GOVERNOR RICHARD BENNET.
MARY NICHOLSON BROWNE, A. M., M. D.

Sir John Bennet, Knight, the second son of Richard Bennet and Elizabeth Teasdale (a daughter of the founder of Pembroke College, Oxford), was an eminent civilian of the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and James I, a judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and Chancellor of York. In the year 1609, when the second Charter was granted to the London Company, he was one of the company. He died in 1627, leaving three sons: John, Thomas, and Matthew. John married Dorothy, daughter of Sir John Crofts of Saxham, and had six sons. The oldest, Sir John Bennet, was advanced to the peerage by King Charles II, under the title of Lord Ussulston, whose son was created Earl of Tankerville, by King George I, soon after his accession. The second son, Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington, was advanced to that dignity by King Charles II, as "he was descended from worthy ancestors, and in his youth trained up in most sorts of learning fit for a gentleman." Soon after the Restoration, the Earl of Arlington was made principal Secretary of State, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household. Governor Richard Bennet was the first cousin of Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington, and was the son of Captain Robert Bennet,
a son of the first Sir John Bennet mentioned. His relationship to the Earl of Arlington is shown in a letter of Secretary Ludwell of Virginia to Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington, in which he speaks of Richard Bennet as Major General Richard Bennet, a member of the Earl of Arlington's family both by his name and arms.\footnote{Calendar of Colonial State Papers, 1661-1669, p. 401.}

The Bennet coat of arms contains three demi-lions rampant, two above and one below a bezant in the centre. Crest: out of a ducal coronet a lion's head charged on the neck with a bezant. The motto is: "De bon vouloir servir le roi." This coat of arms which had previously been granted to the Bennet family, was renewed to Nicholas Bennet in 1632. The coat of arms is found in America on at least four tombs of his family: on that of Henrietta Maria Neale Lloyd, widow of Richard Bennet, Jr., who was the son of Governor Bennet; on that of Theodore Bland, who married Anne, daughter of Governor Bennet; and on those of Governor Bennet's two grandchild, Susannah Maria Bennet Love, and Richard Bennet 3rd of Bennet's Point.

Governor Richard Bennet came to this country about 1630, to take charge of the plantation of his uncle Edward Bennet. Edward Bennet, a prominent London merchant trading at Delft, had received a tract of land on the Nansemond River in Warasuquak County, south of the James River. Here the Indian massacre took place on Friday, March 29th, 1632, and more than fifty men were killed on what was known as Mr. Edward Bennet's plantation, though he probably never came to America. Captain Robert Bennet, Governor Richard Bennet's father, came over and died here, leaving his son administrator of his estate.

Soon after Richard Bennet's arrival, he took a prominent part in the political life of the colony. He was elected a burgess for Warasuquak County in 1639, and in 1632 he was one of the justices of the monthly court. He was a Puritan, and a leading member of the Puritan settlement in Virginia. Virginia was strictly under the Established Church, and Governor Berkeley was a strong adherant of the Church of England. In 1642 we hear of Richard Bennet sending a petition by his brother Philip to Boston asking for two or three Puritan ministers. These were sent, but were ordered by Governor Berkeley the next year to return to Boston. In 1645 the Puritans had become so numerous that the attention of the government was attracted, and laws against them were rigorously executed. About 300 of them came to Maryland in 1649, Richard Bennet being the Moses of this exodus from Virginia to Maryland. Their settlement, named Providence, was later erected into a county bearing the name of Anne Arundel in honor of Lady Baltimore, wife of Cecilius Calvert. The city that grew up was called first Proctors, then the town of Anne Arundel, and finally Annapolis. This Puritan settlement remained in Maryland, but Bennet returned to Virginia.

The Puritans came to Maryland at the solicitation of Lord Baltimore, and were offered land as an inducement to settlement. It is a significant fact that, though religious toleration had previously existed in Maryland by order of Cecilius Calvert, just at this time the Maryland General Assembly passed the Act concerning religion, the famous Toleration Act of 1649, whereby "no person professing to believe in Christ shall be troubled, molested, or discomted, for his or her religion, or in the free exercise thereof." This may have been passed as an assurance of protection to the Puritans.\footnote{Notwithstanding the Puritan persecution and Bennet's Puritan affiliation, his personal influence in Virginia remained unabated, he being a member of the Council in 1642-44, 1645-48. The rise in power of the Puritans is easily understood when the conditions in England are considered. Nevertheless the Governor of Maryland proclaimed Charles II king, and the Virginia House of Burgesses refused to acknowledge the rule of Parliament. Parliament, having established its authority in England, turned its attention to the rebellious colonies. In 1651 an Ordinance was passed that the Colonies should be subject to the laws and regulations made by Parliament, that those governors...}

* Cf. Narratives of Early Maryland, by Clayton C. Hall, page 242.—Do.
ing the colonies should be considered usurpers and rebels, and that navigation should cease. Bennet was appointed one of the Commissioners by the Council of State in England "to reduce the Plantations within the Bay of Chesapeake to their due obedience to the Parliament of England." Two of the Commissioners appointed were already in the colonies—Bennet and Claiborne; the other three were in England—Denis, Stagge, and Curtis. Captain Denis and Mr. Stagge sailed on the ship John and perished in a wreck. Captain Curtis arrived with a copy of the Commission, and troops of about 700 men were sent over for the Commissioners to use if necessary.

On the execution of the King, Virginia had become a place of refuge for Cavaliers and Royalists. Reinforced by these, Governor Berkeley gallantly organized against invasion, and sought the aid of some Dutch ships. Virginia meant to fight, but owing to the efforts of the Puritan party headed by Richard Bennet, Berkeley, after a long and serious consultation, decided to surrender to the Commonwealth. The Articles of Surrender of the colony is a remarkable paper, and shows Bennet's foresight and broadminded policy. Its clauses are in thought and substance a forerunner of the Declaration of Independence made nearly 135 years later. The Articles state: Virginia's submission is to be recognized as voluntary and not compulsory. The people are to enjoy the privileges of freeborn Englishmen. All acts and words against Parliament are pardoned. The colony is to have free trade in spite of the Navigation Acts. Virginia is to be free from all taxes imposed without the consent of the Assembly. The freemen of Virginia are to elect the House of Burgesses in which is vested all legislative authority. This body is to elect the Governor and all other officers. Virginia is to be free and independent of England except that no law shall be passed contrary to the English Constitution. The Articles are signed by Richard Bennet, William Claiborne, and Edmund Curtis. Thus did Bennet prove himself a statesman and a diplomat. The Honorable John Randolph Tucker, Professor of Law, Washington and Lee College, calls this agreement "one of the most remarkable documents of Colonial History." Campbell says: "Virginia became almost as free and independent of England as she was after the Revolutionary War."

Virginia was reduced March 19, 1653, and then the Commissioners according to their instructions from Parliament turned their attention to Maryland. Their idea was to leave the government as far as possible as it was. Governor Stone, having refused to issue writs in the name of "the keepers of the liberties of England, by authority of Parliament" was displaced and Robert Brooke appointed to act as Governor. Thus Maryland was reduced March 27, 1652. About three months later, when 300 inhabitants of Maryland sent a petition to the Commissioners requesting that Governor Stone be reinstated, he was again made Governor, having agreed to issue writs as required. Richard Bennet was desirous of pleasing the inhabitants of Maryland as far as he could in accordance with his position and instructions as Commissioner.

He was well recognized as a friend of the people of Virginia, and reaped the fruits of their confidence and respect. At a general Assembly in Virginia, it was unanimously voted by the Commissioners and the Burgesses that "until the further pleasure of the States be known" (i.e., the Commonwealth), Richard Bennet be governor for the ensuing year with all just powers and authorities belonging to the office, and William Claiborne, Secretary of State. Bennet was unanimously elected governor, April 30, 1652. His election was due neither to compulsion nor to intimidation, but represented the free choice of the people. In a record of actions of Accomac County, we read that the Freemen instructed their Burgesses to vote for Bennet.

While Governor of Virginia he exercised power in Maryland, and assisted the inhabitants there, against the Indians, who were ravaging all the territory between the Susquehanna and the Potomac. The Susquehannough Indians were fierce and warlike, a great danger to the safety and prosperity of Maryland. They had become more formidable as they were furnished with firearms and trained in the science of war by the Dutch. Already
the Maryland Assembly had passed an act to prepare troops against them on account of some murders committed by the Indians. Again Bennet counsels peace, and the Maryland authorities seeing the wisdom of his plan act accordingly. The Governor and Council of Maryland sitting as a court June 28, 1652, gave power to Richard Bennet, Edward Lloyd, Wm. Fuller, L. Strong, and T. Marsh to consult and treat with the Susquehannough Indians and to conclude a peace that the safety and advantage of the people of Maryland might be enhanced. Hence a conference took place between the savages and the Commission of which Bennet was the head, and the treaty was made on the banks of the Severn. The Articles, which were agreed upon and signed July 5, 1652, gave the English all the land “from the Potowmac River to Palmer’s Island on the western side of the Chesapeake, and from Choptank River to the northern branch to the north of the Elk River on the eastern side of the bay.” Indians and English promise by solemn agreement to be friends, and to give 20 days’ notice in case either intends to be hostile. Thus the Indians agreed to retire from large tracts of land in Maryland. This treaty, not surpassed in point of liberality and justice by that made by Wm. Penn with the Indians 30 years later, was made under the old poplar tree in front of St. John’s College at Annapolis, now known as the “Liberty Tree.”

Richard Bennet was Governor of Virginia when he made the treaty and was re-elected for three successive terms 1652-55. In the later year he was selected by the House of Burgesses as the man best suited for Commissioner to England in regard to the dispute between Virginia and Lord Baltimore. Bennet and Mathews appeared against Lord Baltimore to discuss the matter before the Committee for Trade in England. Here also we find Bennet a party to a peaceful settlement. An agreement was finally concluded and signed by Lord Baltimore, Mathews, and Bennet, Nov. 30, 1657, that Lord Baltimore be reinstated in the government of his province, and a general indemnity on both sides was granted.
two daughters. His son was identified with Maryland from the time of the Puritan settlement, and was a member of the Assembly. He was drowned in the prime of his life and left a widow, Henrietta Maria (Neale) Bennet, daughter of Captain James Neale. It is not necessary to speak of Henrietta Maria, for her history has been thoroughly discussed by recent authors. She was a great matron, and left a large number of notable descendants, and could justly be crowned the Queen of all the Dames of the Colonial period. She was the namesake and god-daughter of Queen Henrietta Maria, who presented her with a baptismal ring which is still in the family. One daughter of Governor Bennet, Elizabeth, married Colonel Charles Scarborough; the other, Anna, married Theodoric Bland, a man said to be "in understanding and learning inferior to no man in Virginia." The inscription on Theodoric Bland's tomb, which has the Bennet and Bland coat of arms, is:

"Prudentis et Eruditi
THEODORICI BLAND
Armigeri qui obiit
Aprilis 23, A. D. 1671
Aetatis 41.
Cuius uxoria Maestissima Anna
Filia Richardi Bennet hoc
Marmor posuit."

Richard Bennet, Jr., and Henrietta Maria Neale had one son, Richard Bennet 3d, who died without issue, and one daughter, Susannah Maria Bennet, who married first, Colonel John Darnall, and afterwards Colonel Henry Lowe, a nephew of Jane Lady Baltimore, wife of Charles, 3d Baron Baltimore. After the death of his grand-son, Governor Bennet left no descendants by the name of Bennet. Among his descendants in Virginia were John Randolph, of Roanoke; Richard Bland, member of the First Congress at Philadelphia; Theodoric Bland, Colonel

in the Revolutionary Army; Henry St. George Tucker, President of the Virginia Court of Appeals; John Randolph Tucker, Attorney General of Virginia; Lighthorse Harry Lee, of the Revolutionary Army; Major-General Fitzhugh Lee and General Robert E. Lee, of the Confederate States Army.

Speaking of General Lee and of Governor Bennet a recent historical writer has said: "When from his chosen place with kindling eye, he saw his ragged boys in gray in a hundred battles sweep the Federal lines from the field, it was the blood of Richard Bennet that thrilled in the veins of Robert E. Lee. His was the hand that first sowed the seeds of both civil and religious liberty in the soil of Virginia. He quickened into life the spirit of independence, which a century afterward fired the soul of Patrick Henry and drew forth the sword of Washington. Richard Bennet was the first, and one of the greatest of all the friends of liberty Virginia ever nurtured on her bosom, and who, preceding them all by a century, made possible their heroic achievements."

NOTES ON MARYLAND PARISHES.

REV. SYTHAN ALLEN, D. D.

NORTH ELK PARISH, CALLED ALSO ST. MARY ANNE PARISH, CECIL COUNTY.

From the act of assembly of 1706, chap. 4, [Bacon] fourteen years after the establishment of the church of England in the Province of Maryland, we learn that from and after the first of May, 1706, all that part of Cecili County lying on the north side of Elk River, being bounded as follows: viz., beginning at Turkey Point on the north side of Elk River, afterward and running with the said river to Snibble's Mill at the head thereof, then cast to the exterior bounds of this province and with the
EDWARD BENNETT OF LONDON AND VIRGINIA

By John Bennett Boddie

Edward Bennett, Merchant of London, had an important part in the early settlement of Virginia which the early Virginia histories do not mention as they were more concerned with the changing political life of the day, rather than with the actual physical settlement of the colony.

Edward Bennett not only established the first large plantation in Virginia but he and his family sent over at different times about 400 immigrants. He was the owner of a fleet of vessels which traded with Virginia. He was Commissioner of Virginia at the court of England and was the first person to advocate the prohibition of the importation of all tobacco to England except Virginia tobacco, but we are getting ahead of our story.

His plantation in Isle of Wight County resulted from the following action taken by the London Company of Virginia. At a meeting of the Virginia Company, October 24, 1621, the Deputy Governor mentioned:1

That the first patent was for a gentleman that had deserved singularly well of the Company before he was a member thereof. And since his admittance hee had been at a very great charge for transporting of people to Virginia, namely Mr. Bennett who now joys himselfe in this business with Mr. Wiseman and Mr. Ayres."

On November 21, 1621, Edward Bennett obtained this patent for a plantation conditioned on the settling of 200 immigrants. His associates were Thomas Ayres, Thomas Wiseman and Richard Wiseman. In February 1622 the "Sea Flower" arrived with 120 settlers led by Captain Ralph Hamor, a member of the Virginia Council who had previously come over to Virginia in 1609 and was a settler of great experience. Others among the settlers were George Harrison and Rev. William Bennett, kinsmen of Edward Bennett. They settled at a place called "Warrocoyack," which was named after an Indian tribe which lived in what is now Isle of Wight County. Sometimes this place was called "Edward Bennett's plantation" and "Bennett's Wel-

Hardly a month had elapsed and at a time when the settlers were building their houses on this plantation in March 1622, there occurred the great Indian massacre by the Indians under Opechancough. There were 347 people killed out of a total population of 1240 in Virginia. This massacre was on Good Friday, March 22, 1622. Thirty-three persons killed at Edward Bennett's plantation, and at the time the census was taken February 16, 1624 there were only 33 persons at Warrocoyack.

The Indians appeared at the house of George Harrison, half a mile from Baldwin's, where was staying Thomas Hamor, brother of Capt. Ralph Hamor, who also lived near by. Captain Ralph Hamor was away and while the Indians were waiting for him, pretending that they had come to escort the Captain to their king, they were unable to restrain themselves and did not have the patience to wait for Captain Hamor, but set fire to a tobacco house as a ruse, and as the people rushed out of Harrison's house in order to quench the flames, many of them were killed. Thomas Hamor was saved by lucky delay. He was writing a letter and did not go out with the others when the tobacco house was set on fire, but seeing the commotion there, rushed out and

received an arrow in his back. Thereupon he with 22 others, fled to Baldwin’s house, near by, leaving on May 2, 1621 was elected Auditor. He was on various commissions of the London Company. At the Virginia Court, April 22, 1621 Sir Edwin Sandys moved that Capt. Ralph Hamor defended himself in his house until the Indians gave up the siege and departed. 4

The result of this massacre was that Edward Bennett’s plantation at Warrascoyack was abandoned. In the Fall of 1622 Sir George Yeardley commanded an expedition against the Indians and drove out the Warrascoyacks and Nansemonds and burned their houses.

Robert Bennett, brother of Edward Bennett, wrote him from Virginia, June 9, 1623 and in his letter says:

"We purpose God willing after we have weeded our tobacco and corne with the helpe of Capt. Smythe and others to goe upon the Warassesques and Nansecume to cut downe the corne and put them to the sorde."

Captain William Tucker afterwards commanded the expedition against these two tribes of Indians which was being prepared at the time Robert Bennett wrote his letter.

Captain Roger Smith in 1623 erected a fort on the shore of the James River near Edward Bennett’s plantation, but Edward Bennett’s settlers did not return to Warrascoyack until afterwards, for as will be shown later, Edward Bennett was having some trouble with Capt. Ralph Hamor about the servants on his plantation, and petitioned the Virginia Council to allow them to return.

On February 16, 1624 there were thirty-three persons shown in the census taken at that time at Warrascoyack, as follows: 5


Later on the census of 1625 shows as follows:

"MUSTER OF THE INHABITANTS IN VIRGINIA.
TAKEN IN 1625, TOTAL, 1,095. THE MUSTER OF THE INHABITANTS AT WARISOYACK, TAKEN THE 7TH OF FEBRUARY, 1624.

The Muster of Mr. Edward Bennett’s Servants.


Edward Bennett as well as shown later, was elected a free member of the London Company, no longer being on December 2, 1621 was elected a member of the House of Commons. He was on various commissions of the London Company. At the Virginia Court, April 22, 1621 Sir Edwin Sandys moved that Capt. Ralph Hamor, a citizen, had so well deserved of this Company by a treatise which he made, touching "the inconvenience that the importation of tobacco out of Spain had brought into this land, and by his frequent attendance upon the committees of the lower House of Commons about the same (who were well inclined to afford their best assistance for prohibiting the bringing in of Spanish tobacco), that therefore he might have the favour to be admitted a free member of the Company," which was done at once.

Alexander Brown says: in his "First Republic," page 398:

"Bennett's treatise, which had been used before the committees, has been preserved. It is quite long but very interesting. In it he says: 'The Chiefe Spring from whence the mayne current of Treasure floweth into all Christendom, hath its originall, is in the Indies (America), and by the Spanish Government is forced to set first into Spaine.' When we consider the immense amount of gold and silver found by the Spanish, and the hopes of the Virginia Company for the like in their possessions will seem most natural. Bennett expresses the decay of trade and the scarcity of silver in England by the fact that the English merchants, instead of receiving bullion for their merchandise in Spain, now traded for some 400,000 weight of tobacco which they brought into the kingdom. 'In so much that the Spanish say, when they see all our goods landed 'all that will be paid in smock.' He goes on to show that England had thus failed to import at least a million pounds of bullion since his Majesty's reign, which was greatly to be regretted, and says:

"For money is the soule and sinewes of trade, and a well governed trade, is the sure foundation of all wealth. The good that we have done to Spaine by buying our Tobacco from them, hath caused them since the year 1598 to inhabit the territories of Caracoes, Cumanagotta, Trinidad, Oromoco, and now at last all Marcabo, for in those days (I was an eye witness to it) their people went thither more unwilling than now go to Virginia and the Summer Islands (yet the King gave them leave to carry and recarry all things custum free) but now the case is altered, for if they would give leave as many to go as would, they would soon leave few enough in Spaine.

