



**300<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Linvill/e Family in America, August 1982, Linvilla Orchards, Media, PA**

## **Linville Family in America – First Generations**

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## The Linville Family in America – First Generations

The Linville family in America can trace its recent past to the southern coast parishes in East Sussex, England in the beginning of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, in spite of the fact that some branches of the family's oral history have claimed that they were French Huguenot.<sup>1</sup> That claim seems more likely related to later generations when several of the male Linvilles married women who clearly trace their ancestry to that beleaguered group of emigrants. Though, given Linvill origins on the Newhaven seacoast with a ferry in operation to the French coast for centuries, there still might be some 16<sup>th</sup> century origin on the other side of the English Channel. This, coupled with the Linvill progenitor's occupation as "seaman" on the south coast of Sussex across the channel from Normandy or Belgium, still leaves unanswered the question as to where the Linvilles were before the early 1600s. Genetic genealogy indicates only that the haplogroup for those who descend from these Linvills [R1b1a2a1a1a (U106)],<sup>2</sup> is a predominant one from the United Kingdom. This doesn't yet provide any earlier notions about the family's origin.

In Sussex, England, the name Lindfield means "open land of (or with) lime-trees."<sup>3</sup> It is found in two surname dictionaries, both deriving it from the village of Lindfield in Sussex.<sup>4</sup> One phonetic pronunciation of Lindfield is "linv 1,"<sup>5</sup> although in present-day Sussex it is generally pronounced "Linfield" without the "d." It is spelled numerous ways, sometimes even within the same document. Even the village's name is spelled Linfil and Linvill in other parish registers.

Research to clarify this particular line of Linville/Linvill/Lindifled/Linfield/Linvall/Linwall/Lingwell/Linwell/Lenvills concentrated on original documents and the interrelationships with others within their geographic communities. It appears that Thomas Linvill of Newhaven's only two grandsons, who emigrated to the colonies, are the genetic progenitors of most of those who spell the name Linvill/Linville in the United States.<sup>6</sup>

The Y-DNA project that includes a number of descendants of Thomas's two grandsons has been compared with members of the Lindfield one-name group in the United Kingdom.<sup>7</sup> No genetic connection between those still in England with the Linfield/Lindfield surname and those with the Linvill/Linville surname in the United States was found. In addition, not all those in the United States with the Linvill/Linville surname obtained the surname genetically from Thomas' two grandsons. There are a number of adoptions, based on multiple marriages, African-Americans who adopted the surname from former slaveowners, and others who are from non-paternity events.

The portrait that follows is of a single progenitor whose benefactor made it possible for his son and two grandsons to set sail from Sussex for Penn's Colony in 1682/3 and whose descendants can be counted as original frontiersmen in the new land.

### *Generation One*

1. Thomas' Linvill; Thomas Linvill, seaman of Meeching (aka Newhaven) on the Sussex coast, was probably born circa 1618 at Newhaven, Sussex County, England.<sup>8</sup> He was possibly either the biological or adopted son of John Linfield/Linvell and Jane Napkin.<sup>9</sup> He is called, "seaman, Newhaven" on the marriage record to his first wife, Frances Tuppen.<sup>10</sup> He is not, however, listed in the baptisms of the children for the only Linvill family in the immediate vicinity on England's channel coast at the time - John and Jane (Napkin) Linvill in St. Michael's Parish Register, Newhaven.<sup>11</sup>



St. Michael's, Newhaven, Sussex, England

There is, though, a conspicuous gap in the parish record for the family between 1615 and 1621,<sup>12</sup> leaving room for Thomas. There is, also, some additional circumstantial evidence to suggest that Thomas, if not the son of John and Jane (Napkin) Linvill, was associated with this family in Newhaven. This evidence is cited in the various relationships for the Napkin family and its descendants. Most specifically, Jane (Napkin) Linvill Foord's (second married to William Foord<sup>13</sup> after John Linvill's death<sup>14</sup>) sister, Mary, was married to Peter Gubbin,<sup>15</sup> who was also the creditor to this Thomas Linvill's estate when he died in 1657/8.<sup>16</sup> In addition, Jane's brother, Thomas Napkin, appears on a very short list of seaman from Newhaven (aka Meeching),<sup>17</sup> suggesting at least an association between Thomas Napkin and Thomas Linvill given the size of the village at the time and their occupation of seaman.

Thomas Linvill, seaman of Newhaven, first married Frances Tuppen, daughter of Thomas and Katherine (Wickersham) Tuppen on 23 Jan 1636/37 in the neighboring parish at Piddinghoe, Sussex County, England.<sup>18</sup>  
<sup>19</sup>



St. John's, Piddinghoe, Sussex, England, 2011

Frances (Tuppen) Linvill died, probably in childbirth as both she and an unnamed daughter were buried at St. Michael's, Newhaven in April 1640.<sup>20</sup>

Thomas Linville signed the Solemn League and Covenant (opposing rule of Charles I and church hierarchy) 31 Mar 1644 at St. Michael's Church in Newhaven. Others on the list of 54 men from the parish included several Tuppens (Thomas, Richard and John) who seem likely to be Linvill in-laws.<sup>21</sup>



River Ouse Valley from St. Michael's Churchyard, 2011

Sometime after he signed this in Newhaven, he apparently left his home on the coast of Sussex and traveled inland, up the River Ouse (pronounced Ooze) from Newhaven to the parish of Fletching. It seems likely that his motivation for the move had to do with the loss of his first wife and the necessity of raising a young daughter. His mother-in-law, Katherine (Wickersham) Tuppen, wife of Thomas Tuppen,<sup>22</sup> a neighbor in Newhaven, may have provided that childcare for four years until Thomas Linville remarried. Katherine may have been the sister of Richard Wickersham, within whose family Thomas Linvill found his second wife.

Thomas Linvill second married Elizabeth Wickersham, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Evans) Wickersham on 25 May 1648 at Fletching, Sussex County, England.<sup>23,24</sup> He died before 11 Jan 1657/58 at Fletching, Sussex County, England when he was buried at Horsted Keynes, Sussex County, England.<sup>25</sup> His intestate was probated on 23 Sep 1658 at Prerogative Court of Canterbury, London, England.<sup>26</sup> The creditor to the estate was Peter Gubbin who would have been the husband of his proposed first cousin, Mary (Napkin) Gubbin, lending support to the speculation that Thomas Linvill was son of John and Jane (Napkin) Linvill.



St. Mary and St. Andrew, Fletching Parish, Sussex, England, 1999

The marriage would be a "step-up" for Thomas since his new father-in-law was first noted as Reeve of Sheffield Manor on the same day (22 Apr 1656) that Thomas Linvill was admitted to North Northlands, a ten-acre parcel with farm house, in the Manor, located in the parish of Fletching, Sussex but now Danehill.<sup>27</sup> Both Linvill and his father-in-law, Richard Wickersham died within months of each other, while Linvill's wife Elizabeth (Wickersham) Linvill later leased out the house and land.<sup>28</sup>



North Northlands, Danehill, East Sussex, England 1987 (greatly renovated)

How long she and her children, Cassandra and Richard Linvill lived on the land is not clear, though her son and grandsons definitely maintained ownership, perhaps even as collateral for the journey across the Atlantic. Elizabeth (Wickersham) Linvill, widow, then married Richard Deane<sup>29</sup> whose will was written 15 Nov 1672.<sup>30</sup> She appears to have had at least one child with him - Elizabeth Deane, a minor child under her care as provided in Deane/Dane's will.<sup>31</sup> She was only forty-four at the time of Deane's death and may have married again, but her death has not been located. She seems clearly to have maintained a relationship with her Linvill children, Cassandra and Richard Linvill, after they reached adulthood, as she figures in the North Northland land records and it was her sister Cassandra (Wickersham) Yeoman Killingbeck who apparently provided the connection between the Linvills and their journey to Penn's Colony in 1682/3 discussed below.<sup>32</sup>

Children of Thomas<sup>2</sup> Linvill and Frances Tuppen were as follows:

- + 2      i.    Frances<sup>2</sup> Linvill was baptized on 27 May 1638 at Piddinghoe, Sussex County, England. Frances was called the daughter of Thomas Linwell, "de Myching als Newhaven," seaman and his wife Frances. She appears to be the Frances Linvill who married Thomas **Cooper** on 29 May 1656 at Fletching, Sussex County, England. She died at Fletching Parish, Sussex County, England and was buried there on 18 May 1667.
- 3      ii.    female Linvill was born in Apr 1640 at Newhaven, Sussex County, England.<sup>33</sup> Died before 19 Apr 1640 at St. Michaels, Newhaven, Sussex, England when she was buried there as an unnamed "not baptized" female infant of Thomas Linvill's.<sup>34</sup>

Children of Thomas<sup>2</sup> Linvill and Elizabeth Wickersham were as follows:

- + 4      i.    Cassandra<sup>2</sup> Linvill was born before 20 Aug 1653 at Fletching, Sussex County, England, by virtue of her baptism on that date at the Fletching church. She married William Weller on 4 Jun 1672 at Fletching, Sussex County, England and was buried there on 29 May 1712.
- + 5      ii.    Richard Linvill was probably baptized \_\_ Oct 1655 at Fletching, Sussex County, England. He married as Richard Linuell (sic), Mary Hart, daughter of Thomas Hart and a wife Mary \_\_\_\_, on 28 Jan 1672/73 at Maresfield, Sussex County, England. He died circa 1682/83.



## *Generation Two*

2. Frances<sup>2</sup> Linvill (Thomas<sup>1</sup>) was baptized on 27 May 1638 at Piddinghoe, Sussex County, England, as the daughter of Thomas Linwell, "de Myching als New Haven," seaman and his wife Frances.<sup>35</sup> She married Thomas Cooper on 29 May 1656 at Fletching, Sussex County, England.<sup>36</sup> She died before 18 May 1667 at Fletching Parish, Sussex County, England when she was buried.<sup>37</sup>

Known children of Frances<sup>2</sup> Linvill and Thomas Cooper all baptized at Fletching Parish, Sussex County, England, were as follows:

- 6 i. Cassandra<sup>3</sup> Cooper was baptized in 1656/57.<sup>38</sup> She married Richard Garrett, Jr. on 5 Oct 1676 at Fletching, Sussex County, England.<sup>39</sup> She was buried on 20 May 1731 at Fletching, Sussex County, England.<sup>40</sup>
- 7 ii. Ann Cooper was baptized on 12 Sep 1658. She was buried on 23 Jun 1675 at Fletching, Sussex County, England.<sup>41</sup>
- 8 iii. Thomas Cooper was baptized on 26 Aug 1660.<sup>42</sup>
- 9 iv. Frances Cooper was baptized on 7 Sep 1662. She was buried on 3 May 1672 at Fletching, Sussex County, England.<sup>43</sup>
- 10 v. William Cooper was baptized in Jan 1666/67.<sup>44</sup>

4. Cassandra<sup>2</sup> Linvill (Thomas<sup>1</sup>) was born before 20 Aug 1653 at Fletching, Sussex County, England, by virtue of her baptism on that date at the Fletching church.<sup>45</sup> She married William Weller on 4 Jun 1672 at Fletching, Sussex County, England.<sup>46</sup> Her estate was probated on 12 May 1712 at Fletching, Sussex County, England, while her will had been written 23 Mar 1711/12.<sup>47</sup> She was buried on 29 May 1712 at Fletching, Sussex County, England.<sup>48</sup>

Known children of Cassandra<sup>2</sup> Linvill and William Weller all baptized at Fletching Parish, Sussex County, England, were as follows:

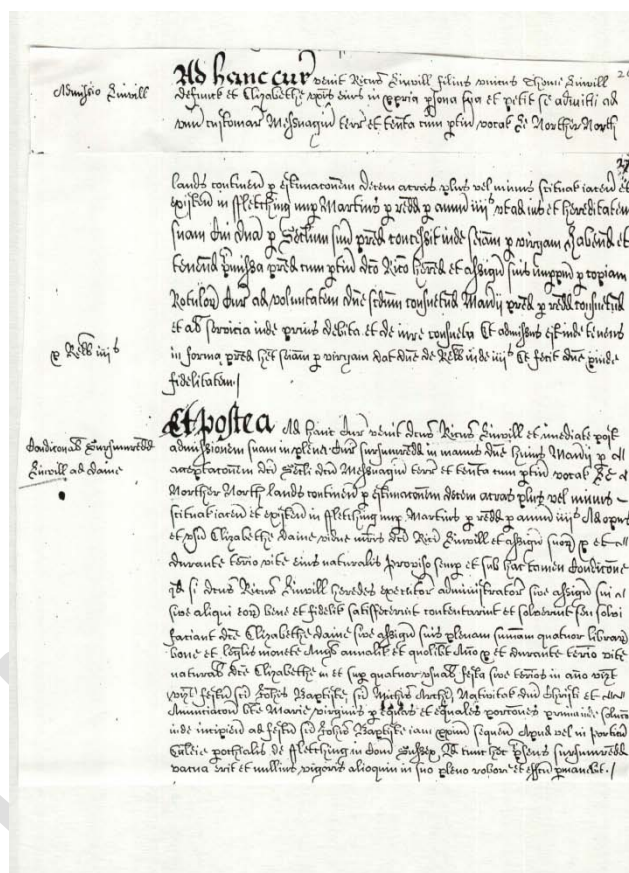
- 11 i. Mary<sup>3</sup> Weller was baptized on 24 Aug 1673. She died circa 1673/74.
- 12 ii. Stephen Weller was baptized on 7 Dec 1674. He was buried on 11 Apr 1685 at Fletching, Sussex County, England.<sup>49</sup>
- 13 iii. William Weller was baptized on 20 Aug 1676.
- 14 iv. John Weller was baptized on 29 Oct 1678. He was buried on 22 Jan 1679/80 at Fletching, Sussex County, England.<sup>50</sup>
- 15 v. Mary Weller was baptized on 29 Oct 1678.
- 16 vi. Sarah Weller was baptized on 20 Feb 1680/81.
- 17 vii. Elizabeth Weller was baptized on 19 Aug 1683. She was buried on 28 Jun 1706 at Fletching, Sussex County, England.<sup>51</sup>
- 18 viii. John Weller was baptized on 8 Nov 1685.
- 19 ix. Richard Weller was baptized on 22 Jul 1688.
- 20 x. Thomas Weller was baptized on 9 Jun 1690.
- 21 xi. James Weller was baptized on 29 Mar.
- 22 xii. Edward Weller was baptized on 12 Aug 1694.

5. Richard<sup>2</sup> Linvill (Thomas<sup>1</sup>) was born before 19 Jun 1654 at Fletching, Sussex County, England, by virtue of the fact that he was admitted to his father Thomas's land -- North Northlands -- and swore fealty on 19 June 1675, which implies he had just turned twenty-one.<sup>52</sup>

He was possibly baptized in Oct 1655 at Fletching, Sussex County, England. The second parish register in which it would have been recorded, has been eaten by rodents with all that remains as a possible baptism for

Richard appearing at the top of a half-eaten page: "Oct 1655 -----rd, the sonne of Thomas....."<sup>53</sup> This would be in keeping with his age at the time he was admitted to his father's land. He married Mary Hart, daughter of Thomas Hart and possible wife Mary \_\_\_\_\_, on 28 Jan 1672/73 at Maresfield, Sussex County, England.<sup>54</sup> He died circa 1682/83 as discussed below.

When Richard was admitted to North Northlands, Fletching, on 19 Jun 1675 by the court at Sheffield Manor, he swore fealty to the Lord of the Manor, indicating that he was the only son of Thomas Linvill, deceased, and his wife, Elizabeth. This "admission" to his father's land in North Northlands generally means he had just become of age (21 in English Common Law). He immediately mortgaged the property to his mother,



Admission of Richard Linvill, only son of Thomas Linvill, Sheffield Manor Court Book 2, page 26 – Original located Duke University, Chapel Hill, NC.

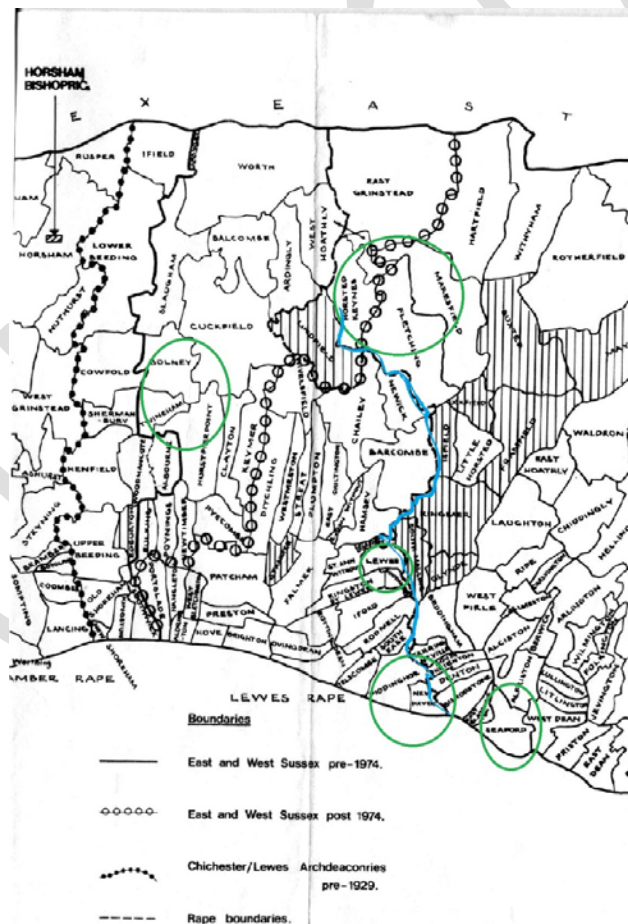
the widow Elizabeth (Wickersham) Linville Deane/Dane, who six months later (9 Jan 1675/6) released him from the mortgage of 40 pds because he had paid it. Actually, he had taken out another mortgage on that date to John Garrett of West Hoathly<sup>55</sup> who may well have been another relative, as his grandfather, Richard Wickersham's will was executed by Richard Garrett and his cousin, Cassandra (Cooper) Garrett, was married to Richard Garrett, Jr.<sup>56</sup>

When Richard Linvill and wife Mary Hart, with their two young sons, left Sussex England about 1682-3, they had not been living at North Northlands for a while, but definitely held ownership of the property.<sup>57</sup> The genealogical notes of Gilbert Cope,<sup>58</sup> the records of Penn's First Purchasers,<sup>59</sup> and Society of Friends records in Sussex, England, provide a most interesting story about the probable source of their immigration to Penn's Colony, and how they likely paid their way. They more than likely did so through association with Richard's mother's family, the Wickershams and his new uncle, Humphrey Killingbeck, a Penn First Purchaser, who had

married his mother's sister, Cassandra (Wickersham) Yeomans (see discussion below and genogram). The precise role that Richard's aunt and uncle played is not entirely brought to light yet, but there are fascinating things already known.

The Linvills, being of rather limited means financially since they were consistently mortgaging and then renting out North Northlands, probably could not have booked passage by themselves and all attempts thus far to document that this family of four came as indentured servants have failed. It would have been unlikely for a whole family to be indentured. But, if they were indentured, it would have been to someone who lived near them in the parishes that flanked the East/West Sussex border. And they would have to have sailed from a Sussex port – likely in one of the 1682 London ships that rounded the Downs into the English Channel. Newhaven was one of the last ports for ships at the time before casting off into the Atlantic.<sup>60</sup> No other port of embarkation seems likely for a family of limited means, given their location in Sussex.

As we will soon see, the youngest Linvill son was apparently born in Bolney, the parish associated with the Killingbecks,<sup>61</sup> and in very close proximity of those Sussex associates of Penn's who are documented travelers on the *Welcome*.<sup>62</sup> The Killingbecks, though clearly a persecuted family, remained in England while the Linvills, much less wealthy and doubtfully persecuted, left. The Killingbecks were wealthy, well-connected; the Linvills were of struggling means.



