West side of a Road, adjoining Captain Thomas Minor, Captain Benjamin Waller, Martin Davenport, the New Market Road, **Mr. Woodroof**, Waller Lewis, Captain Robert Lewis... /s/ **John Parrish** [sic]. Wit: Aylett Waller, Robert Coleman, Jeremiah Yarbrough. (*Spotsylvania County, VA, Deeds, O:534*)

This was John, eldest son of Joel Parrish, selling the manor plantation preparatory to moving elsewhere.

1Sep1801 – PROBATE: Estate of Nicholas Lewis, late of Spotsylvania County, Decd. In the settlement of Estate with Thomas Towles, executor, John Herndon, Edward Herndon, and John M. Herndon, appointed by the Court, audited and approved the following selected items, among a great many others:

PAYMENTS MADE

Polly Davenport, £1/11/6
David Woodroof, £6/5/0
Davenport, Witness fee, £4/12/8
James Davenport, £1/11
William Davenport, 19/
Graves Executors, £18/13/3
Thomas Davenport, £9/5/11
Martin Davenport, £3/12/0
Attorney fee vs. Woodroof,
Attorney fee vs. Davenport
James Davenport, £3/14/8
Thomas Davenport, witness fee,
John Minor, attorney, £1/4
Pomfrett Waller, £5

CASH RECEIPTS

Martin Davenport, Negro woman, £25
Thomas Minor, Negro girl Lucy, £62

ITEMS UNCOLLECTED

Fielding Woodroof, Judgment

(Spotsylvania County, VA, Wills, F:227)

Lewis had died in 1783. The items cited were transacted at various times in the 18-year interim between probate and settlement. The Fielding Woodroof detail surely appears in the Spotsylvania Court records.

**This is the last Spotsylvania Woodroof related item
extracted in the Pamunkey Chronicles.**

1Jan1802 - DEED: Benjamin Rucker to Spotswood Garland, both of Amherst County, for £423, 470 acres in **Amherst County** on the south branches of Rutledge, adjoining Henry Gilbert, Benjamin Miles, Parks Road, Migginson Road, Henry Gilbert ... /s/ Benj. Rucker. Wit: Jno. McDaniel, **Thos. Woodroof**, Chas. Christian, **Jos. Davenport**, B. Stone. (*Amherst County, VA, Deeds, I:356*)

Another Davenport-Woodroof association in Amherst. Whether this was the Wood-roof line related to the Arnolds and Davenports of Arnold's Run, Spotsylvania, has not been investigated.

26Mar1807 - RELINQUISHMENT OF INTEREST: William Davenport to Robert and Thomas Wingfield, all of Amherst County, for said Davenport's love for his children: Nancy H. Davenport, Mahala Davenport, Sally Davenport, Achilles Davenport, and Willis Davenport by his wife Elizabeth, who has lately departed this life, and 10 Shillings, all of said of William's claim and interest of his late wife's interest in the estate of her father Nathan Wingfield, Decd.--to be distributed at the death of said Nathan's widow Ann Wingfield, mother of said Elizabeth--for the benefit of said children until age 21 or married ... /s/ Wm. Davenport, Robert Wingfield, Thomas Wingfield Wit: S. Garland, Chas. Davenport, [Thomas Woodroof](#), Jas. B. Edwards. (Amherst County, VA, Deeds, K:574)

William was the son of Joseph of Richard, Sr. The beneficiaries were all great-great grandchildren of Richard, Sr., of Albemarle. No family data nor lineages of any of these children have been encountered in Pamunkey Davenport research to date. Both sons Achilles and Willis appear to have died unmarried, without issue.

END EXTRACTIONS, END ANNOTATION

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