And the importing of Spanish tobacco had also hurt England in that it hath altogether hindered that plantation in Virginia which in short time might yield his Malestie as much or more profit, than the aforesaid place do to the King of Spaine besides the general good it would bring to all this Commonwealth, can not be imagined, for if his Malestie grant this one Privilege to them (the prohibiting the importation of Spanish tobacco) and suffer it only to be brought from Virginia and Somers Islands, the heart of gain by tobacco, will draw thither more inhabitants in one year than the Company have done, with all their care and charge ever since the plantation, and let them once be drawn there, they will procure better commodities than tobacco.'

If any alledge that those countries yield not so good tobacco as the Spanish Indies, I answer, there is some good tobacco brought from Virginia and the Summer Islands, as the first

Tobacco were that we had out of Spain, and no doubt but as they discoverie further into the land, found better ground for Tobacco, so will our people do also as they go further. To conclude, shut the Gates of entrance of Tobacco and you will open the Gate for the entrance of Treasure, but open the Gate for the entrance of Tobacco and you shut the gate for entrance of Treasure.'

On April 27th, the Sub Committee delivered to the Grand Committee of the House of Commons Five Heads of the Decay of trade. The third of these was Bennett’s Treatise. The remedy was to supply tobacco out of Virginia and the Somers Islands and to prohibit the importation of all other tobacco which was considered by the House of Commons.

However, the prohibition of the importation of Spanish tobacco if this measure was enacted, did not result in any immediate benefit to the planters of Virginia because the King took the tobacco trade into his own hands for his own revenues. After the Virginia Company was dissolved King James decided to make the tobacco trade a royal monopoly and requested the Solicitor General in July 1621 to draw up a charter for the “planters and adventurers of these colonies for their tobacco to be delivered up for the King’s use.” While this contract was never specifically concluded James I appointed agents to receive Colonial tobacco to pay the planters and satisfy the King and among these agents were Ditchfield, Edward Bennett and four other London merchants.

Those agents were to pay 2 s. 4 d. for the better tobacco and 1 s. 4 d. for the poorer quality, and this monopoly called the “Ditchfield monopoly” was strenuously objected to by the planters of Virginia.

When Edward Bennett came to Virginia after the death of his brother Richard who was managing his plantations in 1626, we have an echo as to how the King’s monopoly was received by the planters of Virginia and by the action of the Virginia House of Burgesses in March 1628. Edward Bennett evidently represented the Virginia planters in the Virginia House of Burgesses for he is shown therein as a member on the 29th of May 1628. The House of Burgesses commissioned Mr. Edward Bennett and Mr. Michael Marshall, two members to present in the assembly, to represent them in England and empowered them and enabled them to do certain things. Among them were:

“1: That you, Mr. Bennett and Mr. Marshall do upon your arrival in England repair to Sir Francis Wyatt that by his counsel and advice together with yours our affairs may be managed of whose wisdom we do not doubt, and wee in the name of the whole Colony do intreat that you would be pleased to undertake the trouble and as your discretion shall think most conducing to the good of the plantation, either to refuse the propositions of this Contract, or to establish such a contract, as shall not undermine our just and certain means of subsistence, our trade and commerce. We do not desire to have our freedom taken away but we desire to have it. If we find that it will not be assented unto, then to agree to the said Contract for 3 s. the pound if he take it here, and 3 s. 6 d. the pound if he take it abroad.”

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if wee upon our charge of freight and adventure doe delive’ it in England.

Robert Bennett, one of the brothers of Richard Bennett interested in his land patents, came to Virginia and evidently survived the Indian Massacre of Good Friday, 22nd March 1622, for when the census was taken in 1623, of those who survived, his name is shown among the survivors as resident at that time of “James Island.”

Robert Bennett wrote a very interesting letter from “Bennette Welcome,” 9th June 1623 to his brother Edward Bennett in London. We have shown this letter in full below because it gives us an insight into the condition of the Virginia trade at that time. It seems that among other things, Edward Bennett was engaged in the Newfoundland Fisheries. Also he was importing commodities from Spain. This letter also shows the retaliation that the planters inflicted upon the English without the slightest provocation. The Indians for their massacre of the year previous. It appears that the English sent a gift to the King’s son, the Prince, and the Indians brought back the heads of a number of savages. This event does not seem to have upset the very early American Histories. Most of the time according to the histories, it was the barbarous savages and infidels who were engaged in the massacres.

Letter from Robert Bennett to his brother, Edward Bennett June 9, 1623

From Bennette Welcome this 9th of June 1623.

Loving Brother:

Yours out of the “John and Francis” I received with letters from Edward Harvey and Robert Bennett out of Spain, the 27th of May the shipe arrived hear in saffle God be praised, and out of her I receivd some Butteres of exellent good wyues, 750 lars of oylee, 16 barrelles of Roast (Raisins) of the Soone, certaine and certaine means of subsistence, that wee may not starve here subject to ruine upon the uncertainity of the

Sir, ours in our declaration wee have intreid the Kings Majesty shall intitle them to the same, we may have allowed for our Tobacco 3 s. 6 d. the pound if he take it here, and 3 s. 6 d. if we deliver it in England. The best is, that we may have no question but to make sure of the same cargo. If we do find that it will not be assented unto, then to agree to the said Contract for 3 s. the pound if he take it here, and 3 s. 6 d.

Virginia House of Burgesses, 1619-1629, p. 545.

Virginia House of Burgesses, 1619-1629, p. 545.}

14 Robert Bennett is another Robert Bennett who traded in Maryland.

The above letter of Robert Bennett with its accompanying facsimile was published in the American Historical Magazine.
She is gone, God send her well for Canaday but with her lodging to return thither agane. For the years beinge soe faire, spaire, I know that lysh will yeade more here thane in Canaday and I know her frayght hyght wilbe a great mater more, soo I hope I shall not in case your displeasours doinge as I all things to take best for your profyt. My last letter I wrote you was in the Adame from Newfoundland where I hope you have receaved this. God send her back in saftie and this from Canaday. I hope the lyse che will come to a good reckning for vittles is very scarce in the contrye. Your Newfoundland lyse is worth 30 S per cent (perHundredweight) your Drye Canada 3 L 10 S and the wet 5 L 10 S per cent, and I do not know nor hir of anye that is comigne hither with lysh but onely the Toger which wente in company with the vittles. The lyse comynge will care away all this forthe. Our men stande well to their helhe God be thanked and I hope to make you a good price of corns, both for Tabacco and Corne. The Mr. Sloying afores 18
I hope yt wilbe a grete strenghent unto us, for God sende us well to doe this yeare; the next year God willinge, we meant to seabe by them and sette out all this lande, and howes.
Therefore praye lette me interest you to wrytte to me at large whether Captin Bass 14 for Lettenent Berkleye or anye other have anythinge to doe or claysn any land as their ryghtes for I make no question as plesse God but to blesse us this yeare the next to have toce or three hundred men more into our plantationes to be our territory for it is the best seate in all the landes, and not the lycke quantite is gonne for goodness in the landes. Novse I have not anye wrytte the wryttinge but onely this. The 22 of Maye Captin Tucker was sent with 12 men into Potomacke Ryver to secke some of our Englandis which the Spanishis detained, and withall in culler to concerne a peace with the Great Kinge Opechancanough see the intepreter which was sent by Captin Tucker with an Indian with hime to bringe the Kynges sonne to parle with Capt, brought them see. After manye fayned speach they the pease was to be concerne in a belte or toque in sake which was sente of purpose in the buhte with Captin Tucker to payen them. See Captin Tucker begane and our intepreter taised before the kinge would tace yt, but not of the same. Soe thene the kinge with them of Cheekaddes, their sonnes and all the great men, we drunck how manye we cannot wrytte of but yt is thought some toce hundred were payzened and thayre coming back killed some 59 more, and brought home parte of their heads. At ther departure from Opechancanough the wordes beinge given by the intepreter which stode by the kinge on a high roche, the interpetreur, the wordes beinge past, tumbled downe, soe they gave in a volle of shotte and killed the tooke and also as it is reported to the cownsell for sertyn. Soe this beinge done yt wilbe a grete dislayngye to the myode infidelles. (We purpose God wylinge after we hedied our tobacco and cornere with the helpe of Capt, Smythe and others to goe upon the Warrasquock and Narragansites to cutte downe the corne and put them to the worke.) God sende us vycat, or we make no question God assisting, therefore we praye come one question to us more, and hope the conyme home of the shipe which I hope saile the first that comes for Engeland, he shall receive a good porcell of corns from me with good profyt; praye forgete me not to all the rest of our goods. God be his grace and wyfe, my brother Richarnds and his wyfe, with your father in lawe and mother, and all the rest not forgettinge my children whom I praye God to blese and us deliver and sende us a joyfull meetingh. This in some haste. I lave you to the mersfull tuition of Thallimyghtie in whom I reste, Your loving brother, Robert Bennett

Praye comende me to Mr. Bourne and tell him that his boye is with me, for vittles beinge scarce in the contrye noe man will take servecte. Soe he shalbe with Adam from the place up until I can put things to forthe. Thancke for the che he sente me, but his boye made me of. Since Tho, Pope and Mr. Danell are gone to George Henere to take Tabacco and Corne. Then Mr. Kinges man ran away in Spayne, the reste I receaved all well, God be thanked. Robert Bennett died shortly after writing his letter in which he prayed to be remembered to his children and hopes to have a joyful meeting with them. One of the perils of adventuring to Virginia in those days was an early death. He died before November 26, 1623, for that is the date of a manuscript document in the Library of Congress which relates to the estate and debts of the late Robert Bennett.

The General Court Minutes of November 24, 1624 show that Ensign James Harrison had some of the goods bought of Mr. Robert Bennett, deceased, by John Coster and David Berry (Va. Mag. Vol. 21, p. 67), and on the 30th of May 1623 Thomas Edwards delivered a butt of sake to Mr. Robert Bennett, which came in the "Abagaill" and was due from Mr. Robert Bennett, deceased. This is the first appearance of the older Robert Bennett's son-in-law.

It seems from the General Court minutes that Edward Bennett had some trouble with Captain Ralph Hamor about the servants on his plantation Warrasquock, and on October 7, 1622 the records of the Virginia Company of London (Vol. 2, p. 104) show that the following account was taken by the Company, which is very commendatory of Mr. Bennett:

"Mr. Edward Bennett in his petition making two requests unto us, the one that the cause in difference between himself and Capt. Ralph Hamor might be recommended to the Counsell of Virginia to do him justice. The other that his people might be returned to his plantation Warrasquock: The Court ordered that the Governor and Counsell in Virginia should take extraordinary care of that businesses that so fair and right and Justice will permit his request may be satisfied and that a perfect and speedy Account be returned them of all proceeding therein and that they do not only give due to the representative Warrasquock, but further more earnestly recommend the settlement of all offenses to the favor and furtherance of the Governor and Counsell and that what shall come should not diminish to Mr. Occasion, the Court will accept as done to themselves in regard to Mr. Bennett on the

18 Mar. 4, 1621 Gov. Yeardley made a grant of 500 acres to George Harrison of Charles City, Gentleman. Harrison in his letters to his son John in London, May 12, 1622 and Jan. 24, 1623—Speaks of "Conin Bennett" and accounts with him. He was killed in a duel with Richard Stephens in Jamestown, 1664.
WILLIAM AND MARY QUARTERLY

great services done for the Advancement of the Plantation) as
the largest adventurer that they know

Capt. Ralph Hamor died in 1626, and when Edward Bennett was
in Virginia in the Spring of the year 1628 he petitioned the General
Court for leave to file a suit against Capt. Hamor’s estate as follows:
(From General Court Minutes, Va. Mag., Vol. 29 and 30—)

“A Court at James City 31st March 1628

Present:
Capt. Francis West, esqr.
Doctor Patt
Capt. Mathewes
Mr. Claybourne
Capt. Tucker

At this time Mr. Edward Bennett made petition to the court
to enter a suite of 400 £ sterling against the estate of Capt. Ralph
Hamor, deceased. Whereupon it was agreed that 4000 pounds
of tobacco belonging to the said estate and remaining in the hands
of Mr. George Menefy, Marchant, by order of this court shall
now again by warrant be attached and stayed, soe that the said
Mr. Bennett may bring in his process of the said debt, provided
that he doe it before the 25th of March 1629. * * * At the same
time Mr. Edward Bennett obtained an attachment in like man-
ner as aforesaid of one thousand weight of tobacco remaining
in the hands of Mr. George Menefy and belonging unto the
estate of George Harrison, deceased, and now unto his brother
James Harrison of London, his executor, in part of a debt of 200 £
sterling.

Whereas it appeareth to the Court by one note under the
hand of Capt. John Preene bearing the date 16th October 1623,
that he received of Mr. Richard Bennett deceased 11/12/40
for the passage of two men to be brought to Virginia in the Hope-
well, and whereas it is proved that said men were on board the said
vessel at Plymouth and that notwithstanding these hath noe satisfac-
tione been made for the same bitherto, The Court hath therefore
in regard the said Capt. Preene hath refused to appear to an-
swer personally and for that nothing appeareth to the con-
trary in this cause) that the said Capt. Preene shall now deliver
unto Mr. Edward Bennett two men servants with one suite of
apparel convenient for each of them, or 600 L of tobacco for
them and 200 weight of Tobacco more for damage and losse
in the Perforeance for soe longe time.

“At A Court at James City, 9th April 1628

Present: (Same members)

Whereas by an order of this court the 31 March 1628, it was
ordered that Capt. Preene and unto Mr. Edward Bennett, two men servants with one suite of apparel convenient for each of them or 600 L of tobacco being for two servants wth be said Capt. Preene should have brought over in the Hopewell lower years since and further to pay two hundred weight of Tobacco more for damage, that the said Capt. Preene appearing at the court personally answering unto the complaints of the said

18 This was John Prim or Piring, owner and master of the Great Hopewell, 1626.

Edw: Bennett, alleged that he was noe way tyed to deliver the men here thouthe he receaved the moeny of their passagge because there might fall out many causalityes to cutt of their landing in
Virginia, wth he could not be thought guility of nor answer able for, and as concerning the putting one of them on shoare in the
Downes, the said Capt. Preene saith that he can sufficiently prove both (by) the oath of the Chirurgeon Richard Wake and others,
that the said man named Rich: Coke was diseaced and unty to go
to sea wth out great danger of his life: And for the other man
left behind at Plymouth named Robert Waldron, he saith and
hath now affirmed upon his oath at this time taken, that the
said Robert Waldron (appearing to be a gentleman like man and
merchant) Mr. Bennett intreating that he should be kindly used
did never give any order, to his knowledge, that he should be
restrained from going ashore. Whereupon the court hath thought
fit and ordered, that note wth standing the former order, the said
Capt. Preene shall put in good security that there shall be two
men servants, wth one suite of apparel for each of them shipped
aboard some ship bound for this country before the feast of St.
Thomas the 25th instant next, when the said Mr. Bennett for
the termes of five yeares, the said Capt. Preene paying for their
passagges.

Under date of April 16, 1626, Edward Bennett wrote the Duke
of Buckingham, Lord High Admiral, and suggested that acts of Parlia-
ment should be passed prohibiting ships under 300 or 400 tons from
bringing coal to London from Newcastle and also again urges the total
prohibition of Spanish tobacco.18

Edward Bennett appears to have been an able navigator as well as
a merchant as he sailed his own ships. It seems that on September 5,
1625, he was captured while on one of his vessels by the pirate Cam-
paigne and later was given a letter of protection from this pirate ad-
dressed to Picarsons of Salice. Campane was a Dutch pirate, who
from a statement left a Richard Bennett deceased 11/12/40
for the passage of two men to be brought to Virginia in the Hope-
well, and whereas it is proved that said men were on board the said
vessel at Plymouth and that notwithstanding these hath noe satisfac-
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WILLIAM AND MARY QUARTERLY

He also says that the news of his vessels is that the Spanish fleet has come into Spaine with nearly thirty million pounds. She had dispersed nearly 10,000 soldiers abroad in that country and that they were making ready for the fleet to sail again to the Indies.23 Edward Bennett's brother Richard died in Virginia in 1626 for at a General Court held 13 October 162424 the following appears of his death:

"After the death of Mr. Richard Bennett who deceased about the 28 August last and without any suffcient or particular disposition of the goods and other matters concerning both his own estate and the estate of Mr. Edward Bennett, his brother. (Inventario ordered, etc.)"

Richard Bennett, his nephew, has often been confused with Richard Bennett, his brother. Richard Bennett, his nephew, later Governor of Virginia, first appears in the records in 1628, at which time he was 20 years of age, as follows:

"At a Court James City 29 March 1628. Richard Bennett, aged 20 years, sworn and examined, sayth that Capt. Freeman or his assigns received satisfaction of Mr. Edward Bennett for the passage of two men in the Hopewell, 1623 to be delivered in Virginia."25

Edward Bennett imported many servants to his plantation in Virginia and his nephews Richard and Robert Bennett managed his plantations. Robert Bennett, his nephew, has often been confused with Robert Bennett, his brother, for it appears from the Minutes of the General Court in 1628 that Robert Bennett, his nephew, was of the age of 18, as follows:

"Nicholas Thompson of the age of 25 years or thereabouts sworn and examined sayth that John Burland coming to Mr. Richard Bennett demanded of him three men which his uncle was to deliver unto him whereupon Mr. Bennett brought out and tendered him 3 of the age of 17 years, the youngest of them he said then told him, but Burland refused to accept them and set them departed."

Robert Bennett of the age of 18 or thereabouts sworn and examined sayth in effect as much as Nicholas Thompson had already averred.

It is agreed between the parties that Mr. Richard Bennett shall deliver unto the said John Burland here in cote within convenient time after the arrival of the London Merchant three men, and that if he have noe men sent him in said shippe then Mr. Bennett shall give Burland such other satisfaction as shall be thought fit."

It appears that the servants of Edward Bennett and his brothers had to serve for their passage from 3 to 7 years and the General Court Minutes show that one John Iuman, Surgeon, styled as being held as a servant, as follows:

"It is ordered that John Iuman, Surgeon, In regard he came over with servants of Mr. Edward Bennett for hireable condition, who paid for his passage shall remain and serve upon the plantation 25 State Papers, Charles I, Vol. 2, p. 139.
29 Cal. of State Papers, Colonial Series, 1621-26, p. 491.

WILLIAM AND MARY QUARTERLY 127

tion of the said Mr. Edward Bennett until he can procure testimony out of England to free himself."26

Robert Bennett's letter was addressed to his brother Edward in Barbadoes, London. This lane runs from the Royal Exchange on Threadneedle Street to Lothbury. Edward Bennett, however, was living in the Parish of St. Olave, Hart Street, London about 1630, for the birth of five of his children is shown in the register of that Parish. He married Mary Bourne, daughter of Jasper Bourne, of Stanmore Magna, Middlesex. Jasper Bourne was a nephew of Gilbert Bourne, Bishop of Bath and Wells and great nephew of Sir John Bourne, Secretary to State to Queen Mary. The Bourne family is shown in the Visitation of Somerset, 1625 (P. 13).