East-West Sussex parishes 17<sup>th</sup> century (Green circles mark locations discussed here; Blue line is general location of River Ouse)



Humphrey Killingbeck, baptized in Bolney 31 Jan 1630, son of Edward Killingbeck of Twineham and his wife, Elizabeth Wal(l)es of Bolney married 3 Nov 1629.<sup>63</sup> Humphrey married Cassandra (Wickersham) Yeomans Sept-Oct 1672.<sup>64</sup> She was buried in Horsham 13 Apr 1697.<sup>65</sup> He died before Sept 1710.<sup>66</sup> There are no children named in his will. His mother, Elizabeth (Wallis) Killingbeck became one of the very first Quaker converts in Sussex, and remained steadfast in the face of considerable difficulties. In 1656 she refused to pay her tithes to the local vicar. Goods worth more than three times her assessment were distrained; she was imprisoned on 27 Oct 1656 in Horsham goal for non-payment of tithes "where shee lay in the Could winter season, they not regarding the Tender yeares of her old Age."<sup>67</sup> The entry for her burial in the Society of Friends Register adds: "being very Aged, and having for many years, even from the first breaking forth of Truth in these parts, continued in the same, and for it patiently suffered what the Lord pleased shee should sustain from the hands of Persecutors, in the Losing her Goods."<sup>68</sup>

Humphrey Killingbeck himself was equally opposed to the Established Church.

In this yeare[1659] Humphry Killingbeck of the Parish of Bolney, being moved to goe into the Steeplehouse of Bolney and as he was speakeing to the priest, he was by a Butcher who stood behind him, strooke over the head with a Great Stick, which had it not beene for his hat, have (sic) endangered his life.<sup>69</sup>

In 1670, he was informed against for attending a meeting at John Grover's house in Hurstpierpoint, fined, and his goods distrained for nonpayment of the fine. He was excommunicated by the Church of England "for not coming to their Parish Church to hear divine service and a sermon for the space of three months past"<sup>70</sup>

Despite this zealous opposition, he also came into serious trouble with the Friends' strict discipline, and at risk of expulsion from the Society. At the Sussex Quarterly Meeting of Friends held 25 Oct 1672, it was reported that Humphrey Killingbeck "hath Married contrary to ye order of truth and friends"<sup>71</sup> with members sent to admonish him. About a year later they prevailed on him to sign a Paper of Condemnation, which still was not satisfactory to some. Signed by both Humphrey and Cassandra Killingbeck, she was called a "Woman of the world,"<sup>72</sup> and is the same Cassandra (Wickersham) Yeoman, Elizabeth (Wickersham) Linvill Deane's sister, and therefore Richard Linvill's aunt. Humphrey and Cassandra were eventually reinstated and were active Friends - frequently delegates to Quarterly and Monthly Meetings.

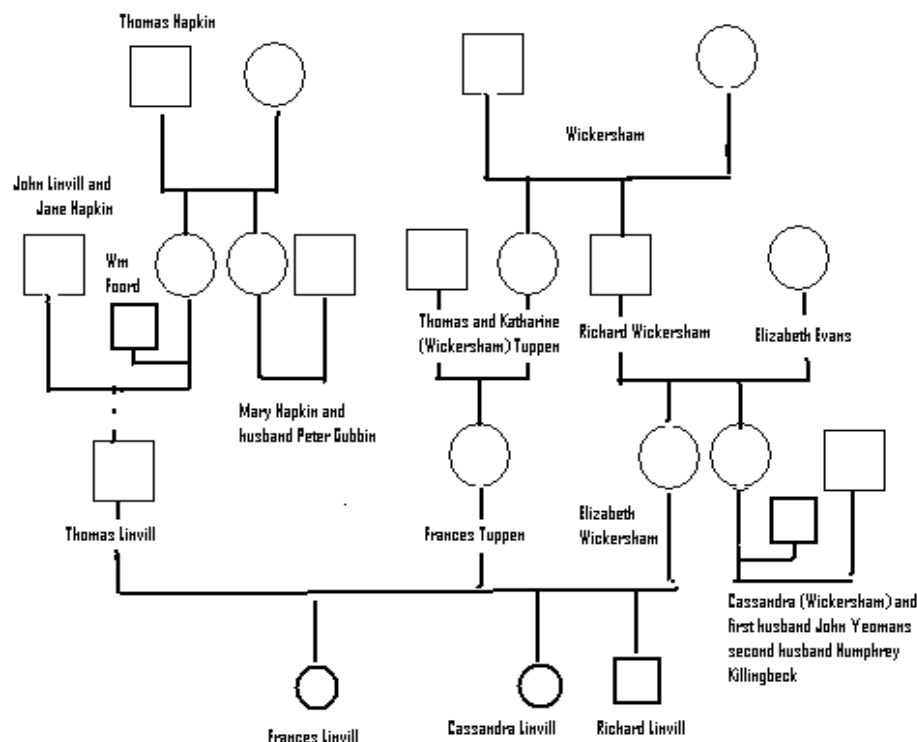
Proceedings of the Lewes Men's Monthly Meetings 1669-1695 reveal Cassandra's identity.<sup>73</sup> The expression "Woman of the world" may come from a statement about marriage by Quaker George Fox. He declared that "marriage with a non-Quaker quenched the Inner light: 'But when the sons of those holy men (which were called the sons of God) went to the World for wives, they slew the birth in them and so quenched the Spirit of God.'"<sup>74</sup>

Interestingly, despite incredibly strong admonitions against marrying outside the faith, Humphrey Killingbeck and Cassandra (Wickersham) Yeoman's marriage was at first approved by the Society of Friends.

Humphrey Killingbeck of Twineham declared to the Meeting his "intent to take Casandria (sic) Yeomans to wife (a widow) now abiding in the house of Thomas Parsons in the parish of Slafham" [Slaugham]. Casandria Yeomans equally declared her intent.<sup>75</sup>

After examination to determine whether the couple was clear of any other marital bonds, which included even asking 42 year-old Humphrey's mother for her consent, brother-in-law John Grover and Francis Randall declared at Monthly Meeting 20 Sept 1672 that Humphrey Killingbeck and Cassandra Yeomans "hath proceeded according to the order of friends in the way of marriage."<sup>76</sup> The certificate was signed by Thomas

Moseley, Walter Norman, John Grover, Thomas Westover, Ambrose Galloway, John Ellis and Steven Eager. Between then and the Quarterly Meeting on 25 Oct 1672, the marriage must have been performed somewhere else.



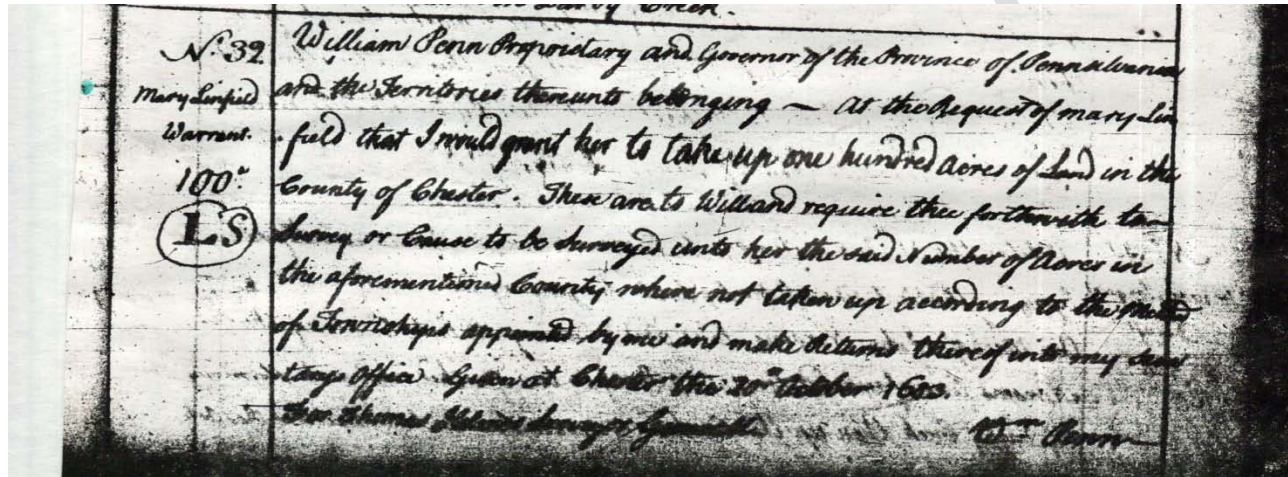
Genogram Diagramming Relationships Discussed in First Two Generations.

Humphrey Killingbeck's sister, Ann, was married to John Grover and their daughter Ann Grover married Thomas Wickersham 19 Sept 1685 at the house of John Grover.<sup>77</sup> Their son Thomas Wickersham eventually took up the 1000 acres granted Killingbeck as a First Purchase in Penn's Second Catalog 13 April 1682.<sup>78</sup> All the other purchasers in the XLVII section of the Second Catalog, as well as XIX and XX of the First Catalog can be identified as associated with Sussex parishes near the Killingbecks.<sup>79</sup> Since Humphrey Killingbeck made it possible for the children and grandchildren of his sister Ann (Killingbeck) Wickersham to make a home in Penn's Colony, it seems fitting to suggest he did the same for his wife Cassandra (Wickersham) Yeomans Killingbeck's nephew and his family, as well. It still has not been determined whether Thomas Wickersham b. 1685 and the two Wickersham sisters, Cassandra and Elizabeth, were closely related through their Wickersham line, but it seems probable. Regardless, Killingbeck was the beneficiary of the Linvill North Northlands once his nephew and grand-nephews settled in Penn's Colony.<sup>80</sup>

There is no evidence concerning when and where the Linvills actually crossed the Atlantic or when Richard Linvill died, but it seems possible, even probable, that he either died at sea on the voyage to Penn's Colony in mid to late 1682 or in early 1683 in either Upland (Chester), PA or across the Delaware River in Fenwick's Colony, NJ shortly after their arrival. The Sussex births of Richard's two sons (John 24 May 1677 in Sussex and Thomas 9 Dec 1679 in "Omny")<sup>81</sup> were noted in Rev. Thomas Killingsworth's record of Baptists in

Penn's Colony. Richard's last two appearances by name in the Sheffield Manor Court Roll regarding his North Northlands land are on 3 August 1675<sup>82</sup> and then 4 Aug 1684 when his brother-in-law, William Weller of Fletching was admitted to land "late of Richard Linvill".<sup>83</sup> We will see later that the land was transferred to Humphrey Killingbeck from Richard's widow and sons at the time of William Penn's second voyage to Penn's Colony.

The first notice of the family in official records in Pennsylvania occurs when Richard Linvill's wife Mary, alone (as Mary Linfield – indexed as Lingwell), applied for 100 acres of land in Penn's Colony 20 Oct 1683,<sup>84</sup> which was due the family by virtue of their arrival in the colony.



Pennsylvania Land Warrants and Surveys – Chester Count “L”, 292:32. LDS U.S. and Canada 020, 886. FHL

To date, the actual survey has not been located, if it was ever completed, but the way land acquisition worked in Penn's Colony, "Freemen" were entitled to 100 acres if they had paid their passage. Fifty acres was the allotment for each new settler who came as an indentured servant.<sup>85</sup> Since the amount she applied for was 100 acres, it is possible to assume that both she and her husband Richard had arrived and would have been eligible for the full allotment. By the following March, however, widow Mary Linvill married Thomas Baldwin in March 1684.<sup>86</sup> Therefore, Richard Linvill must have died between 1682-3, whether on the journey or shortly after arrival in Penns Colony.

The speculation that Killingbeck provided the funds for the journey is also supported by the timing of Mary and her children John and Thomas Linvill finally selling their Fletching land to Killingbeck. The sale came (12 Dec 1699) shortly after Aunt Cassandra Killingbeck's death (buried 13 Apr 1697), breaking the familial relationship between the Linvills and Killingbecks. This would allow time for the news of her death to travel across the ocean, perhaps on Penn's second voyage, and Mary, John and Thomas to go to Philadelphia to execute the deed in order to repay the "loan." Whatever the reason, the suggestion that the Killingbecks, well-to-do Quakers, had a strong hand in the Linvill family emigration seems highly probable.

Without father-in-law Richard Wickersham's court involvement to make the acquisition of North Northlands possible for Thomas and Elizabeth (Wickersham) Linvill, grandson Richard Linvill would have no property on which to "borrow" the means for the journey to the New World from Uncle Humphrey. This still leaves open the question as to which ship the family traveled on between 9 Dec 1679 when son Thomas was

born in “Omny” (sic Bolney), Sussex,<sup>87</sup> and 20 Oct 1683 when wife Mary applied for acreage in Penn’s Colony.

Balderston’s exceptional work in tracking passengers and ships between 1681-84,<sup>88</sup> assists in at least eliminating some possibilities and suggesting another intriguing one. Using port books of ships loading and comparing those time lines with Penn’s first purchasers, it is possible to extend McCracken’s work in ferreting out who were proved, highly probable, possible, possible but rather improbable, improbable, highly improbable, disproved, and mythical<sup>89</sup> passengers on the most famous of the 23 ships for Pennsylvania in 1681/2 – the *Welcome*. While this is the subject of a longer and separate article to come, briefly here, we can eliminate any ship that did not at least have the potential of stopping at Newhaven in Sussex to board passengers. Balderston discounted the notion that people would travel great distances to get to a ship in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. They chose the easiest (and therefore least time-consuming and expensive) boarding. She argued that the Friends from Sussex would most likely travel to the then small fishing village of Worthing where smaller boats could ferry passengers and possessions to the protected waters for larger ships at Newhaven (aka Meeching).<sup>90</sup>

As we have seen, the Linvills were living in or near Bolney, Sussex among relatives who were Friends in the few years before 1682. Uncle Humphrey Killingbeck became a First Purchaser 13 April 1682 of land from Penn’s second catalog, book XLVII.<sup>91</sup> What is known of the seven purchasers in that group, is that they were Sussex Friends and three of them traveled on the *Welcome*, although Killingbeck himself did not. The intriguing question is, however, did the Linvills for whom he was a potential sponsor join the others on the *Welcome*? It seems unreasonable to suggest that the Linvills would have left *before* this land purchase. As noted above, Killingbeck’s First Purchase eventually went to other relatives – Thomas Wickersham who later arrived almost twenty years later than the Linvills. And it seems unreasonable to suggest that the Linvills, with unlimited means, would have done anything except go down to the local coast – Worthing or Newhaven – to board a ship. Using Balderston’s analysis, this leaves only a few possible ships that would have sailed from London in sufficient time after Killingbeck’s purchase for a family of four to gather belongings, clear up any business or family issues, and head to the southern coast of Sussex to board a ship before heading out to sea. That would suggest they left at least no sooner than June or summer 1682. And they would have had to arrive in enough time for the Linvills to settle along the Delaware River between Penn’s and Fenwick’s colonies probably no later than spring or summer of 1683. It could be expected that they would not have been the only family from their location and that others from Sussex were on the ship with them. Using Balderston’s analysis that leaves the possible ships for the Linvills as:

*Elizabeth, Ann & Catherine* (aka *Isabella, Ann & Catherine*) – left by July 1682; arrived 29 Sept 1682  
*Welcome* – left after 21 Aug 1682; arrived 28 Oct 1682  
*Jeffery* – left after 11 Sept 1682; arrived end of Oct 1682  
*Thomas & Ann* - left after 13 Jan 1683; arrived probably by 15 April 1683<sup>92</sup>

Of these, the Linvills surely had at least acquaintances with Sussex Friends on the *Welcome*. Nearly two hundred years later, two Linvill cousins – both physicians from different branches, apparently met 16 July 1894 and exchanged information. One of them had a parchment paper handed down through the descendants of Richard’s second son Thomas that the other copied. The notation on the parchment read: “A Chronological History of Wm Linville & children who came from England with Wm Penn his second voyage & two other brothers Benjamin & Isaac Solomon [these two names on top of each other] accompanied him one went south from PA and was never hear (*sic*) of by the other two.”<sup>93</sup>

This version of the “three brothers” story has made its way into numerous county and family histories over the years, although names of the three brothers change. There clearly is a good deal of erroneous information in the statement, but the actual chart of descendants from William Linvill of Darby (#34 below) has

proven to be quite accurate. There is, though, one generation between William Linvill of Darby in the “Chronology” and the family’s actual emigration. The Linvilles were clearly already in Penn’s Colony by the time of Penn’s “second” voyage. The rest of the oral history about a set of three brothers losing track of one might be about William Linvill of Darby’s first cousins (see discussion below). Yet, there is a documented relationship between the Linville’s voyage benefactor, Uncle Humphrey Killingbeck and William Penn as discussed above. Thus, having something about Penn’s voyage in the oral history might be expected even if the actual facts are wrong.

Children of Richard<sup>2</sup> Linvill and Mary Hart were as follows:

- + 23      i.    John<sup>3</sup> Linvill was born on 24 May 1677 at Sussex County, England. He probably first married before 1703 at Chester County, PA. Name of wife not known. He second (or third) married Ann \_\_\_\_ circa 1712, probably at Chester, Chester County, PA. John Linvill probably died after 14 Oct 1739 at Conestoga, Lancaster County, PA.
- + 24      ii.    Thomas Linvill was born on 9 Dec 1679 perhaps in Bolney, Sussex County, England. He married Dinah Richards, daughter of Joseph Richards and Mary \_\_\_\_, on 9 Feb 1713/14 at St. Paul’s Episcopal Church, Chester, Chester County, PA. He died after 30 Dec 1739 at Upper Chichester, Chester, Chester County, PA when he last appears on an extant record related to his land.

