

Note: There is no DNA or paper connection between Richard and our Andrew (1730). It is however important to detail the other Bass lines living in and around our own.

<https://encyclopediavirginia.org/entries/basse-nathaniel-bap-1589-1654/>

Basse, Nathaniel (bap. 1589–1654)

SUMMARY

Nathaniel Basse was an English colonist who represented Warrosquyoake in the [House of Burgesses](#) (1624, 1625, 1628, 1629) and served on the [governor's Council](#). The length of his service on the Council is unknown, but he is named as a member on documents dated December 20, 1631, and February 21, 1632. He came to [Virginia](#) in March 1619 with Christopher Lawne. In 1621 he received a grant of 300 acres of land; his settlement, Basse's Choice, was among the first English settlements in Isle of Wight County. Knowledge of his personal and family life is obscured by a lack of documentation, but tradition holds that he may have been the father of John Bass, who married a member of the [Nansemond tribe](#) in 1638 and from whom the Bass family of lower Tidewater Virginia is descended. However, a deposition recorded in England on August 30, 1654, states that Basse died without issue.

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Contributor: [Daphne Gentry](#)

- Contributor: [the Dictionary of Virginia Biography](#)

Basse was the second of twelve sons and second of eighteen children of Humphrey Basse and Mary Buschier Basse. His mother was of Italian descent, and his father was a prosperous London girdler of French ancestry who invested in the [Virginia Company of London](#). Basse was probably born in London and was christened there in the parish of Saint Gabriel Fenchurch on December 19, 1589.

Basse first arrived in Virginia, so far as is known, in March 1619 with Christopher Lawne and other colonists associated in the settlement of Warrosquyoake Plantation in what is now Isle of Wight County. During 1620 Basse returned to England and obtained from the Virginia Company a confirmation of the patent to Warrosquyoake in November of that year. The company reconfirmed this patent in January 1622. In November 1621 Basse received a separate patent in his own name for a 300-acre tract a short distance west of Warrosquyoake on the east side of the Pagan River that has been called Basse's Choice ever since. He returned to Virginia on the *Furtherance* about August or September 1622, after the [Powhatan uprising](#) on March 22, 1622, when, according to [John Smith](#)'s *Generall Historie*, the [Indians](#) "had fired Lieutenant Basse his house, with all the rest there about, slaine the people, and so left that Plantation."

Basse represented Warrosquyoake in the General Assembly sessions of February and March 1624, May 1625, March 1628, and October 1629. In June 1625 he signed a petition requesting Charles I to preserve the General Assembly as a fixture of the new royal government of the colony. Soon after arriving in Virginia late in March 1630, Governor [Sir John Harvey](#) appointed Basse to the governor's Council. The length of his service is unknown, but he is named as a member on documents dated December 20, 1631, and February 21, 1632. On March 6, 1632, Harvey commissioned Basse "to trade between 34 and 31 degrees North Latitude and to go to New England, Nova Scotia, or the West Indie Islands with instructions to invite the inhabitants hither if any so inclined," and sometime the same month Basse became presiding justice of the court of Warrosquyoake.

Extant records do not indicate whether Basse traveled to the other English colonies as directed, or whether he ever returned to England. He probably either remained in Virginia or returned to the colony following the voyages. The dearth of documentation also obscures much of Basse's personal and family life. Tradition has it that he married Mary Jordan in London on May 21, 1613, that the third son of their ten sons and three daughters married a member of the Nansemond tribe in 1638, and that the Bass family of lower

Tidewater Virginia is descended from this son. However, a deposition in England on behalf of his three surviving sisters, identified as his coheirs, asserted that he had died in Virginia without issue, an assertion borne out by a suit brought by [Theodorick Bland](#) against William Drummond, attorney of Basse's coheirs, and settled in 1658. Nathaniel Basse died, probably in Virginia, sometime before this August 30, 1654, deposition was taken.

RELATED CONTENT

Categories:

- [Colonial History \(ca. 1560–1763\)](#)
- [Indians](#)
- [Virginia](#)

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MAP



TIMELINE

December 19, 1589

Nathaniel Basse, the second of eighteen children born to Humphrey Basse and Mary Buschier Basse, is christened in the parish of Saint Gabriel Fenchurch in London.

May 21, 1613

Tradition holds that Nathaniel Basse and Mary Jordan were married on this day in London.

March 1619

Nathaniel Basse arrives in Virginia with Christopher Lawne and other colonists associated in the settlement of Warrosquyoake Plantation in what is now Isle of Wight County.

1620

Nathaniel Basse travels from Virginia to England to obtain from the Virginia Company a confirmation of the patent to Warrosquyoake.

November 1621

Nathaniel Basse receives a patent in his name for a 300-acre tract of land a short distance west of Warrosquyoake on the east side of the Pagan River. It becomes known as Basse's Choice.

August or September 1622

Nathaniel Basse returns to Virginia on the *Furtherance*.

February—March 1624

Nathaniel Basse represents Warrosquyoake in the General Assembly.

May 1625

Nathaniel Basse represents Warrosquyoake in the General Assembly.

June 1625

Nathaniel Basse signs a petition requesting that Charles I preserve the General Assembly as a fixture of the new royal government of the colony.

March 1628

Nathaniel Basse represents Warrosquyoake in the General Assembly.

October 1629

Nathaniel Basse represents Warrosquyoake in the General Assembly.

ca. 1630—1632

Nathaniel Basse serves on the governor's Council.

March 1632

Nathaniel Basse becomes presiding justice of the court of Warrosquyoake.

March 6, 1632

Governor Sir John Harvey commissions Nathaniel Basse "to trade between 34 and 41 degrees North Latitude and to go to New England, Nova Scotia, or the West Indie Islands with instructions to invite the inhabitants hither if any so inclined."

August 14, 1638

John Bass, who may be the son of Nathaniel Basse and Mary Jordan Basse, marries Elizabeth, a Nansemond woman who has converted to Christianity.

August 30, 1654

A deposition in England on behalf of the three surviving sisters of Nathaniel Basse, identified as his coheirs, asserts that Basse died in Virginia without issue.

FURTHER READING

- Gentry, Daphne. "Basse, Nathaniel." In *Dictionary of Virginia Biography*, Vol. 1, edited by John T. Kneebone et al., 382–383. Richmond: Library of Virginia, 1998.

CITE THIS ENTRY

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MLA Citation:

<https://www.geni.com/people/Captain-Nathaniel-Basse/5538189766820100142>

Captain Nathaniel Basse

[← Back to Basse surname](#)

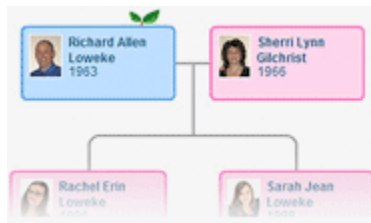
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Captain Nathaniel Basse

Birthdate: December 29, 1589
Birthplace: Middlesex Parrish, London, England

Death: July 03, 1655 (65)
Cripplegate, London, Greater London,
England 

Place of Burial: Cripplegate, London, England

Immediate Family: Son of [Humphrey Basse](#) and [Mary Bass](#)
Husband of [Mary Basse](#)
Father of [Anna Basse](#); [Humphrey Basse, Twin of Samuel](#); [William Basse, Sr.](#); [Anthony Basse](#); [Edward Basse](#) and [6 others](#)
Brother of [Richard Basse](#); [Humphrey Basse](#); [William Basse](#); [Mary Walthall](#); [Hester Hobson](#) and [14 others](#) 

Occupation: House of Burgesses, English Sea
Captain and founder of Basse's Choice,
Norfolk Co. VA, captain/planter

Managed by: [Raymond Isaac Booth, III](#)

Last Updated: July 24, 2020

Historical records matching Captain Nathaniel Basse

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[Captain Nathaniel Basse](#) in [GenealogieOnline Family Tree Index](#)



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Immediate Family



○ [Anna Basse](#)
daughter



○ [Mary Basse](#)
wife



○ [Humphrey Basse, Twin of Samuel](#)
son



○ [William Basse, Sr.](#)
son



○ [Anthony Basse](#)
son



○ [Edward Basse](#)
son



○ [Mary Basse](#)
daughter



○ [Genevieve Basse](#)
daughter



○ [Richard Bass \(Basse\)](#)
son



○ [Gregorie Basse](#)
son



[Infant son Basse](#)

son



[John Basse, Sr.](#)

son

About Captain Nathaniel Basse

Family

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/102311921/nathaniel-basse>

Nathaniel Basse was born in December 1589, in London, England, the son of Humphrey Basse and Mary (Buschier) Basse. He was the brother of: Richard, Humphrey (died young), William, Mary, Hester, Humphrey, Thomas, Samuel, Barnaby, John, Lydia, Abigail, Luke, and Sarah.

Nathaniel married Mary Jordan in 1613, in England. His first trip to the new world was in 1619, arriving at Jamestown. Captain Basse and others established a plantation east of "Lawne's Creek" on the Warrosquoacke River (now known as the James River) and Pagan's Creek, and named it Basse's Choice. "Basse's Choice" is located in Smithfield Virginia.

The houses on Captain Basse's plantation were being built when at midday on Good Friday, 22 Mar 1622, the Indians attacked the settlers killing 347 of the 1240 English inhabitants in the 80 settlements on the north and south sides of the river (James).

Nathaniel and his wife, Mary, were in England at the time, and some of the children were at "Basse's Choice" with a nurse. Five-year old John was one of the children that escaped and was rescued by some friendly Nansemond Indians. (He eventually married the chief's daughter). [**Proof needed.**]. His older brother Humphrey (aged 6 years) died that day.

Nathaniel was commissioned to trade between England and other countries, and to try to "invite inhabitants" to the new world. He served in the House of Burgesses at Jamestown at least twice.

Nathaniel and Mary's children were: Humphrey (1615-1622), Samuel (twin of Humphrey), John (1616-1699), William (1618-1641), Anthony (b1620), Edward (1622-1696), Mary, Genevieve (b1624), Anne (twin to Genevieve), Richard (b1625), Gregory (b1628), George (twin of Gregory).

While giving birth to a stillborn son in 1630, Mary died, and is buried somewhere in Virginia.

Legacy

From <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Basse-6>

Nathaniel Basse appears to have died on a return trip to England and was interred in the Church (not the church yard) of St Alphage, City of London, 3 Jul 1654.[5] [SIC: 1655] The church was destroyed in World War II. Burial record: <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/102311921/nathaniel-basse>

It is unclear if Basse had sons. The dearth of documentation also obscures much of Basse's personal and family life. Tradition has it that the third son of their ten sons and three daughters married a member of the Nansemond tribe in 1638, and that the Bass family of lower Tidewater Virginia is descended from this son. However, a deposition in England on behalf of his three surviving sisters, identified as his coheirs, asserted that he had died in Virginia without issue, an assertion borne out by a suit brought by Theodorick Bland against William Drummond, attorney of Basse's coheirs, and settled in 1658. The assertion there are no living heirs outside these three sisters would have benefited Basse's sisters and there is no indication there was an investigation sent to the colonies to determine the validity of their claim. Yet, we find the burial of the person believed to be this Nathaniel Bass in London in 1654.