The date of Edward Bennett's death is not known but he was dead before September 30, 1664 as that was the date his land in Isle of Wight County, Virginia, was divided among his daughters and co-heirs, Sybyler Hill and Mary Bland. Edward Bennett's nephew, Richard, was Governor of Virginia during the Commonwealth. Thomas Ludwell, Secretary for Virginia in writing to Henry Bennett, Lord Arlington, said that the Governor was one of Lord Arlington's family.27 The connection with this family has not been definitely traced. There were numerous branches of this family with the same coat of arms in Berkshire, Middlesex, Surrey, Wiltshire, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall (See Visitation). Children of Mary Bourne and Edward Bennett:

I. Elizabeth Bennett, b. May 31, 1629.
II. Silvester Bennett, b. Oct. 25, 1630, died 1706 in Isle of Wight County, Va., married Lt. Col. Nicholas Hill. He and his

To my trusted and dear Cousin Robert Bennett of the Cathedral of Wells, all my free lands to my eldest son Gilbert. He to be Executor. To him the Demesnes of Wridlcroome with the custody of the Great House deceased now by my brother Bishop Bourne. Son Roger, detailed in a foreign country Son William, detailed in a foreign country Son Thomas, detailed in a foreign country Son Robert, 1608 Son Jasper, 1604 Eldest daughter, Mary

WILL OF JASPER BOURNE OF STANMORE MAGNA, MIDDLESEX. Brown's Somerset Wills 6th Series, p. 75. Dated February 1, 1667 and probated by John Bennett at London, Merchant.
Son John Courie, the Ethke of North Peterton, Somerset. Son Stephen Courie, the Ethke of Isenham, London. Wife Ann, daughter of Robert Wills, Somerset, my brother, servant.
Son Thomas, wife, Elizabeth Bishop, wife of Thomas Bishop of Minehead.
Son Roger, Trustees wife of Mr. John Courie, M. D., Dec.
Son Henry, Elizabeth Cartel, widow of Francis Cartel, gent., Dec.
Nephew Jasper Bourne, son of my nephew John Bourne of Goughney and John Bourne of Dowghty, Somerset, is servant to me and servant. 27 Cal. of State Papers, Colonial Series, 1621-26, p. 491.
WILLIAM AND MARY QUARTERLY

wife Sylvester, September 30, 1644, received a patent of 750 acres in Isle of Wight, "Being the moiety of 1500 acres of land appurtenant unto the said Sylvester and her sister, who were daughters and coheirs of Mr. Edward Bennett, deceased, by the riverside in a valley called the Rock."

(W & M Q 7, P. 298)

Nicholas Hill was first Major and then Lt. Col. of Isle of Wight Militia. He represented the County in the House of Burgesses, September 1663 and October 1666 (W&M Q 7, P. 214). He made his will the 19th of April 1675 and same was probated 20th October 1675. (W&M Q 7, P. 238). Silvester Bennett Hill lived until 1706 and made her will 20th of October 1706. (W&M Q 7, P. 255). She mentioned none of her own descendants in her will. She desired her life interest in her husband's plantation "a little above Lawn Creek" in 1695 to Lewis Burwell of Lawn Creek (W&M Q 7, P. 250). This probably came to them.

Children of Nicholas Hill by first wife:
1. Agnes Hill
2. Ralph Hill. In 1710 Ralph Hill of Prince George and Nicholas Hill of Norfolk, son and heir of Ralph and Elizabeth (Hill) Hill. Nicholas Hill, made a deed (W&M Q 7, P. 263).

3. Nicholas Hill

Children of Nicholas Hill and second wife, Sylvester Bennett:
4. George Hill
5. Martha Hill, m. Peter Betts (W&M Q 7, P. 260). In 1694 John Jennings and Mary, his wife, conveyed to Dr. Luke Haverfield of Chesapeake, certain lands in Nansemond granted by Martha Best, sister to said Mary.
6. Mary Hill, m. John Jennings, Jr. son of the Clerk of Isle of Wight Court, who was bannished for his part in Bacon's Rebellion, but died before his sentence was executed. John Jennings, Jr. made his will in 1695 (W&M Q 7, P. 230) and mentions mother, Silvester Hill, sister Sarah Luck, brother WILLIAM THOMAS and son George.

7. Anna Hill
8. Richard Hill
9. Elizabeth Hill, m. William Thomas, son of Philip Thomas (W&M Q 7, P. 251) who made his will in Isle of Wight, Nov.

John Marshall, on October 4, 1687, married 1688, mentions son Humphrey Marshall and brother Peter Hill (W&M Q 7, P. 241). He may have married a daughter of Nicholas Hill, but he was living in Nansemond, (W & M Q 1, P. 255)

Will of Philip Thomas, Isle of Wight, Book 2, p. 416, dated 11 Nov. 1722, probate February 9, 1722/3.

Daughter Mary Goodson, wife of Edward Goodson
Son John Thomas
Witnesses, Margaret Edwards, Mary Edwards.

WILLIAM THOMAS

Sealed and signed, WALTER WHEELER.

There was another William Thomas in Isle of Wight who should not be confused with this one. He made his will in 1695, proved July 21, 1714 (W&M Q 7, P. 260). He bequeathed wife MARY, plantation wherein he now lives for life, son RICHARD 200 acres in low grounds of Mahone River, son SAMUEL

13, 1702. Same was probated February 9, 1702-03 (W&M Q 7, P. 251).

William Thomas is mentioned as "brother" in will of John Jennings, Jr. who married Mary. As John Jennings' own sisters were Mary Seward, Martha Jennings, and Sarah Luck (W&M Q 7, P. 241-250) this would show that William Thomas married his wife's sister. William Thomas is mentioned in Silvester Hill's will and he also apprised the estate of Capt. James Day, a relation of his wife, April 28, 1702.

There was an inventory filed in the estate of a William Thomas in Isle of Wight, 1728, but the writer is uncertain whether this William Thomas is the subject of our sketch or will be mentioned to Bertie, N. C. with the family about 1730, and was the William Thomas who witnessed Barnaby Thomas' will in 1735. He would be an aged man at that time.

Known children:
(1) Elizabeth Thomas, m. (1) John Boddie who died 1720. Will dated March 19, 1720, probate 23 April 1720 (Great Book P. 27).
(2) Col. John Dawson of North Carolina, Justice of Surry Court, member of Governor's Council 1762.
(3) Barnaby Thomas, of Bertie County, N. C., d. 1735. His will was probated by Col. John Dawson, 11 Dec 1735. He mentions wife Sarah, brother Phillip Thomas, brother in law John Dawson, son Elias and unborn child; brother Phillip Esq.
(4) Phillip Thomas of North Carolina.
(5) Thomas Thomas of North Carolina.

(Edward Bennett's children continued)

III. John Bennett, b. 17 Feb. 1632
IV. Ann Bennett, b. 13 May 1634-35, died 10 May 1634
V. Jasper Bennett, b. 10 May 1634
VI. Mary Bennett, m. (1) Thomas Bland 1652
   m. (2) Luke Cropley. She is mentioned in Gov. Richard Bennett's will 12 April 1675, as "my cousin Mary, wife of Mr. Luke Cropley of London" (W&M Q 7, P. 260). She was living in 1701 as she is mentioned in will of Capt. James Day who married her daughter Mary, as "this ever honored mother Mrs. Luke Cropley."

Children of Mary (Bennett) and Thomas Bland:
1. Mary Bland, m. (1) James Day, who made his will 1701 (W&M Q 7, P. 252).
   m. (2) John Johnson
2. Mary Bland, m. Mrs. Gladwell and made her will as Mrs. Mrs. Gladwell 1707 (W&M Q 7, P. 250).

Children:
(1) Elizabeth Day, m. Mathew Ridley
(2) James Day, died 1725 (W&M Q 7, P. 265)

Plantation after his wife's death. Witness, Lewis Brantley, Mathew Worrall and Ariah Gray.

There was a RICHARD THOMAS who made his will in 1687, leaving son John Thomas, fisheries, 1728 and Son William, York County, died in 1726. It is probable he was the father of the William Thomas who died 1724.

A Richard Thomas made his will in Isle of Wight 1742.
Children:
A. James Day
B. Thomas Day.
(3) Thomas Day, died 1723 without issue (W&M 7 P. 263).
3. Elizabeth Bland, m. __________ Swan. (See will of James Day, 1701, W&M 7, P. 252).

BOURNE
of
SOMERSET and LONDON

By J. B. BODDIE

(1) Bessyr —

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<td>Gilber Bessyr, Bishop of Bath and Wells, d. 1586, Buried at Wells Cathedral</td>
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<td>Thomas Bessyr, d. 1625</td>
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(2) For Arms of Blundell, see Strasbourg, Wills, 15th Series, P. 76-78.
(3) From Bessyr, Wills, 1st Series, P. 91.
(5) Bessyr of Bessyr, as printed in Wills, 4th Series, 1624.
VIRGINIANS AND MARYLANDERS AT HARVARD COLLEGE
IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

By Samuel Eliot Morison

During the seventeenth century Harvard College, founded in 1636 and opened in 1639, was the only educational institution in the English colonies which offered a course even roughly equivalent to that of Oxford and Cambridge, leading to the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts. It is not unreasonable to suppose that a few Virginians, and Marylanders may have sent their sons thither for a university education, particularly during the period of the Puritan supremacy, when conditions in England were unsettled. Early Harvard was far from contemptible as a place of education. The college building, "thought by some to be too gorgeous for a Wilderness," contained "a spacious Hall," kitchen and butteries, a library with several hundred volumes, and numerous chambers with small private studies let into their corners, on the model of English college buildings. In 1652 a nearby dwelling house was purchased and fitted up with chambers and studies. The founders and early governors of Harvard, graduates of the University of Cambridge, reproduced as far as their means and their principles would permit, the amenities of English college life. Students were treated like gentlemen and were expected to conduct themselves accordingly: there was a butler to draw their beer, poor students corresponding to the Cambridge sizars to wait on table, and ancient goodwives (stilled called "goodies") by Harvard students) to make their beds. Fellows dined at high table on a dare in the Hall, and enjoyed a fellows' orchard on the site of the present College Library; Commencement was celebrated with dignified academic exercises and Latin disputations, and with a feast that cost each commencer in the neighborhood of £3. The course for the bachelor's degree was not a specialized course in divinity, but a liberal education for the times, including considerable reading in belles lettres; and as early as 1648

1 I am greatly indebted for assistance in gathering the information on which this paper is based to Miss Leah James (A. B. Williams and Mary College, 1924) and to Miss Louise Roche (A. B. Radcliffe, 1928) of Boston.
2 William and Mary College was founded in 1693; but "for about twenty years after its founding, the students were taught reading and writing, and the Latin and Greek languages," Long St. Tyler. Early Cyclopedia and Register at Williams and Mary College (Williamsberg, 1905), p. 1. Yale College was opened in 1702.
the Harvard course was recognized by the University of Oxford as of university standard, by admitting Harvard graduates ad eundem gradum in Oxford.

Among the men who graduated from Harvard College in the seventeenth century, there were several English boys who had been sent over by their parents especially to be educated at Harvard, and at least two students from Bermuda. These last went to Harvard through the good offices of the Reverend Patrick Copland, rector designate of the Indian College at Henrico, Virginia. But no graduate can be identified as coming from the Continental colonies south of New England. The graduates of 1652-1700, 446 in number, are listed in the Quinquennial Catalogue of the University, do not include all Harvard students. No mention is made of those who took a degree, the name and residence of the graduate, the name of those non-graduates, and even misread some of the unfamiliar names in the records. Three of these students were of the Harford family, and a reasonable probability be identified as sons of prominent planters on Chesapeake Bay.

Two of the three were fellow-commoners. Both the name and the institution were copied from the University of Cambridge. A fellow-commoner was a superior class of undergraduate who in return for paying double tuition and presenting the College with a piece of plate, warranted all other undergraduates, as a freshman was exempted from running errands or uncovering to uppersclassmen, and was addressed with the title "Mr." He was not accorded to other students until he had completed Master of Arts. These privileges were not greatly appreciated by the thrifty New Englanders, and there are only two fellow-commoners in Harvard history. To the more aristocratic society of Maryland and Virginia, this superior rank would naturally be considered desirable; and two of the hitherto unidentified fellow-commoners of Harvard were in all probability from that region.

One of them, with a second Virginian or Marylander, was in the Class of 1655. The graduates of that class, as listed in the Quinquennial Catalogue, numbered only two; but the full strength of the Class, as we gather from the manuscript records of the Steward of Harvard College, was seventeen. Cotton Mather tells us of a supposed position or promise which explains the small number of graduates. Speaking of an early catalogue of graduates he writes:

"Finally, if Harvard be now asked, as once Jesse was, are here all thy Sons? It must be answered, no; for upon a Disatisfaction, about an Hardship, which they thought put upon themselves, in making them lose a good part of a Year of the Time, whereupon they Claimed their Degree (about the Year 1655) there was a Considerable Number, even Seventeen of the Scholars, which went away from the Collidge without any Degree at all.

This dissatisfaction was caused by the Harvard Corporation extending the course for the Bachelor's degree from three to four years, and enforcing it in a somewhat irregular fashion. The Class of 1652 was kept in College until 1653 before commencing bachelors, but were allowed to take their Master's degrees in 1655. The Class of 1653 graduated that year, but were required to wait the usual interval of two years before graduating Masters of Arts. The Class which expected to graduate in 1654, were not allowed to commence bachelors until 1655, to take their M.A.'s until 1658. Hence it was on them that the full weight of the new regulations fell.

The head of this Class was one "Mr. Brookes," who entered College on June 3, 1651. Although not specifically entered in the Steward's book as a fellow-commoner, it is certain that he was one, since he was styled "Mr."; paid £2 2s 6d annual tuition—double the ordinary rate—and even as a Freshman was ranked in the Steward's book as a fellow-commoner, the more senior fellow-commoner. Mr. Brookes was charged from £4 8s 1d to £4 1s 5½d quarterly for "commons and sittings" (food and drink), over double what an average student paid; and he rented the most expensive apartment in the new building that was acquired in 1652. Although there were several fellows in College in New England, none of that name took a degree at Harvard until 1749; and all the known Brookes who had sons of the right age to have entered Harvard in 1651 were farmers who could hardly afford the rank and expense of a fellow-commoner in their family.

Moreover, all the payments which balance the accounts of Mr. Brookes were made by the President in specie, strongly suggesting that this student came from a distance, and that his father furnished the President from time to time with money for his son's college charges and allowance. The average Harvard student discharged his accounts by a variety of commodities, which were delivered to the College steward by his father, or his father's agents or debtors. Although the Steward's book records several isolated payments by the President on behalf of various students, the only other student on whose behalf practically every payment was made was the President's ward, Megawatts, son of a Dutch clergyman at New York.

Mr. Brookes may possibly have been of the family of the Puritan Lord Brooke. He may have been a son or kinsman to one of the three men of that name who came between 1621 and 1635; both of them appears to have acquired the position or promise which would have enabled them to support a fellow-commoner at Harvard. It is much more likely, however, that Mr. Brookes of Harvard was one of the sons of Robert Brooke of Whitechurch, Hampshire, a graduate of Wadham College, Oxford (B. A. 1620; M. A. 1624), and a younger son and later master of Charles County, Maryland. Upon the invitation of Lord Baltimore, Robert Brooke embarked with his second wife Mary (daughter of Roger Maitware, Bishop of St. Davids), and a large family of eight sons, two daughters, seven maid-servants and twenty-one messervants. They arrived at St. Mary's on February 16, 1635. Robert Brooke settled about twenty miles up the Patuxent on a plantation that he called De la Brooke, and the same year was made a Councillor of the Province; two years later he transferred his residence to another plantation in Charles County, which he called Brooke Place. 8 If not Puritanic in his sympathies, Robert Warren, New England Archives, III, p. 225, 9. 8 Thomas Willing Holch, The Brooke Family of Whitechurch, Hampshire, England (Phil., 1897), pp. 9, 95, 124.

WILLIAM AND MARY QUARTERLY
Brooke was a staunch Protestant; for when Governor Stone was deposed by the Parliamentary commission in 1654, Brooke was made one of the executive council with power to veto. Within a year of the arrival of the Brooke family in Maryland, Mr. Brooke entered Harvard College in 1651. At that time, Robert Brooke’s eldest son Baker was twenty-two years old. The Maryland records show him to have been active in that Province during Mr. Brooke’s residence at the New England College. Roger Brooke, thirteen years old, may be eliminated as too young to have been sent away to college, even if he could have passed the Harvard entrance requirements of being able to “make and speak true Latin, both verse and prose” and to declaim the Greek paradigms.¹⁸ The choice lies between Thomas, the eldest, and Nathaniel, the third, aged fifteen. Both brothers began their civil service in 1661 of Commissioners (i.e., Justices of the Peace) in Calvert County, Maryland. In 1663, Thomas was already active in military affairs; as “Major Brooke” he appeared in 1660 as second in command of Colonel William Evans’s Company. Charles was the more civilian in taste and aptitude. He became a commissioner “for Coram” (Justice of the Quorum) in 1664, Surveyor of Calvert County in 1655, and the next year was sent to England to procure arms and munitions.¹⁹ In 1671, when a member of the Assembly, he moved on a committee to take into consideration a bill of the Council “for founding and Erecting a School or College” in the Province.²⁰ In the light of their subsequent careers, Charles Brooke is the most likely of the four brothers to have had a Harvard education.

The next unidentified Harvard student whose name catches the eye is one “Vyte,” a classmate of Mr. Brookes. He is ranked in the Steward’s book sixth in the Class of 1655. Utie (as the name must be), entered College in June, 1651, and began residence on the same day as “Mr. Brookes.” He remained until after Commencement, 1655, but was one of the seventeen “which went away from the College without any Degree at all.” Utie was somewhat more successful than Brookes. He engaged a medium-priced study, and spent from £2.7s.11d. to £4.354d. quarterly for commons and schoolings, except during the summer quarters of 1652 and 1653, when he evidently took an active interest in the colleges, but for the latter quarter the annual amount of £4.354d. is given. The evidence in Utie’s accounts which points to a Cheshippque origin, is the fact that most of his payments were made to Daniel Goodkin, “the factor of University Point.” Daniel Goodkin, then Captain of militia and Assistant of Massachusett Bay, was the well-known bausnng of Massachusett Bay, who led the Puritans of that region in 1632 and 1633, in the supply of ministers from New England. After the passage of the Virginia Act of Conformity of 1646, Daniel Goodkin emigrated to Maryland, and then to New England, where he settled in Cambridge. Although the only local resident of Cambridge, he would have been an obvious person to entrust with funds for supplying a Virginian or Maryland student at Harvard; and he belonged to the same county, religious group, and political party as Nathaniel Bennett, who (as we shall see) was probably Utie’s stepfather. The only other payments on the credit side of Utie’s account, were in com-

William and Mary Quarterly.

modifies such as “wheat,” “Indian,” “prase,” “flower,” “backbon,” and “beaver,” were as valuable as 282 R. which may have been shipped to him by the Cheshippque by his father.²¹

The name Utie is unknown in early New England. The family came from Yorkshire. One “Thomas Utie” of Christ’s College, Cambridge, was Vicar of Ottingham, Yorks., from 1579 to 1590. Philip Utie, who graduated from St. John’s College, Cambridge, in 1590, was Vicar of Kilsen, Yorks., at the turn of the century. "Emmanuel Utie" of Yorkshire, was Fellow of Emmanuel College at about the same time as the two noted New England divines, Thomas Hooker and John Cotton. At the end of his fellowship, in 1615, he became Vicar of Archway, Essex; and was presented as Vicar Restaurated by Charles II, and died Vicar of Stepney in 1661. There was nothing further is known; and a "Jonas Utie," son of Emmanuel, took his M.A. from Emmanuel College in 1643.²² The Harvard student may be either brother of one of these; but it seems unlikely that a royalist parson, seatedurer of the Roundheads, would have sent his sons to Harvard.