### ***Generation Three***

23. John<sup>3</sup> Linvill (Richard<sup>2</sup>, Thomas<sup>1</sup>) was born on 24 May 1677 at Sussex County, England.<sup>94</sup> Based on his age, first land purchases and timing of his first son’s birth, he probably was first married before 1703 in or around Chester County, PA. There is no record, yet, of the name of his first wife, if she was *not* the Ann who is mentioned in the deed chain for his Conestoga land in 1733.<sup>95</sup> When he first bought land in 1701 and sold it in 1704, no wife was involved. Neither was there a wife involved when he bought his next land in 1709 which he sold by 1715. But from other records of their lives, three sons were born between 1701-1714. All the extant marriage records for the original counties of Chester, Philadelphia and New Castle (Delaware) have been searched without finding a marriage record for him. There is also the possibility that his was an unrecorded marriage during the time when St. Paul’s Church in Chester did not have resident minister; however, since John was conspicuously missing from the records of that church while the rest of the family was present, this seems less likely.<sup>96</sup> He at least second (or third) married Ann \_\_\_\_ circa 1712 probably at Chester, Chester County, PA.<sup>97,98</sup> John Linvill probably died after 14 Oct 1739 at Conestoga, Lancaster County, PA, a date when daughter Lydia’s husband, Samuel Richey wrote his will. The inventory for Richey’s estate indicates that John Linvill owed the estate 1/3 of a debt. The other 2/3 of Linvill’s debt was owed to Richey’s brothers and business partners. This is the last notice of John Linvill in local records. Therefore, it seems likely John was still alive at that date but probably died shortly later as he was over 60.<sup>99,100</sup>

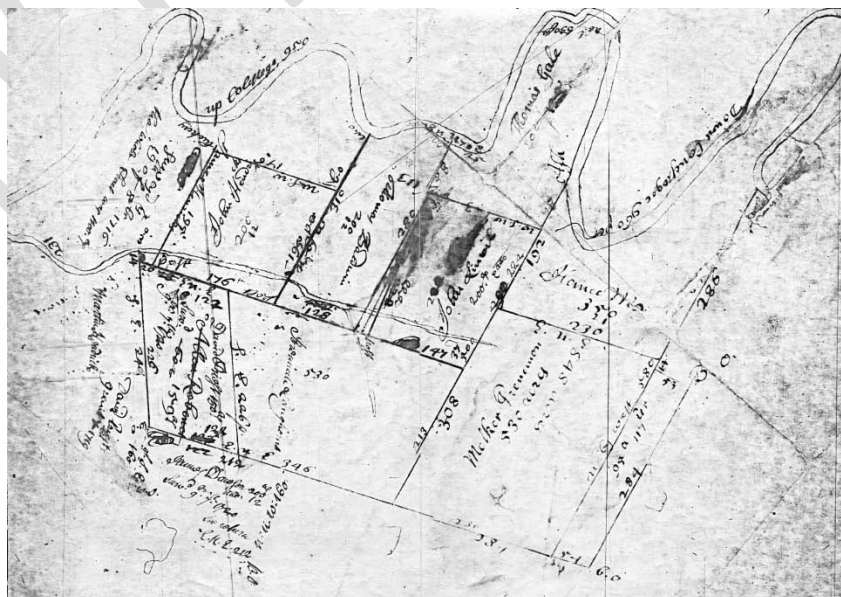
Evidence of John Linvill’s life and family is found primarily in land, court, and tax records. He witnessed a deed from Francis and Mary Worley to Caleb Pusey (a *Welcome* passenger) on 6 Jun 1699 at Chester.<sup>101</sup> As a resident of Chester, PA on 12 Dec 1699 he, his mother and step-father, Mary and Thomas Baldwin, and brother Thomas sold to Humphrey Killingbeck and Nicholas Cox his father Richard’s copyhold right to North Northlands in Fletching, Sussex, England.<sup>102</sup> His first appearance in court was as a witness in Chester courts 11<sup>th</sup> day of 1<sup>st</sup> month 1700/1 for Joseph Richards (his brother’s future father-in-law), plaintiff, along with James and Tobias Hendricks (his half-brother’s future in-laws and a family who later figures a good deal in his life).<sup>103</sup> Later that year, James Swafer delivered a deed to John Linvill in open court on 10th day, 4th



month 1701 for 58 acres of land in Chichester.<sup>104</sup> On 22 May 1704, John, as a husbandman, sold to James Whitaker for 35 pds the same 58+ acres he had acquired from James Swafer. No wife is mentioned. The land was described as bounded by Chichester Creek, land late of Henry Hastings and land of James Whitaker. Philip Roman and Walter Martin witnessed the deed.<sup>105</sup> He is next cited 23 Jun 1708 as a neighbor of Francis Worley, William Pusey and Isaac Few in Chester, although no deed is recorded indicating how and when John acquired that particular land which was in the same vicinity around Chester Creek.<sup>106</sup> On 5 Apr 1709, he acquired three tracts of land totaling 54 acres on Chester Creek from John Churchman for 26 pds. The lots were bounded by other land of John Linvill's and John Churchman. Joseph Cobourn, John Simcock and George Woodeur witnessed the deed.<sup>107</sup> A few days later, John Linvill was listed as an abutter on a deed with Joseph Cobourn, William Cobourn and widow Fishbourne on Chester Creek.<sup>108</sup>

Despite considerable research in Chester land, court and probate records, none of the records for the men involved in the land deals suggest any relationship to John. However, he was definitely married to a woman named Ann by 1733 as evidenced by later Lancaster County land records.<sup>109</sup> However, it is not clear when he married her or which of his children were also hers. It is most probable that she is the Ann Linville who died in South Carolina in 1785.<sup>110</sup> Consequently, it is unlikely she would have been his first wife since a first wife would have been at least 100 in 1785. Regardless, Ann seems likely to have been the mother of at least some of the children - perhaps daughter Ann, and son John, as well, since it is son John whose descendants moved to South Carolina where Ann died.

John Linvill appears on the 1715 tax list for Chester Township.<sup>111</sup> Although no deed of sale was recorded, John Linvill indentured his 54 acres on Chester Creek he bought from John Churchman to his step-uncle, John Baldwin 15 Nov 1715 in preparation for the family's move west to what was at the time the Pennsylvania frontier – Conestoga Creek, an Indian village. The sale is only indicated in a deed chain articulated when Baldwin, a merchant of Chester, sold the land to James Hinds.<sup>112</sup> The Taylor brothers, surveyors of William Penn's sons, laid out the boundaries of a grant to James Hendrick's (Linvill's half-brother's father-in-law) for 1100 acres of land on Conestoga Creek in Oct 1716 and apportioned 200 acres each to John Linvill, Thomas Baldwin (John's half-brother), John Hendricks (Thomas Baldwin's brother-in-law) and Thomas Gale.<sup>113,114</sup> That is the extent of the land records for the next twenty years, although John Linvill appears on the 1718-1727 tax lists for Conestoga, Chester (now Lancaster) County. These were the outer reaches of Penn's Colony settlement where the creek flows into the Susquehanna River.



James Hendricks' 1500 acre grant with lots to John Hendricks, Thomas Baldwin, John Linvill, and Thomas Gale. Warrants and Surveys-Lancaster County, 1710-1734, Warrants and Surveys for John Taylor, Accounts of Land in Chester, 1721, Pennsylvania Manuscripts #32, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

There has been some speculation that John Linvill, like his half-brother Thomas Baldwin, also married a Hendricks daughter, but research on the Hendricks family has not supported that hypothesis.<sup>115</sup> At the time he moved west to Conestoga, John Linvill was summoned to appear in court at Chester on 13 Aug 1718 when Joseph Coburn asked the sheriff to issue a warrant for a case involving a debt. The original debt was borrowed 1 Jan 1714 for 22 pds. Coburn had asked several times that the debt be repaid and since it had not been paid he was claiming damages, as well. According to the warrant, John was "late of Chester, in the said county, yoman (*sic*), Otherwise Called John Linvel of the township of Astown" in Chester County.<sup>116</sup> If he owned land in Aston, just north of Chester on Chester Creek, there are no records of it. But related to this case, there are two related entries in the Chester County Court of Common Pleas for the year 1716, the final one dated Nov 1716 stating "N.E.I." or non est inventus, meaning that he "is not found" in the jurisdiction. Apparently, the outer reaches of the Pennsylvania settlement did not fall in the jurisdiction of the Chester court at that time for this purpose.<sup>117</sup>

The only year in which John Linvill is missing from the extant Conestoga tax lists is 1724-5 when the list that year is alphabetical by first name. The original page with entries for first names beginning with "J" is torn, eliminating surnames. One of the "John" entries has the same tax rate as John's the previous tax year, suggesting he is one of the torn names, especially since this is the same tax year that his son, Thomas Linvill, appears for the first time.<sup>118</sup>

As with Chester County, there are a number of court and county documents that provide details of John Linvill's life in Conestoga Creek settlement. He signed a petition to the colonial assembly for the creation of Lancaster County on 6 Feb 1728/29.<sup>119</sup> At the first meeting of the new Lancaster County Court of Quarter Sessions, he was chosen the highway supervisor for Conestoga township. Both the Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas met on the same days at the same place -- John Postlethwait's (various spellings) house -- neighbors to the Linvilles and Baldwins. (Both Thomas Baldwin and John Postlethwait were married to Hendricks daughters.<sup>120</sup>) In addition, David Jones, one potential father-in-law candidate for John Linvill's oldest son, Thomas, was overseer of the poor and Albertus Hendricks, brother of James already mentioned as grantor in the Taylor grant of 1100 acres, was the first constable.<sup>121</sup> John Linvill himself appeared in court as a member of the Grand Jury on 5 May 1730 at Lancaster County Court of Quarter Sessions. Also serving on the jury were John and James Hendricks.<sup>122</sup> John Linvill, then, appeared in court to pay for his appearance and that of Mary Hendricks, second wife of James Hendricks, Sr., on 4 Aug 1730. William Hughes (another potential father-in-law candidate for son, Thomas Linvill) joined in the surety. The case apparently involved a claim of assault and battery upon John Cammel. Linville was fined two pounds and costs and asked to appear in the next court (Nov 1730).<sup>123</sup> This case seems related to the famous Pennsylvania/Maryland border disputes which erupted full force by three years later in which the Linvilles, along with Hendricks relatives, played a central role.<sup>124</sup> A year later, John appeared in Common Pleas court to prosecute a case on 4 May 1731, against Jacob Overholtzer who confessed judgment and paid 17 pds, 3 shillings.<sup>125</sup> He next appeared in court to answer a complaint by Thomas Perrin on 7 Nov 1732.<sup>126</sup> A year and half later on 5 Feb 1733/34 at Court of Common Pleas, John Hendricks recorded an unpaid debt of Linvill's. Purpose of the debt is not stated, but was continued to the November term for want of a plea.<sup>127</sup> John Linvill last appeared in Court of Common Pleas records in Lancaster County on 6 May 1735 when he entered a complaint against John Stone. The case was continued through the next three terms and was resolved May term 1736 when a jury was picked and found 10 pds plus costs in favor of Linvill.<sup>128</sup>



John Linvill land – Conestoga Creek, PA – Stehman's Run

John's 200 acres of the Taylor survey were finally certified by John Taylor on 7 Aug 1733.<sup>129</sup> Additional information on the survey itself was apparently added by Samuel Blunston who was in charge of the land office for Penn's government. It provides some insight as to what happened to the 200 acres since no deed transactions of John Linvill's were recorded for the land to provide that direct evidence. The Isaac Taylor's 1716 survey at Historical Society of Pennsylvania does not have these notations.<sup>130</sup> Only this certified copy at the Pennsylvania Land Office in Harrisburg does. The first notation, undated, on Isaac Taylor's original survey reads, "126 a part hereof patented to John Postlethwait another part to G Gray who sells to Michl Shank."<sup>131</sup> Consequently, we know that at some point the Linvill 200 acres were divided and sold to neighbors John Postlethwait and George Gray. It is this certification by John Taylor, completed more than sixteen years after the Linvills settled on the 200 acres, and the deed chain of later land owners which add the dates the land was divided and sold to others. By 1739, John Linville did not own any of the 200 acres. In that year, Blunston noticed an error in the original survey and re-entered it, indicating that John Postlethwait had 123 ½ acres and Michael Shank had 75 1/2. He added, "Tho<sup>s</sup> [sic] Linvell sold one part of the above Tract to John Postlethwait... the other part Linvell sold to George Gray who sells to Michael Shank. And Samuel Blunston being employed to measure the several parts or posts as by his Draught appears."<sup>132</sup> It definitely wasn't son Thomas Linvill who had sold the land to Postlethwait, but his father John. On 15 Oct 1733, James Hendricks and his second wife Mary helped John Linvill perfect his patent by first selling to John, and his then wife Ann, the 200 acres that the Linvill family had owned and occupied for over 16 years. Three days later, the Linvills sold 126 of the 200 acres to John Postlethwait who later sold it to Patrick Carragan. It is the deed chain in Carragan's deed to John Bare in 1751 which cites the above dates and chain of ownership.<sup>133</sup> That accounts for the larger portion of the 200 acres. But what about the smaller portion? Apparently, John and Ann remained on a smaller piece of about 75 acres for a few years and then sold out to George Gray, because although the survey was certified in 1733, in Gray's actual patent he cites two unrecorded deeds for the property – one from James Hendricks to John Linvill for the entire 200 acres 15 Oct 1733, who then devised the greater portion to John Postlethwait, and then on 16 Jan 1735 conveyed the smaller piece to Gray (who also owned adjoining land). The patent was recorded 22 July 1740.<sup>134</sup> Since the "considerations" for either unrecorded deed are not stated in Gray's patent, it is possible there was some "consideration" related to care of John or other arrangement that kept him on the land at least until 1735. This might be at least one reason why Gray's patent wasn't established until five years later.

John Linvill's three sons were already resettled south along the Appalachians in Virginia, though he appears to have had at least three daughters still living across the Susquehanna in what is now Adams/York County, PA by 1739. Age 62 by this time, and a seasoned frontiersman, he likely died either in Conestoga or went to live with one of his daughters – perhaps even an unidentified daughter who might have been married to George Gray - where he died. Wife Ann probably stayed with one of the daughters, likely Ann (Linvill) Hendricks (see her discussion below) and then eventually moved to South Carolina to the same location where Ann's probable son John Linvill (Jr.) settled.<sup>135</sup> She died in Laurens/Newberry County, SC in 1785 with an estate probated by likely extended family members.<sup>136</sup> A number of related families, including Bryans and Hendricks moved south along the same migration trail.

Children of John<sup>3</sup> Linvill and an unidentified first wife appear to be as follows:

- + 25 i. Thomas<sup>4</sup> Linvill was born circa 1703 at Chichester Twp, Chester County, PA.<sup>137</sup> The year of birth is supposed from his first appearance as a freeman on the 1724 tax list for Conestoga where father John Linvill was the only one with that surname appearing in extant records. The place is supposed from the location of his father's land between 1701-4. He was, then, the first born Linvill/Linville in North America. He married Hannah (-----) before 1746 either in Conestoga, Lancaster County, PA or the Shenandoah Valley of VA.<sup>138</sup> Wife Hannah is mentioned only once in any records found to date -- the 1746 sale of their land in Virginia (see below). There is some evidence to suggest that she may have been the daughter of a David Jones. The evidence comes from 1) the fact that their third son was named David, 2) from the sale of animals with a DJ mark at the time that Thomas Linvill likely died (see below); 3) the fact that one particular David Jones's wife was named Hannah;<sup>139</sup> and 3) he appears as a near neighbor of the Linvills at Conestoga. However, there are many David Jones and sufficient research on them has not been done to either rule one of them in or out.<sup>140,141,142</sup>

Thomas, though, possibly had two wives – either one before or after Hannah. If so, the other wife could have been the mother of one or more of his older children born before the 1740s or the two youngest sons born after 1750. Wife Hannah seems certain to be the mother of some of his children. It is the introduction of the previously unused given names of Aaron and Moses for sons born after 1750 in the Linvill family<sup>143</sup> that suggests these names came from a wife's side of the family.

Thomas probably died between 1 August 1760 and 20 January 1761 at Belews Creek in what was then Rowan County, NC. He last appears on the 1759 tax list for Rowan County and not on the next extant tax list (1768).<sup>144</sup> The survey for his original 200 acres on Belews Creek (see below) was granted 1 August 1760.<sup>145</sup> No Rowan County records are extant that indicate a division of property or an estate. However, a clue to his date of death may be in that fact that his brother William Linville sold their sister Alyee's husband, Joseph Bryan, several animals marked TL, sundry household goods, and those DJ marked animals mentioned above (as evidence of his wife's potential father) on 20 Jan 1761.<sup>146</sup> It seems possible this was a sale of Thomas's estate to raise money to care for his younger children – Aaron and Moses.

The evidence of his life is otherwise found in tax, court, and land records for three colonies – Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina. By virtue of his

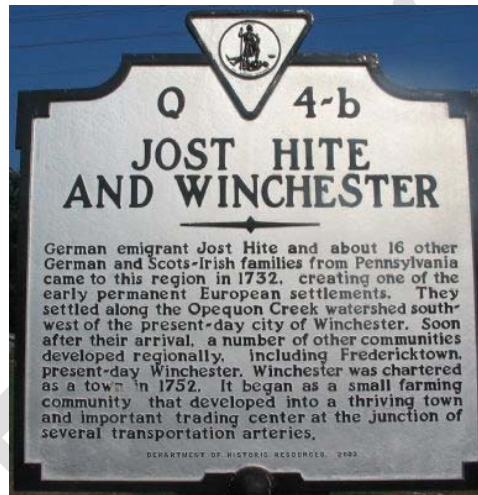
father's place of residence Thomas lived on Chester Creek in Chester Township, Chester County, PA, between 1704 and 1715<sup>147</sup> and between 1715 and 1732 at Conestoga settlement in an active Native American trading area in what would become Lancaster County, PA. His father, John, was taxed on Conestoga Creek beginning in 1715 while Thomas first appears as a freeman (unmarried, 21 years old) on the 1724 list.<sup>148</sup> He continues to appear as a Freeman on the 1725 tax list for Conestoga<sup>149</sup> as well as on the last tax list (1727) before Chester County was split to create Lancaster County.<sup>150</sup> The boundaries for the area were in a state of flux between native claims and those of both Pennsylvania and Maryland. At some point by 1727 and up until 1734/5, Thomas and close family relatives slipped across the Susquehanna to establish a cabin at Codorus Creek. There is no deed for purchase of sale for his 600 acres and "improvement" on the west side of the Codorus in extant land records for either colony, but a listing of lands articulated by Samuel Blunston described the land as such and indicate it was conveyed to Hans Kaighe.<sup>151</sup> Thomas seems likely to have moved across the Susquehanna with his uncle, John Grist (husband of his father's half-sister Martha Baldwin) and John Hendricks (son of James, from whom his father acquired his land) sometime in the late 1720s. Maryland and Pennsylvania had continual disputes about the dividing line, but settlement across the Susquehanna, which was considered Shawnee land. According to agreements between Penn's government and the tribe, no official land dealings were to occur. This was resolved by the late 1720s-early 1730s when Samuel Blunston was given authority to issue licenses for land.<sup>152</sup>

Although Thomas was not among the signers of the petition for the creation of Lancaster County on 6 Feb 1728/29<sup>153</sup> he appears in a number of court cases in early county courts. He was summoned to appear in court on a suit brought by George Middleton on 3 Nov 1730 at Conestoga, Lancaster County, PA. However, the entry is marked N.E.J. which means that he did not appear because he was no longer in the jurisdiction.<sup>154</sup> The suit appears to have been revived in Nov 1732 when John Hendricks appears to have covered costs of 13 pounds.<sup>155</sup> Then, James Paterson also bought a suit against Thomas Linvill in Lancaster Court of Common Pleas 6 Feb 1732/3, but the case was discontinued. John Hendricks apparently paid 20 pds as part of this case.<sup>156</sup> Both cases may be related to a debt Thomas Linvill owed Hendricks which appears in John Hendricks' estate accounting in York County, PA.<sup>157</sup> This last appearance on the Lancaster County Court of Common Pleas in 1732 likely marks Thomas' move down the Shenandoah Valley to the area which took the family name – Linville Creek, VA. As discussed previously, Thomas Linvill was clearly no longer living across the Shenandoah on the west side of Codorus Creek (now Adams County, PA) on 4 Mar 1734/35 when Samuel Blunston licensed the Linvill acres and improvements to Hans Kaighe.<sup>158</sup> Thomas Linvill's family was among the first emigrants to begin the trek south along what would become the Great Wagon Road through the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. Between 1738 and 1746 his residence was clearly Linville Creek, first falling in Orange and then Augusta counties, VA. Several references in the mid to late 1730s acknowledge Linville Creek, indicating that at least part of the family had settled the area by that time.<sup>159,160</sup>

Thomas Linvill appeared in Orange County, VA court on 26 Oct 1738 to receive payment of 140 pds tobacco for 3 wolf heads, certified by Morgan Morgan



and Henry Willis.<sup>161</sup> With Morgan and Willis (residents of the Winchester area – 60 miles north of Linville Creek) certifying the fact of the wolf heads, it suggests that although settled south along the Shenandoah Valley near present-day Harrisonburg, VA, Thomas had a wide range for hunting and was in contact with those in the northern part of the Shenandoah Valley at this time – some of whom were collateral family members. The more documented residents and land owners in Linville Creek area were Robert McKay and Jost Hite who secured 100,000 acres of the Shenandoah Valley from the Governor and Council of Virginia 21 Oct 1731.<sup>162</sup>



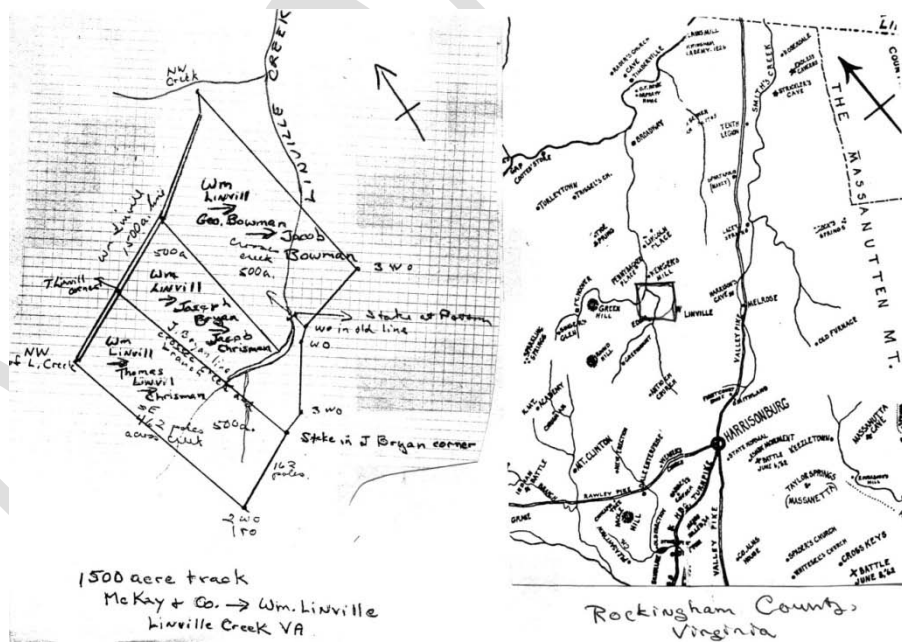
**Erected** 2003 by Virginia Department of Historic Resources. (Marker Number **Q 4b.**)

The terms of the agreement required them to settle 1,000 families on their land within two years. The period for required settlement was extended to 1737 when McKay and Hite were found to have met the agreement. Although no list of the first 16 (or the 1000 families) appears extant, it seems very probable that three of them were Linvilles --- Thomas, William and John (Jr.) -- by virtue of their appearance on the court records which covered the area and also by deduction, since by 29 May 1739 some of McKay and Hite land was listed as on "Linwell's Creek"<sup>163</sup> 60 miles south of Winchester. One of the earliest oral histories of the Linvilles in Virginia provided early direction for research has yet to be verified by documentation. However, if one "reads between the lines," as is necessary in extracting truth from oral history, it seems possible that the Linvills were already in Virginia around present Harrisonburg at the time that McKay and Hite were trying to perfect their claim for the same land and the Linvilles got caught in the process, not having reached Williamsburg in time to establish their claim. The oral history was that Thomas' brother William was supposed to register their claim, but got drunk, and didn't make it before others had obtained the claim.<sup>164</sup> The fact is that neither Linville had "ownership" of their land before selling it almost immediately after finally obtaining legal possession in the late 1740s. Clearly they had lived on the land as the major water course through it has carried their surname since the mid-1730s. William's propensity for consuming alcohol on both the Pennsylvania and Virginia frontiers (see below) lends some credence to the oral history.