From <https://laura-knight-jadczyk.com/genealogy/knight-peter.html>

Another item brings even more clarity, demolishing thousands of repeated fake genealogies of Capt. Peter Knight alleged to have married a Genevieve Basse. In *The Complete Book of Emigrants 1607-1660* by one of the giants of genealogy, Peter Wilson Coldham, there is a deposition given at the Lord Mayors Court of London, that says:

1654 - Aug 30 - London - Admin - Nathaniel Basse - Lord Mayors Court of London: Major Edward Basse, citizen and merchant of London aged 60, and Dame Mary Poole (signs Pole) wife of Sir John Poole of Bromley, Middlesex, age 62, depose that Hester Hobson of Bromley, widow, Abigail Thorpe of Chelsea Hampton, Oxon, widow, and Sarah wife of Thomas Hastler, citizen and barber surgeon of London, are sisters and are daughters of Humphrey Basse of London, Merchant, and Mary his wife, both long since deceased. The sisters are co-heirs of Luke Basse who died a bachelor and was brother of Nathaniel Basse lately deceased without issue in Virginia. Thomas Hastler is appointed attorney. (Coldham 1987, p. 274)

Please note carefully what is being said here: Nathaniel Basse died in Virginia not long before this deposition was taken in 1654, i.e. "lately deceased", and he died without issue. No children, no grandchildren.

<https://www.geni.com/discussions/181805?msg=1219212>

Aside from the badly worded document, we glean the information that Nathaniel Basse probably died in England (lately deceased) and his brother, Luke Basse, was in Virginia as late as 1654. The sisters were claiming the inheritance of a bachelor brother and were, in no way, claiming anything from Nathaniel Basse (which seems clear from the wording). Obviously, if Luke Basse was living right there in England, it would not have been necessary for this court case.

<http://freepages.rootsweb.com/~woodrough/genealogy/p21.htm>

The story that two of the Basse children were slain in the massacre is entirely bogus as proved by Stephaun Paul in his "polemic"

"I'm only aware of the legend of Humphrey dying in the massacre.

I cannot emphasize this more strongly; the legend of Humphrey dying in the massacre is based on a misunderstanding of double dates.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY FALSE!

As I prove in the Polemic, it was impossible for Humphrey to have died in the massacre.

He died the following year.

There can be no doubt that Humphrey died a year-to-date from the massacre, probably in the Plague of the Abigail.

I really don't want to see this error further perpetuated.

Following is the proof as I've stated it in the Polemic: <http://web.me.com/depaul7/Polemic/Welcome.html> [dead link], <https://sdepaul7.wixsite.com/polemic> [pay per view]

[https://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/Basse Nathaniel bap 1589-1654](https://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/Basse_Nathaniel_bap_1589-1654)

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Time Line

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June 1625 - Nathaniel Basse signs a petition requesting that Charles I preserve the General Assembly as a fixture of the new royal government of the colony.

March 1628 - Nathaniel Basse represents Warrosquyoake in the General Assembly.

October 1629 - Nathaniel Basse represents Warrosquyoake in the General Assembly.

ca. 1630–1632 - Nathaniel Basse serves on the governor's Council.

March 1632 - Nathaniel Basse becomes presiding justice of the court of Warrosquyoake.

March 6, 1632 - Governor Sir John Harvey commissions Nathaniel Basse "to trade between 34 and 41 degrees North Latitude and to go to New England, Nova Scotia, or the West Indie Islands with instructions to invite the inhabitants hither if any so inclined."

August 14, 1638 - John Bass, who may be the son of Nathaniel Basse and Mary Jordan Basse, marries Elizabeth, a Nansemond woman who has converted to Christianity.

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<https://laura-knight-jadczyk.com/genealogy/knight-peter.html>

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Nathaniel BASSE was born ABT 1589 in London, England, and died 1655 in London, England. He was buried 3 JUL 1655 in Church of St Alphege, Cripplegate, London, England.

Family

From <https://wc.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=marciamcclure&id=I19061>

He married Mary JORDAN. She was born ABT 1591, and died 17 JAN 1630 in Virginia.

Children of Mary JORDAN and Nathaniel BASSE are:

- i. Samuel BASSE was born 15 JUL 1615 in England or Virginia.
- ii. Humphrey BASSE was born 15 JUL 1615 in England or Virginia, and died 22 MAR 1622 in Virginia.
- iii. John BASS was born 7 SEP 1616 in VA or England, and died 1699 in Norfolk Co, VA. He married Elizabeth "NANSEMOND INDIAN" 14 AUG 1638 in Virginia.
- 4. iv. William BASSE was born 25 DEC 1618 in England or Virginia, and died ABT 1695. He married Sarah BATTEN 20 SEP 1641 in Norfolk Co, VA. She was born ABT 1620.
- v. Anthony BASSE was born 13 MAR 1620 in Virginia.
- vi. Edward BASSE was born 8 MAY 1622 in England or at sea, and died 1696. He married Mary TUCKER ABT 1644 in Virginia. She was born ABT 1630 in Virginia.
- vii. Mary BASSE was born 16 JUN 1623 in Virginia.
- viii. Genevieve BASSE was born 9 OCT 1624 in Virginia.
- ix. Anne BASSE was born 9 OCT 1624 in Virginia.
- x. Richard BASSE was born 27 AUG 1625 in Virginia.
- xi. Gregory BASSE was born 10 DEC 1628 in Virginia.
- xii. George BASSE was born 11 DEC 1628 in Virginia.
- xiii. Child BASSE was born 17 JAN 1630 in Virginia, and died 17 JAN 1630 in Virginia.

Notes

Genevieve Basse, Peter Knight's wife, was the eighth of twelve children. Her parents were Nathaniel Bass (b. baptised 29 Dec 1589, at the Church of St. Gabriel, Fenchurch Street, London, Middlesex, England) and Mary Jordan. Nathaniel Basse married Mary Jordan 21 May 1613, in London, Middlesex, England. "Nathaniell Basse and Mary Jordan was married ye 21 day of May in ye year of our blessed Lord and Saviour 1613." (Family Bible Records)

It is believed that Nathaniel Basse brought his children back to London after the 1622 Indian Massacre; however, Nathaniel continued making trips to the colonies.

The first English settlement in the area known by the Indians as Warrosquoyacke (Isle of Wight Co., Virginia) was made by Captain Christopher Lawne, Sir Richard Worsley, Knight & Baronet, and their associates NATHANIEL BASSE, Gentleman, John Hobson, Gentleman, Anthony Olevan, Richard Wiseman, Robert Newland, Robert Gyner and William Willis.

They arrived at Jamestown with one hundred settlers on 27 April 1619 in a ship commanded by Captain Evans. They immediately settled on the south side of the Warrosquoake River (James River) and established the plantation "Warrosquoake", to be known as "Lawne's Creek". When their patent was confirmed it was to become known as the "County of Isle of Wight".

NATHANIEL BASSE and others undertook to establish another plantation in the same neighborhood, to the east, known as "Basse's Choice" situated on the Warrosquoake River (James River) and Pagan Creek. His patent was received 21 Nov 1621 for 300 acres plus 100 acres of marshland. The houses on Captain Basse's plantation were being built when at midday on Good Friday, 22 Mar 1622, the Indians attacked the settlers killing 347 of the 1240

English inhabitants in the 80 settlements on the north and south sides of the river (James). 26 at Isle of Wight were among those killed. The settlers made a valiant defense of themselves with guns, axes, spades and brickbats. It is thought that Nathaniel and his wife, Mary, were in England at the time, and some of the children were at "Basse's Choice" with a nurse. The story is told that five-year old JOHN was one of the children that escaped and was rescued by some friendly Nansemond Indians! His older brother Humphrey died that day. A 1622 passenger list for the ship "Furtherance," from London, arrived in Virginia, lists Nathaniell Basse, age 35. Many ships at that time considered passengers as cargo and did not list their names. Some ships listed the names of the men on board but did not list women and children.

A census taken 16 Feb 1623/24 shows a total of 53 persons living at "Worwicke-Squeak," and "Basse's Choice". Nathaniel Basse and Samuel Basse were among those listed. Capt. Nathaniel Basse, Samuel Basse and William Basse are also found living among the list of 1,033 Early Pioneers of 1624. They are listed as living at Basse Choise, sndx no. B200.

Nathaniel was appointed to the House of Burgesses at the first Legislative Assembly representing Warrosquoake (Isle of Wight) for 1623/24. He was again a member of the House of Burgesses in Oct 1629 and 1631, appointed to Harvey's Council 1631/32 and a member of the Great Council 1631/32. On 6 Mar 1631/32 Nathaniel was commissioned to "trade between 34 and 40 N Latitude, England, Nova Scotia and West Indies to invite inhabitants hither". (If they were tired of cold and damp!) Nathaniel was also commissioned to trade to the Dutch Plantation and Canada. He was given power of Justice of Peace. (Virginia Council & General Court Records 1626-1634)

Basse's Choice originally called for 300 acres but its acreage was closer to 400. Mr. Peter Knight married to Nathaniel's daughter Genevieve, patented 150 acres of the same in 1640 and 255 acres in 1643. Peter Knight sold the tract to John Bland, an eminent London Merchant.

Nathaniel Basse was buried 3 July 1654 in the Church of St. Alphage, Cripplegate, London. Mary, his wife, had died 17 Jan 1630, with the birth of a stillborn son. After Nathaniel's death in 1654, the General Assembly of Virginia in 1659/60 ordered Mr. Wm. Drummond as agent of the Co-heirs of Nathaniel Basse to pay to Theodorick Bland of Westover, 2500 lbs tobacco in settlement of a suit affecting the land.

<http://www.geocities.com/knighthistory/VirginiaKnights.htm>

Nathaniel Basse was born December 29, 1589 in London, England, and died July 03, 1654 in Middlesex, Virginia or Cripplegate London, England.

Parents: Humphrey Basse (1565-1616) and Mary Bouchette (?-1616)

Married:

1. on May 21, 1613 in London, Middlesex Parish, England to MARY JORDAN OR (JOURDAN) She was born Bet. 1590 - 1592 in London, Middlesex Parish, England, and died January 17, 1629/30 in London, England.

Children of NATHANIEL BASSE and MARY (JOURDAN) are:

1. JOHN4 BASSE, b. September 07, 1616, London, Middlesex Parish, England; d. April 02, 1699, Norfolk County / Virginia.
2. HUMPHREY BASSE, b. July 15, 1615, London, Middlesex Parish, England; d. March 22, 1621/22, Isle of Wight County / Virginia.
3. SAMUEL BASSE, b. July 15, 1615, London, Middlesex Parish, England; d. March 22, 1621/22, Isle of Wight County / Virginia.
4. WILLIAM BASSE SR., b. December 25, 1618, London, Middlesex Parish, England; d. Unknown.
5. ANTHONY BASSE, b. March 13, 1619/20, London, Middlesex Parish, England; d. 1696.
6. EDWARD BASSE, b. May 08, 1622, London, Middlesex Parish, England; d. September 1696, Albemarle County / North Carolina.

7. MARY BASSE, b. June 14, 1623, Norfolk, Virginia; d. Unknown.
8. GENEVIEVE BASSE, b. Bet. September - October 09, 1624, Norfolk, Virginia; d. Unknown.
9. ANNE BASSE, b. Bet. September - October 09, 1624, Norfolk, Virginia (just 10 minutes before Genevieve); m. THOMAS BURWELL, June 11, 1640.
10. RICHARD BASSE, b. August 27, 1625, Norfolk, Virginia; d. Unknown.
11. GREGORIE BASSE, b. December 10, 1628, Norfolk, Virginia; d. Unknown.
12. GEORGE BASSE, b. December 11, 1628, Norfolk, Virginia; d. 1681.
13. INFANT SON BASSE, b. January 17, 1629/30, London, Middlesex Parish, England; d. January 17, 1629/30, London, Middlesex Parish, England.