I believe that the Harvard “Vyte” was none other than that Nathaniel Utie who plays a prominent part in the affairs of Maryland for a number of years after 1657. Although there is no positive proof, there is much indirect and collateral evidence that Nathaniel Utie was a son of Captain John Utie of Ulmaria, York County, Virginia. Captain Utie came to Virginia in 1620, and was shortly joined there by his wife. As member of the Virginia Council, he was active in the famous Caliborne controversy over Kent Island, and leader in the bold movement that resulted in the arrest and deposition of Governor Harvey. Captain Utie was arrested in 1632, and the records show that in 1641 his widow, Mary Anne Utie, was already married to Richard Bennett, the future Governor of Virginia.²³ He was a leader of the Puritans of Nansemond County, Virginia. In 1649 he obtained from Governor Stone of Maryland a grant of 250 acres on the Severn River near the site of Annapolis, 1652, when he evidently took an active interest in the colleges, but for the latter quarter the annual amount of £4.354d. is given. The evidence in Utie’s accounts which points to a Cheshippque origin, is the fact that most of his payments were made to Daniel Goodkin, “the factor of University Point.” Daniel Goodkin, then Captain of militia and Assistant of Massachusett Bay, was the well-known bausnng of Massachusett Bay, who led the Puritans of that region in 1632 and 1633, in the supply of ministers from New England. After the passage of the Virginia Act of Conformity of 1646, Daniel Goodkin emigrated to Maryland, and then to New England, where he settled in Cambridge. Although the only local resident of Cambridge, he would have been an obvious person to entrust with funds for supplying a Virginian or Maryland student at Harvard; and he belonged to the same county, religious group, and political party as Nathaniel Bennett, who (as we shall see) was probably Utie’s stepfather. The only other payments on the credit side of Utie’s account, were in com-

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19 Maryland Archives, Council Records, III, 512, et passim.
20 Roger Brooke subsequently married Dorothy Nixon, sister of Mrs. Richard Brooke, a descendant of Roger Brooke.
22 1644, III, 114, 492.
23 1644, III, 142.
24 Maryad Archives, Assembly Records, IV, 258.
25 It was misread "Rive" he Sibley (op. cit., 1:891, and is re printed in Albert Matthew Johnson’s "A List of "Temporaries" in Publications Colonial Society of Massachusett, XVIII, 274.
26 The lack of record of the ship in the records of the Maryland or the records of the City of London points to the possibility that she may have been shipped from the Connecticut River to pay the accounts of Connecticut students.
27 Ibid., Council Records, III, 492.
28 (I. D. Keel, The Pioneers of Maryland (Albany, 1875), p. 40, 63; William and Mary College Quarterly, IV, 1645; Maryland Archives, Council, 1644-1647, III, 8, 252, 262.
30 Maryland Archives, Council Records, III, 142.
Sassafras River in 1658–59, 800 acres; and the manor of Susquehanna Island, 3,599 acres, in 1661. This 3,599 acres was near Havre de Grace, became his principal seat. The Council of Maryland met at Susquehanna in 1674. His first wife was Mary, sister of Lawrence Ward of Nansemond, County, Virginia. She was killed by a slave in 1665, and in 1667 he married Elizabeth, daughter of John Carter, Esq., of Virginia. Settling on her one-third of his manor of Susquehanna, Utie must have died late in the year 1678, for on January 18, 1675/76, his widow “Elizabeth Utie of Balti-
more County” took out letters of administration for his estate.34

Nathaniel Utie had a brother George, to whom he assigned a patent for a plantation “Utie’s Humble” in 1668. He was High Sheriff of Baltimore County in 1666, and Constable of the Quron in 1678. Unfortunately, we have no indication of the ages of Nathaniel and George, hence cannot decide which, if either, was of the more likely age to have been at Harvard College between 1651 and 1655. Their father died in or before 1639, and neither is mentioned in the Harvard records until 1658, when we see a student by the name of Nathaniel Utie. It is curious that Nathaniel, although a fellow commoner, is charged only 20s a year; but probably there had been a revised scale of tuition fees, as we know there was of study rents, after President Chauncey had replaced President Dunster in 1654. Bennett’s classmate Nathaniel Saltmarsh, a fellow commoner, either existed next below him or was the class roll, paid 20s tuition Freshman year, and 40s thereafter.

Mr. Bennett immediately hired a tutor, an unusual extravagance for a first-year man; and in the middle of his freshman year exchanged it for the more expensive in the College, the Senior Fellow’s study, which had just been vacated by Samuel Megapolensis, son of the minister of New Amsterdam. In a list of revised study rents, which from internal evidence must have been drawn up in 1658–59, this room is still designated as “Mr. Bennett’s study,” although Mr. Bennett had been gone some two years. In the third quarter of his freshman year, Mr. Bennett consumed only 15s 6d for “commons and ginsings,” suggesting that he was absent a part of the term; and for the last quarter, March to June, he is charged with tuition, study rent, and detriments—an overhead charge against students not in residence—

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Once granted that “Utie” of 1655 was Nathaniel or George Utie, the other accounts is still, “Mr. Bennett” was his half-brother is irresistible. We must accept both, or neither.

Richard Bennett, came to Virginia before 1638 and helped manage the fellow of his name, and placed at the head of the College in 1648. The first entry on the debit side of Mr. Bennett’s accounts, dated September 7, 1655, is: 2s 6d for “commons and ginsings,” showing a consump-

tion of a number of Puritans from England about the year 1641, to people his extensive lands in Nansemond County; and in order to protect himself and his neighbors with suitable ministers, sent his brother or kinsman Phillip Bennett to Boston “earnestly entreating a supply of faithful ministers.” No supply could be obtained from the Bennett families, this raises an immediate presumption that “Mr. Bennett belongs to the family of a brother or kinsman. There are several other instances in the Harvard Stewart’s account with the student debt of 1619, being transferred to the account of a younger brother or kinsman.

Unfortunately the credit side of Mr. Bennett’s accounts was torn from the School’s books many years ago, we cannot tell how or by whom his payments were made; except that in the Stewart’s own accounts with the College, he debits himself in June, 1656, “by mr benett by two quarters 34s 4d,” and early in 1657, “by mr benett 31s 7d.”

From the student’s account of debts it appears that he entered College on July 16, 1655, but there is no evidence that he left before the following quarter, when he is charged with 4l 9s 4d for “commons and ginsings.” In view of the fact that two years later in 1658, it is curious that Bennett, although a fellow commoner, is charged only 20s a year; but probably there had been a revised scale of tuition fees, as we know there was of study rents, after President Chauncey had replaced President Dunster in 1654. Bennett’s classmate Nathaniel Saltmarsh, a fellow commoner, either existed next below him or was the class roll, paid 20s tuition Freshman year, and 40s thereafter.

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William and Mary Quarterly

Harvard College, which had not yet graduated her first class; but so three settled ministers of New England obtained leave to answer this new call, and after a voyage of eleven weeks arrived in Virginia where "they found very loving and liberal entertainment." From Governor Berkeley's reception was not so loving; and at his instance the Assembly, in 1643, passed the Act of Conformity which forbade their ministry to continue. Upon the invitation of Governor Stone of Maryland, Richard Bennett obtained the grant of Town Neck on the Severn, which later he assigned to his stepson Nathaniel Utie; and thither he retired with his family and many of his friends, about 1649, the year of Maryland's Toleration Act.

In the meantime, Richard Bennett had married Mary Anne, widow of Captain John Utie of Uxmara, and mother of Nathaniel Utie. The exact date is unknown, but as Captain Utie died in or before 1639, the Utie-Bennett wedding may have taken place the same year; and Richard Bennett, Junior, their first child has been born in 1639.26 Under the Cromwellian dispensation, Richard Bennett the elder was appointed a member of the English Commonwealth's commission which obtained the submission of Virginia in March, 1651/52. Under the liberal terms accorded by the Commission, the choice of the Governor was given to the Assembly; and Bennett was the first Governor so elected. He served until 1655; and in 1654, with the indefatigable William Claiborne, intervened in Maryland, deposed his benefactor Governor Stone, and put the government of that Province under a commission, of which one member was Robert Brooke.27 Governor Bennett continued to reside in Virginia after the Restoration of Charles II, served as commander of the militia on the south side of the James, turned Quaker and died in 1672, leaving an immense estate to his grandson Richard Bennett III.

Supposing Richard Bennett, Jr. — apparently the Governor's only son — to have been born in 1649, he was fifteen years old when he entered Harvard in June, 1655. Very likely his half brother Utie attended on his a bit, in order to see him settled in. For several years after his leaving Harvard in 1655, there is no trace of Richard Bennett, Jr. in the records; probably he was living with his father in Virginia. At some date which we are not informed, he acquired a plantation at Greenberry Point, on the Severn, Maryland; and in 1663 he purchased from his half-brother Colonel Utie the plantation "Green Oak" on the Sassafras River. Bennett represented Anne Arundel County in the Assembly of 1669. He married — probably between 1663 and 1665 — Henrietta Maria, daughter of Captain James Neale, a Catholic who came to Maryland before 1642.28 Henrietta Maria Neale was born in 1647 and named after the Queen, to whom her mother had been a maid of honour, and who gave her namesake several presents, including a ring containing a miniature portrait of Charles I. It is amusing that the sons of such staunch Protestants and enemies to Catholics as Robert Brooke and Richard Bennett should have married daughters of a prominent Catholic family.

Richard and Henrietta Maria Bennett had had two children, Richard and Sophia, when Richard Bennett, Jr., was drowned, early in 1667.29 The widow married Philemon Lloyd, borne him many grandchildren, and died at the age of 29, in 1677. Her armorial tombstone

[Text continues with multiple footnotes and references to various sources, including historical works and archives, detailing the family's contributions and historical context.]

at Wye House, Talbot County, shows the Neale arms impaled with Lloyd on one lozenge, and with Bennett on the other.29 This is her epitaph:

She that now takes her Rest within this tomb
Had Rachel's face and Levi's fruitful womb,
Abigail's wisdom, Lydea's Faithful heart
With Martha's care and Mary's better part.

All other unidentified Harvard students of the seventeenth century have been eliminated as possible Virginians or Marylanders, and we are left only with "Mr. Brooke," fellow-commoner of the Class of 1655, "Utie," his classmate, and "Mr. Bennett," fellow-commoner of the Class of 1659. The Utie colony is a very tricky business; but when it is remembered that both the fellow-commoners must have been sons of wealthy and prominent men, and that none such can be found of these names in New England, where the name Utie was unknown; when we find that Mr. Brooke's charges were paid by the President and Utie's by a former Virginian neighbor of the Uties and Bettees; and that the student Bennett discharged Utie's unpaid accounts; when we further find that Nathaniel Utie of Maryland was half-brother to Richard Bennett, Jr., son of the Governor of Virginia at the time "Mr. Bennett" was in College, and that Roger Brooke, a brother to Charles Brooke whose age and situation fit the fellow-commoner, married the sister of Richard Bennett, Jr.'s wife; I think that we have established a strong presumptive case for the identification of these three young men of prominent Virginia and Maryland families, with three of those Harvard "scholars which went away from the College without any Degrees at all."

26. ibid., 45. Sophia, or Susannah Bennett married a Mr. Lowe, and was ancestress of Governor Lowe and Charles De clotof de Carrol. Richard 3d never married, although known as the "richest son of his majesty's dominion."
tion. On the same plate are the backs of two seals having numerical data.

On Plate V is a seal remarkable for the device which it displays. For whose name the letters "I. E." stand, we may never be able to determine, but we know that as a trade-mark, the four-like figure with its peculiar base was of great antiquity at the time of the War of Independence. In combination with a heart it was used by the firm of John and James Charlié, wine merchants, early in the 18th century, as a shipping mark, and by the United East India Company as a device on their coins, bale seals and muskets in the 1790's; and that powerful company may have used it in other ways.

The origin of the "Mysterious Mark," as it has come to be known, has been the subject of much research and pure conjecture. In its simplest form it is said to have originated in the effort to inscribe a cross, or check-mark, with a single stroke of the pen, or pencil, on goods passing from one district to another as a customs officer might do to-day; yet on the other hand, it appears, long ago, to have entered the realms of symbolism, and is imbued with deep significance. As a merchant's mark its earliest employment appears to have been by the wool merchants, or "Merchants of the Staple," and we find it on some of the very ancient cloth-marks to which we have referred. In this article are shown two symmetrical figures from the Hall of John Halle, Salisbury. The Hall was built in 1470. In both instances the initials, in monogram, of John Halle are shown. Without comment we show the notations made by the person who copied the figures in the "Hall" in 1885.

The marks of the Charlié firm and of the United East India Company are shown on Plate VI.

On Plate VII appears a seal having on its damaged face an heraldic acorn ("slipped and leaved"); on the inner side of the back is the impression of a coarse fabric, and on the outer side of the back appear the scratched-in data "161-34."

Plate VIII displays two characteristic seals from a British site on the Niagara River: one bears the stamp of "Lodge & Co., Packers, London"; the other has the Golden Fleece. On the backs of both of these specimens appears the usual memorandum of shipment.
Doubtless the leaden seals served their purpose of preventing 18th century rascals filching from bales of military supplies. Before the present age of “packing cases” and “containers,” the “bale” cut a very large figure in the transportation of goods. In its travels, or at its journey’s end, the bale had its troubles, and we have it from the spelling book of our very early youth that

The culprit stole a bale of goods
But could not give good bail.

Those whose temples are “silvered” to-day will recall the clever little verse to which we refer.

In the foregoing sketch of the seals we have presented the best, or most characteristic, specimens found and retained. Too often in our early researches we abandoned again to the dust heaps from which they were recovered, the then unidentified, damaged or unappreciated seals.

It will be admitted, we believe, that there is hardly one of those shown here but has a special interest. The seals are not abundant, not even in a badly damaged condition. Quite often they were piled apart in their removal from the bales, and habitually perhaps, they found their way to the melting pots in the camps, and as leaden bullets concluded in a deadly way a career innocently begun.

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*History Written with Pencil and Shovel*

by Leonard Calver and Reginald Pelham Botton

of testator's estate to his wife and appoints his father-in-law,
William Bretton, overseer on behalf of his children. The
will was proved by his widow, Mary Thompson, 3 March
1660, on the attestation of Lieut. Col. John Jarboe, Walter
Pakes, and Frances Pakes, wife of the latter (Annapolis, Lib.
1, fol. 123). The children of William Thompson are not
named in his will, but the following extract from the Rent
Roll of St. Mary's County affords evidence as to the parentage
of Mrs. Elizabeth Brooke. "KOAXES, 200 acres, surv'd 28
June 1658 for W'th Thompson on the W. side of Bretton's Bay.
This land is Res'd into Hopton Park, but Robert Brooke as
son of the daughter of said Thompson claims it." Before
1671, Elizabeth, widow of Robert Brooke, married Thomas
Cosden. Charles Brooke, of Brooke Place, Calvert County,
brother of Robert, mentions in his will (dated 29 May, proved
15 Dec. 1671) his nephews and niece, Robert, William, and
Mary Brooke, the children of his brother Robert, their mother,
and their father-in-law, Thomas Cosden (Annapolis, Lib. 1,
fol. 459).

Robert Brooke and Elizabeth (Thompson) his wife had issue:

14. i. ROBERT BROOKE, b. 1715/6.
ii. WILLIAM BROOKE.
iii. MARY BROOKE.
(To be Continued.)

NOTES.

WILL OF RICHARD BENNETT, JR.  RB

The last Will and Testament of Richard Bennett Jr.
Imprimis I give and bequeath my Soul to God that gave it and
my body to the Earth to be decently buried.
My temporall estate to be disposed of as followeth viz: I
give and bequeath unto my dearly beloved wife Henrietta Maria
Bennett (all my Lawfull Debts and Legacies being paid) my
whole Estate both reall and personall that is to say all Lands
tenant" and hereditaments as likewise all Goods Chattells Move-
ables Debts or other Dues whatsoever to me belonging but if it

will dated 1665/6
proved 1667
shall please all mighty God to give her a Child within nine months after my decease then that Child either Male or female at lawfull age shall inherit all Lands Tenements or hereditaments that are or may be belonging unto me with five negro Slaves three white Servants ten Cows and a bull fifteen Eves and a Ram five Sowes and a boar two feather beds with appurtenances valued at four thousand pounds of Tobacco and other house hold Stuff as bed Linnen, Table Linnen pots and Kettles to the VALUE of four thousand more and ten Thousand pounds of Principle good tobacco in Casks, My dear Wife enjoying my whole Estate as aforesaid till the said Childs Lawfull age. And to my Cousin John Langley I give four hundred acres of Land called the folly Lying on the North Side of Turnep Creek in Sansafax River. And my honored Father Mr. John Dozey (Richard Bennett with my wife’s father Capt. James Neale and my dear wife as aforesaid may be Executors and Excutrix to see this my Will executed. In testimony hereof I have sett to my hand & Seal the 29th January 1665/6.

Ri: Bennett [Seal]

Witnesses
Daniel Silvane
John Bristo

The within Written Will and testament of Richard Bennett was by Daniel Silvane and John Bristo Witnesses to the said Will proved this 6 May 1667 before me

(Annapolis, Lib. 1, fol. 278) Charles Calvert.

RICHARD BENNETT, JR., the testator, was the son of Richard Bennett, for many years a member of the Council of Virginia, its Governor from 1653 to 1655, and one of the Commissioners appointed by Parliament in 1651 for the reduction of Virginia and Maryland. Richard Bennett, Jr., married Henrietta Maria, daughter of Capt. James Neale of Charles County, who had been a member of the Council of Maryland and Treasurer of the Province. They had two children, a son and a daughter. The daughter, Susanna Bennett, married first John Darnall (d. 1684), a brother of Col. Henry Darnall, and secondly Col. Henry Love (d. 1717) of St. Mary’s County. She died, according to her epitaph, 28 July, 1714, in her 48th year. The son, Richard Bennett of Bennett’s Point, Queen Anne’s County, was born 16 September, 1687, and died 11 October, 1749. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Romby of Calvert County, but had
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On Plate V is a seal remarkable for the device which it displays. For whose name the letters "I. E." stand, we may never be able to determine, but we know that as a trade-mark, the four-like figure with its peculiar base was of great antiquity at the time of the War of Independence. In combination with a heart it was used by the firm of John and James Charlié, wine merchants, early in the 18th century, as a shipping mark, and by the United East India Company as a device on their coins, bale seals and muskets in the 1790's; and that powerful company may have used it in other ways.

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The marks of the Charlié firm and of the United East India Company are shown on Plate VI.

On Plate VII appears a seal having on its damaged face an heraldic acorn ("slipped and leaved"); on the inner side of the back is the impression of a coarse fabric, and on the outer side of the back appear the scratched-in data "161-34."

Plate VIII displays two characteristic seals from a British site on the Niagara River: one bears the stamp of "Lodge & Co., Packers, London"; the other has the Golden Fleece. On the backs of both of these specimens appears the usual memorandum of shipment.
Doubtless the leaden seals served their purpose of preventing 18th century rascals fitching from bales of military supplies. Before the present age of “packing cases” and “containers,” the “bale” cut a very large figure in the transportation of goods. In its travels, or at its journey’s end, the bale had its troubles, and we have it from the spelling book of our very early youth that

The culprit stole a bale of goods
But could not give good bail.

Those whose temples are “silvered” to-day will recall the clever little verse to which we refer.

In the foregoing sketch of the seals we have presented the best, or most characteristic, specimens found and retained. Too often in our early researches we abandoned again to the dust heaps from which they were recovered, the then unidentified, damaged or unappreciated seals.

It will be admitted, we believe, that there is hardly one of those shown here but has a special interest. The seals are not abundant, not even in a badly damaged condition. Quite often they were pried apart in their removal from the bales, and habitually perhaps, they found their way to the melting pots in the camps, and as leaden bullets concluded in a deadly way a career innocently begun.

H[istory Written with Ink.] P[encil] Sh[arpener]
On Low Ca[lar]s + Raymond Pelham Borden

New York Historical Soc. (1950)
The copper 8 maravedis of Philip III (1598-1621) has the castle emblem of Castile on the obverse and the lion of Leon on the reverse. The term “maravedis” is derived from Murabitin, the name of a Moorish dynasty that flourished in Spain during the Middle Ages.