Thomas Linvill took the oath as Cornet (one who carries the colors of the company) in his brother William's militia troop on 22 Mar 1743 at Linville Creek,

VA.<sup>165</sup> On 23 Mar 1742/43 Thomas Linville agreed to rent a mill from Jost Hite, presumably at Linville Creek.<sup>166</sup> In a court case, Linvill told Robert Patterson that he had paid William Wright a certain sum of money which was due to Wright's father. Wright had an order from Patterson dated 10 Dec 1744 to collect the money.<sup>167</sup> In another court case, James Pendleton and Philip Clayton, both justices of the Orange County, VA appeared in court on 29 Mar 1745 claiming that Thomas Linvill owed them a debt. The case was discontinued when the parties agreed. In the record, Linvill refers to himself as "Thomas Linvell (sic) otherwise called I Thomas Linvell (sic) above the ridge."<sup>168</sup> In a packet of court judgments dated June, 1747, regarding this case, there is a note dated June 1746 which states that Thomas Linville could not be found in the bailiwick. This seems related to the fact that the Linville Creek land was no longer Orange County, but by then in Augusta County, a different court venue.

Several court cases add to the possible truth of the oral history about the Linvills not having obtained their land officially, or at the very least suggest land disagreements and squabbles. Jost Hite declared in open court 12 May 1746 that Thomas Linvill owed him money. Presumably this was related to the rental of the mill beginning in 1742/3.<sup>169</sup> Then, to secure a trust owed to Capt. Robert Green & Co. (surveying partner to McKay, Hite and others), Thomas Linvill sold three cows and a set of smithing tools to Morgan Bryan (his brother's father-in-law) for 16 pds on 26 Feb 1746.<sup>170</sup> Next, Thomas appeared in court in a suit against his brother William on 23 May 1746 at Orange County, though, the suit was later settled.<sup>171</sup>



William Linvill's 1500 acres on Linville Creek, near Harrisonburg, present-day Rockingham County, VA

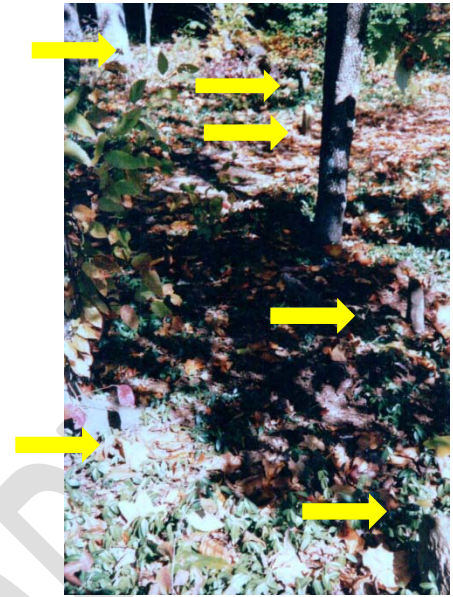
Finally, between 5 Aug 1746 and 14 Nov 1746 William Linvill legally acquired the 1500 acres identified as being on Linville Creek that the family had been living on for over ten years. He then sold his brother Thomas Linvill his 500 acre share.<sup>172</sup> Land dealings and court cases continued through 1746-7. Valentine Sevier brought an attachment against Thomas Linvill on 6 Mar 1746/47 at Augusta

County, VA.<sup>173</sup> Thomas was fined for not appearing in court on 19 Jun 1747 at Augusta County, VA.<sup>174</sup> McKay, Hite, Green and Company, as executor of another partner, William Duff, brought a suit against both William and Thomas Linvill and William's father-in-law, Morgan Bryan, based on a debt from a bond dated 18 June 1746. However, when the writ dated 24 Aug 1747 was presented neither William nor Thomas Linvill was found in the district.<sup>175</sup> Thomas Linvill and his wife, Hannah, had sold their 500 acres on Linville Creek to Jacob Chrisman on 14 Nov 1747. This marks their last appearance in Virginia (and the only time the name of a wife for Thomas appears in any record) before they appear in North Carolina records.<sup>176</sup>

Sometime in late 1747 or early 1748, the two Linvill brothers and their families moved to the Piedmont area of North Carolina where Thomas lived the rest of his life and where the surname began to take on the reliable spelling with an "e" on the end. On the first extant tax list in 1751 for the area labeled Dan River, Granville County, NC, Thomas was listed in a group with two apparent of age sons – Thomas, Jr. and William.<sup>177</sup> Thomas Linvill's first official land acquisition in North Carolina was on 21 Apr 1752 as part of a Earl Granville Land Grant distribution of western North Carolina land. The survey was for 200 acres on Belews Creek, both sides of Cane Break with a William Linvall chain carrier (because of location, likely Thomas' son rather than his brother), along with a William Barclay.<sup>178</sup> Thomas Linvill, the father, was also involved in the survey of land purchased by his son Thomas Linvill Jr., 16 May 1753. The land was 200 acres on both sides of Great Meadow, Middle Fork, Belews Creek, (later) Stokes County, NC, also part of Granville Land Grants. Thomas Linvill, Sr. and another son, William Linvill, were chain carriers.<sup>179</sup> Thomas, himself, acquired an additional 500 acres, both sides of the Mayo Road on the south side of Fisher's or Piney Mountain (in now Surry County) on 7 Mar 1754 as part of the same Granville Land Grant distribution process, with a third son, David Linvill along with son William Linvill as chain carriers.<sup>180</sup>

On 20 Mar 1754 at Belews Creek, William (son) and Thomas Linvill (father or son) were sworn chain carriers for Egbert Haywood for land on both sides of Belews Creek, joining the Linville line.<sup>181</sup> Thomas Linvill, Sr. may still have held some land on Linville Creek in Virginia in June 1755 when his sister, Alice, and brother-in-law, Joseph Bryan, sold their 500 acres that William Linville had sold them in August 1747 and pulled up stakes to move to North Carolina and join the two Linvill brothers and their families. The Bryan deed of sale indicates the land was abutted by land "in possession of Thomas Linvil." However, this may simply be a reiteration of the original deed which used the same language in 1747.<sup>182</sup>

The 1759 tax list and 20 Jan 1761 sale of household goods and animals with his mark and that of DJ, discussed above, represent the last evidence of Thomas Linvill Sr.'s life in North Carolina or any records. He would have been in his late 50's. There is a very old cemetery of about a dozen unmarked upright stones still on what was the Linvill property along Belews Creek. It seems possible his grave is one of those.



Old Linville Cemetery – Belews Creek, North Carolina

- + 26 ii. William Linvill was born circa 1708 at Chester Township, Chester County, PA.<sup>183</sup> He married Eleanor Bryan, daughter of Morgan Bryan and Martha Strode, between 1734 and 1738 at MD/VA Frontier.<sup>184</sup> Eleanor attended the wedding of Thomas Mills and Elizabeth Harrod at Josiah Ballingers in Monocacy [Frederick County, MD] with her parents Morgan and Martha Bryan on 18 June 1730, so she clearly married after that date.<sup>185</sup> William Linvill died the first week of July 1766 ten miles above what is now called Linville Falls, NC, having been killed by Native Americans (presumed Cherokees) while hunting with his son John and others.<sup>186,187,188</sup>

More notable, but with far fewer descendants than his older brother Thomas, and none carrying the Linville surname today, William Linvill's prominence in history was primarily because of his highly noticed death, the naming of a number of geographic features of western North Carolina commemorating that, and his marriage and business dealing with the Bryan/Boone clan. It is possible that he and his brother Thomas Linvill had different mothers. The apparent five years difference between their births with the related changing of residence along Chester Creek by their father (with no wife involved in the land sales) and the introduction of the given name of William into the Linvill family where none had existed for several generations on both sides of the family all suggest this possibility. Between 1715 and 1731, William would have been living Conestoga.<sup>189</sup> His year of birth is suggested by the lack of his appearance on the Conestoga tax records before his father's land became part of Lancaster County, and his signature on the petition to the colonial assembly for the creation of Lancaster County on 6 Feb 1728/9,<sup>190</sup> suggesting that he had just reached the age of majority.

William Linvill had no land records in Pennsylvania, but evidence of his life comes from a number of court records in that colony, in Maryland, and court and land records in Virginia and North Carolina. In Pennsylvania, he appeared in Court of Common Pleas at Lancaster 5 May 1730 to prosecute a case against John Newcomat, possibly related to the beginnings of the Pennsylvania-Maryland border

disputes, as one record for the time period refers to him as "Baltimore County, MD".<sup>191</sup> The Newcomat case was concluded 4 Aug 1730 with notation, "Judgment for want of a plea,"<sup>192</sup> and continued on 4 May 1731 with no notation entered in the docket.<sup>193</sup> He appeared, again, in the Court of Common Pleas in Lancaster as both plaintiff and defendant in two separate cases 2 May 1732 at Conestoga. In the first, William Linvill brought suit against John Powel. Ruling was to take place in November of that year.<sup>194</sup> In the second, Jonathan Fisher brought suit against William. This case was continued to 1 Aug 1732, a time when Fisher also brought suit against William's father, John Linvill.<sup>195</sup> The following year William was clearly embroiled in the Cresap Affair involving Pennsylvania/Maryland border dispute with several depositions in Maryland records citing his involvement, including dressing like an Indian.<sup>196</sup> This activity and location suggests that he probably lived between 1731 and 1735 across the Susquehanna in what was called in Maryland records "Baltimore County", "MD."<sup>197</sup> The Court of Common Pleas for Lancaster on 4 Feb 1734 marks the last appearance of William Linvill in Pennsylvania. When the case was called in May 1735 he did not respond and in Aug 1736, his lawyer, Francis Sherrard entered a confessed judgment and paid the sum of 12 pds to plaintiff, Christian Stoneman, the money apparently loaned by John Postlethwait, according to a notation.<sup>198</sup>

By 1735 when he had moved down the Shenandoah, he likely was already married to Ellender Bryan (see discussion above), and living on Linville Creek, Orange (later Augusta) County, VA where he stayed until 1747. From the court records, his character becomes more established and illustrates the complexities of frontier life. On the one hand he had his hands full with court cases both in his favor and not. He appeared in court in Orange County, VA on 18 Nov 1735 to receive payment of 840 pds of tobacco for three wolf heads.<sup>199</sup> He appeared there again on 19 Oct 1736 when he was paid twice for presenting one wolf's head each time. The first time, it was certified by Morgan Morgan and Henry Willis; the second by Jost Hite and Henry Willis (See discussion under Thomas above).<sup>200</sup> All four of these men were associated with northern Shenandoah Valley where William Linvill's father-in-law, Morgan Bryan was prominent in court records at the time. William's younger brother John was getting married in the northern Shenandoah Valley at the time, as well (see John's details below). In October 1739, William Linvill was again paid for wolves heads, but this time the claim was certified by Robert Green and Benjamin Borden, two men associated with the lower Shenandoah Valley.<sup>201</sup> At the October 1738 court, both Thomas and William Linvill had wolf head claims, but they were certified by different people. William's catch of six wolf heads was certified by Benjamin Borden and Henry Willis.<sup>202</sup>

There were other kinds of court deliberations. Suit was brought against him by the administrator of Peter Falkner's estate for not paying a promissory note. The case was continued until 24 Sept 1742 when the jury declared William had to pay the debt with damages.<sup>203</sup> In another case, William's was joined with that of Thomas Jones in an action to settle a debt which the sheriff had brought against them.<sup>204</sup> Others were also added to the suit, including neighbors the Harrisons and Hinckle/r.<sup>205</sup> And both Linvill brothers were sued for a debt in 1745.<sup>206</sup> Finally, at the time Augusta County was formed from Orange County, William appeared in court and was committed and fined for being drunk,<sup>207</sup> with a garnishee attached.<sup>208</sup>



But he also was made Captain of the Horse for the local militia.<sup>209</sup> Times were challenging!

These issues, though, add to the “reading between the lines” about some aspect of Linvills having missed the opportunity to claim the land they had already settled as their own and having, instead, to acquire it from others who had obtained it legally. Between 5 Aug 1746 and 14 Nov 1746 William Linvill legally acquired the 1500 acres he had been living on for over ten years. Then, on 20 Aug 1746, he sold his brother Thomas Linville the 500 acre share he had been living on (see discussion under Thomas).<sup>210</sup> Shortly later William sold the other two 500 acre lots - one to George Bowman (brother John Linvill’s extended family – see below), and another to Joseph Bryan (William’s double brother-in-law, as brother to wife Eleanor, and husband to his probable sister Alice). Along with other evidence, these land records document the relationship between the Bowmans, Chrismans, Linvilles and Bryans.<sup>211</sup> McKay, Hite, Green and Company, as executors for another partner of theirs, William Duff [these are the agents through whom William Linvill bought the 1500 acres] brought a suit against William and Thomas Linvill and Morgan Bryan based on a debt from a bond dated 18 June 1746, perhaps related to the sale. However, when the writ dated 24 Aug 1747 was presented, neither William nor Thomas Linville was found in the district.<sup>212</sup> Since (twice) brother-in-law Joseph Bryan stayed on his 500 acres for a number of years, and other extended family members were neighbors, it is possible that the Linville Creek settlement in the Shenandoah Valley became a “stopping off” point for migrations up and down the Great Wagon Road for the family through the 1750s.

William Linvill tried his real estate ventures again in North Carolina, with much more success. Both brothers and William’s father-in-law, Morgan Bryan, once again relocated to land previously unsettled by Europeans that had yet to be granted. This time the surveys got to officials and grants were awarded. As described in ‘Jeffreys’ Map in the Congressional Library<sup>213</sup> the Great Road from Philadelphia down the Shenandoah to the Yadkin Forks in North Carolina was 435 miles. William Linville and Morgan Bryan established a critical way station near the end at the Yadkin just above the mouth of [another] Linville Creek [later Blanket Creek]. The area technically was in Bladen, then Anson County, though with much of those county records not extant, it isn’t until the formation of the new Rowan County for the area in 1753 that a written record of the settlement is more thoroughly documented. By January 1748/9 William was surveying land on the north side of the Yadkin.<sup>214</sup> Eventually, he acquired seven land grants from the Granville Land distribution of western NC land – four which were sold and three were established initially as a plantation on the banks of the Yadkin near Shallow Ford.<sup>215</sup> One 640 acre grant on the east side of the Yadkin surveyed in 1753 included “Linville’s Old Cabin” as noted on the grant and survey.<sup>216</sup> In 1998, the descendants and relatives of his brother Thomas Linville, erected an historical marker near this site, now the county’s Tanglewood Park in Clemmons, NC, which is shaded by one of the oldest trees still standing in North Carolina, likely a sapling when the Linvilles surveyed the land.<sup>217</sup>



Historical Marker erected in 1998 by descendants and relatives of Thomas and William Linville  
Tanglewood Park, Clemmons , NC

Although an earlier 1751 tax list exists for the area on the east side of the Moravian Claim where Thomas Linvill settled, the first extant one for the whole of Rowan County which would have included where William lived isn't until 1759 when he appears on Caleb Osborn's list in a bracketed entry including two sons, John and William, Jr.<sup>218</sup> He is also noted as sheriff of Rowan County in 1762,<sup>219</sup> member of a road jury 11 Jan 1764, and plaintiff against John Wilkins.<sup>220</sup>

As evidenced by his deteriorating signature/marks "WL," on the original Granville Grants cited above, he was either aging or struggling with health issues. Both may have been operating, which would explain his desire to "improve his health" in the western mountains of North Carolina in the summer of 1766.<sup>221</sup> His last court appearance was for a suit brought against him was 11 Jul 1766.<sup>222</sup>

Perhaps no more than a week later, William Linvill, Sr., hoping to improve his health, along with son John and another young man, trekked over the mountains one hundred miles to the west of his settlement to hunt and trap. Both Linvills were killed in a surprise attack by, probably, Cherokees at the shoals about ten miles above what is now known as Linville Falls, near the present-day Visitors' Center. The unnamed young man, after much trouble, escaped back to the settlements to tell George Boone (William's son-in-law, who was also Daniel Boone's brother), who went with others to retrieve and bury the bodies.<sup>223</sup> William's widow and younger children stayed on their plantation with their extended family and others who arrived in forks of the Yadkin. During the Revolution, many, including William's surviving sons living in the forks were loyalists.<sup>224</sup> His descendants followed their uncle through marriage, Daniel Boone, across the Cumberland Gap and into Kentucky before the turn of the new century. That story, though, belongs to the next generation.

As we have seen, brothers Thomas and William Linvill left Conestoga together and moved down the Shenandoah Valley to Linville Creek, VA by 1733. Then, by 1747, they moved together, again, farther south along the frontier to the unsettled areas of North Carolina. Both Linville brothers appear to have been "long hunters," traveling from their homesteads some distance for hunting and trapping purposes. Thomas's land

was centered around Belews Creek/Dan River area to the east of William's and he seems to have settled in for the long haul, leaving hundreds of present-day descendants still in the area.



Collett 1770 map North Carolina – Yadkin forks highlighted on left; Belews Creek on right

Some of Thomas's sons, though, carried on the family tradition of frontier life, with successive generations migrating through Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri and, finally, Oregon and California before 1850. The 100,000 acres of the Moravian Claim at Salem separated the homesteads of the two brothers, though the records cited above indicate that they seemed to maintain contact with each other for the rest of their lives. However, the third brother, who most certainly had a different mother from the other two, took a different path. John Linvill, Jr. followed after them down the Shenandoah, but not as far south as Linville Creek in Virginia. Then, he leapfrogged them and moved considerably farther south to Broad River area of South Carolina by 1749-51 before apparently disappearing from records. The oral history of the 'three brothers' story from the parchment "chronology" certainly could have applied to the immigrant John Linvill's three sons – Thomas, William, and John, since apparently John moved farther south and disappeared.

Children of John<sup>3</sup> Linvill (the immigrant) and his presumed second (or third) wife Ann (-----) were as follows:

- + 27      iii. John<sup>4</sup> Linvill was born circa 1714 at Chester or Aston Township, Chester County, PA. The date is assumed from the fact that the younger John never appears in the tax records before Conestoga fell into Lancaster County jurisdiction.<sup>225</sup> And although there are no extant tax records for Lancaster County in the 1730s to determine when he came of age, his father John is never referred to as "Sr.," nor is the younger referred to as "Jr.," in any references. As we have seen, the last direct reference to John the elder was in 1739 in Lancaster County. But John the younger was no longer living in the area (see below). If there had been two Johns who were of legal age in the same jurisdiction in Conestoga in the 1730s, it would have been likely that one of them would have been identified in some distinct way.