More About NATHANIEL BASSE

Baptism: December 29, 1589, St. Babriel's Church, Fenchurch Street, London, Middlesex Parish, England Burial: St. Alphage Church, London, Middlesex Parish, England. Emigration: April 17, 1619, To Jamestown, Virginia on the ship "Furtherance" Residence: Basse's Choice Plantation, Isle of Wight County, Virginia

Notes

BIOGRAPHY: Arrived in Jamestown, Virginia on April 27, 1619, twelve years after the founding of Jamestown. Sailed on the ship "Furtherance," commanded by Captain Evans. Returned to America aboard the "Abigail" in 1621. He apparently made several trips between England & Virginia, as he is listed on the manifest of the ship Furtherance in 1622. Captain Nathaniel Basse, as one of the Adventurers of the Virginia Company, was granted a patent for his plantation "Basse's Choice" on November 21, 1621, 400 acres on the west side of the Pagan River, near it's mouth, east of Bennet's Tract, and 100 acres under water in what is now Isle of Wight County, VA. It is located northeast of Smithfield, Virginia. As he spent considerable time in London as well, he was not at "Basse's Choice" on Good Friday, March 22, 1622, the date of the Jamestown Massacre. He and his wife left their children with a nurse to go back to England and while they were gone their children were attacked by Indians, all but one died. John was rescued by the Nansemond Indians. Bass's Choice Plantation is a Virginia historic landmark. Virginia Historical Marker K242, Isle of Wight County, Route 10, 2 miles NW of Smithfield read as follows:

BASSE'S CHOICE - This place three miles north, was settled by Nathaniel Basse in 1612. In the massacre of 1622, the Indians killed 20 settlers there.

Approximately 10% of the historical markers erected by the State of Virginia have been decommissioned and removed. Sadly, the Basse's Choice marker is one so decommissioned.

Nathaniel was Justice of the Peace - Isle of Wight County, VA Nathaniel was appointed to the House of Burgesses in 1623-24, & 1629 and a Member of Council 1630, 1631.

On March 6, 1631/1632, Basse was commissioned to "trade between 34 and 40 N Latitude, England, Nova Scotia and West Indies to invite inhabitants hither. "He was also commissioned to trade to the Dutch Plantation and Canada (New England in those days).

NOTE: There has been considerable speculation that there was more than one Nathaniel Basse at Jamestown. Those involved in that speculation have contended that "Captain Nathaniel Basse" is not the same as "Nathaniel Basse, Gentleman". They may be right. However, which ever one it was, and I side with "Captain Nathaniel Basse" of Basses Choice (so called by Col. E. M. Morrison), there is little doubt in my mind but that our Nathaniel Basse, the father of John Basse, was the son Of Humphrey Basse. My opinion in this matter is based on the names of Nathaniel Bass's children. Of Nathaniel's twelve children, six of them have names corresponding to Humphrey's children. Admittedly, five of these are very common names, to wit" Samuel, John, William, Mary and Richard. The other duplication is Humphrey, a much less common name. The sister, Genevieve, however, the name of Nathaniel's grandmother (Genevieve Bushier), to me is the clincher. - J. Albert Bass, Jr.

Death: Died at Cripplegate, London, England? The official of the Jamestown Society have used the deposition in the Mayor's court in London, in August of 1654, concerning the disposition of Nathaniel's property as sufficient evidence to refute the testimony of John Basse and others, that John and others were the offspring of Nathaniel Basse and Mary Jordan.

Links

- <http://www.genealogy.com/users/m/c/a/Allison-G-Mcaninch/FILE/0001text.txt>
-

1. First trip: Nathaniel Basse, Gentleman, helped establish Isle of Wight, VA in 1619. 2. Second Trip: Early Va records indicate Nathaniel Basse age 35 arrived on the ship "Furtherance" in 1622. 3. In 1623, Nataniel Basse was living in Basse's Choice, VA. Jamestown, Virginia 1619 | Jamestown, Virginia

Larger Prev Next Loading images...

1. Name: Capt.Nathaniel BASSE
2. Given Name: Capt.Nathaniel
3. Surname: BASSE
4. Sex: M
5. Birth: 29 Dec 1589 in London, , , England
6. Death: 3 Jul 1654 in Virginia
7. Immigration: April 27, 1619 Jamestown, Virginia
8. Christening: 29 Dec 1589 St. Gabriel Ch., Frenchchurch St., London, England
9. Burial: 3 Jul 1654 Church of St. Alphage, Cripplegate, London
10. Note:

In The Complete Book of Emigrants 1607-1660, pg. 46, Coldham quotes, "Living at Basse's Choice in 1624, Captain Nathaniel Basse and Samuel Basse." Then, on August 30, 1654 shortly following Nathaniel's death, this was recorded (slightly paraphrased), "...heirs of Nathaniel Basse deceased without issue. Major Edward Basse, 60, London, deposed that Hester Hobson, Abigail Thorpe, and Sara Hastler are sisters and are daughters of Humphrey Basse and wife Mary. The sisters are co-heirs with Luke Basse who died a bachelor and was the brother and heir of Nathaniel Basse." Captain Nathaniel Basse and Samuel Basse were noted living at Basse's Choyce Plantation in 1624, Isle of Wight Co., VA (northeast of Smithfield, VA). Basse's Choice Plantation is a Virginia Historic Landmark. Presently, there is an archaeological dig there as scientists try to discover more about the first years of life in Virginia.

AFN:HB5T-NL

2. NATHANIEL BASSE, CAPT. (HUMPHREY2, WILLIAM1) was born December 29, 1589 in Middlesex Parrish, London, England, and died July 3, 1654 in Cripplegate, London, England. He married MARY JORDAN May 21, 1613 in Middlesex Parrish, London, England. She was born Abt. 1591 in London, Elgland, and died January 17, 1629/30 in Middlesex Parrish, London, England.

Notes for NATHANIEL BASSE, CAPT.: Nathaniel Basse was christened, December 29, 1589, at the Church of Saint Gabriel Church, Fenchurch St., London, England. Nathaniel was commissioned to bring settlers to the New World. On April 27, 1619, they arrived at Jamestown, Virginia, founded in 1607 (Isle Of Wight County, 1608-1907) with one hundred settlers in a ship commanded by Captain Evans. They immediately settled near the mouth of a creek on the south side of the James River still known as Lawne's Creek. Captain Nathaniel Basse and others undertook to establish another plantation in the same neighborhood. This plantation was known as Basse's Choice and was situated on the Pagan River. Nathaniel was back in England in early 1621/22 and returned to Virginia in 1622. He was commissioned to seek colonists for Virginia in New England and elsewhere.

The houses of Captain Basse's plantation were being built when a great calamity happened to the infant colony. At midday on Good Friday, March 22, 1622 there were twelve hundred forty British inhabitants in the state of Virginia. Of these, three hundred forty seven were killed by Indians in the eighty settlements on the north and south sides of the James River, of which fifty three were residents of this county

(Isle Of Wight County). At the house of Nathaniel Basse every one was slain. Nathaniel, who was in England at the time, escaped. A muster of the inhabitants of Virginia taken in 1625 includes Nathaniel Basse, age 35. Nathaniel was a member of the House of Burgesses in 1624, 1625, 1628 and again in 1629. He was a Councillor in 1630. Nathaniel Bass returned to England and is buried in Church of St. Alphage, Cripplegate, London England, 3 July 1654. Sources: Nathaniel Basse: "The Bass Family of Black Creek, North Carolina", compiled by James Albert Bass and James Albert Bass, Jr., 1986. More About NATHANIEL BASSE, CAPT.: Burial: July 3, 1654, Church of Saint Alphage, Cripplegate, London, England The first English settlement in the area known by the Indians as Warrosquoake (Isle of Wight Co., Virginia) was made by Captain Christopher Lawne, Sir Richard Worsley, Knight & Baronet, and their associates NATHANIEL BASSE, Gentleman, John Hobson, Gentleman, Anthony Olevan, Richard Wiseman, Robert Newland, Robert Gyner and William Willis. They arrived at Jamestown with one hundred settlers on 27 April 1619 in a ship commanded by Captain Evans. They immediately settled on the south side of the Warrosquoake River (James River) and established the plantation "Warrosquoake", to be known as "Lawne's Creek". When their patent was confirmed it was to become known as the "County of Isle of Wight".

<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~vaisleof/history.htm>

The first English settlement in Isle of Wight county was made by Captain Christopher Lawne and Sir Richard Worsley, knight baronet, and their associates, viz.: Nathaniel Basse, gentleman; John Hobson, gentleman; Anthony Olevan, Richard Wiseman, Robert Newland, Robert Gyner, and William Willis.

On the day the patent last mentioned was granted, Arthur Swaine, Captain Nathaniel Basse and others, undertook to establish another plantation in the same neighborhood. Captain Basse came over in person and his plantation was known as "Basse's Choice," and was situated on Warrosquoyacke (now Pagan) River.

The houses of Captain Basse's Plantation were building when a great calamity happened to the infant colony. At midday on Good Friday, March 22, 1622, there were twelve hundred and forty inhabitants in the State of Virginia. Of these, three hundred and forty-seven, in a few hours, were killed by the Indians in the eighty settlements on the north and south sides of the James River, of which number fifty-three were residents of this county.

After the death of Powhatan, his brother, Opecanconough, who always hated the whites, joined all the tribes in Eastern Virginia into an oath-bound conspiracy to kill the whites, and we are astonished with what concert of action and secrecy this great plot was arranged when we reflect that the savages were not living together as on nation, but were dispersed in little hamlets, containing from thirty to two hundred in a company. "Yet they all had warning given them, one from another, in all their habitations, though far asunder, to meet at this day and hour for the destruction of the English."

So well was the dread secret kept that the English boats were borrowed to transport the Indians over the river to consult on the "devilish murder that ensued"; and even on the day itself, as well as on the evening before, they came as usual, unarmed, into their settlements, with their turkeys and other provisions to sell; and in some places sat down with the English on the very morning to breakfast.

[p7] (picture) County Courthouse

[p8] (blank)

[p9] They spared no age, sex or condition; and were so sudden in their indiscriminate slaughter that few could discern the blow or the weapon that killed them.

Those who had treated them with especial kindness and conferred many benefits upon them fared no better than the rest. The ties of love and gratitude the sacred rights of hospitality and reciprocal friendship, oath, pledges and promises were broken or forgotten in obedience to the commands of their chief for the execution of a great, but diabolical, stroke of State policy.

[p10] Ralph Hamor, who also live nearby. The Indians sent a message to Captain Hamor that their king was hunting in the neighborhood, and had invited him to join them. The captain, not coming as they expected him to do, they set fire to a tobacco warehouse and murdered the whites as they rushed out of Harrison's house to quench the fire. Many were killed, but Thomas Hamor was saved by a chance delay. He remained to finish a letter which he was engaged in writing. When he went out he saw the commotion, and although he received an arrow in his back, with twenty-two others he fought his way back to the house, which, being set on fire by the Indians, he left to burn, and fled to Baldwin's. In the meantime Captain Ralph Hamor was in utmost peril. Going out to meet the king, he saw some of the wretches murdering the unarmed whites. He returned to his new house, where, armed with only spades, axes and brickbats, he and his company defended themselves till the Indians gave up the siege and departed. At the house of Captain Basse, in the same neighborhood, everybody was slain. Basse, who was in England at the time, of course, escaped. The consternation produced by this horrid massacre caused the adoption of a ruinous policy. Instead of marching at once bold to meet and drive the Indians from the settlement, or reduce them to subjection by a bloody retaliation, the colonists were huddled together from their eighty plantations into eight. Works of great public utility were abandoned and cultivation confined to a space too limited merely for subsistence. These crowded quarters produced sickness, and some were so disheartened that they sailed for England. All Worrosquoyacke, from Hog Island down the river for fourteen miles, was abandoned.

p11] dition against the savages down the river. He drove out the Worrosquoyackes and Nansemonds, burned their houses and took their corn. On May 21, 1623, Captain Roger Smith was ordered to build a fort on the Worrosquoyacke shore, opposite to Tindall Shoals, where Captain Samuel Each had a blockhouse in building.