This cob type silver 4 reales of Philip IV (1621-65) was struck at Seville. The castle and lion emblems are alternated within the angles of the reverse cross.

During the reign of Philip V (1700-46), the “dos mundos” or “two worlds” dollar (struck only at the American mints) first appeared. It was better known to North American colonists as the “pillar” or “Spanish milled” dollar. The design is a refinement of the devices on the earlier pieces, and the coin has a milled or “grooved” edge which prevented the unauthorized clipping off of metal.

With the striking of this 1729 8 escudos gold piece at Seville, Philip V became the first Spanish monarch since the time of Ferdinand and Isabella to have his portrait placed on coins.

A new silver coinage with a bust of the reigning king was started under Charles III (1759-88). Fractional parts of the 8 reales dollar-size were also minted—1/2, 1/4, 1/8, even 1/32 real.

When Spain was made a part of the French Empire in 1808, Napoleon placed his brother, Joseph Bonaparte, already King of Naples, on the Spanish throne. During the Peninsular War that lasted for six years, the French were eventually driven out by Spanish guerrilla forces aided by British armies. Joseph Bonaparte struck a handsome series of gold and silver coins during his brief rule.

The pillar type “dos mundos” or “two worlds” dollar exemplified by this 1729 Mexico mint issue was first struck under Philip V but only by Spain’s mints in the New World. The 1734 Seville mint dollar with the royal shield and quartered arms types is the design used at mints in Spain.

Charles III (1759-88) was the first Spanish king to have his portrait placed on coins of all metals, beginning with the recoinage of 1772. These pieces are a silver 8 reales of the Seville mint and a copper 4 maravedis of Segovia (aqueduct mint mark).
some if encouraged; the more business they have the more they are enabled to sell.

To facilitate business I will take paper money, allum, indigo, tobacco, produce, and any other article that I can. Country orders punctually executed. N. B. Distemper Colouring in the most superb stile.—Penna. Packet, Oct. 18, 1785.

BUILDINGS AND CONSTRUCTION

CHAPEL OF EASE.—Any Person or Persons, willing to undertake the building of a brick Chapel of Ease, in the Parish of Christ Church Calvert Co., may apply to the Vestry thereof, who will attend at the Church of the said Parish the first Tuesday in every month, for that Purpose. Signed per order. John Gray, Register.—Maryland Gazette, Dec. 9, 1746.

COURT HOUSE.—The Court-House of Prince George's County being now of Wood, and very much decayed, the shingles also being so much worn, that in driving Rains and Snow, the Records get wet; by which the Properties of all those concerned in the said Records are endangered; The justices of the said County have therefore resolved to repair the said House, and make Walls of Brick, having levied a Quantity of Tobacco on the Inhabitants of the said County; and have accordingly appointed us the subscribers to endeavour to agree with workmen to do said Work. And as the present Court House is vastly too small, there is a subscription for making such additions, as are necessary to make the said House beautiful and convenient. The whole work will be a considerable job. Any Person or Persons inclined to undertake the same, are desired to be at Upper-Marlborough, on the 29th day of February next; where Attendance will be given for that Purpose. Edward Sprigg, Thomas Marshall, Francis Waring, John Cooke.—Maryland Gazette, Dec. 15, 1747.

LOG STABLE.—To be sold by Public Sale, on the first Day of February next, at Queen's-Town in Queen Anne's County, for ready money, Tobacco, Wheat, Corn, or good Bills, with Security; A good new House, and Lot, and all sorts of Household Goods thereunto belonging; with Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep. The House is 36 Feet long, and 30 wide. 3 rooms upon a Floor, a Stack of Brick Chimneys in the middle well covered with Cypress Shingles; and has a good Cellar, 25 Feet long and 12 wide. A good new saw'd Log Stable, covered above, which will hold 200 bushels of Grain; a good new saw'd Frame for a House, 24 Feet long, 20 wide and 9 Feet high; also a Thousand Feet of good quarter'd inch Plank; a good Shuffleboard Table, a good Nine Pin Alley, with good Nine Pins and Bowl; likewise a good Garden. Any Person inclined to purchase, and
will meet on the Premises any Time before the Sale, may have them very reasonably. Thomas Cooper.—Maryland Gazette, Dec. 16, 1747.

Brick Church.—Any Person or Persons, a Workmen, that will, and are capable of undertaking and repairing of the Brick Church in Christ Church Parish, Calvert County, are desired to meet at the Church of said Parish the first Tuesday in May next, when the vestry of said Parish will give their attendance: Likewise, that they bring in their Bill as near as possible for the following Repairs: A New Roof intire to the Church, which is 80 ft long and 40 ft wide, 3 Girders across the main body and two Porches of Brick sixteen by Twelve, signed Per Order, John Gray, Register.—Maryland Gazette, April 23, 1752.

Brick House.—The Vestry of Truro Parish, in Fairfax County, Va., will meet at Pohic Church on the first Monday in September next, to receive Proposals and agree with Workmen, for buildings on the Glebe Land, according to Law, the Dwelling House to be of Brick, to contain about 1200 Feet in the Clear, one Story, with Cellars below, and Rooms and Closets above, convenient as the Ground will allow. Daniel McCarty, William Payne, Church Wardens.—Maryland Gazette, July 9, 1752.

Market House.—By order of the Corporation of the City of Annapolis, Whereas, the said Corporation have determined to build a market-House, 40 Feet by 20, 10 Feet Pitch; underpenn'd with four courses of Brick above the level of the Ground, with a Brick Floor below and a Loft above; three Doors on each side and one at each end, each Door to be eight feet high and six feet wide; the Posts and Rafters to be of yellow Poplar, and the weather boarding to be of Feather-edged yellow Poplar Plank; a Roof of Galloping Rafters with a small Turret for a Bell, in the middle of it, the Roof and Turret to be shingled with good Cypress Shingles, and the Weather Boarding to be painted Red with Oil Colour, an Entrance to be made to the Loft by a Trap-Door and Ladder, and proper Windows to be made above, for Admissions of the Air. Any workman or Workmen, who will undertake to compleat the said bldg in a Workman-like manner, may apply to the said carpenter on Thurs. the 13th of Aug. next, who will then meet at the Court House in Annapolis for that Purpose, at 6 O'Clock in the afternoon.—Maryland Gazette, July 30, 1752.

Church at Newport.—Notice is hereby given, That the
in Arch-street, between Moravian Alley and Third-street, Carries on the above Businesses in their various Branches. — *Inde-
pendent Gazette*, May 25, 1782.

**Peter Mourgue**, Watchmaker, gives Notice, that he makes and mends all sorts Clocks and Watches, at a reasonable rate. He liveth in Dock Street in the House where Doct. Moultrie kept his Shop formerly. — *The South Carolina Gazette*, Feb. 14, 1735-6.

**John Munro**, Watch-Maker, from Edinburgh (last from London), Begs leave to inform the Public that he makes, repairs and cleans all kinds of Watches and Clocks, in the best manner and on moderate Terms at No 6 Broad-street. N. B. The Watch glasses fitted, at One Shilling and Sixpence each. — *Charleston Evening Gazette*, Sept. 21, 1785.

**Joseph Narney**, Watch-maker, at the South-end of the Bay, Charles-Town, (lately arrived from Dublin) makes and cleans all sorts of repeating and plain watches, in the best and faithful-
est Manner. As the said Narney was regularly bred to the Watch-making business, and followed it several years in the City of Dublin with credit and reputation, and is thoroughly sorted with all the materials belonging to it. Gentlemen and Ladies may depend on having their watches mended, regulated and put in the very best order they are capable of.

N. B. He has several Watches made by him in Dublin, to be disposed of, while he will engage their performance to be as good as any made in London or elsewhere. — *The South Carolina Gazette*, Sept. 3, 1753.


**Augustine Neisser**, watchmaker, living at the lower end of Germantown, in the second house above the graveyard, desires all those who are indebted to him by bond, note, book account, or in whatsoever way it may be, especially those of many years’ standing, to pay their respective debts before the 28th of next May. And those who are not able to pay by that time shall give sufficient assurance for their debts, in order that he in the future will not suffer such loss as has hitherto taken place; if they do not give assurance he will be under the necessity to give the account of his debtors to someone who will force payment. Persons for whom he is bondsman are reminded to pay their debts and release him from his security, which he can no longer hold. He continues to make all kinds of new watches, and repairs old clocks and watches with care and punctuality at low prices. — *State Journal*, April 17, 1770.

**Augustine Neisser**, watchmaker in Germantown, finds it advisable to make known to those who wish to find him, that last summer he moved from his former dwelling to Mr. George Hittner’s house, directly opposite the inn, the White Horse, kept by Mr. Adam Haas and two houses above Mr. Baltus Röser, the tanner. He makes as before, all kinds of new clocks, also repairs clocks and watches in the most careful manner cheaply. He seeks all who are indebted to him, in whatever kind or way it may be, that they come and pay him. Also those for whom he is bonds-
man must likewise pay their debts and release him from his bond, for he will no longer be bound for them. If perchance parents or guardians have a boy willing and clever to learn the profession of watchmaking, he shall have sufficient instruction to become a good worker. Further information given at above named place.

The motive, beginning and issue of the judicial procedure be-
tween Mr. Johann Wister and Augustine Neisser will soon be laid for examination before the impartial public. — *State Journal*, April 7, 1772.

**Augustine Neisser**—Eight Dollars Reward. Was taken out of the house of the subscriber, in the Northern Liberties, between Germantown and the Rising Sun, on the Philadelphia road, by some of the British troops, on the 25th or 26th of Sep-
tember, 1777, a repeating 30 hour clock, with an alarm, minute hand, and day of the month, the maker’s name, Augustine Neis-
sen, engraved on the circle, the face eleven inches square; it was taken without the pendulum and weight. . . . Philip Wagner. Captain of the fifth Penna battalion of the Philadelphia Militia. — *Pennsylvania Packet*, Oct. 10, 1778.


**James Newberry**—Notice is hereby given, That James New-
berry, Watchmaker, is removed from Mr. John Inch’s, Silver-
smith, in Annapolis, to Mr. Samuel Soumyn’s, where all Gen-
tlemen and others may depend on having their watches and Clocks repaired in the best and cheapest manner, and with the utmost expedition. — *Maryland Gazette*, July 20, 1748.
a neat hammerman; also a Pewterer, if a good workman.—
*Penna. Packet*, May 29, 1775.

**William Ball.**—To be sold by William Ball, in Market street, opposite Letteria court, a general assortment of pewter wares. Also copper coffee pots and mugs, brass kettles from one gallon to a quart, warming pans, watch mainsprings, keys and seals, clock corner pieces, hour and minute hands, shoe and knee buckles, chapes and tongues, stone shoe and knee buckles set in silver, buckle and button stones, locket and miniature glasses, white foil, large and small garnets, diamond and common stone rings, stone earrings, stay pins, a large paste necklace and solitaire, &c. Also a quantity of Seneca snakeroot, a few cocoa nuts, sal ammonic, borax, logwood, and a few tons of hay.— Said Ball will give employment to a pewterer, to work up a quantity of pewter.—
*Penna. Evening Post*, Feb. 4, 1777.

**Cornelius Bradford.** In Second-street, makes and sells wholesale and retail Pewter dishes, plates, tankards, Quart and Pint Muggs Basons, Porringers, Tea Pots, Cullenders, Spoons and all other sorts of pewter. Said Bradford makes Worms of any size for Distilling as also Cranes, where all persons may have pewter mended and reasonable Price, or old pewter exchanged for new.—
*Penna. Journal or Weekly Advertiser*, May 3, 1773.

**Cornelius Bradford.**—To be sold by Cornelius Bradford, Pewterer, At the sign of the dish in Second street opposite the sign of the George, wholesale or retail at the most reasonable rates. All sorts of pewter ware, viz. dishes and plates of all sizes, basons, tankards, quarts and pint mugs, porringers tea-pots and sugar pots, cullenders, bed pans, stool pans, half pint and gill tumblers, wine measures, salt sellers, spoons, milk pots, pint and half pint dram bottles, slop bowls, and all sorts of other pewter. Said Bradford makes the best of pewter or block tin worms of all sizes for distilling, as shall be ordered, as also cones for hose heads or bottles, candle moulds of different sizes. All persons may have pewter mended at a reasonable price and ready money given for old pewter, or exchanged for new.—

**Thomas Byles.**—To be sold by Thomas Byles, Pewterer, in Market-street: a good Still and Worm, containing near 70 gallons, very reasonable.—
*Penna. Gazette*, Nov. 26, 1741.

**John Campbell.**—To be sold. By the subscriber at the House of John Campbell, Pewterer, in Annapolis. Choice good

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**Pewterers**

Barbados Rum, white Powder Sugar, Muscovado Sugar, Coffee, Bohea Tea, Chocolate, and Candles, also good fresh Limes, at reasonable Rates, for ready money. Mungo Campbell.—*Maryland Gazette*, Jan 4, 1749.

**Mungo Campbell**, from Dublin, makes and mends all sorts of pewter, at reasonable rates; or exchanges new for old: Likewise tins all sorts of brass and copper work. N. B. The said Campbell has almost 4 years of a servant lad's time to dispose of, who is fit for country business. Enquire at Thomas Overend's, at the corner of Second-street, in Chestnut-street.—
*Penna. Gazette*, May 14, 1752.

**Simon Edgehill**, pewterer, on May 27, 1717 was admitted freeman of Philadelphia and paid 156.6d.—*Minutes of Common Council of Phila.*, p. 130.

**David Evans.**—A quantity of old Pewter is wanted; for which the Highest Price will be given, by the subscriber, in Gay-Street, Baltimore. David Evans.—*Maryland Journal and Baltimore Daily Advertiser*, Jan. 22, 1777.

**James Everett**, pewterer, on May 20, 1717 was admitted freeman of Philadelphia and paid 156.6d.—*Minutes of Common Council of Phila.*, p. 125.

**Francis Hendricks**, Pewterer, Who can be well recommended in his trade, informs the Public in general, and those Merchants who may please to employ him in the Pewtery Business, that he will allow 25.6d. a Pound for old Pewter. As he is just come into this Country, he will be much obliged to all those who chuse to encourage so useful an undertaking. Apply at Michael Keller's Shop in King-Street near the corner of Queen-Street.—*South Carolina Gazette & Country Journal*, April 30, 1771.

**Christian Höran**, pewterer, who began the pewterer's business in partnership with Mr. Philip Alberty for a few years, and has worked at it until the present time, herewith gives notice that he will take the next ship to London, and will travel by way of Hamburg and Frankfort to Leipzig (his native city) he expects (D.V.) to return by the latest fall ship: If he can serve his friends, fellow citizens, and acquaintances on his journey, without self-interest, it will be a pleasure to him.—*Staatsbote*, March 5, 1764.

**Joseph Leding.** Whereas divers Persons, stand indebted to the Estate of William Tayler, late of the City of New-York,
COLONIAL FAMILIES
OF THE
Southern States of America
A HISTORY AND GENEALOGY OF COLONIAL FAMILIES
WHO SETTLED IN THE COLONIES
PRIOR TO THE REVOLUTION

BY
STELLA PICKETT HARDY

SECOND EDITION
WITH REVISIONS AND ADDITIONS
BY THE AUTHOR

Baltimore
GENEALOGICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY
1968
8—2. Byrd.
8—3. Henry.

7—2. RICHARD CORBIN, b. Sept. 9, 1837; of whom later.


5—1. Samuel Powell, of Gloucester Co., Va., b. Jan. 23, 1861; deceased; m. Fannie Johnson, of Baltimore, Md. Issue:

9—1. Powell.


5—3. Lewis W., of Gloucester Co., Va., b. March 11, 1866; living 1909; m. Sally Williams, of Orange Co., Va.


5—6. Ann Gordon, b. April 4, 1873; m. Montgomery Clark, of New York, N. Y.

Arms—A cross flory between four mullets, canton with crescent.
Crest—A bird with wings expanded, proper.

CARTERS OF COROTOMAN

COL. JOHN CARTER, of England and Virginia, was the son of Hon. William Carter, of “Casstown,” Hereford Co., and the Middle Temple, England. Col. John Carter was b. 1620, in England; d. 1669, at “Corotoman,” Lancaster Co., Va.; he came to the Colony in 1649, and located in lower Norfolk, which he represented as Burgess, 1649; he later removed to Lancaster Co., where he built the ancestral home of “Corotoman.” He served as a Burgess from Lancaster, 1653-58, and was an influential member of the King’s Council, 1658-59; Commander against the Rappahannock Indians, 1654; Col. of Lancaster, 1656; liberal supporter of the Established Church, he gave the first Church which stood on the land where Christ Church was later built, and was a Vestryman. He made will in 1669; m. (first) Jane Glyn, dau. of Morgan Glyn, of England; (second) Eleanor (Eltonhead) Brocas, wid. of Hon. William Brocas, and dau. of Richard and Ann (Sutton) Eltonhead, of England; (third) Anne Carter, dau. of Cleave Carter, of England; (fourth) Sarah Ludlow, dau. of Gabriel Ludlow, of “Dinton”; (fifth) Elizabeth Sherley, of Gloucester Co., Va. Issue by first marriage:

3—1. George, d. young.
3—2. Eleanor, d. young.
3—3. Elizabeth, m. Nathaniel Utie; untraced.

Issue by second marriage:

3—4. John, Col., of Lancaster Co., Va., d. young. He took a prominent part in affairs of Church and State, was a Vestryman of Christ Church; m. (first) Miss Lloyd, dau. of Col. William and Elizabeth —— Lloyd, of Richmond Co., Va.; (second) Elizabeth Travers, dau. of Raleigh Travers; his wid. m. (second) Christopher Wornum, and had issue.

Issue by fourth marriage:

3—5. Sarah, d. young.
3—6. Charles, d. young.
3—7. ROBERT, b. 1663; of whom later.

COL. ROBERT CARTER (3—7), of “Corotoman,” Lancaster Co., Va., b. 1663; d. Aug. 4, 1732; he served as a Burgess, 1693-99, and as Speaker of the House; as Treasurer of the Colony, 1694-1732; an in—
fluential member of the King's Council, 1699-1732, and its President; acting Governor, 1726-27. On account of his great prominence and wealth, he was called "King Carter." His estate consisted of 300,000 acres of land, 1,000 slaves and 10,100 pounds Sterling; he was also a prominent and active member of the Established Church; served as Vestryman of Christ Church, Lancaster Co., and built the present Church, which is one of the prettiest and most interesting in Colonial Virginia; he is buried just outside of this old Church. He m. (first) Judith Armistead, d. 1699; dau. of Col. John and Judith (Bowles) Armistead, of "Hese," Gloucester Co., Va.; (second) Elizabeth (Landon) Willis, dau. of Thomas Landon, of "Gredaln," Hereford Co., England. (See Armistead lineage.) Issue by first marriage: 1704

4—1. Elizabeth, b. 1689; d. 1721; m. (first) Hon. Nathaniel Burwell, of "Fairfield," son of Hon. Lewis and Abigail (Smith) Burwell, of "King's Creek," gr.-dau. of Major Lewis and Lucy (Higginson) Burwell, of "Fairfield," and of Anthony and Martha (Bacon) Smith, of Colchester, England; (second) Dr. George Nicholas, of Williamsburg, Va. He was a Surgeon in the British Navy, and came to Colony from Lancashire, England, about the beginning of the 18th century; was a Vestryman of Bruton Parish, and liberal supporter of the Established Church. (For issue by first marriage, see Burwell lineage.) Issue by second marriage:

5—1. Robert Carter, of Williamsburg, Va., b. 1728; Statesman, Jurist and Patriot; he served as a Burgess, a member of the King's Council, as Treasurer of the Colony, and as a Vestryman of Bruton Parish; m. 1752, Anne Cary, dau. of Col. Wilson and Sarah — Cary, of "Celly's," and had issue. (See Cary lineage.)