John Linvill, the son, married by 1737 suggesting he likely reached legal age between 1735-7. This would make his birth year about 1714. He married Maria Anna Christina Stephens, daughter of Peter Stephens and Maria Christina

Rittenhouse, possibly on 3 May 1737 at Shenandoah Valley, Frederick County, VA, if not before.<sup>226</sup> Rev. John Casper Stoevers' records of baptisms and marriages along the frontier includes the baptism of John Leenwill's (sic) child, Lewis (born 20 Feb 1737) baptized 7 June 1737 with Stephen Lewis (sic – Lewis Stephen) as testor.<sup>227</sup> However, a month earlier in that year – John Leewill (sic) and his spouse Anna Christina Stephan (sic) - were sponsors at another baptism on 2 May 1737 of the daughter of George Bauman (Bowman).<sup>228</sup> Bowman later bought Thomas Linvill's 500 acres in Linville Creek.<sup>229</sup> One translation from German suggests that Anna Christian was John's future wife on that day. The next day Stoevers did perform marriages for two unnamed English couples, without providing names for them.<sup>230</sup> It seems possible that one of them could have been John Linville and his new wife, Anna Christina Stephens.

John last appears in an extant written record in South Carolina in 1751.<sup>231</sup> His widow appears later in Winchester, VA area selling land in what is now West Virginia to her brother.<sup>232</sup> And records of his children (some may have been his grandchildren) suggest he was alive at least until 1760-5 to father them, but no other records in Virginia or South Carolina suggest what happened to him. He is presumed to have died somewhere along the long Great Wagon Road from Virginia through South Carolina after 1751, making him the "third" brother who went south and no one heard from again.

John Linville first appeared in Orange County, VA court records on 27 Oct 1737 to receive payment for a wolf's head as certified by Jost Hite, who would have been a neighbor at Shenandoah Valley, VA.<sup>233</sup> He appears on the 1744 and 1748 tax lists for Frederick County, VA, but none later.<sup>234</sup> His brother-in-law, Lewis Stephens, sued him in a case of slander, which was dismissed after agreement on 17 Jul 1744 at Frederick County, VA.<sup>235</sup> Laurence Snap, assignee of John Linvill, assignee of Nathaniel Page v William Harman appears in debt. Apparently, Linvill bought an IOU from Page and then sold it to Lawrence Snap. Although the suit continued for Snap, who finally won it 6 Aug 1747.<sup>236</sup> A few days after the Stephens v Linvill case began, John Neill sued John Linwell because Alexander, a mulatto belonging to John Linwell should have been tithed.<sup>237</sup> After his last appearance on the Frederick County 1748 tax records, his next appearance on written record is on land maps in South Carolina 1749-51 North side of Collins' River, SC. In fact, the Tyger River was originally called Linvill River on early South Carolina maps.<sup>238</sup> One land record in Anson County, NC suggests a connection between the settlements in North Carolina as "way station" to south in South Carolina. John Gordon, whose name is on the same plat map as John Linvill's in South Carolina, received 300 acres on the west side of the Tyger River from his brother Thomas Gordon and wife Elizabeth's land patented from Anson County, NC 13 Aug 1753.<sup>239</sup>

John Linvill's wife (Maria) Christina Linvill appears in Hampshire County, VA [WV] 27 Aug 1777 when she signed an affidavit indicating that Solomon Carpenter had a survey made on "capcaption [River] in Hampshire County commonly called Rough Bottom" adjacent to Thomas Hughes and Joseph Powell. Carpenter conveyed it to Thomas Taylor and Taylor sold it to Christina Linvill, according to her oath. A bond of agreement between Carpenter and Taylor was

signed over to Christina as right and title to the land. She stated that she could not remember the exact sum, but that she fully paid Taylor according to their agreement.<sup>240</sup> This location, then, just west of Winchester, VA where her family of origin was quite prominent, seems likely to be where the children of John Linvill, Jr. lived to majority.

- 28      iv.    Ann<sup>4</sup> Linvill was likely born circa 1714 at Aston or Conestoga, Chester County, PA. She married Henry Hendricks circa 1730 at probably Conestoga, Lancaster County, PA. The probable date is based on the probable ages of their children and Henry's known age from his baptism at St. Paul's Church in Chester.<sup>241,242</sup> She died after 26 Nov 1766 at NC. It is clear she was alive on this date when, as a resident of the Yadkin Forks area in Rowan County, NC, she petitioned the York County, PA Orphan's Court.<sup>243</sup> But it is likely she lived for some time after this.

According to one Hendricks researcher, between 1729 and 1733 she lived at Conestoga, Lancaster County, PA<sup>244</sup> and between 1744 and 1749 at Dug Hill Ridge, Carroll County, MD,<sup>245</sup> and then between 1749 and 1763 at Maiden Rest, Shrewsbury Township, York County, PA.<sup>246,247</sup> However, there is a disagreement between other Hendricks researchers as to which Henry Hendricks was living where during this time period.<sup>248</sup> Y-DNA research on descendants has only identified her male descendants as definitely from the immigrant, Albertus Hendricks's line.<sup>249</sup> But undeniably, she had moved to her new home west of the Moravian settlement in North Carolina, near older brother William's widow, Ellendar (Bryan) Linville when on 26 Nov 1766 she petitioned the York County Orphans' Court on behalf of her sister Lydia's children, Lydia and Jannet Mearns, to allow them to choose their own guardian since the one appointed by the court (Peter Shugart) was not capable of caring for them. Petition was granted.<sup>250</sup>

- + 29      v.    Lydia<sup>4</sup> Linvill was born circa 1720 probably at Conestoga PA. She married Samuel Richey on 10 Aug 1736 at Holy Trinity "Old Swedes" Church, Wilmington, New Castle County, DE.<sup>251</sup> Husband Samuel Richey died before 14 Oct 1739 when he wrote his will in Lancaster County, PA.<sup>252</sup> She second married William Mearns after 1 Jan 1739/40 probably in York County, PA.<sup>253</sup> Both of her husbands' probate proceedings make it clear that she is the same person. Her surname at first marriage; her identification as the sister of Ann Hendricks in York County court records (see above); her husband Samuel Richey's location as neighbor across Conestoga Creek from John Linvill; and Linvill's appearance on husband Richey's account record at probate provide evidence that she is a daughter of John Linvill, the immigrant. She died before 31 Aug 1762 probably in York County, PA.<sup>254</sup>

- + 30      vi.    Probable – Alice<sup>4</sup> (Alee) Linvill was born circa 1722 probably at Conestoga, PA. She married Joseph Bryan, son of Morgan Bryan and Martha Strode, between 1740 and 1746 at Linville Creek, Frederick County, VA.<sup>255</sup> Date is assumed from years of birth of children, depending on which children were hers, as she seems likely to have been his second wife since her son Joseph Bryan, Jr. is referred to as a half brother of Daniel Boone's wife [Rebecca].<sup>256</sup> Joseph and Alice Bryan bought the Linville Creek, VA land from Alice's brother, William on 20 Aug 1746,<sup>257</sup> so presumably they were married by then. This seems likely since the two Linville brothers left the area a year later and Joseph and Alice remained there until 3 Jan 1755 when Joseph and Alice Bryan sold their 500 acres on Linville Creek and



moved south.<sup>258</sup> They next appear in Surry County, NC when, as we have seen in the discussion of Thomas Linvill, Joseph Bryan bought animals and personal goods marked TL and DJ from William Linville.<sup>259</sup> Alice Bryan died in Shelby County, KY between 20 Nov 1804, when her husband's will was written, and 4 Mar 1805 when it was proved.<sup>260</sup>

- 31     vii.     Possible - Agnes<sup>4</sup> Lindvil was born circa 1730 or later probably at Conestoga, Lancaster County, PA. It is presumed she is the daughter of John and Ann (----) Linvill who were the only couple of child-bearing age living in the, then, western part of PA at the time of her birth and near where she was married in 1756. More importantly, the location of Agnes at the time of her marriage also fits with the location of potential sisters Ann (Linvill) Hendricks and Lydia (Linvill) Richey Mearns, the latter of whom named a daughter Agnes. If she was not the daughter of John and Ann (---) Linvill, she could easily have been a granddaughter – child of John's oldest son Thomas Linvill who was starting a family in the same vicinity in the early 1730s. As discussed above under this entry, Thomas left the area about 1733 and continued moving south along the Shenandoah and was in North Carolina by the time Agnes was married. However, one way it could be possible that she is his daughter is if she came back from North Carolina to stay with aunts Ann and Lydia to care for their younger children and then met her future husband and stayed in the north. Regardless, she seems clearly to belong to this branch of the Linvills rather than to John's brother, Thomas's family who were settled 40 miles to the east still at the original Penn's Colony location and did not move any closer to where Agnes was by 1756 when she married David Hinman [Hindman] on 16 Aug 1756 in York/Adams/Cumberland counties area, PA.<sup>261</sup> She died about 1802-6 probably at Allegheny Township, Westmoreland County, PA after her husband's death.<sup>262</sup>

Other daughters are possible with any of John Linvill's wives. Additional insight from the FamilyTreeDNA Linville project with autosomal DNA in the future may suggest possible others.

**24.** Thomas<sup>3</sup> Linvill (Richard<sup>2</sup>, Thomas<sup>1</sup>) was born on 9 Dec 1679, probably in Bolney, Sussex County, England.<sup>263</sup> Historian Thomas Shrouds indicated that Thomas was born in the parish of "Omny." Since no such parish exists in England, this seems to be an error in spelling from pronunciation for the parish of "Bolney." The Linvills had been living in Fletching parish at least until 1676, but great uncle, Humphrey Killingbeck (married to his father's aunt) lived in Bolney (see discussed above).<sup>264</sup> It is possible at least his mother was in Bolney visiting her sister at the time of his birth. He was baptized, as an adult, on 12 May 1706 at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Chester, Chester County, PA.<sup>265</sup> He married Dinah Richards, daughter of Joseph Richards and Mary (----), on 9 Feb 1713/14 at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Chester, Chester County, PA.<sup>266</sup> He died after 30 Dec 1739 at Upper Chichester, Chester, Chester County, PA. Since this is the date when the mortgage on his land was discharged, presumably he died after that.<sup>267, 268</sup>

It seems also possible that his birth date is one year off, since he should have been 21 to sell his right to the family's North Northlands in Fletching Parish, Sussex on 12 Dec 1699, which he did with his brother, John, mother Mary (Hart) Linvill Baldwin and step-father Thomas Baldwin.<sup>269</sup> In Penn's Colony as a laborer, his first land acquisition was for 106 acres on Brandywine Creek in Birmingham Township on 15 Nov 1709.<sup>270</sup> He apparently, though, never lived in Birmingham. While a deed of sale is not recorded, a later deed chain indicates that he sold that land to Thomas George by two deeds dated 18 Jan 1718 and 24 Mar 1718.<sup>271</sup> Instead he purchased 190 acres of land to live on 29 May 1713 in Chichester Township, adjacent to Chichester Meeting

House, Marcus (later Chichester) Creek, Edward Richards [Thomas Linvill's wife's brother], Daniel and Susanna Brown [his wife's cousin] and John Grubb.<sup>272</sup>

He appears on the 1715-1732 extant tax lists for Chichester Township, Chester County, PA. The land eventually fell into Upper Chichester Township after the township was divided.<sup>273</sup> At St. Martin's Church in Marcus Hook, he was a vestryman on Easter Sunday in 1730,<sup>274</sup> and the following Easter Sunday a church warden.<sup>275</sup> This is his last appearance in the church records, although a good portion of them are missing until a later period.

As a husbandman, Thomas and wife Dinah mortgaged 86 of the 190 acres 23 Jun 1733 to John and Ruth Worrall, he a wheelwright of Ridley Township, PA.<sup>276</sup> Worrall was husband to Dinah (Richards) Linvill's sister Ruth.<sup>277</sup> Thomas no longer appears on the Upper Chichester, Chester County, PA, tax lists after 1734. By the next tax year, Thomas would have been over 55 and no longer subject to tax.<sup>278</sup> On 30 Dec 1739, John and Ruth Worrall discharged the mortgage which Thomas and Dinah had taken out on their Chichester land. However, the mortgage was only discharged to Thomas, which suggests Dinah had died in the interim. Unbelievably, the discharge was not recorded for 140 years! It is surrounded in the Chester County deed book by other deeds involving the dispensation of the estate of Jeremiah Collett Brown, a descendant of Daniel and Susanna Brown.<sup>279</sup>

The 1740 tax records for Upper Chichester list both a Thomas and Joseph Linville.<sup>280</sup> But since Thomas (Sr.) was not listed in the earlier tax records for 1734 (being of an age exempt from taxes), this Thomas suggests he is a son, Thomas, Jr. The St. Martin's Church records are not extant for the 1730s time period, leaving no indication exactly when Thomas Linville, the immigrant, died. It seems likely that it was around 1740 since son Thomas is never referred to as Thomas, Jr., but he held his father's land through the 1750s.

Compared to his brother John and his descendants, those of Thomas, the immigrant, led rather conventional lives, moving rarely, marrying (mostly) Quakers, leaving wills and marked cemetery stones, and staying in southeastern Pennsylvania for many generations. Most of the current genetic Linvills descended from Thomas, the immigrant, are through his son William Linvill of Darby, whose 1894 "Chronology" was discussed previously. This branch of the family consistently and currently, spells the surname without the "e" – Linvill.

Children of Thomas<sup>3</sup> Linvill and Dinah Richards were as follows:

- + 32 i. Thomas<sup>4</sup> Linvill was born circa 1720 at Chester, Chester County, PA.<sup>281</sup> He married Ann Scarlett, daughter of Shadrack Scarlett and Phebe,<sup>282</sup> between 25 Aug 1741 and 13 May 1746 at Upper Chichester, Chester, Chester County, PA.<sup>283</sup> He died before 22 Mar 1786 when he was buried at Sadsbury Friends Cemetery, Sadsbury Township, Chester County, PA,<sup>284</sup> after he had become a member of that meeting.<sup>285</sup> Thomas is listed as a land owner in Salisbury Township in 1759 and was also taxed in that township in 1770, 1771, 1772 and 1773.<sup>286</sup> Salisbury and Sadsbury Townships are located on the border between Lancaster and Chester counties. Thomas was appointed overseer of the poor for Lancaster County in 1766 at Lancaster County, PA<sup>287</sup> and last appears on the 1778 tax list.<sup>288</sup>
- + 33 ii. Joseph<sup>4</sup> Linvill was born circa 1720 at Chester, Chester County, PA,<sup>289</sup> apparently named for his maternal grandfather, Joseph Richards. He and Thomas Linvill (Jr.) appear together for the first time on the Chester tax lists in 1740.<sup>290</sup> By 1755 he was listed in Berks County, PA, Cumru township as "poor."<sup>291</sup> He apparently died between 1765 and 1768 at Cumru Township, Berks County, PA since he no longer

appears on the tax lists there or elsewhere. He would have been about 45.<sup>292</sup> Based on tax records for probably sons in the 1770s,<sup>293</sup> Joseph probably married about 1745 possibly Uwchlan Township, Chester County, PA. Oral history from a descendant suggested that his wife's name was Mulligan (although given the time and location, it might be more likely a name sounding like that, like Millican).<sup>294</sup> It is this same descendant that shared the parchment chronology in 1894 discussed previously. It seems that his wife's family may account for the given names of those sons appearing on the later tax lists – at least Isaac, Benjamin and Joseph.<sup>295</sup> Son Benjamin migrated to the Linville Creek, VA area 30 years after second cousins Thomas and William Linvill left.

- + 34     iii. William<sup>4</sup> Linvill was born circa 1724 at Chichester Township, Chester County, PA.<sup>296</sup> He married Mary Donaldson, daughter of William Donaldson and Margaret (---),<sup>297</sup> on 17 Jan 1753 at Darby Township, Delaware County, PA.<sup>298</sup> He died April 25, 1786; she died August 6, 1801, both buried in old Sadsbury Friends cemetery in Gap, PA.<sup>299</sup> William was a shoemaker between 1753 and 1770 at Lower Darby, Chester County, PA.<sup>300,301</sup> This William Linvill is the progenitor of a large number of Linvills with the surname today. And this line genetically tests as descended from a common ancestor with the descendants of John, the immigrant, through two of his sons, Thomas and John.<sup>302</sup>
- + 35     iv. Edward<sup>4</sup> Linvill (17) was born circa 1728 at Chichester Township, Chester County, PA.<sup>303</sup> His namesake apparently was his uncle Edwards Richards. Edward Linvill first married widow Jane (Collett) Bazella, daughter of Jeremiah Collett Jr. and Jane (---),<sup>304</sup> on 7 Mar 1755 at Holy Trinity Church "Old Swede's", Wilmington, New Castle County, DE.<sup>305</sup> Edward last appeared on the Chichester tax lists in 1788 (he was over 60 by then) and he was not enumerated as head of household in 1790 census, suggesting he died between 1788-1790, though may have been living with and therefore enumerated with one of his children.<sup>306</sup> Edward lived on the Linville Chichester Twp. land in Chester Co., PA until 1779, when for some reason, he lost the land.<sup>307</sup> He is not listed on the 1790 census as head of household anywhere.

This narrative of the Linvilles has taken us to just before the Revolutionary War. We have moved from coastal villages of Sussex, England in the early 1600s through the newly forming Colonies, from Pennsylvania down the Appalachians south to South Carolina. The next generation produced descendants with Linville surnames who crossed the Cumberland Gap in the south to Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri; or reached north up the Potomac and Monongahela rivers to western Pennsylvania and the Ohio River Valley. This was a family still on the move.

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## Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> This work is a substantial revision and amplification to that previously published by Alice Eichholz about the Linvilles. All of the research here was conducted by Dr. Eichholz, with the exceptions as noted in footnotes related to some English records, as well as Latin and German translations. Current research continues on the fifth generation (descendants of the fourth generation included here). Because the Linvilles so consistently migrated during this time period within the context of an extended community, continued research in the fifth and sixth generation and Y-DNA and autosomal DNA may indeed yield additional documentation or speculation about unidentified wives (primarily of JOHN<sup>3</sup>, Richard<sup>2</sup>, Thomas<sup>1</sup>) and his son THOMAS<sup>4</sup>), as well as additional children in the fourth generation.

<sup>2</sup> Alice Eichholz and Mike Linville, project administrators, Linville Surname FamilyTreeDNA Project, online at <<http://www.familytreedna.com>>

<sup>3</sup> Allen A. Mawer, Frank M. Stenton, and John E.B. Gover, *The Place-names in Sussex. Part II, The Rape of Lewes* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1930), 34. and Eilert Khwall, editor, *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place Names*, 3d. edition (1947, reprint, Oxford: Clarendon Press), 284.

<sup>4</sup> Basil Cottle, *Penguin Dictionary of Surnames* 2d edition (London: Allen Lane, 1978), 219; and Mark Anthony Lower, *English Surnames: An Essay on Family Nomenclature, Historical, Etymological, and Humorous*, 4<sup>th</sup> edition (London: John Russell Smith, 1879), 57.

<sup>5</sup> Mawer, Stenton and Gover, 34.

<sup>6</sup> Research clarifying the details of Thomas<sup>1</sup> Linvill in Sussex and his three children in Sussex was completed with the collaboration of Mrs. Louise Mestel, formerly of 13 Prince Edward's Road, Lewes, Sussex. Vital records in Sussex are, unless otherwise noted, from microfilm copies of the extant parish registers in the respective parishes held by the East Sussex Record Office, Lewes (Hereafter, ESRO). Society of Friends Digest records in ESRO noted in endnotes are her transcriptions from research reports in 1987. In addition, Mrs. Mestel was allowed access to the original Fletching Parish Registers, the first of which she judges to be a copy of a non-extant original, the second of which has been severely damaged by rodents. When the present author viewed much of the same material on microfilm at ESRO in June 2011, the transcriptions of records, and outlining and condition of the Fletching parish records described by Mrs. Mestel were verified. Only the descendants of the emigrant son Richard Linvill are followed here.