In the summer of 1623 Captain William Tucker, of Kecaughton (Hampton), commanded an expedition against the Worrosquoyackes. He killed many, cut down their corn, and burnt their houses. And this state of fierce warfare continued to rage, with uninterrupted fury, until a peace was concluded in 1632, under the administration of Governor Harvey.

In the course of this warfare the Indians were not treated with the same tenderness which they had generally been before the massacre; but their habitations, cleared lands, pleasant sites, when once taken possession of, were generally retained by the victors, and the vanquished forced to take refuge in the woods or marshes. Truly, the founding of our nation was no mere holiday amusement.

The proprietors of the abandoned settlements took heart, and were allowed to return.

[p12] During the first hundred years a grant of fifty acres was given for the importation of every emigrant. The names of the "Head-rights" were given in the patents. From the records in the Land Office, the following are subscribed: "Land Grants: Martha Key, wife of Thomas Key, planter (as his personal dividend, being an ancient planter), one hundred and fifty acres lying on the easterly side of Worrosquoyacke River, opposite the land of Captain Nathaniel Basse";*** John Moon, planter, two hundred acres in Worrosquoyacke, on the Worrosquoyacke Creek***for the transportation of four persons, viz.: himself, George Martin, Julian Hollier, Clement Thrush, who came in the Catherine, of London, 1623. Granted March, 1623."

Nathaniel was appointed to the House of Burgesses at the first Legislative Assembly representing Warrosquoake (Isle of Wight) for 1623/24. He was again a member of the House of Burgesses in Oct 1629 and 1631, appointed to Harvey's Council 1631/32 and a member of the Great Council 1631/32. On 6 Mar 1631/32 Nathaniel was

commissioned to "trade between 34 and 40 N Latitude, England, Nova Scotia and West Indies to invite inhabitants hither". (If they were tired of cold and damp!) Nathaniel was also commissioned to trade to the Dutch Plantation and Canada. He was given power of Justice of Peace. (Virginia Council & General Court Records 1626-1634)

Basse's Choice originally called for 300 acres but its acreage was closer to 400. Mr. Peter Knight married to Nathaniel's daughter Genevieve, patented 150 acres of the same in 1640 and 255 acres in 1643. Peter Knight sold the tract to John Bland, an eminent London Merchant.

It is believed that Nathaniel Basse brought his children back to London after the 1622 Indian Massacre; however, Nathaniel continued making trips to the colonies.

The first English settlement in the area known by the Indians as Warrosquoyacke (Isle of Wight Co., Virginia) was made by Captain Christopher Lawne, Sir Richard Worsley, Knight & Baronet, and their associates NATHANIEL BASSE, Gentleman, John Hobson, Gentleman, Anthony Olevan, Richard Wiseman, Robert Newland, Robert Gyner and William Willis.

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NATHANIEL BASSE and others undertook to establish another plantation in the same neighborhood, to the east, known as "Basse's Choice" situated on the Warrosquoake River (James River) and Pagan Creek. His patent was received 21 Nov 1621 for 300 acres plus 100 acres of marshland. The houses on Captain Basse's plantation were being built when at midday on Good Friday, 22 Mar 1622, the Indians attacked the settlers killing 347 of the 1240 English inhabitants in the 80 settlements on the north and south sides of the river (James). 26 at Isle of Wight were among those killed. The settlers made a valiant defense of themselves with guns, axes, spades and brickbats. It is thought that Nathaniel and his wife, Mary, were in England at the time, and some of the children were at "Basse's Choice" with a nurse. The story is told that five-year old JOHN was one of the children that escaped and was rescued by some friendly Nansemond Indians! His older brother Humphrey died that day. A 1622 passenger list for the ship "Furtherance," from London, arrived in Virginia, lists Nathaniell Basse, age 35. Many ships at that time considered passengers as cargo and did not list their names. Some ships listed the names of the men on board but did not list women and children.

It is believed that Nathaniel Basse brought his children back to London after the 1622 Indian Massacre; however, Nathaniel continued making trips to the colonies.

A census taken 16 Feb 1623/24 shows a total of 53 persons living at "Worwicke-Squeak," and "Basse's Choice". Nathaniel Basse and Samuell Basse were among those listed. Capt. Nathaniel Basse, Samuel Basse and William Basse are also found living among the list of 1,033 Early Pioneers of 1624. They are listed as living at Basse Choise, sndx no. B200.

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Nathaniel Basse was buried 3 July 1654 in the Church of St. Alphage, Cripplegate, London. Mary, his wife, had died 17 Jan 1630, with the birth of a stillborn son.

After Nathaniel's death in 1654, the General Assembly of Virginia in 1659/60 ordered Mr. Wm. Drummond as agent of the Co-heirs of Nathaniel Basse to pay to Theodorick Bland of Westover, 2500 lbs tobacco in settlement of a suit affecting the land.

Pp. 545-552, (March, 1659-60---11th of Commonwealth) WHEREAS Mr. Theodorick Bland petitioned...for damages in a case...against Mr. William Dromond who was attornie of the Coheires of Basse,...

[view all 18](#)

Captain Nathaniel Basse's Timeline

1589 **December 29, 1589** [Birth of Captain Nathaniel Basse](#)
London, England

1615 **July 15, 1615** [Birth of Humphrey Basse, Twin of Samuel](#)
London, Middlesex, England

1616 **September 7, 1616** [Birth of John Basse, Sr.](#)
London, Greater London, England

1618 **December 25, 1618** [Birth of William Basse, Sr.](#)
London, Middlesex, England

1620 **March 13, 1620** [Birth of Anthony Basse](#)
London, UK

1622 **March 22, 1622** [Death of Robert Jordan](#)
Age 24
Jamestown, Virginia



May 8, 1622 [Birth of Edward Basse](#)
Greater London, England, United Kingdom

1623 **June 14, 1623** [Birth of Mary Basse](#)
London, Middlesex, England

KEY FACTS/ASSUMPTIONS/QUESTIONS:

Q: Do the Nansemond Indians deny Richard Bass (1658) is related to them or just deny that the children of Mary Burwell (1674) 1709) are not Richard's because they claim Richard was still married to Jane Bryant?

Q: Is it possible that Jane Bryant's husband Richard Bass is a different person than Mary Burwell's husband Richard Bass?

Note: If Mary Burwell's children (all same father but not Richard?) but carried his (or someone's) name, then if Andrew was born to Richard and Mary's daughter Mary Bass (1709) and John Johnson, then Andrew is potentially twice removed from being a male Bass descendent.

Q: Does it make sense that the Basse/Bass line was well intermixed with the Nansemond Indians and seemed to be attempting to establish themselves as free people of color and flee harassment from Anglo neighbors while Rice (~1758) (and presumably Andrew (1730)?) were focused on being Tory Loyalists to the British Crown?

Assumption: Looks like the court disposition of Harmon's (Andrew's) land happened around 1784/1785 stating Harmon/Hermon was deceased. Rice and John's bounty and arrest were in about the same 1784/1785 time period. Was Andrew and/or Hermon/Harmon killed (Tory). Needham didn't move to Sumpter/Americus GA until about 1825 but we think Rice (Uriah) died in Sumpter/Americus GA in 1799. Did Rice(Uriah)/Quenton/ Ackies too? Move there sometime after Uriah Rice Jr.'s 1797 Birth in NC and Rice's 1799 death?

Bass Line Confusion:

<https://www.geni.com/people/Richard-Basse-Sr/5680837207760051428?through=6000000000966916980>

A certificate held by the Bass family of Bowers Hill, Virginia states:

"In the name of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. Amen.

Richard Bass, son of John Bass and Keziah his wife was borned on ye Second day of August in the year of our Lord 1658. Jane Bryant was borned on ye 17th day of December in the year of our Lord 1665. They were married according to the Canons the 6th day of November Anno dom. 1680. The said Jane Bass departed this life on ye 14 of February in the year of our Lord 1689/90, the mother of Charles Basse, Samuel Basse, James Basse, Matthew Basse, Keziah Basse, and Anna Basse, all Baptized Christian persons. The said Richard Basse took to wife Mary Burwell on ye 25 day of August in the year of our Lord 1695 and begat Andrew Basse, Alexander Basse, Richard Basse, Mary Basse, Uriah Basse, and Thomas Basse, every one a Bpatized Christian.

Said Richard Basse, Senior died in nansemond on ye 26 day of December 1722.

These are Peaceful Subjects of his Majtie. George I King and Deifr. of Ye Faith numbered among ye nansemond People ffreeborn and worthie of ye Respectful consideration of Christians in ye Church in Carolina as in Virgina and entitled to the Same.

Wm. Rudd, M. G. and Cl.

Parish of Elizabeth River in Virga."

====

William Rudd, Clergyman of the Parish of Elizabeth River Church, stated "These are peaceful subjects of His Majesty George I, King and defender of ye faith, numbered among ye Nansiemum people, freeborn, and worthy of ye respectfull consideration of Christians in ye Church in Carolina as in Virginia and intituled to the same."

Evidently the Basse family was preparing to move south to North Carolina. It was the custom to be released from one Parish so that they could transfer to the Parish church in their new area. As the above-statement was not dated, it probably pertained to the children of Richard Basse, Sr., as he died in Nansemond, Virginia, on St. Stephen's Day 26 Dec 1722.

It is son Andrew that we find later in North Carolina.

=====

All children born in the Nansemond Kingdom, Parish of Elizabeth River, Virginia.

alternate birth date 8/2/1658 death date 12/26/1722

Notes for RICHARD BASSE: Sources: Richard Basse: "Nansemond Indian Ancestry of Some Bass Families", page 12. Richard Basse: "Book of John Basse of Norfolk County, Virginia". Richard Basse: "Bass Families of the South", Albert D. Bell.

Email to Mike Crandall from Fred Bright fbright@aquik.net. Treasurer of the Nansemond Indian Tribe: There are some real problems with Richard. According to Bell, he had two wives, however there are court records that record his first wife being brought to court for leaving her children alone while away, this at a time when his first wife was supposed to be dear. There is also a court document showing him in a transfer of land for a tobacco crop listing his wife as a signatory giving up her dower rights on the property. I would wait a while before counting on Richard to be solid information. It may be that Richard is a correct ancestor, however there were apparently two Richards at that time and we have not been able to dig them out for a certainty. It could be that there were two richards at that time (probably related) and they were mixed up. Leah has some additional information on them but it is taking time to dig it out.