5—2. John, of "Seven Islands," Albemarle Co., Va., served as Clerk of Albemarle, 1749 to 1815; as Burgess, 1756 to 1768, and as a member of the Convention of Buckingham Co., 1774-5; m. Miss Fry, dau. of Col. Joshua Fry, of Williamsburg, Va., and had issue.

4—2. JOHN, b. 1690; of whom later.


4—4. Ann, b. 1696; m. Hon. Benjamin Harrison, of "Berkeley," Charles City Co., Va., son of Hon. Benjamin and Elizabeth (Burwell) Harrison, and had issue. (See Harrison and Burwell lineage.)

Issue by second marriage:

4—5. ROBERT, b. 1705; of whom later.


4—8. Sarah, b. 1711; d. unm.

4—9. Mary, b. 1712; d. 1736; m. 1732, Hon. George Braxton, of "Newington," King and Queen Co., Va., and had issue. (See Braxton lineage.)

4—10. Landon, b. 1713; of whom later.

4—11. Ludlow, b. 1714; d. unm.


HON. JOHN CARTER, (4—2), of "Corotoman," Lancaster Co., Va., and "Shirley," Charles City Co., Va., b. 1690; d. 1742; the eldest son of Col. Robert and Judith (Armistead) Carter, of "Corotoman." He was an Attorney at Law, Middle Temple, London, England; returned to Virginia, and served as Secretary of the Colony, 1722; of the King's Council, 1724; m. Elizabeth Hill, dau. and heiress of Col. Edward and — (Williams) Hill, of "Shirley," Charles City Co., Va.; Issue:

5—1. Edward, of "Blendheim," Albemarle Co., Va., b. about 1726; served as a member of the House of Delegates; m. Sarah Champe, dau. of John and Ann (Carter) Champe, of King George Co., Va., and had issue:

5—2. Elizabeth Hill, b. 1731; d. 1760; m. Col. William Byrd, of "Westover," Charles City Co., Va., son of Col. William and Maria (Taylor) Byrd, of "Westover," and had issue. (See Byrd lineage.)

5—3. CHARLES, b. 1733; of whom later.

HON. CHARLES CARTER, (5—3), of "Corotoman," Lancaster Co., Va., and of "Shirley," Charles City Co., Va., b. 1733; d. 1802; he served as a Burgess from Lancaster, 1758-75; of the Convention and first State Council, 1776; m. (first) Mary Carter, dau. of Col. Charles and Mary (Walker) Carter, of "Cleves," King George Co., Va.; (second) Anne Butler Moore, dau. of Hon. Bernard and Anne Catherine (Spotswood) Moore. Issue by first marriage:

6—1. John Hill, of Lancaster Co., Va., b. 1757; served as a member of the House of Delegates, 1780; d. unm.
three times: 1. Samuel Stephens; 2. Sir William Berkeley; 3. Colonel Philip Ludwell. Her brother, Alexander Culpeper, was surveyor-general of the colony from 1672 to 1692.

Kemp, Richard, deputy governor from 1644 to 1645, was a son, it is believed, of Sir Robert Kemp, of Gissing, in Suffolk county, England. He succeeded William Claiborne as secretary of state in 1634. When in 1639 Harvey was supplant as governor by Sir Francis Wyatt, Kemp, by the influence of Lord Baltimore and Secretary of State Windebank, retained his place as secretary. Incurring the enmity of Rev. Anthony Panton, whom Harvey and himself had treated with great severity, he returned to England in 1640 to defend his conduct, leaving his friend George Reade as deputy secretary. Richard Kemp sailed in England about two years, and returned in 1642 to his old post, with Sir William Berkeley. He was deputy governor during the absence of the latter in England from June, 1644, to June, 1645. He made his will in 1649, and his widow Elizabeth (whose maiden name is not known) married (secondly) Sir Thomas Lunsford, and after his death (thirdly) Major-General Robert Smith. He left no children, but there is a numerous Virginia family of his name descended from his nephew, Edmund Kemp.

Bennett, Richard, governor of Virginia from April 30, 1652, until March 2, 1653, was of the same family as Henry Bennett Lord Arlington. His uncle Edward Bennett, an eminent London merchant, was a member of the London Company, and with other persons of means planted in 1621 a settlement in Wariscoyack, or Isle of Wight county, Virginia, which was known as Edward Bennett's plantation. At the time of the Indian uprising in March, 1622, more than fifty persons were killed at this settlement. In 1624 Robert Bennett, merchant, and Rev. William Bennett, minister, were living at Edwared Bennett's plantation. They were probably his kinsmen. In 1629 Richard Bennett was a Burgess from the Wariscoyack district, and in 1632 was one of the county court. In 1639 he was a councilor. He was a Puritan in sympathy, and joined in a petition, which was taken by his brother Philip to Boston, asking for three able ministers to occupy parishes in his neighborhood. When Sir William Berkeley in 1649 drove the Puritans out of Nansemond and Elizabeth City counties, Bennett went with them to Maryland, but only stayed a short time. In 1651 he was living on Bennett's creek in Nansemond county, and that year he was named by parliament as one of the commissioners for the reduction of Virginia. When Virginia submitted, he was elected by the general assembly governor of the colony. He held office from April 30, 1652, to March 30, 1655, when he was sent to England as agent. On November 30, 1652, he signed the agreement with Lord Baltimore by which the latter's claim to Maryland was finally recognized. After the restoration of Charles II., Bennett held the offices of councilor and major general of the militia. In 1667 he went as a commissioner to Maryland to negotiate for a cessation in the cultivation of tobacco, the price having fallen very low. He was a member of the council as late as 1675, and his will was proved April 12, 1675. His daughter Anne married Theodorick Bland, of Virginia, and his son and grandson of the same name were members of the council of Maryland.

Digges, Edward, governor of Virginia from March 30, 1655, to March 13, 1658, son of
RICHARD BENNETT
A
PURITAN GOVERNOR

by

EDITH JONES
Bachelor of Science

STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE
Farmville, Virginia

A paper prepared for the seminar in Southern History
Farmville State Teachers College

This paper was entered in the College Contest sponsored by the
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mission of the Colonial Dames.
CHAPTER I

THE EARLY LIFE OF RICHARD BENNETT

RICHARD BENNETT, governor of Virginia from 1652 to 1655, truly displayed the fine qualities that he possessed as a leader, diplomat, and statesman during the period of his governorship. Through his guidance he assisted the colony in establishing one of the best governments it had ever experienced. A majority of the people today are not acquainted with Richard Bennett, and many of those who are, think of him only as one of the many governors that Virginia has had since the beginning of her history. There are a few who know him as a Puritan who fled from Virginia to have freedom in worship in the Catholic Colony of Maryland. Others are familiar with his history in Nansemond County and realize that Virginia’s first Puritan governor resided there. Those who really know Richard Bennett understand and value these accomplishments and, in addition, have a knowledge of his true personality. His intense desire to worship as he pleased dominated him and caused him to be what he was and to act as he did. This desire helped him to accomplish much in forming a more liberal religious and civil life in the colony, and helped him to promote a true representative government in which he carried out many of his ideas for the betterment of the colony. Like John Pym, he “thought it part of a man’s religion to see that his country be well governed.” 1 Students of his life and times realize that his actions showing his consideration, kindness, and tolerance towards enemies as well as friends enabled him to become the outstanding and likeable person.

INTRODUCTION

A complete biography of Governor Richard Bennett has never been written, although different phases of his life have been treated as a part of other topics. The writer of this still incomplete biography became interested in this notable man upon finding that he lived for a good many years in her native county, Nansemond. This account of his life treats him as a Puritan and Governor. To understand him as a Puritan, there must be some explanation of the term.

The Puritans were not a church or denomination as we think of the Baptist, Methodist, and other denominations, but were a group which originated in England back in the 1560's, and wanted to purify the Church of England of what they considered the remnants of Popery. They believed that true Christians should obey the will of God as expressed in divine revelation, and they condemned the Church of England because they found it impious and anti-Christian. To what extent Bennett was a Puritan will be seen in this study. The reference to him as a Roundhead indicates his Puritan religious beliefs.

1. Mary Nicholson Brown, "Governor Richard Bennett," Maryland Historical Magazine, (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, December, 1914), 136, 297-315. gives one of the most complete accounts read by the writer.

2. The Reverend I. T. Tichenor, "A Brief Outline of Governor Richard Bennett", Publications of the Northern History Association (Washington, D.C., Published by the Association, July, 1900), IV, 258-261, gives interesting information on Governor Bennett.


4. John Esten Cooke, op. cit., p. 201. See also—


5. W. M. Clark, op. cit., p. 132.


In many references Bennett is called a "dissenter" and others imply that he belonged with the Independents. He could not originally have been a true "dissenter", because it was not until 1662 that the term 'dissenter' became strictly applicable to Puritans, for it was not until that year that the great English Act of Uniformity, which was so radical and far-reaching in its operation, was passed. Some references speak of "the dissenters, or 'Independents', as they styled themselves" meaning one and the same thing. Probably the writers who associated Bennett with the Independents based their association on the fact that Independents opposed religious establishments and national churches, and since Bennett opposed being forced to conform to the canons of the Established Church, they could easily class him with this group. In this account of his life he is thought of only as a Puritan.

Through his political life as governor, Richard Bennett also gained prominence. The seeds of religious and civil liberty in Virginia were sown by Governor Bennett. It is hoped that those who do not know Richard Bennett will become acquainted with him through this biography, and that those already familiar with him will realize the influence he had in both political and religious life in Virginia during its colonial history.
he was. To become this well acquainted with Richard Bennett, it is necessary to know something of his English background, of his reasons and means of coming to Virginia, and of the worthwhile life he led after settling in the colony. To acquire a definite picture of his background is not easy, since the genealogy of the Bennett family has not as yet been completely and accurately written.

Sir John Bennett, 3 eclesiastic and civilian, of Christ Church, London, and Uxbridge, Middlesex, eldest son of Thomas Bennet,  of Clapcott, Wallingford, Berkshire, by Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Tisdale of Deanly in the same county, founder of Pembroke College, Oxford 4 ... was an eminent civilian of the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and James I, a judge of Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and Chancellor of York. In the year 1608, when the second charter was granted to the London Company, he was one of the company. He died 1627, leaving three sons: John, Thomas, and Matthew. John married Dorothy, daughter of Sir John Crofts of Saxham, and had six sons. The eldest, Sir John Bennett, was advanced to the peerage by King Charles II under the title of Lord Usulston, whose son was created Earl of Turkeville, by King George I soon after his accession. The second son, Henry Bennett, Earl of Arlington was advanced to that dignity by King Charles II, as he was descended from worthy ancestors, and in his youth trained up in most sorts of learning fit for a gentleman. 4 Soon after the Restoration, the Earl of Arlington was made principal Secretary of State, Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter, and Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household. Governor Richard Bennett was the first cousin of Henry Bennett, Earl of Arlington, and was the son of Captain Robert Bennett, 5 a son of the first John Bennett mentioned. His relationship to the Earl of Arlington is shown in a letter of Secretary Ludwell of Virginia to Henry Bennett, Earl of Arlington, in which he speaks of Richard Bennett as

Major General Richard Bennett, a member of the Earl of Arlington's family both by his name and his arms. 6

Someone has yet to discover the names of those persons making up the immediate family of Richard Bennett. In no accounts read by the writer was there mention of his mother, or of Richard's birth date.

Richard Bennett married Mary Anne Utie, daughter of the Captain John Utie who was so definitely opposed to Governor Harvey. Their marriage date is unknown, but "the wife of Richard Bennett in 1641 was Mary Anne Utie." 7

Edward Bennett, one of Richard's uncles is mentioned frequently in connection with Richard and especially his life in Virginia. Edward was either a brother of Richard's father, or a very close relative of Richard's parent. He was a wealthy London merchant and an enthusiastic supporter of the London Company. 8 "Three of the Bennetts, Sir John, Thomas, and Edward were members of the Virginia Company, which settled the first colony at Jamestown. They made large investments in lands in Virginia.

5. The Reverend I. T. Tichenor, loc. cit., "Richard Bennett was a descendant of Thomas Bennett of Clapcott, in England. His father, Thomas Bennett, was an alderman of London and was a grandson of Thomas" of Clapcott.

James McMullen Rigg, op. cit., p. 234 and 237 states that Sir John Bennett "the eclesiastic and civilian, had by his first wife, Anne, six children, four sons and two daughters. The names of two of Sir John's sons were Sir John and Thomas. Mary Nicholson Browne, "Governor Richard Bennett", Maryland Historical Magazine, (Baltimore, Maryland: Maryland Historical Society, December, 1914), IX, 307-308, gives the name of a third son as Matthew, but the doesn't mention a fourth son.

James McMullen Rigg, op. cit., p. 237, Richard Bennett's father was not likely Sir Thomas Bennett, son of Sir John Bennett, the eclesiastic and civilian, because Sir Thomas had two girls, but there is no mention of a son.

Richard Bennett's father was more likely Robert Bennett, or possibly the other son of Sir John Bennett, the eclesiastic and civilian, whose name is unknown.


7. William and Mary College Quarterly, (1), IV, 52.


2. Originally spelled Bennett.
but lost them all when the charter of the Virginia Company was declared unconstitutional by the court of the King's Bench; all property under that decision reverting to the Crown. When the charter of the London Company was obtained, they became shareholders in the new enterprise, and repurchased the lands which they had previously located. 10

Richard Bennett came to Virginia in the interest of his father's and uncle's lands. Edward Bennett was influential in his coming to this country, and it is believed that Edward accompanied him over here or came soon afterwards. 11 On the 21st. of November, 1621, a patent was granted Edward Bennett for planting two hundred persons 12 in the colony. His nephew, Richard Bennett came over with his colony and established Bennett's Plantation near that of Lawne and Basse. They began on the neck of land formed by Lawne Creek and James River and extended up that neck and down and along the James River towards what was then called Warrosquoyacke Bay, now, and since 1820, called Burwell's Bay. 13 Coming with him were Robert Bennett, another of his uncle Edward's nephews 14 and Rev. William Bennett, a relative who was

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9. The English term would be "illegal".
11. Although W. H. T. Squires in his Three Centuries Three states that he does not believe Edward ever came over, reasons for believing he did can be seen after reading in—Daniel R. Randall, "A Puritan Colony in Maryland", Johns Hopkins University Series in Historical and Political Sciences, (Baltimore, Maryland: N. Murray, Publication Agent, Johns Hopkins University, June, 1886), (4), 7.


John H. Latane, op. cit.


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16. The Reverend I. T. Techenor, op. cit., pp. 470-471, says that since the land was granted in 1621, the Bennetts probably came over and settled soon after that date. Richard Bennett came "in about the year 1622".
From Marie Davis, The Colonial Church in Virginia's Isle of Wight, (Parnville, Virginia: 1943), comes the statement that Richard and Philip Bennet came to Virginia in 1622. His information comes from—Lyon G. Tyler, "Isle of Wight County Records", William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine, (1), VII, (August, 1899), 211.
during many years, their sympathy with the Puritan doctrines and form of religious worship. This group was the first of any size, representing the Puritan beliefs, to settle in Virginia. Just what form of church organization this community set up is unknown. It is the belief of the writer that they were necessarily members of the Established Church and just refused to conform to all its canons. It is hard to decide whether this is true or not, since the system of church government in Virginia was, I believe, without parallel in history. It was not Episcopal, nor Presbyterian, nor Congregational, nor yet a compound of the three. It was a government by a political, local, lay aristocracy, which was a branch of the civil government of the colony. The church herself was without power to act, to provide for her essential needs, or to perpetuate or develop her life.

The main differences it seems that these Puritans had from the Established Church were that they rejected the Book of Common Prayer and did not approve the elements of Catholicism that remained in the Established Church. The community must have retained its beliefs and probably increased in size, thus provoking the officials of the colony who were to see that everyone upheld the

21. Ibid.
22. Some writers seem to doubt that Richard Bennett had any Puritan sympathies at all until he moved to Nansemond County in 1631. This is thought by John H. Latane, "The Early Relations Between Maryland and Virginia," Reviewed by R. S. Thomas, Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, (Baltimore, Maryland: Johns Hopkins Press, March and April, 1895), IV, 470-471.
29. Daniel R. Randall, op. cit., p. 8. laws of the Established Church, because "an act of the assembly in 1631 prescribed 'that there be uniformity throughout this colony both in substance and circumstances to the canons and constitution of the Church of England.' Governor Harvey seems to have been favorable to Puritanism and probably did not enforce to a great extent this act."

On the 19th of August, 1637, Richard Bennett obtained a patent for 2,000 acres of land and located it in 'a neck of land' formed by Nansemond River and a creek, now called Bennett's Creek; and this tract of land acquired the name of Bennett's Pasture which it has retained to this day. The patent was granted upon the claim that he had 'transported into the colony' forty persons. Richard Bennett left his old surroundings and moved to his own land carrying his Puritan beliefs with him. There was a church established under his influence on the large plantations which he controlled.

Richard Bennett was taking his share of the responsibility of running the colonial government, and in 1629, he was a member of the Houses of Burgesses from Warrosquoyacke. In 1631, he was a judge and commissioner of Warrosquoyacke. When he moved to Nansemond, he continued to participate in governmental affairs, and in the years 1642, '44, '45, '46 was a member of the Virginia Council. He would no doubt have continued to take part in the governmental affairs of the colony, if it had not been for the fact that the Puritans in the colony at this time were receiving severe treatment by the colonial officials.

In 1641, the Puritans, feeling the great need of more and better ministers in the colony, had sent Philip Bennett to the Massachusetts colony to ask aid of the Puritans there. "Puritan ministers were sent to Virginia in 1641 from Boston with excellent recommendations from Gov-

ernor Winthrop, but they did no good, as Governor Berkley, who arrived in Virginia in 1642, was a foe of Puritanism and all it stood for. At the next meeting of the assembly in March, 1643, the following act was passed: "For the preservation of the purity of doctrine and unity of the church, it is enacted that all ministers whatsoever, which shall reside in the colony, are to be conformed to the orders and constitution of the Church of England, etc. etc." 30 Of the three ministers that came, "William Thompson, John Knowles, and Thomas James, all left except Thompson." 31 "The expulsion of the Boston Ministers was the beginning of a systematic harassing of the Puritans in Virginia." 32

Berkley's chaplain, Thomas Harrison, seeing an omen in an Indian Massacre in 1644, decided to no longer persecute the Puritans, but to join them. Deserting Berkley, he went to worship and preach for the Puritans. This made Berkley angry, and thus caused him to have passed another act of intolerance, November 3, 1647.

Upon diverse information presented to this Assembly, against several ministers for their neglect and refractory refusing, after warning given them to read the Common Prayer... for future remedy thereof, be enacted by the Governor, Council and Burgesses of this grand Assembly that ministers in their several cures throughout the colony do duly upon every Sabbath Day read such prayers as are appointed and prescribed to them by the said Book of Common Prayer; * * * * * The Puritans were represented in this Assembly, and Richard Bennett until this year had been a member of the Council, but the passage of this Act and its necessary consequences widen the breach between the churches, and we hear no more of their connection with the Virginia Government until Richard Bennett appears in 1652 as Governor of the Commonwealth. 33

About this time in England, the Puritans were becoming a stronger body and were threatening the throne. Governor Berkley, being loyal to the king, was probably afraid that the Puritan group in Virginia would gradually become stronger, and possibly overpower the government. Fearing this, Berkley took measures to suppress this progressive religious group in Virginia... "Their Pastor was banished, next their other teachers, then many by information clapt up in prison, then generally disarmed with very harsh in such a country where the heathen live round about them." 34 As conditions grew worse, Harrison, the chaplain who turned Puritan, fled and went after some time to England to serve as Chaplain under Richard Cromwell. 35

When Richard Bennett could no longer endure his community, he and William Durand, 36 later followed by other friends and families, sought a haven in Maryland. Catholics were dominating the colony, but because they needed settlers to populate the land of this colony still in its infancy, Governor Stone was inviting and tolerating people of all religious faiths. 37 Bennett had ties with Maryland from that time until after his governorship of Virginia.