<sup>7</sup> Linville Y-DNA Haplogroup R1b1b2 ; Linfield Y-DNA Haplogroup R1b1c based on 12 DYS markers indicating 4 mutations.

<sup>8</sup> St. John's, Piddinghoe Parish Register, Sussex County, England, 1607-1639, ESRO (Hereafter: Piddinghoe Register). The marriage record of Thomas Linvill, seaman of Newhaven, in 1636/7, suggests his year and place of birth. There is only one Linvill family in parish registers for the neighboring parishes around Newhaven -- that of John and Jane (Napkin) Linvill.

<sup>9</sup> Telscombe Parish Register, Sussex County, England, Marriages 1610-1640, West Sussex Records Office (WSRO) (Hereafter: Telscombe Register. Marriage of Jane Napkin to John Linfield 30 Jan 1612/3.

<sup>10</sup> Piddinghoe Register, Marriage record of Thomas Linwell, seaman, of Newhaven and Frances Tuppen of Piddinghoe.

<sup>11</sup> St. Michael's, Newhaven Parish Register, Sussex County, England, 1553-1759, ESRO (Hereafter Newhaven Register). Family of John and Jane Lingville, Linvill, Linville, Lyndell, Linvall is recorded with various spellings between 1613-1656.

<sup>12</sup> Newhaven Register, noted gap of six years in entries between 1615-1621 that is not resolved by Bishops Transcripts.

<sup>13</sup> Newhaven Register, marriage of Jane Linwell to William Foord, 27 Nov 1639, with Thomas Napkin of Telscombe as surety for the license.

<sup>14</sup> Newhaven Register, burial of John Linvell 1 June 1639.

<sup>15</sup> Thomas Napkin of Telscombe, will written 27 May 1656, proved at London 8 Oct 1656 PROB II/268. Public Records Office, Kew, England (Hereafter PRO) microfilm of original. Names daughter Mary, wife of Peter Gubbin, with son-in-law Peter Gubbin executor.

<sup>16</sup> Prerogative Court of Canterbury, administration of Thomas Linvill 23 Sept 1658. 1658 PROB 6/34. Quire no. 180. PRO microfilm of original. "By order" Peter Gubbin, creditor.

<sup>17</sup> "List of seamen in Holmestrow Hundred (Newhaven 4, Telscombe 2)" Ep/1/55/33 [no date 1640?] WSRO. Scan of original document has ragged torn upper right through right side. Reads: "The names of th.. .... Warned to appeare o..... this 26 of

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October....” Meeching’s (aka Newhaven) four names are William Shapley, Thomas S...ft [Swift?], John Eason, Edward Ruseell (sic); of Telscombe, Thomas Napkine(sic), Thomas Martine (sic).

<sup>18</sup> Piddinghoe Register, marriage record of Thomas Linwell, seaman, of Newhaven and Frances Tuppen of Piddinghoe; Frances’s baptism 22 Sept 1618.

<sup>19</sup> St. Andrew and St. Mary the Virgin, Fletching Parish Register, Sussex County, England, 1554-1753, ESRO (Hereafter: Fletching Register), marriage of Thomas Tuppen of Piddinghoe married Katherine Wickersonne (sic) 30 Nov 1612. Thomas Tuppen of Piddinghoe later stood surety for Richard Wickersham’s marriage license to Elizabeth Evans 3 April 1627, St. John sub Castro, Lewes, ESRO. They were the parents of Thomas Linvill’s second wife.

<sup>20</sup> Newhaven Register, burial for a daughter of Thomas Linwell, not baptized 19 Apr 1640; and Frances Linwell, wife of Thomas 27 Apr 1640.

<sup>21</sup> Newhaven Register, Solemn League and Covenant agreement between Scotch Presbyterian Covenanters and English Parliament 1643. Copied in full into Newhaven the parish register 31 Mar 1644 with 54 signatures, including Thomas Linvill, Thomas, Richard, and John Tuppen.

<sup>22</sup> Fletching Register, marriage of Thomas Tuppen and Katherine Wickersonne, 30 Nov 1612.

<sup>23</sup> Fletching Register, marriage record of Elizabeth Wickersham and Thomas Linvill.

<sup>24</sup> Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 1657/8 - will of Richard Wickersham, PRO II / 273, p. 231 -- named his daughter, Elizabeth as "now wife of Thomas Lindfield" (also spelled Lyndfield in the will).

<sup>25</sup> Horsted Keynes Parish Register, Sussex, England, 1554-1753, WSRO (Hereafter: Horsted Keynes Register), burial record for Thomas Lindfield of Fletching, WSRO.

<sup>26</sup> Prerogative Court of Canterbury, Quire #180, "Administration of Thomas Linvill, 1658." PRO.

<sup>27</sup> Sheffield Manor Court Book I, 1551-1665, ESRO. Entry 2 Apr 1656 states that Richard Martin Sr. and Jr. surrendered to the Lord of the Manor through John Banister and John Skinner, "their copyhold, messuages, lands and tenements...called NortherNorthlands containing an estimation ten acres more or less...of Fletching to the use and behoof of Thomas Linvill..." The surrender to Thomas Linvill and wife Elizabeth took place 29 Sept 1656. Original transcriptions were completed by Hylda Rawlings, Danehill Parish Historical Society.

<sup>28</sup> Curia Baronis de Sheffield, Manerium de Sheffield Book 2, 1667-1735 (Hereafter: Sheffield Manor Court Book 2): 26-7. Original was lost, but located by Alice Eichholz at Duke University, Rare Book, Manuscript, & Special Collections in September, 1999 and subsequently returned to the ESRO. Copies of all Sheffield Manor materials are now available at both ESRO and Duke University.

<sup>29</sup> All Saints Church in Lewes Parish Register, 1567-1837, ESRO, marriage of Elizabeth Linvill, widow, and Richard D(e)ane of Fletching, 21 Apr 1662.

<sup>30</sup> Will of Richard Dean, 15 Nov 1672, leaves bequests to "now wife" Elizabeth who was to care for daughter, Elizabeth, a minor; transcribed by Mrs. Mestel without citation.

<sup>31</sup> Sheffield Manor Court Book 2:26-27, 30 for Elizabeth’s activities in court

<sup>32</sup> Lewes Men’s Monthly Meetings 1665-1695 (Hereafter: Lewes Men’s MM), Society of Friends SOF 30/1 ESRO, implied marriage of Cassandra (Wickersham) Yeomans, widow, to Humphrey Killingbeck of Twinham (and Bolney), Sussex between 9<sup>th</sup> month, 20<sup>th</sup> day 1672 and 12<sup>th</sup> month 19<sup>th</sup> day 1672. See also, Sussex Quarterly Meeting, Testimonys (sic) of Denial, 1674-1767) SO4 4/1 ESRO, dated 10<sup>th</sup> month 25<sup>th</sup> day 1672 signed by Humphry (sic) Killingbeck and Cassandra Killingbeck.

<sup>33</sup> Newhaven Register, birth record, unnamed daughter of Thomas Linwell.

<sup>34</sup> Newhaven Register, burial records, "a daughter of Thomas Linwell, not baptized."

<sup>35</sup> Piddinghoe Register, baptism of Frances Linwell, dau of Thomas and Frances.

<sup>36</sup> Fletching Register, marriage record of Thomas Cooper and Frances Linvill.

<sup>37</sup> Fletching Register, burial record for Frances Cooper, wife of Thomas.

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- <sup>38</sup> Fletching Register, baptism for " .....dria, daughter of Thomas Cooper." The original record in Volume II of the parish register has been partially eaten by rodents. It is her marriage record that provides her full name.
- <sup>39</sup> Fletching Register, marriage of Cassandria Cooper and Richard Garrett, Jr.
- <sup>40</sup> Fletching Register, burial for Widow Garrett, "poor."
- <sup>41</sup> Fletching Register, burial of Ann Cooper.
- <sup>42</sup> Fletching Register, baptism of Thomas Cooper.
- <sup>43</sup> Fletching Register, burial of Frances Cooper.
- <sup>44</sup> Fletching Register, baptism of William Cooper.
- <sup>45</sup> Fletching Register, baptism record of Cassandra Linvill, daughter of Thomas.
- <sup>46</sup> Fletching Register, marriage record for Cassandra Linvill and William Weller.
- <sup>47</sup> Archdeaconry of Lewes Estate Records, ESRO (Hereafter: Lewes Estates), will of Cassandra Weller, Book A 48, #205.
- <sup>48</sup> Fletching Register, burial record for Cassandra Weller.
- <sup>49</sup> Fletching Register, burial of Stephen Weller.
- <sup>50</sup> Fletching Register, burial of John Weller.
- <sup>51</sup> Fletching Register, burial of Elizabeth Weller.
- <sup>52</sup> Sheffield Manor Court Book II, 1667-1775, pp. 26-7, ESRO and Duke University, Chapel Hill, NC.
- <sup>53</sup> Fletching Register, Book 2, ESRO.
- <sup>54</sup> Maresfield Parish Register, Sussex County, England, marriage record for Richard Linuill (sic) and Mary Hart, ESRO; Horsted Keynes Register, baptism for Mary, daughter of Thomas Hart; Lewes Estates, will of Thomas Hart, hempdresser of Maresfield, proved 14 Sept 1691.
- <sup>55</sup> Sheffield Manor Court Book 2: 26-7.
- <sup>56</sup> Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 1657/8 - will of Richard Wickersham, PRO II / 273, p. 231; Fletching Register, marriage of Cassandria Cooper and Richard Garrett, Jr., 5 Oct 1676.
- <sup>57</sup> Sheffield Manor Court Book 2:26-7, 30-1, 42; Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania Deeds (Hereafter: Philadelphia Deeds), C-1, 3:185 Thomas and Mary Baldwin, John and Thomas Linwell to Humphrey Killingbeck and Nicholas Cox. The Sussex land was held until 1699 when the transfer of the land was finalized.
- <sup>58</sup> Gilbert Cope, Gilbert Cope Collection, 52:103. Historical Society of Pennsylvania (Hereafter: Cope Collection).
- <sup>59</sup> Pennsylvania State Archives, Penn Board of Property, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania Land Records (Hereafter: First Purchasers), RG-17 - Records of the Land Office, Original First Purchasers, 1682-1762 (Series #17.83), Surnames K: 75;  
<<http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/bah/dam/rg/di/r17-83OriginalPurchases/r17-83OriginalPurchReg%2082.pdf>>
- <sup>60</sup> Marion R. Balderston, "The Real *Welcome* Passengers," in Walter Lee Sheppard, Jr. *Passengers and Ships Prior to 1684* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1970), 3-4, 24.
- <sup>61</sup> Lewes Estates. Will of Humphrey Killingbeck, A 48/47, ESRO; Philadelphia Deeds C-1, 3:185 also states his place of residence as Bolney.
- <sup>62</sup> George E. McCracken, *Welcome Claimant Proved, Disproved And Doubtful: With an Account of Some of their Descendants* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1970); Sheppard, *Passengers and Ships*, 24.
- <sup>63</sup> Baptism of Humphrey Killingbeck; and marriage of Edward Killingbeck to Elizabeth Walles. Bolney Parish Registers baptisms, marriages and burials, 1541-1701 WSRO.



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- <sup>64</sup> Lewes Men's MM Society of Friends SOF 30/1 ESRO. Implied marriage of Cassandra [(Wickersham)] Yeomans, widow, to Humphrey Killingbeck of Twinham [and Bolney], Sussex between 9<sup>th</sup> month, 20<sup>th</sup> day 1672 and 12<sup>th</sup> month 19<sup>th</sup> day 1672.
- <sup>65</sup> Burial of Cassandra Killingbeck, Society of Friends, Horsham, ESRO.
- <sup>66</sup> Lewes Estates. Will of Humphrey Killingbeck of Bolney, A 48/47, ESRO. Proved Sept 1710.
- <sup>67</sup> Manuscript of Society of Friends, "Sussex Sufferings," 1656, ESRO.
- <sup>68</sup> Burial of Elizabeth Killingbeck, Society of Friends, Bolney 7<sup>th</sup> month 18<sup>th</sup> day 1684, ESRO.
- <sup>69</sup> Manuscript of Society of Friends, "Sussex Sufferings," 1659, ESRO.
- <sup>70</sup> Visitation Book of the Archdeacon's Registry, 1682, ESRO.
- <sup>71</sup> Sussex Quarterly Meetings 10<sup>th</sup> month 25<sup>th</sup> day 1672, SOF 4/1 ESRO.
- <sup>72</sup> Sussex Quarterly Meetings, Testimonys (sic) of Denials, 1674-1767, SOF 4/1 ESRO.
- <sup>73</sup> Lewes Men's MM at house of Ambrose Galloway, Lewes, 18 Aug 1672, SOF 30/1 ESRO.
- <sup>74</sup> Arnold Lloyd, *Quaker Social History, 1669-1738*. London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1950.
- <sup>75</sup> Lewes Men's MM at house of Ambrose Galloway, Lewes, 16<sup>th</sup> day 8<sup>th</sup> month 1672, SOF 30/1 ESRO.
- <sup>76</sup> Lewes Men's MM 20<sup>th</sup> day 9<sup>th</sup> month 1672, SOF 30/1 ESRO.
- <sup>77</sup> Lewes Estates. Will of John Grover made 13 Oct 1688; proved 26 July 1689. See also SOF Digest General Register Office: Society of Friends' Registers, Notes and Certificates of Births, Marriages and Burials, duplicates at ESRO.
- <sup>78</sup> Pennsylvania State Archives, Penn Board of Property, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania Land Records (Hereafter First Purchasers) RG-17 - Records of the Land Office, Original First Purchasers, 1682-1762 (Series #17.83), Surnames K: 75; <<http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/bah/dam/rg/di/r17-83OriginalPurchases/r17-83OriginalPurchReg%2082.pdf>>
- <sup>79</sup> See McCracken, *Welcome Claimants* and Sheppard, *Passengers and Ships*.
- <sup>80</sup> Philadelphia Deeds C-1, 3:185.
- <sup>81</sup> Cope Collection 52:103 -- Dates for births are given in a letter from Thomas Shourds to Gilbert Cope, dated 19 Dec 1883. The source of the Shourds information, however, is not clear. It may have come from Rev. Thomas Killingsworth's record of Baptists in Penn's Colony. Shourds cites this record in his book, *History and Genealogy of Fenwick's Colony, New Jersey* (Bridgeton, NJ: n.p., 1876), 411, related to a settlement across the Delaware River from Chester. The date fits with all other information on John and if the family was moving away from the established church of England, their baptisms would not have been recorded in Sussex parish registers.
- <sup>82</sup> Sheffield Court Manor Book 2: 31.
- <sup>83</sup> Sheffield Court Manor Book 2: 42.
- <sup>84</sup> Pennsylvania Warrants and Surveys" Chester County "L", 292, #32 Microfilm Collection LDS U. S. and Canada 020,886 - filed as "Lindfield"; Also in Pennsylvania Historic & Museum Commission RG-17 Records of the Land Office Old Rights Index, Chester County, 1682-1740. Series #17.78. Index to Survey requests <<http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/bah/dam/rg/di/r17-78OldRightsIndexBucksChester/r17-78>>. OldRightsIndxChester%2056.pdf indicates that a copied version is in Book D, 74:114 for Old Rights Surveys <<http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/bah/dam/rg/di/r17-114CopiedSurveyBooks/Books%20D1-D90/Book%20D74/Book%20D-74%20pg%20227.pdf>>.
- <sup>85</sup> Donna B. Munger, *Pennsylvania Land Records: A History and Guide for Research* (Wilmington, DE: Scholarly Resources, 1991), 15-7.
- <sup>86</sup> Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Manuscripts (Public Catalog No. 1), Microfilm FC/CO XR681; Marriage record for Thomas Baldwin and Mary Linvill. Originals in DOC/Box 24 under "Chester County Quaker Marriage Certificates," Call # Am 3045, HSP.
- <sup>87</sup> Cope Collection 52:103.
- <sup>88</sup> Balderston, "The Real Welcome Passengers," 24-5.
- <sup>89</sup> McCracken, *The Welcome Claimants*, 26-9.
- <sup>90</sup> Balderston, "The Real Welcome Passengers," 24-5.

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<sup>91</sup> First Purchasers, 13 April 1682.

<sup>92</sup> Walter Lee Sheppard, Jr., "Digest of Ship and Passenger Arrivals in the Delaware," in Sheppard, *Passengers and Ships*, 122-3.

<sup>93</sup> "Linville Parchment Chronology" Copied by Dr. A.Y. Linville of NC from original in possession of Dr. D.G. Linvill of Columbia City. IN 16 July 1894 (Hereafter: Linville Parchment). Copy in possession of Alice Eichholz.

<sup>94</sup> Cope Collection, 52:103.

<sup>95</sup> Lancaster County Deeds, C:79, Lancaster County Office of Records and Archives Services. Deed chain indicates that as of at least 15 Oct 1733, John's wife's name was Ann.

<sup>96</sup> Chester County Tax Lists, 1715-1727, Chester County Historical Society (CCHS) (Hereafter: Chester Tax Lists). Photocopies of originals from CCHS microfilm in possession of Alice Eichholz. He never appears as a "freeman" in these tax records, which indicates he was married throughout the period.

<sup>97</sup> Abbeville (SC) District Estate Records, Box 108, Pack 2951, Estate of Ann Linville, Administrators Elisha Rhodes, George Hughes and Elijah Whitten, South Carolina Archives (Hereafter: Estate of Ann Linville). This record seems to be clearly misfiled and cataloged in Abbeville District. The estate itself only mentions "96 District," and all of the people mentioned in it lived in the Indian Creek area of Newberry County on the 1790 census and not Abbeville District.

<sup>98</sup> Lancaster County Deeds, C:79. Lancaster County Office of Records and Archives Services. Patrick Carrigan et al. to John Bare 2 May 1751. Deed chain indicates John Linville's wife is Ann.

<sup>99</sup> Lancaster County (PA) Administrations, 1739, Samuel Richey, Lancaster County Historical Society. The estate inventory account for Samuel Richey (John's son-in-law) indicates that John Linvill owed 1/3 of his loan to Richey's estate, so it seems likely he was still living at that time.

<sup>100</sup> Lancaster County (PA) Wills, A:42. Samuel Richie of Hempfield, Lancaster County Office of Records and Archives Services. Wife listed as Lydia. See discussion on Lydia<sup>4</sup> Linvill for relationship to John<sup>3</sup> Linvill.

<sup>101</sup> Chester County (PA) Deeds, Chester County Archives (Hereafter: Chester County Deeds), A-1, B:231. Francis and Mary Worley to Caleb Pusey.

<sup>102</sup> Philadelphia Deeds, C-1, 3:185.

<sup>103</sup> Chester (PA) Court Records, Chester County Archives (Hereafter: Chester Court Records), 1697-1710:71.

<sup>104</sup> Chester Court Records, 1697-1710:75. James Swafer to John Linwell.

<sup>105</sup> Chester County Deeds, A-1, B: 271. John Linvill to James Whitaker.

<sup>106</sup> Chester County Deeds, B:2:255. Francis and Mary Worley to Ralph and Elizabeth Fishbourne. This land is also cited in a later deed (F:6: 60) when Caleb Pusey of Marlborough, surviving executor of will of Elizabeth Fishbourne, widow of Ralph, sold it to William Fishbourne.

<sup>107</sup> Chester County Deeds, C-3:80. John Churchman to John Linvill.

<sup>108</sup> Chester County Deeds, C-3:94-5. Isaac Few, late of Chester to John Fausett of Ridley.

<sup>109</sup> Lancaster Deeds, C:79 - Patrick Carrigan et al. to John Bare 2 May 1751.

<sup>110</sup> Abbeville (SC) District Estate Records, Box 108, Pack 2951 -- Estate of Ann Linville.

<sup>111</sup> Chester Tax Lists, Chester Township - 1715.

<sup>112</sup> Philadelphia Deeds, P-15:181-4. John Baldwin and wife Katherine of Chester to James Hinds, dated 22 Nov 1716, recorded 18 Jan 1768.