There is a controversy surrounding the marriage of Richard Basse to Mary Burwell, See below. 10 Richard Basse, seventh of the eight children of John and Elizabeth/Keziah Basse, is said to have been born in Nansemond County, Virginia, on August 2, 1658. This information comes from a certificate said to be in the possession of family members. The certificate says that Richard married Jane Bryant on November 6, 1680; that she died on February 14, 1690, having borne six children in nine years; and that Richard then married Mary Burwell on August 25, 1695 and had six more children by her. Dowd, Sylvestri, and the Nansemonds have produced court records proving that Jane Basse was still alive at least as late as 1701. They claim that the certificate is a forgery; that Richard never married Mary Burwell; and that the last four children (at least) attributed to Richard were probably grandchildren of John's brother Edward (who may also have married an Indian, but if so she was a Chowan rather than a Nansemond). In any case, Richard Basse is said to have died on December 26, 1722. <http://www.unc.edu/~rowlett/families/bass.htm> Richard, son of John Basse and Elizabeth Nansemond, was born 2 August 1658 in Nansemond, Virginia Colony. He passed away on 26 December 1722 in Nansemond. For reference, the following certificate has been quoted in whole or in part on a number of websites. It appears to have been written in consideration of the planned move of the family of Richard Bass (Richard died in Virginia) from Virginia to North Carolina. It is purportedly held by the Bass family of Bowers Hill, Virginia, and is said to be on file at the University of Virginia Library. Confirmation of the accuracy of this certificate and its location would be appreciated. "In the name of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. Amen. Richard Bass, son of John Bass and Keziah his wife was borned on ye Second day of August in the year of our Lord 1658. Jane Bryant was borned on ye 17th day of December in the year of our Lord 1665. They were married according to the Canons the 6th day of November Anno dom. 1680. The said Jane Bass departed this life on ye 14 of February in the

year of our Lord 1689/90, the mother of Charles Basse, Samuel Basse, James Basse, Matthew Basse, Keziah Basse, and Anna Basse, all Baptized Christian persons. The said Richard Basse took to wife Mary Burwell on ye 25 day of August in the year of our Lord 1695 and begat Andrew Basse, Alexander Basse, Richard Basse, Mary Basse, Uriah Basse, and Thomas Basse, every one a Baptized Christian. Said Richard Basse, Senior died in nansemond on ye 26 day of December 1722. These are Peaceful Subjects of his Majtie. George I King and Deft. of Ye Faith numbered among ye nansemond People freeborn and worthie of ye Respectful consideration of Christians in ye Church in Carolina as in Virginia and entitled to the Same. Wm. Rudd, M. G. and Cl. Parish of Elizabeth River in Virga. "The statement that Richard was married twice, to Jane Bryant and Mary Burwell, has been contested by the Nansemond Tribe of Virginia based on the existence of a land transaction filed in Henrico County, Virginia, dated 31 (?) February 1703/4, recorded 1 March 1703/4 for Richard Bass, Sr. of Henrico Co., in which "Jane, wife of Richard relinquished dower rights." This document has been misread; the name is actually

This marriage is a subject of controversy.

see: <http://www.unc.edu/~rowlett/families/bass.htm>

Richard Basse, seventh of the eight children of John and Elizabeth/Keziah Basse, is said to have been born in Nansemond County, Virginia, on August 2, 1658. This information comes from a certificate said to be in the possession of family members. The certificate says that Richard married Jane Bryant on November 6, 1680; that she died on February 14, 1690, having borne six children in nine years; and that Richard then married Mary Burwell on August 25, 1695 and had six more children by her. Dowd, Sylvestri, and the Nansemonds have produced court records proving that Jane Basse was still alive at least as late as 1701. They claim that the certificate is a forgery; that Richard never married Mary Burwell; and that the last four children (at least) attributed to Richard were probably grandchildren of John's brother Edward (who may also have married an Indian, but if so she was a Chowan rather than a Nansemond). In any case, Richard Basse is said to have died on December 26, 1722.

Richard Bass (B: 1658, Aug 02 in Nansemond, VA Colony / D: 1722 in Nansemond, VA Colony)

Married: Mary Burwell (Basse) (B: 1674 in Norfolk, VA / D: ~1722 in Norfolk, VA)

NOTE: Richard 1707 is the son of Mary Burwell but Richard 1658 wasn't the father of any of Mary Burwell's children. All 9 children were gathered by the same man.. unknown.. haplogroup R1b M269 L21 not Basse L47.

Richard Bass Jr (B: ~1707, June 24 in XXX / D: ~1790, May 9 in Duplin Co, NC)

Married: Elizabeth Bass (B: 1722, May 8 in Nansemond, VA / D: ~1795 in Sampson, NC)

William Warren Bass

Richard Burrell Bass Sr

Daughter: Mary Bass (B: ~1753 in Sampson, NC)

Ann Bass

Willis Bass

Pheriby Bass

Lewis Bass

Andrew Bass

Andrew Bass (B: ~1730 in NC or VA / D: ~1782 in Duplin Co, NC)

Duplin County History Duplin County was first formed by the General Assembly in New Bern on April 7, 1750 from what was the **northern** part of New Hanover **County**. At that time the boundaries of **Duplin County** included what would eventually become Sampson **County**.

Andrew Bass

Born about 1730 in North Carolina or Virginia

ANCESTORS

Son of [John Johnson](#) and [Mary Bass](#)

Brother of [Hardy Johnson](#) [half]

[spouse(s) unknown]

DESCENDANTS

Father of [Hermon Bass](#), [Rice Bass](#), [John Bass](#) and [Needham Bass](#)

Died about 1782 in Duplin County, North Carolina

Profile manager: [Wesley Bass](#) [send private message]

Profile last modified 20 Dec 2020 | Created 16 Jan 2015

This page has been accessed 1,038 times.

Biography

Source for Rice Bass date of birth - Heads of fams. at the first U.S. census. NC. By U.S. Bureau of the Census. Washington, 1908. (292p.):149

Genetic Information

Below is his son Rice's DNA and my father's DNA:

Brian Bass, b. 1959 Ft. Peirce, FL R-M198:

13 25 15 11 11-14 12 12 10 13 11 29 15 9-10 11 11 23 14 20 33 12-15-16-16 12 12 19-21 15 16 17
20 35-37 12 11

Rice Bass, b.1758 FAY, NC d.1799 Americus GA, R-M198:

13 25 15 11 11-14 12 12 10 13 11 29 15 9-10 11 11 23 14 20 32 12-15-15-16 12 12 19-21 16 16 17
20 35-37 12 11

DISCLAIMER: John Johnson and Mary Bass as the biological parents of Andrew Bass is merely conjecture at this point. So, this connection is in no way proven. I made this connection based solely on circumstantial evidence.

That evidence being the fact that this Andrew Bass does not match the DNA of the Bass family that he was raised by/around. His haplogroup is R1a while the predominate haplogroup of the Bass family is R1b. Where did the R1a Andrew Bass come from? In short, nobody really knows. Andrew was more than likely a result of an NPE or Non Parental Event. Meaning that his father was not a Bass. But because Andrew's last name is Bass he was probably born to a Bass mother. Of course he could have also had no Bass parents at all and was adopted by a Bass family. Regardless, Andrew Bass (R1a) was not originally a Bass but he was living around the children and grandchildren of Richard Basse (1658-1722) and Mary Burwell. Richard is believed to have been born and died in Nansemond County, VA.

Richard had five children with his first wife Jane Bryant. Two of which were daughters **Keziah** and Anna. He then had six more children with Mary Burwell. One of which was a daughter Mary. I am proposing that this Mary was the mother of our R1a Andrew Bass.

Andrew Bass Sr 1698-1770 Richard Bass 1707-1781 Thomas Bass 1719-1786

These three were brothers and born to Richard and Mary.

Andrew acquired considerable property in North Carolina Colony:[1] • 475 acres, Craven County, 1737 • 650 acres, Craven County, 1739 • 450 acres, Craven County, 1757 • 309 acres, Johnston County, 1756 • 475 acres, Johnston County, 1759 • 200 acres, Duplin County, 1768

His brothers and their children as well, are found living all in close proximity to one another in these various counties including Wayne, Bertie, Dobbs, and Sampson counties.

So, where is the connection to John Johnson and Mary?

John Johnson was born to John Johnson Sr. around 1690. He named four children in his will:

Martha Johnson (c.1688 - before 1747) married between 1704 and 1715 Hugh Matthews John Johnson, Jr. married Mary and moved to Bertie Dist. NC before 10 May 1735, Patience Johnson Mary Johnson

In the entry regarding John Jr. it states that he married someone named Mary and they moved to Bertie District NC. Now, I am very aware that Mary was just as popular a name as John and that this could really be anyone. It is just that this Johnson family line is found in the same counties such as Southampton, Norfolk, and Isle of Wight in the Virginia colony as this Bass/e family line. Implying that the Bass/e and Johnson families would have been living around each other and possibly intermarried.

There is a high likelihood that the R1a Andrew had a Bass mother and the daughters of Richard Basse 1658 have the highest probability to be her sense we find our Andrew living around the descendants of Richard. Mary has the highest probability to be the mother because she is the daughter of Richard's second wife Mary Burwell whose sons and grandchildren moved to the places in NC that we find our Andrew and his descendants.

A final bit of circumstantial evidence is that our line matches with the DNA of Andrew Johnson b. 1766 in NC with a difference of 4 markers. Though, I cannot find any information on him his sequence reads: (R-M198)

13 25 15 11 10-14 12 12 10 13 11 29 15 9-10 11 11 23 14 20 32 12-15-15-16 11 12 19-21 16 16 17 20 35-37 12 11

Again, I understand that this doesn't mean anything other than there was a person named Andrew Johnson that we are genetically related to. Still, this is the best theory for the biological lineage of this Andrew Bass so far.

Andrew's Paper Trail

This link (<http://www.duplinrod.com/>)

(http://courthousecomputersystems.com/DuplinCountyROD/?page_id=149)

shows a Land Grant Map of the Mount Olive Quadrangle which is an area of Duplin County where Johnston, Wayne, and Dobbs meet. This map shows the plots where the various Bass's lived and the dates that the land was purchased. Around them you will find the many other names that have long been associated with the Bass's such as Blackledge and Flowers among many others. Also, on this map you will find Johnsons and Johnstons as well as William Teague, Thomas Draper, Edmund

Duncan, and George Kernegay who are all associated in one way or another with the R1a Andrew Bass.

The Johnston/Dobbs/Lenoir County Grantor/Grantee books show a number of Bass's beginning with Book 1 1746-1750 and continuing into books well into the 1770's:

<http://www.hollandfamily.us/publicrecords/court/grantee-intro.htm>

These books are full of the Richards, Andrew Sr.s & Jr.s, Thomas's, Edwards, Wright, Matthew, etc. These are of course members belonging predominately to the R1b Bass's. Maybe the R1a Andrew Bass is listed in one of these books but it really isn't clear as to which one it might be.

What we do know is that the R1a Andrew Bass purchased land from Thomas Draper that was originally owned by a William Teague. Mr. Teague was buying and selling quite a lot of land mostly from 1746-1757 and did so with a number of Bass's. Some of them include Andrews, Richards, Edwards, and Thomas's.

Proof of our Andrew and Thomas Draper Connection

1784 Deed Book 1A, page 30 – J. Pearsall (James), High Sheriff. of Duplin Co. to William Duncan of same, 3rd Sep 1784, for 35 pds, 180 acres in 2 tracts: (1) 80 acres being part of a tract of 300 acres formerly granted to William Teague & since became the prop of Andrew Bass which fell to Hermon Bass, oldest son & heir of said Bass deceased, situated on the SS of the Northeast Swamp; (2) 100 acres adjacent the 1st tract, beginning at the pine by Edmund Duncan's line, to a white oak by Bass' line, to a pine by Solomon's line, formerly patented by Thomas Draper & by him sold to Andrew Bass & later became the prop of Hermon Bass. The Court of Duplin Co awarded 60 pounds plus cost of 3 pounds 16 shillings 9 pence to Thomas Brooks [Hooks] for the damages in a suit against Hermon Bass, owner of said 180 acres, which was sold for 35 pounds at public auction to William Duncan 2nd Sep 1783. Wit: Daniel Glisson, Edward Pearsall. July Ct 1784. Duplin County, North Carolina - Abstract of Deeds 1784-1813, Vol 1, Eleanor Smith Draughon (Duplin Co Historical Society)

Duplin County NC Deed Book 1 Page 30 September 3, 1784 > From Pearsall (High Sheriff) of Duplin County to William Duncan of Duplin County, 180 Acres to the Sheriff of Duplin County Greetings: You are hereby commanded that of the goods and chattels Lands and tenements Herman Bass, if to be found in your Bailiwick you cause to be made the sum of sixty pounds specie....two tracts....property of Andrew Bass...and since the decease of the said Andrew

Bass is to become the property of Herman Bass being the oldest son and heir at law to the said Andrew Bass...the said two tracts containing 180 acres. Witness: Daniel Glisson -Edw. E. Pearsall (signed) - J Pearsall.