30. Quoted from Hening's Statutes at Large, 1 277 by John Fiske, op. cit., pp. 302-303.
34. W. M. Clark, op. cit., p. 132, states that "Religion and politics were practically synonymous in those days and independence in religion spelled disloyalty in politics."
37. Ibid.
CHAPTER II

MARYLAND BECOMES THE HOME OF
THE NANSEMOND PURITAN,
RICHARD BENNETT

EARLY in the year 1649, an advance body of 300 Puritans went from Nansemond into Maryland to start life anew. Later that year, as many as 1,000 persons left Virginia and went over to Maryland from Nansemond and established the first Protestant settlement in that colony. This group found Richard Bennett the same outstanding leader he previously had proved himself to be, and he accomplished much in helping them to settle and become acclimated.

They had sailed up the Chesapeake Bay and settled on what is now known as the Severn River. "Local associations with the Mother England, whence some settlers had so recently come, inspired them to give it this name. They were ready to forget their past, filled with distress and strain, and therefore, they used none of the Virginian names such as Nansemond, or Jamestown." Thankful for preservation, and happy at finding a home, peaceful and secure, they named the whole section of the country 'Providence'.

4. Ibid.
The first Puritans to arrive at their new home, were approximately ten families from Bennett's plantation in Nansemond. Richard Bennett led them to settle on what is now known as "Greenbury Point" at the mouth of the Severn. This group soon had in their possession a tract of land which extended two hundred and fifty acres. It was divided into lots of fifteen acres each, and each settler was provided with one lot, Bennett possessing all that were left. When the settlers found that their security was no longer in danger, they turned their property over to Bennett who, after a period of five years, owned all the land as one plantation. Thus displaying their trust in their leader, they placed Bennett in a position to achieve great things. He and William Durand continued to hold their places as leaders in the church and as local affairs. The governmental and religious responsibilities probably rested on their capable shoulders more than ever before.

When Governor Stone had invited these oppressed people to settle Maryland, he had guaranteed them free exercise of their religion and local government. In a short period of time, they were planning the future of their settlement, and were busy at work developing a community they had longed for while being so harshly oppressed in Virginia. Immediately, they erected a meeting house on the land adjoining Mr. Durand's. Soon they were living in an environment which displayed evidence of prosperity, especially after there was an increase in their trade. When they had become thus firmly established, they were asked to participate in the government by sending representatives to the legislative Assembly. At first, they refused to become involved in the general government of Providence, since they had planned to form an independent community with their own local government. They believed that the Puritan government in England would revoke Lord Baltimore's charter, and they wished to remain separated from his fortunes. Their willingness to settle within his territory was coupled with the belief that it would not much longer be his. With a still somewhat cool attitude, they finally yielded and sent two representatives, one of whom was chosen speaker of the Lower House.

The settlement of Providence having increased in size and power, soon became a county which was named Anne Arundel after the deceased wife of Lord Baltimore. Bennett, seeing that the people had progressed to the extent that they could efficiently carry on their affairs returned in 1651 to reside at Bennett's Creek in Nansemond County, in Virginia. The welfare of these people still remained foremost in his thoughts and he responded to their call for aid whenever help was needed.

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5. Ibid., p. 20. "Greenbury's Point" was not the municipal beginnings of Annapolis. That community was a subsequent concentration of Puritan life derived from other sources other than the original plantation.
7. Ibid., p. 20.
8. Loc. cit.
9. Ibid., p. 18.
10. Ibid., p. 21.
13. Ibid., p. 23.
15. Ibid., pp. 23-24.
CHAPTER III

THE FIRST PURITAN GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA

PART I

RICHARD BENNETT returned to his home in Virginia to find the people filled with sorrow and despair because of the execution of Charles I in England. When Charles I had demanded a tobacco monopoly, the Virginians had resisted him. The colonists had removed the King’s representative, Harvey, from office, and later these same people had opposed Charles’ illegal assumptions. Evidently they had forgotten these thing, for the first act of the assembly in October, 1649, enacted that whoever opposed Charles as a sainted king, and defended the acts of the proceedings against him, was to be put to death.1 “The ruler whom they had resisted so obstinately, was now ‘sacred’ and ‘sainted’.”2 Virginia had also opened her arms to refugees who had fled from their native country after the execution of their beloved King. They were welcomed everywhere with the warmest reception, and there was evidence of the highest regard for them.3

In England in 1650, the Long Parliament passed an act prohibiting trade with Virginia and the West Indies.4 This was one of the first steps taken indicating that suppression of the colony was not in the too distant future. When Cromwell made preparations compelling Virginia to sub-

1. Matthew Page Andrews, Virginia the Old Dominion, (New York: Doubleday, Doran and Company, Inc., 1937), p. 128, says that later Virginia was given the title “Old Dominion” because she had remained loyal to the crown during the reign of Charles I.
3. Ibid., pp. 192-193. (Information for this paragraph was condensed from this source.)
4. Ibid., p. 195.
mit to the rule of the Commonwealth, he appointed for two of his commissioners, Richard Bennett and William Clayborne. These men were already in the colony, but Denis, Stagge, and Curtis, whom he also appointed as commissioners, were in England.6

The ship “John” sailed with others from England, and Captain Denis and Mr. Stagge were aboard. This ship perished in a wreck, but others, with “Captain Curtis arrived with a copy of the commission, and the troops of about 700 men were sent over for the commissioners to use if necessary.”6

Cooke, basing his statements on Hening’s *Statutes at Large*, says that the colonist had planned to resist the commissioners, but when the fleet anchored in Chesapeake waters, they realized it was useless and gave up the idea of resistance.7

The Articles of Surrender of the colony is a remarkable paper and shows Bennett’s foresight and broadminded policy. Its clauses are, in thought and substance, a forerunner of the Declaration of Independence made nearly 125 years later. The Articles state: Virginia’s submission is to be recognized as voluntary and not compulsory. The people are to enjoy the privileges of freeborn Englishmen. All acts and words against Parliament are pardoned. The colony is to have free trade in spite of the Navigation Acts. Virginia is to be free from all taxes imposed without the consent of the Assembly. The freemen of Virginia are to elect the House of Burgesses in which is vested all legislative authority. This body is to elect the Governor and all other officers. Virginia is to be free and independent of England except that no laws shall be passed contrary to the English Constitution.8 A year was allowed those who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the English Commonwealth during which time they could dispose of their property and leave the colony.9 In reference to the hated Prayer Book, the Virginians were to continue to use it for a year, provided they didn’t publicly use things relating to Kingship.10 This was signed by Richard Bennett, William Clayborne and Edmond Curtis, on March 12, 1652.11 With the granting of these rights, the colonists had to reorganize the government and... Virginia was to be ruled by Virginians.12

On April 30, 1652, Bennett and Clayborne with the Virginia burgesses,13 organized a provisional government subject to the control of the Commonwealth of England.

5. Mary Nicholson Browne, “Governor Richard Bennett,” *Maryland Historical Magazine*, (Baltimore: Published by the Maryland Historical Society, Dec., 1915), IX, 318. She does not mention Denis.


9. Cooke, op. cit., p. 198. Governor Berkley was treated leniently. Neither he nor his council had to swear obedience to the Commonwealth for a period of a year and they could continue in private homes to speak well of the King.

W. H. T. Squires, *Thirty Centuries Three*, (Portsmouth, Virginia: Printcraft Press, 1929), p. 157. Sir William Berkley never seemed to have made full preparations for leaving the colony and "be never set his loyal foot on the ship which he was forever waiting," but Richard Bennett and other Puritans were tolerant.


Mary Newton Stanard, op. cit., p. 239. "It has been generally assumed, and evidently correctly, that use of the liturgy of the church of England continued in Virginia throughout the Commonwealth Period, though there is little record of it. Permission to use the Prayer Book ‘for one year’ after surrender implies that it was to be prohibited later, but there is no proof that this was done."

Ibid. p. 230. “If the services of the Church of England had been suspended between 1652 and 1660, one of the first acts of the Assembly after the Restoration would have been to re-established the Church."


13. Charles Campbell, op. cit., p. 224. There were thirty-five burgesses with twelve counties represented.

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Richard Bennett was elected governor and William Clayborne Secretary of State. The general assembly was to have the power to limit the authority of the governor, secretary and council. "The governor and councillors were allowed to be, ex-officio, members of the assembly." To show their confidence in the governor and council, the assembly who claimed the right to appoint all officers referred all appointments not already made to them. Virginia's administration was for the first time Republican and Puritan.

The Puritans had no reason to complain during the period of the Commonwealth and this was especially true in Virginia. They were now in a position to harass those who had curbed their freedom of religious opinions. They probably would have done this if the group had not been small. The General Assembly during the Commonwealth did not pass any rules for formal obedience to the doctrines and discipline of the church. The matters of ministers and parochial affairs were left to the discretion of the people. Acts were passed however that were related to religious practice. One of these was an offer of a bonus of twenty pounds to anyone who would import a minister, and he (minister) and six of his servants were to be exempted from taxes. Another act passed by the Colonial Legislature decreed "that all persons guilty of drunkenness or blaspheming, or swearing, or scandalous in adultery and fornication should be held incapable of being witnesses, or of bearing any public office in the government." This act was effective when the assembly met in October, 1652, because Mr. John Hammond was expelled from the assembly as being a scandalous person and frequent disturber of the peace. Mr. James Ryland, another burgess, was expelled because of his blasphemous catechism. Thus the officials attempted to prevent those men who were unfit for office from holding seats in the government, thus making it a stronger and more capable governing body.

The new governor with its Puritan leaders seems to have been acceptable and the colony was advancing both spiritually and politically. While such favorable conditions existed in Virginia, the Puritan colony in Maryland which Bennett had helped to establish was experiencing conflict with Governor Stone. In 1653, Governor

14. Browne, op. cit., p. 214. "His election was due neither to compulsion nor to intimidation, but represented the free choice of the people."

15. Campbell, op. cit., p. 223.

16. Ibid.

17. Ibid. "The act authorizing the governor and council to appoint the colonial officials was renewed in the following year."

18. Ibid.

19. From footnotes of Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, XVIII, 196. "Burk and Hening give what is probably far from an exact justice of the freedom of Virginia between 1652 and 1669. They state that the colony chose its own governors and managed its own affairs practically without interference from England. It is also probable that their (Protector and Parliament) influence was really much greater than Burk and Hening believed."


21. Stanard, op. cit., p. 230. Persecution of the Quakers is supposed to have been outstanding in Virginia and England during the Commonwealth. In Virginia severity was displayed against them in the form of banishment, shipping and imprisonment. Even if this were true, the writer does not believe that Richard Bennett personally took any part in the persecution since he later displayed interest in them as will be seen in the last chapter.


The writer does not know the date of this act but believes it was passed during Bennett's administration.


24. Ibid.
Stone announced that all persons in Maryland should take the oath of fidelity to Lord Baltimore within three months, or forfeit their land. He notified all officers that writs and warrants now were to be issued in the name of the Lord Proprietor, Baltimore. The Puritans did not want to do this and called on Governor Bennett and William Claiborne for Assistance. In answer Bennett and Claiborne sent a message on March, 12 1653, to the colony insisting that they not submit to Governor Stone's proclamations but remain loyal to the Commonwealth of England. In July, 1654, Bennett and Claiborne went to St. Mary's to bring about an agreement between Stone and the Puritans. Not accomplishing this, they disposed of Stone as governor and placed the government in the hands of the council with William Fuller as its president.

"Then they issued writs for the election of an assembly...

25. Daniel R. Randall, A Puritan Colony in Maryland (Baltimore: N. Murray, Publication Agent, Johns Hopkins University, June, 1905).

William Claiborne was probably called not only because he was Secretary of State, but also the Puritans knew of his previous experience with Maryland and thought he would be ready to take steps against Baltimore's government.


Claiiborne had been granted Kent Island to use as a fur trade settlement. At the time this land was Virginia's and when Calvert came over to start his Maryland settlement he claimed that it was also in Maryland's territory. Claiborne refused to accept Baltimore's sovereignty and trouble followed with Claiborne losing Kent Island. He returned to Virginia and some think this opportunity to help the Puritans was his revenge although his conduct at this time did not show evidence of such an attitude.


27. Fiske, op. cit., pp. 315-316, states that this was the second time Bennett and Claiborne had been to Maryland to suppress Stone. The first time was 1652 when Stone was removed as governor and a provisional government was established.

Warfield, op. cit., p. 17, gives the impression that Bennett was appointed in 1652, a commissioner not only to reduce Virginia but Maryland also. He states that Bennett asked the people to remain in their places and conform to laws of the Commonwealth and to infringe the Lord Baltimore's just rights. They removed Stone from office and Lord Baltimore's power was quickly exaggerated.

Campbell, op. cit., p. 231—the Commissioners were to suppress Maryland.


It does not seem that the Puritans of Maryland or Virginia were as tolerant as some writers claim them to be. Maybe they were not as liberal as they should have been, but considering the period, they were most liberal and more tolerant than any other religious group of that time.

29. Fiske, op. cit., p. 317. Contents of this paragraph came from this reference.


31. Ibid., p. 45. The Puritans with their democratic ideas and self-governing institutions built for Maryland a government with more democratic principles. They adopted a democratic system of legislation in which the two houses sat as one and every member was to be an equal of every other.

PART II

GOVERNOR BENNETT and William Claiborne did not remain in Maryland long after they had helped establish the Puritan supremacy there. They returned to Jamestown to carry on the government there. One of the first problems to confront Governor Bennett came from the Eastern Shore where many thrifty Dutch had settled. The disturbance occurred in Northampton County.


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32. Squires, op. cit., p. 158.
and Edmund Scarborough was supposedly the ringleader. It was rumored that the people there were conspiring with the Indians against the English. Some complained because the Shore was not properly represented in the Burgesses and it was suggested that the Shore become an independent colony like Maryland. Governor Bennett, Claiborne, and a group of men went over to restore order.

Bennett was concerned with the prosperity of the colony and was interested in further expansion and development of its territory. A clergyman, Roger Green, along with others who had been living on the Nansemond River, were granted land on the condition that they settle the country bordering the Monastick or Roanoke River and on the south side of the Chowan. Other men were authorized in 1653 to explore the mountains.

Settlers began to emigrate from Virginia; individuals and groups crossed the border and settled in the wilds of North Carolina. “A company of Virginians made their way from Nansemond to Albemarle and established a settlement there. The Virginia Burgesses granted them lands and promised further grants to all who would extend these settlements to the southward.”

During the Bennett administration negotiations with the Indians and an attempt to civilize them were made. The Rappahannock Indians were beginning to grow restless and Major Carter was appointed to subdue them. Instead of using weapons of war, he tried to establish friendly relations with them. “A cow was offered every Indian who would turn in eight wolves heads and Indian children might be adopted by worthy families, but in no case enslave them.”

While Bennett was governor of Virginia he also assisted the colonists in Maryland in drawing up an agreement with the ravaging Indians who were in the territory between the Susquehanna, and Patuxent. They were fierce tribes and a menace to the colony. “Hence a conference took place between the savages and the commission of which Bennett was the head, and the treaty was made on the banks of the Severn.”

Governor Bennett during his administration seems to have held and enjoyed the confidence of the people. He appears to have favored those acts and principles which promoted a spiritual and physical life that was based on higher standards for the colonists. In March, 1655, Bennett having been appointed commissioner to go to England to make some agreement with Lord Baltimore concerning Maryland, “Edward Diggs was elected by the assembly governor of the colony of Virginia.”

Richard Bennett had served well and although he was no longer governor, he continued to act in the service of the colonists.

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34. Squires, loc. cit.
36. Squires, op. cit., p. 159.
38. Squires, op. cit., p. 159.
39. Squires, op. cit., p. 160. (quotation and material came from this source).
40. Browne, op. cit, 312. There was a promise of the Indians and English to be friends and the Indians agreed to retire from large tracts of land in Maryland.
41. Campbell, op. cit., 225.
42. Ibid., p. 233.
CHAPTER IV

THE LAST DAYS OF RICHARD BENNETT
IN VIRGINIA

RICHARD BENNETT, commissioner from the colony of Virginia, sailed to England in 1655 to meet and confer with Lord Baltimore concerning the status of the Puritans in Maryland. After much discussion they completed a compromise and Bennett returned to his home in Virginia in 1658.1

Upon Bennett’s return he immediately took part again in the civil government in the colony. He was chosen a member of the council and continued in this office each year until his death. He also served as Major-General of the Virginia militia from 1662-72. “His fierce and relentless warfare with the Dutch, (Accomac County) the declared enemies of his country, forms a striking contrast with his peaceful, just, and friendly dealings with the Indians, and also with his mild and conciliatory treatment of the people of Maryland and Virginia, even when he was clothed with authority and backed with military forces.”2

With Bennett holding such an office, responsibility rested heavily on his shoulders. When any forces were

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1. J. D. Warfield, The Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland. (Baltimore, Maryland: Kohn and Pollock, Publishers, 1890), p. 27. “In substance it was an agreement by Lord Baltimore to overlook the disturbance of the Severn; to grant patents of land to all Puritan settlers who could claim them, taking an altered oath of fidelity, . . . whilst the late granting freedom of religion should stand as proclaimed in 1649.” Thus the Puritan connection with the government ceased.


3. Ibid. (quotation and information for paragraph came from this source.)
needed for protection of the colonists, or if labor were needed to build, forts and other means of protection, Richard Bennett was responsible for having the men at their appointed places at the appointed time. He had proved himself a capable and worthy man during his previous life in Virginia, and even Governor Berkeley who had been so intolerant, disrespectful, and hateful towards Bennett’s religious group, now displayed the uttermost confidence in him.  

Bennett having shown his abilities as a diplomat was again chosen a commissioner to carry on the affairs of the colony with the neighboring colonies of North Carolina and Maryland. This time he was to obtain the agreement of these two colonies for a cessation of tobacco planting. Lord Baltimore opposed it and probably was influential in getting the Privy Council to declare cessation unlawful.  

Sir William Berkeley had been elected governor in 1660 and was serving under the rule of Charles II. It was not long after he had accepted this office that Berkeley was again suppressing religious groups. This time it was the Quakers. The Quakers had not been tolerated during the period of the Commonwealth but no formal act was passed opposing them. In March 1669 an act was passed which made legal the suppressing of the Quakers. The methods of this group probably were quite severe since they had been ill-treated before suppression was legal; its becoming legal encouraged even a more harsh treatment.  

There is no evidence that Bennett displayed any dislike for the Quakers and it is the belief of the writer that since he had once received similar treatment, he was sympathetic and interested in them. Being a farsighted and broadminded man, he was probably able to understand how the Quakers felt and even though he did not believe in their principles he was tolerant of them. This shows he had a mind of his own and did not let other influence him to act against his views of right and wrong.  

The exact date of Richard Bennett’s death could not be obtained but his will was “proved in Nansemond Courte the 12th. April 1675 by the Oathes of Mr. Enos Earle Charles Howard and George Davis...” In Richard Bennett’s will it is interesting to note his  

8. Ibid., the preamble of which describes them as an unreasonable and turbulent sort of people, who daily gather together unlawful assemblies of people, teaching lies, miracles, false visions, prophecies, and doctrines tending to disturb the peace, disorganize society, and destroy all law, government and religion.  