<sup>113</sup> Warrants and Surveys-Lancaster County, 1710-1734, Historical Society of Pennsylvania (Hereafter: Warrants and Surveys-Lancaster County), Warrants and Surveys for John Taylor, Accounts of Land in Chester, 1721, Pennsylvania Manuscripts #32.

- <sup>114</sup> Warrants and Surveys-Lancaster County, 1710-1734, Minute Book of Property Book H. Warrant Requests #578 and #579 for Robert Hodgeson and James Hendricks on Conestoga 16 Dec 1714/15,
- <sup>115</sup> Chester Tax Lists, Conestoga - 1718; 1719-20; 1720; 1720-1; 1721-22; 1722; 1727.
- <sup>116</sup> Manuscript Collection of Chester County (PA) Archives, Chester County Archives. Loose papers filed under "Linville" -- Warrant for arrest of John Linvil.
- <sup>117</sup> Chester County Court of Common Pleas Docket, 1716:126,142, Chester County Archives.
- <sup>118</sup> Chester Tax Lists, Conestoga - 1724-5.
- <sup>119</sup> The Petition of the Inhabitants of the Upper Part of the County of Chester. Record Group 21, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Division of Archives, Harrisburg, PA (Hereafter: Lancaster Petition). Original Lancaster petition written by John Wright and Thomas Edwards, signed by Jon Linvil and Wm Lindvil. However, these are not original signatures. Available online at <[http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/documents\\_from\\_1681\\_-\\_1776\\_colonial\\_days/20421/lancaster\\_petition/998174](http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/documents_from_1681_-_1776_colonial_days/20421/lancaster_petition/998174)>: 2012
- <sup>120</sup> St. Paul's Episcopal Church, 1704-1861, Upland (later Chester), PA, Delaware County Archives, Lima, PA, microfilm DE 4E:1 (Hereafter: St. Paul's Church). Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania microfilm copy of church records 14 Mar 1708. Marriage record for Thomas Baldwin and Elthy Hendricks, 6 Feb 1713/4; See John Scott Davenport, *The Frontier Hendricks, Vol. 1* (La Plata, MD: The Frontier Hendricks Association, 1993), 58-61 for discussion of Postlewait's first wife, based on marriage records of Helkia Postlethwait attending weddings in New Garden Monthly Meeting, 1728.
- <sup>121</sup> Lancaster County Court of Quarter Sessions, 1729-1742, Lancaster County Historical Society (Hereafter: Lancaster Quarter Sessions), 5 Aug 1729, Original manuscripts. These Sessions are also published in Gary T. Hawbaker, *Lancaster County, Pennsylvania Quarter Sessions Abstract (1729-1742) Book 1* (Hershey, PA: Author, 1986).
- <sup>122</sup> Lancaster Quarter Sessions, 5 May 1730.
- <sup>123</sup> Lancaster Quarter Sessions, 4 Aug 1730.
- <sup>124</sup> William H. Browne, editor. *Proceedings of the Council of Maryland, 1732-1753* (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1908):59-64; 81-88; 98-107; 122.
- <sup>125</sup> Lancaster County (PA) Court of Common Pleas, Lancaster County Historical Society (Hereafter: Lancaster Common Pleas – there is no consistency in the way the pages are marked. Dates of the docket are uses as references.). Docket Aug 1729-Aug 1731. Photocopies of originals in possession of Alice Eichholz. Robert W. Ramsey, *Carolina Cradle* (Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1968), 31 reports that three "Quaker" brothers, William, Thomas, and John Linville moved down the Shenandoah Valley from Virginia to North Carolina by the 1740's. His reference for this is the Lancaster County Common Pleas Dockets, pamphlet #1. 1729-31. However, while there are multiple references to court cases for all three Linville given names, there is no indication that there are two John Linvills, father and son, of age at the time. This suggests that the John in these records is the father, Thomas and William the sons, as supported by tax, land and other records. John, the son, if born after 1714, would have been too young to appear in these court records. See discussion under John<sup>4</sup>, the son.
- <sup>126</sup> Lancaster Common Pleas, Nov, Feb, May terms 1732/3.
- <sup>127</sup> Lancaster Common Pleas, Aug, Nov, Feb terms 1733.
- <sup>128</sup> Lancaster Common Pleas, May, Nov, Feb 1735/6.
- <sup>129</sup> Lancaster Warrants and Surveys-Lancaster County D-78:6,19,20 and reverse sides. Certification by John Taylor of John Linville's 200 acres in Conestoga, originally surveyed 19 Oct 1716. Patented 126 ac to John Postlethwait, 74 ac to George Gray who sold to Michael Shanks. Certification dated 7 Aug 1733, 14 Dec 1733-noting a description mistake made by Samuel Blunston. Records of Land Office, Pennsylvania State Archives, Harrisburg, PA. Copies of original in possession of Alice Eichholz. Recopied versions are also available online, at RG 17, Records of Land Office, Copies of Surveys, 1681-1921, [series #17.114]. <<http://www.phmc.state.pa.us/bah/dam/rg/di/r17-114CopiedSurveyBooks/Books%20D1-D90/Book%20D78/r17-114%20BookD78%20Interface.htm>>

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- <sup>130</sup> Warrants and Surveys-Lancaster County, 1710-1734, Warrants and Surveys for John Taylor, Accounts of Land in Chester, 1721, Pennsylvania Manuscripts #32, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.
- <sup>131</sup> Lancaster Warrants and Surveys D-78:19 and reverse.
- <sup>132</sup> Lancaster Warrants and Surveys D-78:20 and reverse.
- <sup>133</sup> Lancaster Deeds, C:79. Patrick Carragan et al. to John Bare.
- <sup>134</sup> Pennsylvania Land Patents, A-10:130. Records of the Land Office, Pennsylvania State Archives, Harrisburg, PA. George Gray, 21 July 1740. Copy of original in possession of Alice Eichholz, Ph.D., CG.
- <sup>135</sup> South Carolina Colonial Plats, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC (Hereafter: SC Colonial Plats). No. 5:179, "Path to John Linvil" is on John Hunter survey dated 6 March 1749 and recorded, 7 August 1750.
- <sup>136</sup> Estate of Ann Linville. See note 97.
- <sup>137</sup> Chester Tax Lists, Conestoga, 1724. This is the first year Thomas Linvill listed, and as a "freeman"- single, free man at least 21 years of age (as of 1718) suggesting that John's oldest child, Thomas Linvill, was born about 1703.
- <sup>138</sup> Augusta County (VA) Deeds, Augusta County, VA, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Staunton, VA (Hereafter: Augusta Deeds), 1:165. Thomas Linwell and wife Hannah to Jacob Christman of Frederick County. 14 Nov 1746.
- <sup>139</sup> Rowan County (NC) Deeds Rowan Deeds, Rowan County Court House, Salisbury, NC (Hereafter: Rowan Deeds), 4:96. David and Hannah Jones to Thomas Parker, 20 Apr 1759. Although no attempt has yet been made to align the appropriate David Jones to make this supposition possible, See also, Lancaster Warrants and Surveys D-78, 264; Conestoga Taxes, 1715, 1724-5, etc.; 1743 David Jones, John Postlethwait, Conestoga overseers of the poor, <<http://www.horseshoe.cc/pennadutch/places/pennsylvania/lanasterco/townships/conestoga/conestee.htm>>
- <sup>140</sup> Chester Tax Lists, Conestoga, 1719-20. John Linvill, David Jones and John Grist (Linvill's brother-in-law through marriage of his half sister, Martha Baldwin) are listed consecutively. From this year on, David Jones is always listed near a Linville or a Hendricks through the 1727 tax lists.
- <sup>141</sup> Rowan Deeds, 4:544. William Linville to Joseph Bryan, 20 Jan 1761.
- <sup>142</sup> Rowan Deeds, 4:96. David and Hannah Jones to Thomas Parker, 20 Apr 1759.
- <sup>143</sup> Jo White Linn, Sherburne Laughlin and Ransom McBride. "Some Colonial Tax Lists of Rowan County, NC, 1768-1775," *North Carolina Genealogical Society Journal* Feb 1982:43-4. Citing Miscellaneous Rowan County Records Stack file #C.R. 85.925.1 at North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh, NC (Hereafter: Rowan Tax Lists). In Spurgin's tax list of about 1768, Thomas and Moses Linvill are recorded together as two poles; David and "his brother Aron" are recorded together as two poles.
- <sup>144</sup> Rowan County Tax Lists, Rowan County, #CR 85.701.1. North Carolina State Archives (Hereafter: Rowan 1759 Tax List). The original list of "L" surnames includes David Linvill, Thomas Linvill, Thomas Linvill Jr (listed consecutively), and farther down the list, Richard Linville, and a few names later, Wm Linvill Senr. John Linvill and Wm Jun bracketed together.
- <sup>145</sup> Granville Propriety Land Office (Hereafter Granville Surveys), State of North Carolina Archives, Raleigh, NC: Files under Orange County S. 108.270, surveyed 20 March 1753. Granted 1 August 1760.
- <sup>146</sup> Rowan County Deeds, 4:544. William Linville to Joseph Bryan, 20 Jan 1761.
- <sup>147</sup> Chester County Deeds, C-3:80. John Churchman to John Linvill; C-3:94-5. Isaac Few, late of Chester to John Fausett of Ridley; B-2: 255 John Linvill abutter in Francis and Mary Worley deed to Ralph and Elizabeth Fishbourne.
- <sup>148</sup> Chester Tax Lists, Conestoga, 1724.
- <sup>149</sup> Chester Tax Lists, Conestoga, 1725.
- <sup>150</sup> Chester Tax Lists, Conestoga, 1727.
- <sup>151</sup> Samuel Blunston Licenses for Settlement Across the Susquehanna, Originally in Drawer 0016, item 9, Land Records Office, Pennsylvania State Archives, Harrisburg, PA (Hereafter: Blunston Licenses). Hans Kaighe's license dated 4 March 1734, articulating "On the West Side of Codorus where Thomas Linvil first settled having purchased his Improvement." Possibly recatalogued to

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“Blunston Licenses. A record of licenses granted by to sundry persons to take up lands located on the west side of the Susquehanna River.” Proprietors Papers (series #17.319).

<sup>152</sup> Munger, *Pennsylvania Land Records*, 70.

<sup>153</sup> Lancaster Petition (see note 119).

<sup>154</sup> Lancaster Common Pleas, Docket August 1729-Aug 1731, packet X:3. George Middleton v Thomas Linvil.

<sup>155</sup> Lancaster Common Pleas, Docket November, February, May terms 1732/3. 7 Nov 1732 - George Middleton v Thomas Linvil with annotation that John Hendricks paid 13 pounds

<sup>156</sup> Lancaster Common Pleas, Docket November, February, May terms 1732/3. 6 Feb 1732/3. James Paterson v Thomas Linvil – discontinued with John Hendricks paying 20 pounds.

<sup>157</sup> York County (PA) Wills, Inventory and Estate of John Hendricks, 6 Jan 1749/50. York County Historical Society. Thomas Linvill owed three notes of 7/14/1; 0/16/0 and 0/16/0, the latter from a court order.

<sup>158</sup> Blunston Licenses. Hans Kaighe’s license for Linvil land and improvement dated 4 March 1734.

<sup>159</sup> Augusta Deeds, 1:106, 110-119, 143-158. Deeds of sale to McKay and Co. on Linville Creek dated 29 Mar 1739.

<sup>160</sup> Frederick County, Virginia James Woods' Old Surveys, 1739/40 +, Frederick County Circuit Court. Winchester, VA. Original surveys for William Spillaine, Mary Adams, Robert Patterson, Samuel Stewart, Samuel and Daniel Harrison beginning 12 Nov 1740, copies in possession of Alice Eichholz.

<sup>161</sup> Orange County, Virginia, Court Order Books, Library of Virginia-Archives & Manuscripts, Richmond, VA. Microfilm Orange County (Hereafter: Orange Court Orders), microfilm #30, 1:398. See also, *Orange County, Virginia Court Orders, 1734-1741: An Everyname Index* (Miami, FL: T.L.C. Genealogy, 1994; and Barbara Vines Little, *Orange County, Virginia Order Book One 1734-1739* (Orange, VA: Dominion Research Service).

<sup>162</sup> Augusta Deeds, 1:106; 110-119; 143-158.

<sup>163</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>164</sup> D.G. Linvill, “Recollections,” *Rockingham Register* (Hereafter: Rockingham Register). Reprinted in Alice Eichholz, *The Linville Family in America* (Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1982):408. Original date of publication not certain, but likely around 1894 after D.G. Linvill and A.Y. Linville shared family information and exchanged the “Linville Parchment.” (See note 93). The newspaper is available through the Library of Virginia, Richmond, VA OCLC#: 11007451.

<sup>165</sup> Orange Court Orders, microfilm #31, 4:58.

<sup>166</sup> Augusta County (VA) Court Order Books, Library of Virginia-Archives & Manuscripts, Richmond, VA. (Hereafter: Augusta Court Orders). Microfilm Augusta County #62, 1:45, 12 May 1746. See also, Family History Library, Salt Lake City, microfilm 0030374-5.

<sup>167</sup> Augusta Court Orders, April and June 1746.

<sup>168</sup> Orange Court Orders 4:239, 313.

<sup>169</sup> Augusta Court Orders, 1:45.

<sup>170</sup> Augusta Deeds, 1:188.

<sup>171</sup> Orange Court Orders, 4:503-5.

<sup>172</sup> Augusta Deeds, 1:143-8; 152-9; 165-8.

<sup>173</sup> Augusta Court Orders, September 1747.

<sup>174</sup> Augusta Court Orders, 1:240.

<sup>175</sup> Augusta Court Orders, November 1747.

<sup>176</sup> Augusta Deeds, 1, 165-8.

<sup>177</sup> Dan River [Granville County], NC Tax List 1751, State Archives of North Carolina, Granville County, North Carolina, Tax Lists, CR044.701. Copy of original obtained 1978. A not entirely accurate transcription can also be found at: <<http://www.mindspring.com/~baumbach/1751tax01.htm>>, 2012. Thomas Linville bracketed in the same household with Thomas Linvill, Jr. and William Linvill.

<sup>178</sup> Granville Surveys at Moravian Church Archives (Hereafter: Salem Archives), Salem, North Carolina, n.d., Survey for Thomas Linville, Sr. See also, Adelaide L. Fries and others, *Records of the Moravians in North Carolina*, 11 volumes (Raleigh, NA: North Carolina Historical Commission and then the Department of Archives and History, 1922-1968), 2, 1752-1771: 334. Copies of these original surveys are also available at State of North Carolina Archives, Raleigh, NC filed under Granville Propriety Land Office (Hereafter: Granville Surveys) Orange County S. 108.270, surveyed 20 March 1753, Granted 1 August 1760.

<sup>179</sup> Salem Archives, Survey for Thomas Linville, Jr. See also, Granville Surveys: Orange County S.108.280, surveyed 21 March 1752.

<sup>180</sup> Salem Archives, Survey for Thomas Linville, Sr.

<sup>181</sup> Granville Grants, S. 108.256: SSLG 119G #4510 to Egbert Haywood 666 acres (Rowan County) 20 March 1754, "joining Linvills Line." See also Margaret M. Hoffman, *The Granville District of North Carolina, 1748-1763: Abstracts of Land Patents*, 5 volumes (Roanoke Rapids, NC: Author, 1986-2009), 3:69.

<sup>182</sup> Augusta Deeds, 7: 219-221.

<sup>183</sup> Lancaster Petition (see Note 119), and non-appearance on earlier Chester Tax Lists (see Note 96).

<sup>184</sup> Rowan County (NC) Wills, A:13, Morgan Bryan, 38 March 1763. Rowan County Courthouse, Salisbury, NC, history room. See also reasonable transcription at: <<http://files.usgwarchives.net/nc/rowan/wills/bryan354gwl.txt>>, 2012.

<sup>185</sup> Gwen Boyer Bjorkman, "Early Quaker Marriage Certificate at Monocacy," *Western Maryland Genealogy*, 7 (July 1990), 135-8, citing wedding of Thomas Mills and Elizabeth Harrold. Society of Friends, New Garden Monthly Meeting, Chester County, Pennsylvania, Marriages, 1718-1765. Friends Historical Library of Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, transcription from a photocopy from the microfilm copy of the original record.

<sup>186</sup> Lyman Copeland Draper Manuscript Collection, Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, WI (Hereafter: Draper Manuscripts), 22 S: 245-249; 274. Photocopies of original in possession of Alice Eichholz.

<sup>187</sup> *The South Carolina Gazette* (Charleston, SC: n.pub., 22 Sept 1766); South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC.

<sup>188</sup> William L. Saunders, *The Colonial Records of North Carolina*, 10 volumes (Raleigh, NC: Josephus Daniels, Printer to the State, 1890), 7 (1765-1768): 244-5. Cites a letter from Gov. Tryon to John Stuart, Esq., dated 30th July 1766 which specifically states: "I this day received information that one William Linville, his son, and another young man who were gone over the mountains at the head of the Yadkin to hunt, that in the first week of this month [July] they were surprised by the Indians, that Linville and his son were killed that the young man made his escape wounded to his settlement, where I am informed he is since dead of his wounds."

<sup>189</sup> Lancaster Common Pleas, Aug 1729-Aug 1731, packet VI:2, 6 May 1730; packet XII: 3, 4 May 1731.

<sup>190</sup> Lancaster Petition (see Note 118), also signed by father, John Linvill.

<sup>191</sup> Taylor Surveys and Historical Manuscripts, Lancaster County Historical Society, Lancaster, PA, microfilm.L.C.310.2/T 238. (Hereafter: Taylor Surveys and Historical Manuscripts). This microfilm is of a leather bound unpagged book of various notes and letters related to the early settlement of the county. There is correspondence between Samuel Blunston and others around 1733. One undated deposition about the border disputes calls William Linvill "planter of Baltimore County." Clearly, from this and other sources William had crossed the Susquehanna by 1733.

<sup>192</sup> Lancaster Common Pleas, Aug 1729-Aug 1731, packet VI:2.

<sup>193</sup> Lancaster Common Pleas, Aug 1729-Aug 1731, packet XII: 3.

<sup>194</sup> Lancaster Common Pleas, May-Aug 1732, 2 May 1732 William Linvil v John Powel.



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- <sup>195</sup> Lancaster Common Pleas, May-Aug 1732:1, 2.
- <sup>196</sup> William H. Browne, editor. *Proceedings of the Council of Maryland, 1732-1753* (Baltimore, MD: Maryland Historical Society, 1908):59-64; 81-8; 98-107; 122, specifically, 59-61.
- <sup>197</sup> Taylor Surveys and Historical Manuscripts (see Note 191).
- <sup>198</sup> Lancaster Common Pleas, May-Nov 1734:2.
- <sup>199</sup> Orange Court Orders, 1734-1739, 1:40.
- <sup>200</sup> Orange Court Orders, 1734-1739, 1:121.
- <sup>201</sup> Orange Court Orders, 1734-1739, 1:230.
- <sup>202</sup> Orange Court Orders, 1734-1739, 1:398.
- <sup>203</sup> Orange Court Orders, 1739-1741, 2:385-6; 1741-1743, 3:3, 12, 62, 117, 207, 258.
- <sup>204</sup> Orange Court Orders, 1741-1743, 3:434-5.
- <sup>205</sup> Orange Court Orders, 1743-1745, 4:167.
- <sup>206</sup> Orange Court Orders, 4: 311, 29 Mar 1745.
- <sup>207</sup> Augusta Court Orders, 1:6, 10 Feb 1745/6.
- <sup>208</sup> Augusta Court Orders, 1: 42, 16 April 1746,
- <sup>209</sup> Orange Court Orders, 4:58, 22 March 1743.
- <sup>210</sup> Augusta Deeds, 1:143-8; 152-9; 165-8.
- <sup>211</sup> Augusta Deeds, 7:219-221.
- <sup>212</sup> Augusta Court Orders, November 1747.
- <sup>213</sup> Fries, *Records of the Moravians in North Carolina*, 4:xxi.
- <sup>214</sup> Hoffman, *The Granville District of North Carolina 1740-1763*, 1:4 citing Patent Book 11: 2; Book 12:3; Book 17:4, and others.
- <sup>215</sup> Granville Grants: (a) SSLG 122G William Linville 633 acres in Rowan (originally Anson) County 28 April 1753; (b) SSLG 122G William Linville 587 acres in Rowan (originally Anson) County 28 April 1753; (c) SSLG 122G William Linville 443 acres Rowan (originally Anson) County 28 April 1753; (d) SSLG 122 H William Linville 640 acres in Rowan County 27 Jan 1755; (e) SSLG 122F William Linville 346 acres Rowan County 8 Nov 1757; (f) SSLG 122F William Linville 651 acres 8 Nov 1757 "east side of his old plantation on northeast side of Yadkin River; (g) SSLG 122G William Linville 419 acres Rowan (originally Anson) County 1 January 1761.
- <sup>216</sup> Granville Grants SSLG 122 H William Linville 640 acres in Rowan County 27 Jan 1755 surveyed 28 May 1753, including "Linville's Old Cabin."
- <sup>217</sup> "Linville's honor family patriarch by recognizing his ties to Tanglewood," *The Clemmons Courier* (Clemmons, NC), 22 October 1998, 1,4. Alice Eichholz, "William Linville Historical Marker Dedication," and program. Distributed at historical marker dedication 24 October 1998. See also [http://www.forsythlibrary.org/Parks/Tanglewood/oak\\_tree.aspx](http://www.forsythlibrary.org/Parks/Tanglewood/oak_tree.aspx)
- <sup>218</sup> Rowan 1759 Tax List-Original (See Note 144).
- <sup>219</sup> Fries, *Moravians*, 1:263, spelled "Lengwill."
- <sup>220</sup> Jo White Linn, *Abstracts of the Minutes of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Rowan County, North Carolina*, 2 volumes (Salisbury, NC: Author, 1977-1979), II (1763-1774):502, 516.
- <sup>221</sup> Draper Manuscripts, 22 S:245-249; 274.
- <sup>222</sup> Linn, *Rowan County Pleas and Quarter Sessions*, II: 641.