1785

Book 1A p. 105, James Pearsall, High Sheriff. of Duplin Co. to THOMAS HOOKS of the same. 18th of January 1785, for 20 pounds 10 shillings specie 125 acres on the NS of the NE Swamp joining GEORGE KERNEGAY'S land, being the lands whereon the WIDOW BASS their lived, beginning at a pine said KERNEGAY'S & ANDREW BASS' corners to a dividing line between their lands and along EDMUND DUNCAN'S line, being the prop. of HERMON BASS dec'd. The Court awarded 60 pds., plus cost 3 pds. 16 shill. 9 pence to THOMAS HOOKS for damages in a suit against HERMON BASS dec'd, owner of the said. 125 acres, purchased by said HOOKS at public auction 2 Sep 1783. Wit: W. DICKSON, JOSEPH DICKSON. Jan ct. 1785.

Disclaimer: I'm not sure why they thought Hermon was deceased because he was alive and well with his brother Rice and John after 1785. Unless there was another Hermon Bass who Andrew's son Hermon was named after. However, there is nothing to support that idea. Hermon, Rice, and John were well into their Tory ways by this time so maybe that just assumed he was dead? As this record says, the land was sold at public auction so maybe it was abandoned by Hermon when they joined up with their gang of Loyalists.

This purchase by Andrew would have taken place in Johnston Co., as Dobbs Co. was not formed until 1758 Therefore, in 1756/1757, Andrew was living in Johnston Co. NC. Johnston Co. was formed in 1746 from Craven Co., this possibly places Andrew in Craven Co. prior to 1746. [L L L]
[SEP SEP]

Death Account

In 1832, John Kinneair of New Hanover Co, NC made a pension statement. His memory was failing badly, but this is what he remembered [L L L]
[SEP] "...that his marches were principally in New Hanover, Duplin and Onslow Counties, that the Tories were troublesome and required vigilance to guard against their depredations, that on some occasions they killed some viz. one Andrew Bass, in Duplin County below Limestone bridge, Absalom Davis also in Duplin, not far from the above mentioned place, & Rice Bass in New Hanover County near Black River..."

I'm not sure who the *his* is that Mr. Kinneair is referring to when he says, "...that his marches..." but I found this on the Rootsweb account of Marcia McClurg with her profile of Rice Bass. He is referring to a group of Tories who were ravaging the countryside and Hermon, Rice, and John were among those groups. As it says in the account, "His memory was failing badly..." so maybe he is getting his names confused? It seems that based on records I've found, Absalom Davis was close with the Bass brothers. Hermon was a witness to Absalom's marriage and Absalom was a Tory in the group with the Bass brothers. Rice was of course a Tory himself and was not killed in New Hanover County as he lived to an old age and died in Georgia. Rice did have a son, Rice Jr., who served in the war of 1812 and I believe was killed in the war. So Mr. Kinneair may have confused the two. The Andrew Bass that he mentions, I am not sure who he is referring to exactly. The R1b Andrew Bass's were living in close proximity to the R1a Andrew Bass and his family. It is possible that Mr. Kinneair is remembering the death of one of the R1b Andrews by the Tories. Still, the R1a Andrew died prior to 1783.

Rice Bass (B: ~1758 in NC / D: ~1799 in Americus, GA) (DNA: R-M198: 13 25 15 11 11-14 12 12 10 13 11 29 15 9-10 11 11 23 14 20 32 12-15-15-16 12 12 19-21 16 16 17 20 35-37 12 11)

EARLY NORTH CAROLINA

Carolana – 1701 to 1729

Many other temporary forts were established between 1700 and 1729. See separate map for all forts built during this time-frame.

Col. Maurice Moore, Col. George Chicken, John Herbert explore upper Savannah, Chatahoochie, and Hiwassee Rivers. (1715)

Fort Congaree & Trading Post From Charles Town (1718)

John Hearn's Fort (1716-1718)

Fort Moore (1716-1766)

Benjamin Schneckingh's Fort (1715)

Fort Prince George (1723-1742)

South Carolina Population in 1729:
20,000 Whites
40,000 Slaves

Dr. John Brickell explored much of North Carolina (1724-1730)

Virginians From Halifax Co., VA (1728)

The Town on Queen Anne's Creek (Renamed Edenton in 1722) - English (1715)

Fort Landing Settlement (Since 1700)

Expansion primarily English/Welsh from VA & MD, Quakers from PA and DE, Scots-Irish, and a few French Huguenots

English/Welsh from Coast (1720s)

Highland Scots (1729)

Welsh From Delaware (1720s)

English/Welsh (1720s)

English/Scots-Irish (1713)

Neuse-Cape Fear Road (Built 1722-1724)

Brunswick Town from Charles Town (1726)

Little River Trading Post (Since 1700)

George Town English & French Huguenots (1729)

Dorchester (Since 1696)

Mt. Pleasant (Since 1696)

Charles Town (Since 1670)

Wilton (1708) (Was New London) (Since 1682)

Beaufort English (1711)

Bath English/Welsh & French Huguenots (1705)

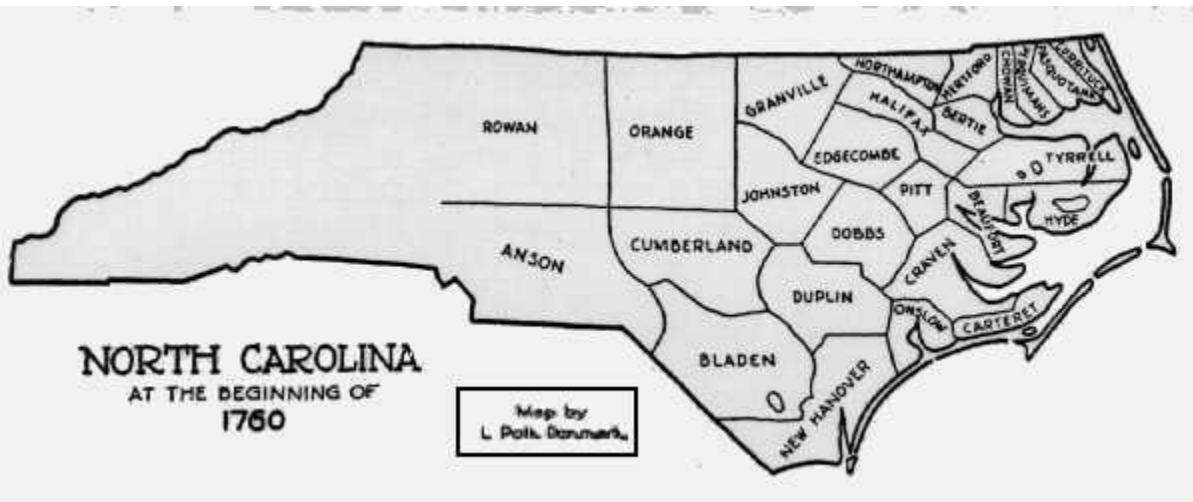
Beaufort Town (Earlier Known as Fish Town) English (1722)

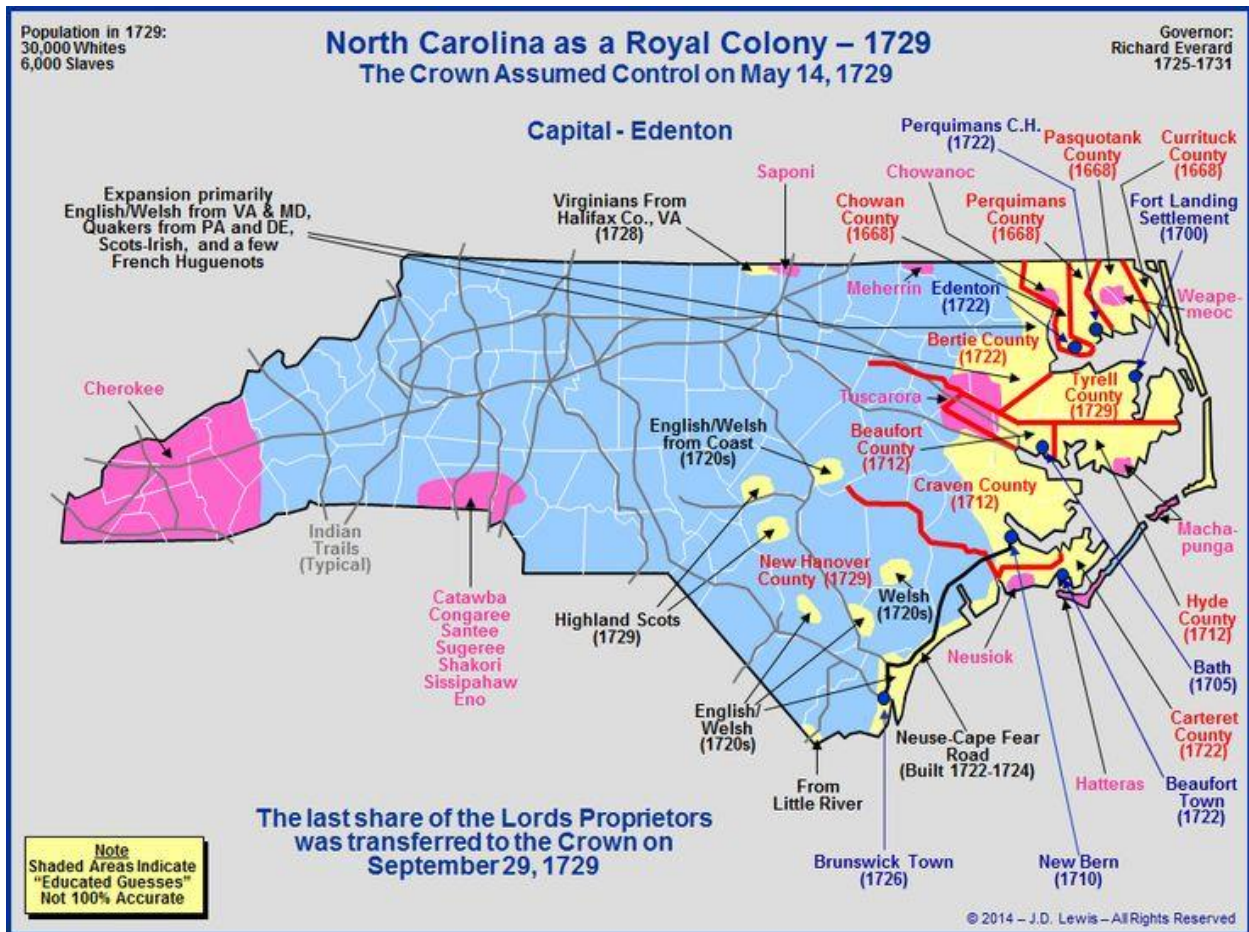
New Bern Germans & Swiss Palatines (1710)

Note
Yellow Areas Indicate "Educated Guesses" Not 100% Accurate

North Carolina Population in 1729:
30,000 Whites
6,000 Slaves

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<https://www.ncpedia.org/history/colonial/early-settlement>