9. Warfield, op. cit.; p. 32. Mr. Edmondson, a Quaker preaching in Virginia, reported that once Major General Bennett stopped to hear him preach, and upon learning that many of his Quaker friends were poor men, Bennett desired to contribute to them. This shows that he stood for what he believed to be right even if those around him were intolerant and were treating dissenters roughly.  

Ibid., p. 113. Here is implied that Richard Bennett became a Quaker before his death but it is the belief of the writer that he was only friendly towards them and did not accept their principles and practices.  

W. M. Clark, editor, Colonial Churches in the Original Colony of Virginia (Richmond, Virginia: The Southern Churchman Publishing Company, 1908) p. 134, gives this quotation about Bennett but does not state its source. “He was a solid, wise man, received the truth, and died in the same, leaving two Friends his executors.” There “Friends” is capitalized thus implying the Quaker faith.  

10. From a copy of the will of Richard Bennett, given to the writer by Major W. E. McClenny, Suffolk, Va. It was made March 15th, 1674 and probated in London in 1676.
sideration for the poor in the parish in which he resided. This shows his generosity and displays his Christian character. Bennett’s exact burial place is unknown.

Governor Richard Bennett had by his wife Mary Anne Utie one son, Richard Bennett, Jr., and two daughters, Anne and Elizabeth. “His son was identified with Maryland from the time of the Puritan settlement and was a member of the Assembly. He was drowned in the prime of his life and left a widow, Henrietta Marie (Neale) Bennett, daughter of Captain James Neale. She was a great matron and left a large number of notable descendants and could justly be crowned the Queen of Our Dames of the Colonial period.”

“Richard Bennett, Jr., and Henrietta Marie Neale had one son, Richard Bennett, 3rd., who died without issue, and one daughter, Susannah Maria Bennett, who married first Colonel John Darnall, and afterwards Colonel Henry Lowe, a nephew of Jane, Lady Baltimore. After the death of his grand-son, Governor Bennett left no descendants by the name Bennett.”

Elizabeth Bennett, one of Governor Bennett’s daugh-

11. Clark, op. cit., p. 136. This was the Lower Parish of Nansemond County.

12. See Appendix III, Intro p. 43.

13. Major W. E. McClenny of Suffolk, Virginia believes that Bennett was buried at his home, Nansemond County, since his will was proved in Nansemond County. This is also the belief of the writer. However from “Coat of Arms in Virginia”, William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine (1) II (1932) 29. “Governor Richard Bennett died at his home, Greenbury Point, Md. where he was buried.”

14. Browne, op. cit., p. 313. (The quotation and information came from this source.)

15. Warfield, op. cit., p. 42. “His only son succeeded to an estate which made him the richest man of his majesty’s dominion. (There is no reference to the source of this quotation). He died a bachelor leaving his property to his sister Susannah Lowe, and to his step-father Colonel Philemon Lloyd. His tombstone still stands at Bennett’s Point.”


17. Charles Scarborough was the husband of Elizabeth Bennett because his name appears in Governor Bennett’s will. See Appendix III, Intro p. 45 but W. G. Stanard, “Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents”, Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, IV (1893), p. 317, states that Captain Edmund Scarborough who settled on the Eastern Shore and a member of the House of Burgesses from that county 1629, 1631, 1633—was probably married more than once, but one wife was a daughter of Richard Bennett.

18. These names appear in Richard Bennett’s will.


21. Ibid.
George Tucker, President of the Virginia Court of Appeals; John Randolph Tucker, Attorney General of Virginia; Lighthorse Harry Lee, of the Revolutionary Army, Major-General Fitzhugh Lee and General Robert E. Lee of the Confederate States Army.

"Richard Bennet was the first, and one of the greatest of all the friends of liberty Virginia ever nurtured on her bosom, and who, preceding them all by a century, made possible their heroic achievements."22

CONCLUSION

RICHARD BENNETT, a man with strong Puritan interests and beliefs, lived and led a way of life that helped guarantee to the Virginians of the Seventeenth Century privileges of spiritual and political freedom. Governor Bennett's first opportunity for leadership is found when he so strongly upheld his religious beliefs as a Puritan. During the early years of his life he gained through experience a background that strengthened the trust of others in him. He was thus enabled to accomplish much in promoting religious and political liberty in the colony at this time. The background for his political leadership was acquired through his early activities as a Puritan. So outstanding were some of his republican governmental policies that they lived, expanded and were made a vital part of our political thinking by some of his notable descendants in the centuries that followed.

The more intimately we become acquainted with him the more admiration and respect we will have for the part Governor Richard Bennett played in Colonial History.

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A. BOOKS


B. PERIODICAL ARTICLES

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Randall, Daniel R., “A Puritan Colony in Maryland”, Johns Hopkins University Series in Historical and Political Science, (4) (June, 1886), 5-47.


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V (1897), 106; 114; 233.

XII (1905), 448.

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XXIX (1921), 429.

XXX (1922), 273.

C. ENCYCLOPEDIA ARTICLES


38

39
Appendix

(Patent Book No. 1, at page 459)
Richard Bennett
2000
Emmd.
To all to whom these presents shall come I Sir John Harvey Kt. Govener, &c. NOW KNOW ye that I the said Sir John Harvey Kt. doe unto the consent of the council of State accordingly give and grant unto Richard Bennett gent. Twoe Thousand acres of land acuitate lying and being in the Upper County of New Norfolk being a neck of land lying in Nansemond River about two miles up from the point or beginning of the said neck adjoining to the land of John Parrot and beginning upon Nansemond River at Parraketo point and upon the Creeke side at a greate Oyster Bancke and running from the river to the Creeke Northwaite and South East of thereabouts and up the rivers side and Creekes side—South West or near thereabouts—The said twoe Thousand acres of land being due unto him the said Richard Bennett by and for the Transportatian at his owne per costs and charges of forty pence into this colony whose names are in the Records menconed under this patent—To have and to hold &c.
Dated the 19th of August 1637 ut in alis

Jon Francis Ann Atwood Alex Garner John Hane
Eliza Husley Geo. Lock Richard Bird Jon Peters
Jon deo Tho: Williams Gilbert Lee Tho: Jones
Ambrose Bennett Rich Cullumbine Tho: Luter Robt
Moore Henry Rutkin Rich Morris Austin a Negroe
Ralph Howes Thomas Kilded wth, a tree Rich Glascock
Rich Glascock Edward Yorke With Quillmead
Peter Bayly Robert Rawson Peter White With Fowler
Wm. Limpson William Durand Robert Campeere
Arthur Wood Henry Johnson Grace his wife James
Smith Mary Harding Arthur Martin Georg Bussey
Richard Bennett.

Land Office Richmond, Virginia
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the records of this office. Witness my hand and seal of office, this 9th day of October, 1932.

(Signed) Jno. W. Richardson
Register of the Land Office.

Grant of Land

to
Richard Bennett

O all to whom these presents shall come, I Sir William Berkly, Knight, Governor, & Captain General of Virginia send greeting in our Lord God Everlasting.
Whereas by instructions from the Kings most Excellent Majesty. Directed to me & the Councell of State, his Majesty was Graciously pleased to authorise me and the said Governor & council to grant Pattents & to assign such proportions of land to all adventurers & planters as have been usual heretofore in the like cases either for adven-
turer of money or transportation of people into this Col-
ony according to a Chater of orders from the late treasur-
er & Company and that there be the same proportion of Fifty acres of Land Grants & assigned for every person Transported Hiter since midsummer 1625, and that the same course be continued to all adventurers & planters until it shall be otherwise Determined by His Majesty. Now know ye that I the said Sir William Berkely, Knight etc. do with the consent of the council of State according give & grant unto Richard Bennett Esquire Eighteen hundred & fifty acres of land being a neck of land lying be-
tween Nansemond River & Bennetts Creeks. Beginning on the river side at a little Gut or creek called Ellis Rippons Creek from there Southeast into the woods & south-westoy up along the River to the land of Randall Crew now belonging to Mr. Wm. Waylett including a great march & an island from thence south into the swamp ac-
cording to marked trees from thence East along by the Mill unto the head of the Creek & down the Creek to a narrow long point of Oyster Sholl by the side of a little
River on the Eastern Shore in Maryland being two thousand eight hundred acre by patent to them or either of their heirs for ever and also two thousand five hundred acres by patent lying in Niccomoco River one the Eastern Shore in Maryland.

It. I give my Cozen Silvester the wife of Major Nocholas Hill twelve thousand pounds of Tobacco.

It. I give to my Cossen Wary the wife of Mr. Luke Crop- ley of London twenty pounds sterling.

It. I give unto Richard Hubard of Pigg Point one thousand pounds of tobacco.

It. I give unto Michell Ward and the Widdow of John Lawes to each of them one thousand pounds of tobacco.

It. I give unto Charles Howard & Richard Higgenes to each of them one thousand pounds of tobacco & more to Charles Howard the land which he lices of for a leven yeares.

It. I give to John Chilcote & Thomas Garratt to each of them two thousand pounds of tobacco.

It. I give unto William Kitcheb and John Blye to each of them one thousand pounds of tobacco.

It. I give unto Patrick Edmondston and the Widdow Red- dick to each them one thousand pounds of tobacco.

It. I give unto John Woster who married the Relick of John Salsbury one thousand pounds of tobacco.

It. I give unto Willeam Yearrat of Pagan Creek and to the wife of Mr. Thomas Taberer to each of them two thousand pounds of tobacco.

It. I give unto Elizabeth Outland of Chucatuke Creake and Thomas Jordon of the same place to each of them two thousand pounds of tobacco.

It. I give unto James Day twelve thousand pounds of tobacco and if Mr. Tabbarrera see cause he may add three thousand more to it.

It. I give to all my servants that now liveith with me both Christians and Negores to each of them one thousand pounds of tobacco. of tobacco only two hirlinges excepted RIchard Higgenes & John Turner the rest

of my prsonall and realle estate and al land stoke of what nature or kind so ever it bee to be goe to my Grandchild Richard Bennett to him and his heirs forever my said grand child now residing in Bristoll in defalte of such heirs then to cum to ye children of Thedorick Bland & Charles Scarburg. Lastly I doe hereby declare and ordaine and apointe Janes Jofey Mr. Thomas Hodges and Edmond Belson or any two of them also Robert Oeelle to be Overseers of this my last will and testament allowing & approbling for good and effectuall to all intentes and purposes what soever jy said Executors or anny two of them shall doe or cause to be done concerning the estate from time to time in relation to the estate after within doares or without IN WITNESS whereof I hereunto set my hand and seal this 15th day of March 1675—[il Bennett 9 L S)—Signed sealled and delievered in presence of us—John Spier—Eno Earle—Charles Howard, George Davis.

Proved in Nansemond Courte the 12th April 1675 by the Oathes Of Mr. Eno. Earle Charles Howard & George Davis to be the last will & testament of Major Genl. R. Bennett Tsit JNO LEAR Proved 3rd. August 1676

I certify that this copy has been examined with the original will deposited in this Registry and that it is a true copy thereof.

Registrar

FOS. L3
A. V. P.
Bence 99 (O. B. 1676)
Creek near to my house, & from thence North west 240 Poles until it meet with Robert Newmans line and thence North unto Ellis Rippons Creek upon Nansemond river where it first began four hundred and fifty acres of land of being sold & assigned by John------- to Robert Newman and by the said newman sold and assigned to Richard Bennett, Esquire & the residue being formerly granted to him the said Bennett by Pattents dated the 19th of August 1637. to have & to hold the said land with his due shares of all mines & minerals therein contained with all rights & privileges of hunting, fishing, & fowling: with all woods waters & rivers with all profits commodities & Hereditaments whatsoever belonging to the said land to him the said Richard Bennett Esquire his heirs & assigns forever in as large & ample manner to all intents and purposes as is expressed in a Chater of orders from late treasurer & Company dated the 18th of October 1618 or by consequences may be Justly Collected out of the same or out of the letters Pattents whereon they are Grounded to be held of our Sovereign Lord the King his heirs & successors forever, as of his manner of East Greenwich in free & common Soccage and not in Capite nor by Knights Service. Yielding & paying unto our Sovereign Lord King his heirs & successors forever fifty acres of land hereby granted yearly at the feast of St. Michael the archangel the fee Rent of one Shilling which payment is to be made yearly from year to year, according to his Majesty's instructions of the 12th of September 1662. Provided that if the said Richard Bennett Esquire his heirs or assigns do not plant or seat or cause to be planted or seated upon the said land within three years next ensuing. That then his hall & may be lawful for any adventurer or Planter to chose & seat thereupon given at James City under my hand & the Seal of the Colony this 16th of September, 1663 and in the fifteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord King Charles, The Second.

A Copy

William Berkley

III

Extracted from the Principal Registry of the Probate Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice.

In the Prerogative Court of Canterbury

I, Richard Bennett of Nansemond River in Virginia being sick in body but in perfeckte memory doe make and ordaine this my last will testament as followeth viz:—Inpris I give my bodie to the earth and my Spirit to God yt gave it. I give and bequeath unto the Parish where I now live and have so long lived all that procell of land being three hundred acres more or less which Thomas Bolton holdeth by lease and one which he now lives. The rents & profits thereof to be receaved yearly by the Churchwardens of this prish and by them disposed of towards the releife of rouer poore aged or impotent persons whom they Judge to stand in most need of help and this to continue and be done forever as long as ye land continues.—It—I give and bequeath unto Richard Buxton the son of Thomas Buxton the rents & provits of that procell of land on which Edmond Belson nowe liveth to him and his heires for ever the same to be payed unto him when hee shall come to be twenty yeares of age bot if he live not to that time or afterwards die without issue then the said land & ye rentes thereof to be and continue to be paid as now it is It. I give unto my daughter Ann fifty pounds staring besides her debts which she oweth me.

It. I give and bequeath unto my grandchildren Elizabeth Ann and Bennett Scarburgh or any other of my daughter Scarburgh chlderd which shall be borne hereafter all that procell of land lying in Pocomole
Banded creamwares from Yorkshire

GEORGEFORD A. GODDEN, who keeps putting collectors in his debt by turning out those extremely useful books on British ceramics (Encyclopedia of British Pottery and Porcelain Marks, Illustrated Encyclopedia of British Pottery and Porcelain, British Pottery and Porcelain 1780-1830, etc., etc.), has supplied us with a footnote to the article on banded creamware by Susan Van Rensselaer which we published a couple of years ago:

Susan Van Rensselaer’s excellent article Banded creamware in the September 1966 issue of Antiques (p. 337) suggests that most wares of this type were made in the Staffordshire potteries, although a number of other districts, as well as several French potteries, are also mentioned as sources. Recent excavations on pottery sites suggest that this style of ceramic decoration was actually practiced by most British earthenware potters. One of the most surprising discoveries has been that the Rockingham factory in Yorkshire made fine banded, mocha, and marbled wares of the types illustrated in Mrs. Van Rensselaer’s article.

The Bramelds owned the Rockingham pottery from 1806 until it closed in 1842. Thomas Brameld’s receipt book is preserved in the Victoria and Albert Museum, and several entries bear his initials with a date. One dated May 1808 gives not only the mocha receipt but the name of a workman, and it shows that mocha was being produced at the Rockingham works at this early date. The entry runs:

"BLACK FOR MOCHA
1 (part) Iron scales, calcined.
1 (part) Painter’s blue, calcined.
1 (part) Manganese.

Memo. Being short of a little good vinegar James Barrow one day tried a small quantity of spirits of turpentine along with his old colour and it answered very well.

May 1808. T.B.”

My recent excavations on the Rockingham pottery site brought to light a good selection of thinly turned banded earthenware (mostly discarded before glazing), some “variegated wave” fragments, and marbled pieces, as well as mocha; typical examples are shown in Figure 1. These were found with marked Brameld (Rockingham) blue-printed earthenwares and the later well-known porcelains, so it would appear that the Rockingham factory produced a good range of fine-quality banded, marbled, and mocha earthenware. No marked pieces have been recorded, and it must be assumed that such utilitarian objects were not marked.

Figure 2 shows fragments excavated by Christopher Gilbert from the site of another Yorkshire pottery, that at Swillington Bridge, five miles southeast of Leeds. The fragments with incised (and colored in) bands are remarkably similar to the "extraordinary lathe-turned mug" illustrated on page 341 of the September 1966 issue (Fig. 3). Also shown in Figure 2 are fragments of Swillington Bridge mocha decoration, unglazed and glazed: conclusive evidence of yet another hitherto unknown source of mocha ware.

—Geoffrey A. Godden
"Real rarities"

ALTHOUGH SPOONS were made in the colonies by the hundred thousand, marked specimens which antedate the Britannia period [from 1825 on] are among the real rarities of American pewter," says Leslie I. Laughlin in introducing the "Spoons, ladles, and dippers" section of his monumental two-volume Peuter in America (Cambridge, 1940). The truth of this statement being virtually self-evident, we feel sure that collectors of American pewter will be much interested in this note on two early pewter spoons owned by Adam C. Breckenridge:

Ever since it was unearthed at Jamestown, Virginia, in the 1930's, the "Chuckatuck," trifid-end spoon made by Joseph Copeland in the last quarter of the seventeenth century (Fig. 1) has been accepted as the earliest known marked piece of American pewter (it was first published in Antiques for April 1938, p. 188). Laughlin so recorded it (Vol. 1, Pl. xxiv), adding that a slip-top spoon by John Bassett (New York, 1720-1761) was the only other "marked American spoon antedating 1760, the maker of which has been identified." I think it can be demonstrated that the trifid-end pewter spoons shown here in Figures 3 and 4 also belong in this limited category.

Spoons by M. B. Uven and J. M. Ufen have been recorded before this. A brochure published by the Brooklyn Museum in 1949 lists J. M. Ufen as an unidentified American maker and shows a trifid-end, seven-inch spoon bearing his mark; the spoon is listed as "early eighteenth century." M. B. Uven and J. M. Ufen are listed in Carl Jacobs' Guide to American Pewter (New York, 1957) as the makers of two seven-inch trifid-end spoons from one mold (he thought that these makers were probably from Pennsylvania). V. J. Morse showed a spoon by M. B. Uven in the Bulletin of the Pewter Collectors' Club (Vol. 3, p. 153), and concluded that it was American of the late seventeenth century.

My spoons, which were held by one owner for some thirty years before I acquired them, are identical to each other except for the makers' names and the inscribed initials. Each bears a touch showing the crown and rose with the name centered between them on the upper back of the handle, partly framed by baroque scrollwork. The spoons are finely hammered, the bowls slightly scoop shape (Laughlin thought the similar bowl shown here in Fig. 2 showed Dutch influence). The metal, which has a soft sheen, probably contains copper—as does the Chuckatuck spoon.

Robert M. Vetter was kind enough to give me his opinion on these spoons "on the understanding that it should not be considered apodictic." He feels that they are definitely not German or Continental and that they are, in fact, American. "The recurrence of the type on the American market," he writes, "makes importation unlikely. The crown and the rose are features of Dutch pewter marks, but in the Uven-Ufen touch they are loosely arranged where in Holland they would have been contained in a compact design. Moreover, the Dutch pewterer added only his initials to the touch; the use of the full name seems to me a concession to American practice. The baroque scrollwork dates the spoons, as you rightly suppose, about 1700 or a little later; one never knows how long these costly molds were used."

"The name Uven sounds Dutch, and the Dutch pronunciation would be Ufen. Assuming that Uven was an immigrant from Holland or Flanders, it seems quite possible that J. M. Ufen was the son of M. B. Uven and that he adapted the spelling of his name to the local pronunciation. It seems obvious, too, that he would have made use of molds inherited from his father."

—Adam C. Breckenridge