<sup>223</sup> Draper Manuscripts, 22 S:241-268. Draper interviewed George and Ann (Linville) Boone's son, Capt. Samuel Boone, in 1868, one hundred years after the event, for the information obtained. Samuel Boone was born in 1782 in Hoy's Station, KY (now Old Route 25 between Boonesborough and Richmond). Apparently, his grandmother Elinor (Nelly) Linville, Ann's mother, lived with them. It is his account of the "Linville Affair" and the deaths of his grandfather William and great uncle John Linville that has been the source of statements about the relationship with the Boone family. Boone was not sure of the names of his ancestors then and apparently not sure of how many Linville aunts and uncles he had. Mrs. Nelly Linville had "a son William who came to Kentucky-also a son Morgan-Wm was unmarried. Morgan married his cousin, a daughter of Col. Samuel Bryan, & had a son Coleman Linville living in Clark Co. KY. Old Mrs. Linville beside these sons & daughter Mrs. George Boone, had at least two other daughters, both married." Many of the stories he was related about the Boones, Bryans and Linvilles occurred before he was born. He apparently, though, spent some time with Uncle Daniel Boone right before his death, which seems to be the source of at least some of the recounting.

<sup>224</sup> Rowan County Minutes Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions 1773-1786 (Aug 1778). State Archives of North Carolina, CR 85.301.4 "Register of Persons who refused" to take the oath of allegiance" when called - Capt. Johnson's district. Photocopy of original in possession of Alice Eichholz.

<sup>225</sup> See Notes 96 and 119.

<sup>226</sup> Elizabeth P. Bentley, indexer, *Early Lutheran Baptisms and Marriages in Southeastern Pennsylvania: The Records of Rev. John Casper Stoever from 1730 to 1779* (Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1988), 9, 12. Transcribed from German as "Leenwill," and "Leewill."

<sup>227</sup> Bentley, *Records of Rev. John Casper Stoever*, 12.

<sup>228</sup> Bentley, *Records of Rev. John Casper Stoever*, 9.

<sup>229</sup> Augusta Deeds, 1:143. William Linwell and Elenor his wife to George Bowman, of Frederick County, 15 August 1746.

<sup>230</sup> Research assistance in reading and translating the original German records was provided by Daniel W. Bly, Professor of History, Bridgewater College, VA.

<sup>231</sup> South Carolina Plats. See Note 135. Petitions for Land from the South Carolina Council Journals, 2 (1748-1752): 356, April 1751. South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC. Henry Kingsbury with wife, four children and a "negro" petitioned the court for redress because John Linwell pretended to have title to a piece of land that Kingsbury paid 200 pounds for. But Linwell did not have the right to sell the land. Kingsbury was given 350 acres in Forks of Waterle of Broad River. Council suggested that petitioner sue Linwell in Ordinary Court of Indicture.

<sup>232</sup> Virginia, Northern Neck Land Office, Library of Virginia, Richmond, VA. General Records #104 dated 27 August 1777. Christina Linvill entered a memorandum: Solomon Carpenter made a survey on Cacapehon River in Hampshire County [bordering Frederick County, VA] for 260 acres and conveyed them to Thomas Taylor, after which he conveyed to Christina Linvill and she sold to "her brother Lewis Stephens." See also Peggy Shomo Joiner, *Abstracts of Virginia's Northern Neck Warrants & Surveys: Frederick County*, 5 volumes (Portsmouth, VA: Author, 1985-1995), 5:7

<sup>233</sup> Orange Court Records, 1 (1734-1739), 230.

<sup>234</sup> Frederick County (VA) Fee Books, James Wood Collection, Handley Library Archives Room, Winchester, VA. 1744, 1748, 1749. 1750, 1752, 1756, 1760. John Linwell appears on the 1744 and 1748 lists only.

<sup>235</sup> Frederick County (VA) Court Orders, Library of Virginia, Richmond, VA, Frederick County, Reel 66: 1 (1743-1744), 161.

<sup>236</sup> Frederick County (VA) Court Orders, Library of Virginia, Richmond, VA, Frederick County, Reel 66: 2 (1744-1748), 274.

<sup>237</sup> John David Davis, *Frederick County, Virginia Minutes of the Court Records, 1743-45* (Berwyn Heights, MD: Heritage Books, 2009), 132.

<sup>238</sup> South Carolina Colonial Plats, South Carolina Department of Archives & History, Columbia, SC: 5:179, John Heigler's property. Also, correspondence with Miles S. Philbeck to Alice Eichholz, 8 June 1987 citing references in his publication, *Upper Broad River Basin Pioneers, 1750-1760* stating that in a "collection of all land entries, warrants, surveys, patents, and deeds....there are three references to a variation on Linvill as a placename. Isreal Robinson entered a tracts on Linwins (*sic*) River in 1751, Sam Thompson entered a tract on Lynwells River in 1752, and William Dickson was granted a tract on Tiger River alias Linvills River in 1753.

- <sup>239</sup> Brent H. Holcomb, *Anson County, North Carolina Deed Abstracts, 1749-1766: Abstracts of Wills & Estates, 1749-1795*. (Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1980), 11. Original Deed 1:213-5 dated 12 and 13 Apr 1756 for previously patented land in South Carolina.
- <sup>240</sup> See Note 232.
- <sup>241</sup> John Scott Davenport, *The Frontier Hendricks, Vol. 1* (La Plata, MD: The Frontier Hendricks Association, 1993), 67; 215-18.
- <sup>242</sup> St. Paul's Episcopal Church, 1704-1861, Upland (later Chester), PA, Delaware County Archives, Lima, PA, microfilm DE 4E:1 (Hereafter: St. Paul's Church). Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania microfilm copy of church records 14 Mar 1708. Original records have recently been located at the Lambeth Palace in London, England and requests made for photocopies.
- <sup>243</sup> York County (PA) Orphans' Court Minutes, York County Clerk of Orphans' Court, York, PA. (Hereafter: York Orphans' Court) B:132 26 Nov 1766 - petition of Ann Hendricks of North Carolina in behalf of sister's children.
- <sup>244</sup> Davenport, *Frontier Hendricks 1*, 67; 215-18.
- <sup>245</sup> Davenport, *Frontier Hendricks 1*, 67.
- <sup>246</sup> *Ibid.*
- <sup>247</sup> York Orphans' Court, 31 Aug 1762 - guardianship for sister Lydia (Linville) Richey Mearns children by William Mearns.
- <sup>248</sup> C. Elizabeth Edwards, *Henricksen/Hendricks or New Netherland and Pennsylvania 1600s-1800s* (Tuscon, AZ: Sixth Street Books, 2011).
- <sup>249</sup> Martin Hendrix, project administrator. Y-DNA Project. FamilyTreeDNA, Houston, TX  
<<http://www.familytreedna.com/public/hendricks/>>
- <sup>250</sup> York Orphans' Court, B:132.
- <sup>251</sup> *The Records of Holy Trinity (Old Swedes) Church, Wilmington, Del. 1697-1773* (Wilmington, DE: Historical Society of Delaware, 1890): 364. Samuel Richie to Lydia Linvel, 10 August 1736.
- <sup>252</sup> Lancaster probate for Samuel Richey indicates that his wife was Lydia and he had a son named Samuel Richey. In addition, the account of probate documents John Linville, the immigrant's last appearance in Lancaster County. See notes 99 and 100.
- <sup>253</sup> York Orphans' Court, B:132
- <sup>254</sup> *Ibid.*
- <sup>255</sup> John K. Bryan, Jr., *A Synopsis of the Lives of Morgan Bryan (1671-1763), Martha Strode Bryan (1697-1762) and their Children: An Influential Family of Frontier Virginia, North Carolina and Kentucky in the 18<sup>th</sup> century 2<sup>nd</sup> Draft* (Scotia, NY: privately distributed by author, 1985). Alice Eichholz corresponded with John K. Bryan, Jr. 1987-1995 regarding his thinking and sources, as well as John Roberts, of New Zealand, both descendants of Joseph and Alice (Alee) Bryan. There is no document that states that Alice was a Linville, but the supposition is strongly supported by the couple's land records/locations and activities with both William and Thomas Linville families and their children. A further discussion would take us considerably into the Bryan and Boone records, and documentation on the fifth generation of Linvills – a subject for a later publication. See also: Dorothy Spears Campbell and Shirley Spears Nowicki, *George Boone: Son of Edward Boone, Killed by the Indians in 1780, and Nephew of Daniel Boone, the Famed Explorer* (Arlington, TX: authors, 1682):6.
- <sup>256</sup> Draper Manuscripts: 22 C 16: 22 C 14; 22 S 241-268.
- <sup>257</sup> Augusta Deeds, 1:135 20 August 1746. Same day that William sold 500 acres of the 1500 grant to brother Thomas<sup>4</sup> Linwill. See also, 7: 219-221 Joseph Bryan and wife Alice (examined separately) to Jacob Chrisman 3 June 1755 – land purchased from William Linvil abutting land in possession of Thomas Linvil. Thomas had sold his land to Jacob Chrisman as well (1: 165-8).
- <sup>258</sup> Augusta Deeds, 1:135.
- <sup>259</sup> Rowan Deeds 4:544 William Linville to Joseph Bryan. See, also, discussion under death of Thomas Linvill<sup>4</sup>(John<sup>3</sup>).
- <sup>260</sup> Jefferson County (KY) Will Book 1:158. Joseph wrote the will 20 Nov 1804 and names "beloved wife Alee," but she is not involved in the execution of the will which was proved 4 March 1805.

- <sup>261</sup> Charles W. Rutschky, Jr. *Private Marriage Register of Rev. Thomas Barton, York County, Pennsylvania*. Manuscript by the author, 1940. Photocopy of the original record in 1756, says the marriage of David "Himan" and Agnes Lendvil was published 16 August 1756. Location of the marriage is not provided in the record, although from other records, Rev. Barton served in south central PA during that time period. See also, Christine Crawford-Oppenheimer, "Cast a Wider Net: A Correction of the Marriage Date of David and Agnes (Linville) Hindman of Pennsylvania," *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* 83 (September 1997): 222-223.
- <sup>262</sup> Correspondence with Christine Crawford-Oppenheimer 1983-2001. David Hindman is taxed in Guilford Twp., Cumberland County, PA 1778-1788 and then in Franklin County, PA in 1790. He died Aug 1802-3 when his will was filed in Westmoreland County, PA. Wife was still living.
- <sup>263</sup> Cope Collection 52:103 -- Dates for births are given in a letter from Thomas Shourds to Gilbert Cope, dated 19 Dec 1883. It states that Thomas Linvill was born in "Omny," Sussex. There is no such place in Sussex, but the family did have connections to "Bolney," which could sound like "Omny." See note 81.
- <sup>264</sup> See Note 64 and discussion of origins of Humphrey Killingbeck in text.
- <sup>265</sup> St. Paul's Church, baptism Thomas Linvill 12 May 1706.
- <sup>266</sup> St. Paul's Church, marriage Thomas Linvill and Dinah Richards, 9 February 1713/14.
- <sup>267</sup> Chester County Deeds, E-5:253.
- <sup>268</sup> Delaware County (PA) Deeds, H-5:242. (Hereafter: Delaware County Deeds). Thomas Linville of Chichester had a mortgage to his property quit claimed back to him only. When the mortgage was given in the first place, both Thomas and wife Dinah were grantees [Chester Deeds, E:253], Delaware County Recorder.
- <sup>269</sup> Philadelphia Deeds C-1, 3:185
- <sup>270</sup> Chester County Deeds, C3:111.
- <sup>271</sup> Chester County Deeds, L-11: 541.
- <sup>272</sup> Chester County Deeds, C3:378.
- <sup>273</sup> Chester Tax Lists, Chichester and Upper Chichester, 1715-1732.
- <sup>274</sup> Arthur Russell and Jane Russell, *The Chapel of Chichester: A Short History of St. Martin's Church, Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania* (Feltonville, PA: Flynn Printing, 1967), n.p.
- <sup>275</sup> *Ibid.*
- <sup>276</sup> Chester County Deeds, E:253.
- <sup>277</sup> *Ibid.*
- <sup>278</sup> Chester Tax Lists, Upper Chichester 1734, 1735, 1736.
- <sup>279</sup> Delaware County Deeds, H-5, 242-3 John and Ruth Worrall to Thomas Linville. Written 30 Dec 1739, but Recorded 4 Apr 1882.
- <sup>280</sup> Chester Tax Lists, Upper Chichester, 1740, Thomas is a "freeman" (unmarried) along with Joseph Linvill.
- <sup>281</sup> Chester Tax Lists, Upper Chichester, 1740, Thomas is a "freeman" (unmarried). Based on parents' marriage in 1713/4 and his first appearance in Chester County tax records.
- <sup>282</sup> Chester County (PA) Wills and Administrations. Chester County Archives and Records Service. Estate records of Shadrack Scarlett #65 Dated 26 Mar, 16 Apr, 24 Apr 1739. See also, Dorothy B. Lapp and Francis B. Dunlap, *Chester County Orphans' Court Minutes, 1734-1746/7* (Danboro, PA: Richard T. and Mildred C. Williams, 1974) 3:28, 77.
- <sup>283</sup> Chester County Deeds, K-10: 42, dated 13 May 1746. Thomas Linvill of Upper Chichester, "by right of his wife Ann, daughter of Shadrack Scarlet, late of London Grove"; Lancaster Deeds EE: 224-6, dated 22 March 1786, Ann (Scarlett) Linvill says she was unmarried at the time her father's land was divided by the Chester County Orphans' Court 25 Aug 1741.

<sup>284</sup> Lancaster County Deeds, EE:224-6, dated 22 March 1786, wife Ann refers to herself as a widow; Lancaster County (PA) Wills, Lancaster County Office of Records and Archives, Lancaster, PA. Will of (son) William Linvill, K-11:510-13, Dated 11 Jan 1813, bequests to Sadsbury Friends Cemetery where his parents were buried. There are, however, no grave stones for them in that cemetery.

<sup>285</sup> Sadsbury Friends Meeting Minutes, Chester County Historical Society, microfilm, October 1754:70.

<sup>286</sup> William Henry Egle, *Pennsylvania Archives* 3<sup>rd</sup> Series (Harrisburg, PA: State Printer, 1897)12: 97, 304, 443; See also Lancaster County Tax Lists 1750-1828, Lancaster County Historical Society (Hereafter: Lancaster Tax Lists), Salisbury township 1750, 1751, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757. 1758, 1759.

<sup>287</sup> Lancaster Tax Lists, 1766, Salisbury, Thomas Linvill's taxes were abated because he collected back taxes for Lancaster County.

<sup>288</sup> Lancaster Tax Lists, 1778, Salisbury.

<sup>289</sup> Chester Tax Lists, Upper Chichester, 1740, Joseph is a "freeman" (unmarried) along with Thomas Linvill. Based on parent's marriage date (1713/14) and his first appearance in Chester County tax records.

<sup>290</sup> Chester Tax Lists, Upper Chichester, 1740, Joseph is a "freeman" (unmarried).

<sup>291</sup> Berks County Taxables, 1753-1850, Historical Society of Berks, Reading, PA, microfilm F10 EA; T235t (Hereafter: Berks Tax Lists). [Note: These have since been re-catalogued]. See also Family History Library catalog, Berks County Tax Lists, 1752-1856, microfilm 0020827, Cumru township.

<sup>292</sup> Berks Tax Lists, Cumru township, Joseph Linville (various spellings) appears on the 1755 (poor), 1758 (tenant), 1760 (tenant), 1765 (not on the next one 1767). See also, William Henry Egle, *Pennsylvania Archives* 3<sup>rd</sup> Series (Harrisburg, PA: State Printer, 1897)13: Berks County, PA Tax Lists 1759-1768; 1770-1789.

<sup>293</sup> Chester Tax Lists, Uwchlan, 1747, 1749, 1750. Joseph Linvill listed as an "inmate" – married but owning no land, while he was a "freeman" in the previous 1740 tax list.

<sup>294</sup> Rockingham Register, See Note 164.

<sup>295</sup> Berks Tax Lists, Cumru, Isaac, Benjamin, and a Joseph appear after 1773, 1779, 1782, respectively.

<sup>296</sup> Chester Tax Lists, Darby, 1747, first appearance, William Linvill, as freeman.

<sup>297</sup> Delaware County Deeds, Delaware County Recorder of Deeds, Media, PA, G-2: 138-143, 29 May 1770. Distribution of the estate of William Donaldson, innholder of Darby.

<sup>298</sup> Linville Parchment, See Note 93. See also, Franklin Ellis and Samuel Evans, *History of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania: With Biographical Sketches of Many of Its Pioneers and Prominent Men* (Philadelphia, PA: Everts & Peck, 1883): 1061. "William Linvil...by trade a shoemaker, married Mary Donaldson, Jan. 17, 1753."

<sup>299</sup> Franklin Ellis and Samuel Evans, *History of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania: With Biographical Sketches of Many of Its Pioneers and Prominent Men* (Philadelphia, PA: Everts & Peck, 1883): 1061. Dates of death and place of burial stated.

<sup>300</sup> Distribution of William Donaldson's estate, 29 May 1770. See note 298. William Linvill, cordwainer of Darby.

<sup>301</sup> Linville Parchment.

<sup>302</sup> Linville Surname Project.

<sup>303</sup> Chester Tax Lists, Upper Chichester, 1750-1763. First appearance of Edward Linville (various spellings) is in 1750 as an inmate and then freeman 1753.

<sup>304</sup> Chester County Wills, Chester County Historical Society, West Chester, PA, #1436 Will of Jeremiah Collet, Sr., bequests to daughter Jane Bazella [Beasley], dated 8 June 1752, proved 8 Aug 1752; Philadelphia County Wills, Philadelphia County Wills, L:454, Jeremy Collett, dated 21 May 1760, proved 29 May 1760. Bequests to sister Jane Linvill and her son John Linvill; Edward Linville is witness.

<sup>305</sup> Horace Burr, trans. *The Records of Holy Trinity (Old Swedes) Church, Wilmington, Del. 1697-1773* (Wilmington, DE: Historical Society of Delaware, 1890):699 (translated from Swedish as Edward Sinwall and Jane Beasley). Jane was previously married, see note 305.

<sup>306</sup> Chester County Tax Lists, last appears in Chichester in 1788 as an "inmate" (no land).

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