Early Settlement

by David Goldfield

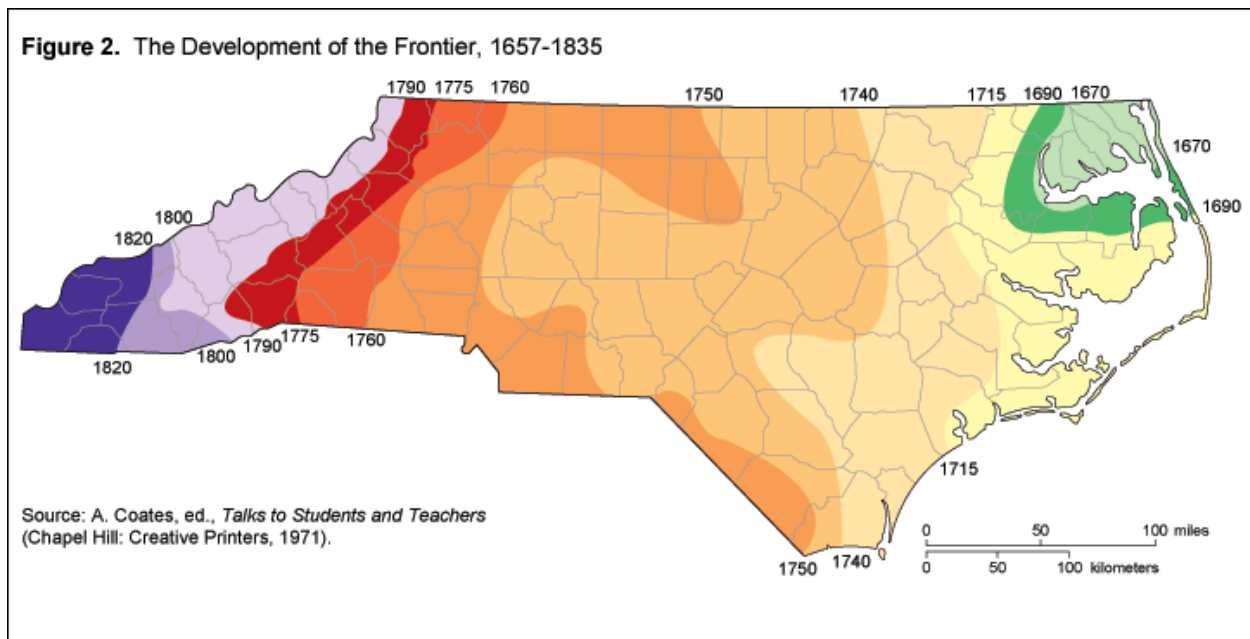
Professor of History, [University of North Carolina at Charlotte](#), 2005.

Reprinted with permission from *The North Carolina Atlas Revisited*. Managing editor: Alfred W. Stuart.

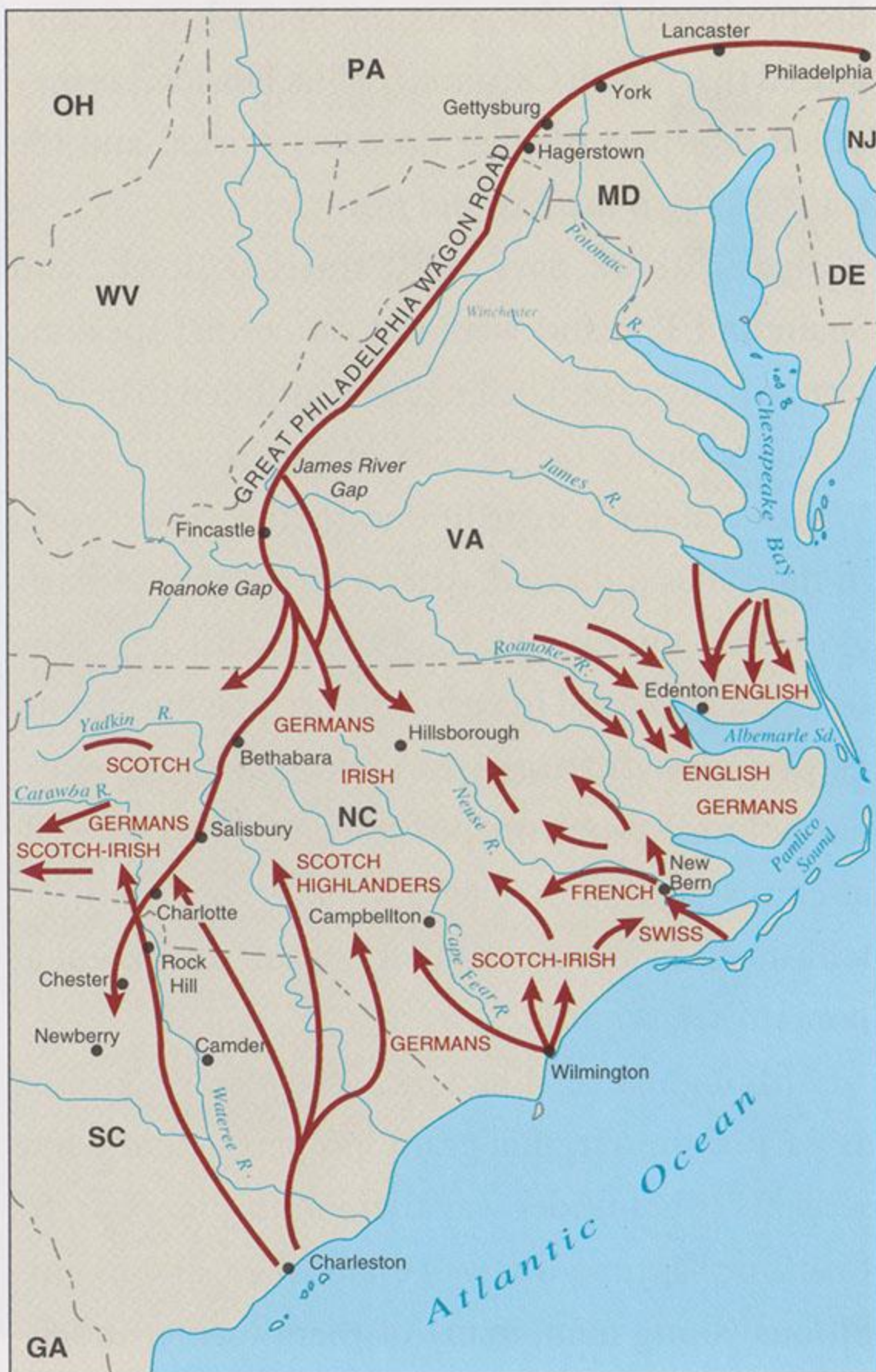
Development of the Frontier, 1657 - 1835

During the late 17th century, settlement in North Carolina proceeded from Virginia migration, first into the Albemarle region, then into the Pamlico district. By 1710, the new

sparsely settled province had a capital at [Edenton](#). But the migration caused growing alarm among the Indian populations resulting in a conflict that raged on and off for four years concluding in 1715 with the decimation of the Indians and the opening up of additional land to white settlement. The key event that affected the colony's development until the time of the Revolution was King George II's takeover of North Carolina from the heirs of the [Lords Proprietors](#) in 1729. The change generated a land bonanza in the colony as the Crown eased land purchase requirements and sent out the equivalent of [real estate](#) agents to drum up business. Their work, and the encouragement of royal governors, touched off a boom in North Carolina that lasted from 1730 to the [American Revolution](#). Forests along the Coastal Plain were leveled for farms, settlers poured into the [backcountry](#), and the line of settlement extended to the Blue Ridge Mountains.



Avenues of Early Settlement

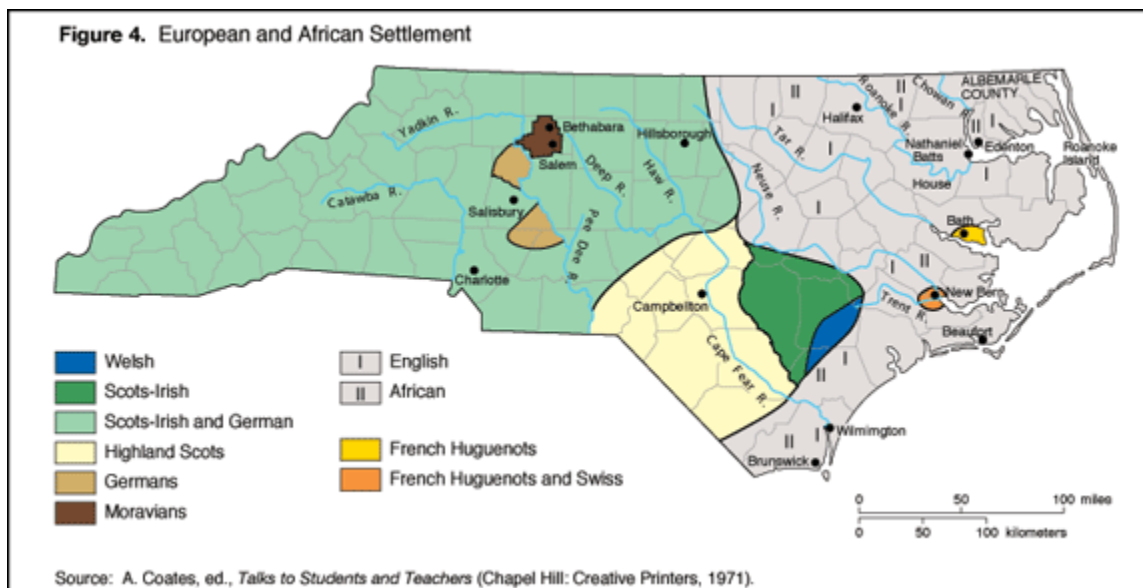


Source: C. Camp, ed., *Influence of Geography upon Early North Carolina* (Raleigh: Carolina Charter Tercentenary Commission

The origins of North Carolina's 18th-century newcomers varied widely. South Carolinians moved north into the Lower Cape Fear region to establish pine plantations with African slave labor. As land grew scarce in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia after 1730, migrants trekked down the [Great Wagon road](#) which began near Philadelphia and extended southwestward to the Shenandoah Valley before veering east into the North and South Carolina Piedmont. These newcomers included a variety of ethnic and religious groups, including Quakers, German Lutherans, German [Moravians](#), and Scotch-Irish Presbyterians and Baptists. Settling primarily in the Piedmont, they contrasted with the mostly English and African coastal areas and, in fact, had little contact with those areas. The rivers of the Piedmont flowed into the South Carolina colony and that is the route commerce and communication followed as well. By the mid-eighteenth century residents of Piedmont North Carolina had more contacts with Pennsylvania than they did with the coastal district of their own colony.

European and African Settlement in 1730

In 1730, the colony's population included 30,000 whites and 6,000 blacks, almost all of whom lived along the Coastal Plain; by 1775, the population had grown to 265,000 inhabitants, including 10,000 blacks, and settlement was scattered from the coast to the mountains. By that latter date, North Carolina was the fourth most populous of the thirteen colonies. The population was also among the most diverse with some estimates placing the German population as high as 30 percent.



Duplin County was first formed by the General Assembly in New Bern on April 7, 1750 from what was the northern part of New Hanover County. At that time the boundaries of Duplin County included what would eventually become Sampson County. Duplin was named after Sir Thomas Hays, Lord Dupplin, who served on the Board of Trade and Plantations for the Crown in the 1740's.

<https://www.duplincountync.com/duplin-county-history/>

Duplin County's earliest immigrants were the Welsh who arrived in the 1700's. They were soon followed by German Palatines and the Swiss in the 1730's and 1740's. The Scotch-Irish arrived in 1736 with Henry McCulloch, a wealthy London merchant, to settle on a rich and fertile 71,160-acre land granted to him from the British Crown. The French Huguenots and English, who migrated from Virginia along with Scottish Highlanders who came from the upper Cape Fear region, also were among the earliest settlers to the area along with African-Americans. The early settlements were primarily along the river and larger creeks as these were the best means of transportation.

Henry McCulloch, who had transported Ulster Scots and Swiss Protestants to settle this area, established several settlements. One on the east bank of the Northeast Cape Fear River named Sarecta, became Duplin's first incorporated town in 1787. Another settlement was established on the west side of the river on Goshen Swamp, and a third at a place referred to as Golden Grove, later to become the Town of Kenansville. These early settlers were primarily Presbyterians and they established the Goshen congregation in 1736. Later called the Grove congregation, it was the first Presbyterian church in the state and is still active today.

In 1751, the first official county court was held in the home of William McRee. Today, Guilford Mills, Inc, on NC Highway 11/903, is located on the original site. A short time later the first courthouse was built on Turkey Swamp near the present day Duplin/Sampson County line. When Sampson County was created in 1784 from the western half of Duplin County, the courthouse was relocated again to a more central location. The first sessions of county court at this new site were held in James's home near the road to Magnolia about 2 miles south of Kenansville. Later, the court was relocated to the area that was to become Kenansville.

Duplin has grown steadily through the years. The first industry in the county was the naval stores industry. The harvesting of rosin from the abundant longleaf pine forests to make tar, pitch and turpentine, provided barter and income for the early settlers and remained a significant part of the economy up until the late 1800's. The naval stores products were floated down the Northeast Cape Fear River for sale in Wilmington on large, log rafts. In later years, paddlewheel riverboats became a far better means of transportation on the river. Necessary supplies and staple goods were ferried back up the river. When the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad was completed it provided a faster and more convenient method of shipping and the use of the river for transportation decreased.

The completion of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad in 1840, which ran through the western half of the county, provided additional opportunities for growth and a tremendous influence for further development, not only for Duplin County, but the entire region. The Towns of Wallace, Teachey, Rose Hill, Magnolia, Warsaw, Faison and Calypso developed along the tracks.

HISTORY OF DUPLIN COUNTY NC

<https://www.duplincountync.com/chronology-of-events-in-the-history-of-duplin-county-nc/>

(Andrew Bass ~1735-1784 or 1730-1781/2)

1730 Welsh settlements between the Northeast Cape Fear River and the Black River, including the lower, southern part of what was to become Duplin County.

1736 Settlement of Ulster Scots and Swiss Protestants on land granted to Henry McCulloch. These early settlements were at Sarecta, Goshen (Goshen Swamp) and Golden Grove or just the Grove (now Kenansville).

1739 First recorded reference to the village of Sarecta (Soracte). First reference to the "Sarecta to the Welsh Tract Road", one of the earliest county roads, (NC Hwy. 11 now follows this old road).

1748 Area citizens respond to Spanish invasion threat at Wilmington known as the Spanish Alarm.

1750 On April 7, Duplin County created from the northern part of New Hanover County. Named for Sir Thomas Hays, Lord Dupplin of Scotland.

1751 First official county court held in the Goshen settlement area on Goshen Swamp (north of Kenansville), at the home of William McRee. A short time later the Courthouse was

established on Turkey Swamp near the present-day Duplin/Sampson County line west of Warsaw.

1777 Duplin County Oath of Allegiance and Abjuration-a testimony of support and faithfulness to the State of North Carolina and a renouncement of the authority of Great Britain, was signed by twenty-five of Duplin's early leaders.

1781 General Cornwallis' troops marched through Duplin on their way to Virginia and defeat. They encamped briefly at old Duplin Court House on Turkey Swamp. Battle of Rockfish Creek: The Duplin Militia, under the command of Col. Thomas Kenan, was routed by the British on August 2, 1781 near Wallace.

1784 Sampson County created from the western half of Duplin County. Courthouse moved to a site more centrally located soon to become Kenansville.

1785 Grove Academy organized and located in Kenansville. It was one of the earliest formal educational institutions in the county and state.

1787 The village of Sarecta incorporated January 6, 1787, Duplin's first official town. (It no longer functions as a town).

1790 The first Federal census of Duplin County: 3,936 whites, 1,278 slaves.

NOTE In 1790 Census, Jerediah Bass (related?) still living in Duplin. Do not believe any other Bass' are still there.

A "John Johnston" also living in Duplin, with presumably his wife and 3 slaves.

http://genealogytrails.com/ncar/duplin/cen_1790_headsoffamilies.html

1816 Kenansville authorized to be laid out as a town.

1818 Duplin's second courthouse erected in Kenansville.

1838 Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad completed through Duplin County.

1850 Duplin County's Population is 13,514.

1852 Town of Kenansville incorporated December 27, 1852.

1854 The Duplin County Agricultural Society and Fair organized.

1855 Town of Warsaw incorporated February 5, 1855. The village was known in its early beginnings as Duplin Depot and Mooresville. Town of Stricklandville (Magnolia) incorporated February 15, 1855.

1856 Warsaw to Clinton Plank Road completed and in operation.

1857 Stricklandville officially changed to Magnolia February 2, 1857.

1863 Confederate Arms Factory in Kenansville destroyed by Federal troops on July 4.

1867 Caleb Davis Bradham was born in Chinquapin. In 1898, in his drug store in New Bern, he created a new beverage called Pepsi Cola.

1868 Twelve townships established August 14, 1868. (Rose Hill township created in 1897). County Commissioner form of government established in Duplin County. Daniel T. Best becomes the first African-American to serve as a member of the Duplin County Board of Commissioners.

Sampson County, North Carolina

Sampson County was formally and legally established in April of 1784 by the North Carolina General Assembly from Duplin County and later from Wayne and New Hanover counties.

It was named after John Sampson.

The early settlers were Scotch-Irish immigrants from North Ireland, many of who came to the colony of North Carolina under the protection and inducements of Henry McCulloch, a wealthy London merchant. The community of Taylors Bridge, located about halfway between Clinton and Harrells in lower Sampson County (at the time Duplin County), was one of the earliest European settled areas of the county, with pioneer families living there as early as the 1730s or 1740s. The first settlers of the area were Edmond Matthis, William Johnson, William Robinson and John Register, followed by members of the Peterson, Knowles, Vann, Boney, Merritt, Pearson, Powell, Herring, Rogers, Bryant, Ezzell, James Murphy, Ward, Sellers, Parrish, Fryar, Williamson and Bass families. Among these first European Settlers of the area was John Sampson, after whom the county is named.

[source: wikipedia]

Cities and Towns

Clinton (county seat)

Autryville * Garland * Harrells * Newton Grove * Roseboro * Salemburg * Turkey

Census-designated places

Bonnetsville * Delway * Ingold * Ivanhoe * Keener * Plain View * Spiveys Corner * Vann Crossroads

Unincorporated Communities

Suttontown

Other Bass Line locations and Info:

Richard Bass: Jr (B: 1707, June 24 in Duplin Co NC / D: 1790 May 09 in Sampson Co)

Richard Bass Jr's Children:

William Warren Bass (B: 1748 in Duplin / D: 1802, Apr 19 in Sampson). CH: Andrew, Felix, William, Cela, Sophie, Drucilla, Abel.

JOHN JOHNSON Jr: (B:: ~1690 in Isle of Wight, VA / D: 1799 in Isle Southhampton, VA)

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Johnson-4314>

John Johnson (abt. 1690 - 1799)

John Johnson

Born about 1690 in Isle of Wight, Isle of Wight, Colony of Virginia [?]

ANCESTORS

Son of [John Johnson](#) ^{DNA}✓ and [Mary \(UNKNOWN\) Johnson](#) ^{DNA}✓

Brother of [Martha \(Johnson\) Matthews](#), [Patience \(Johnson\) Lupo](#) and [Mary \(Johnson\) Rich](#) [half]

Husband of [Mary Bass](#) — married [date unknown] [location unknown]

Husband of [Mary \(Talliferro\) Johnson](#) — married [date unknown] [location unknown]

DESCENDANTS

Father of [Hardy Johnson](#) and [Andrew Bass](#)

Died 1799 in Isle, Southampton, Virginia, United States [?]

Profile manager: [Paula J](#) [✉] [send private message]

Profile last modified 15 Jan 2021 | Created 31 Mar 2011

This page has been accessed 702 times.

Biography



John Johnson was a Southern Colonist.

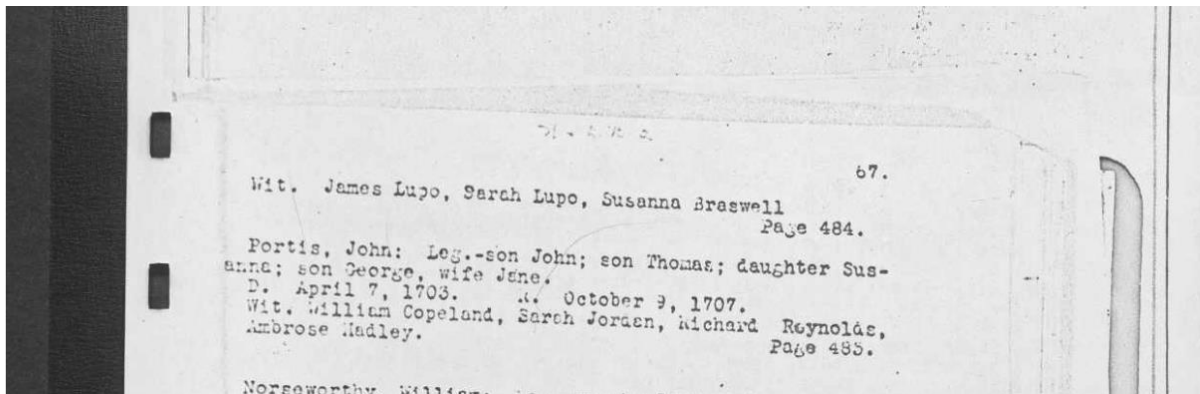
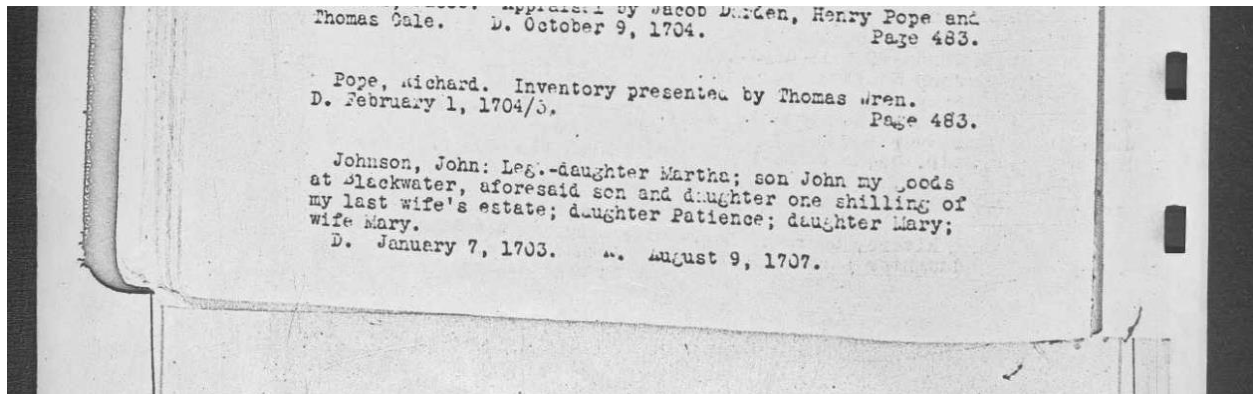
John was mentioned in his father's will.^[1]

John Johnson, Jr. married Mary and moved to Bertie Dist. NC before 10 May 1735,

Sources

- [↑] [Virginia, Isle of Wight County Records, 1634-1951](#): *Wills and administrations bk I page 484. John Johnson will abstract; image: 74 & 75.*
- [Allen](#) *See The Allen Family of Surry County...* by William Carrell, in *The Virginia Genealogist*, Vol. 50, 2006 and *Ancestry of Arthur Allen, undated manuscript* by Paul C Reed, FASG

John Johnson mentioned in Father's Will



Sone:

POSSIBLY ANDREW BASS

Son: Hardy Johnson (B: 1710 in Isle of Wight, VA / D: 1770, Mar 3 in Southhampton, VA).

DNA Should be a match???

Son: Hardy Johnson (B: 1756 in Cumberland Co, NC / D: 1846 in Burke, GA)

Son: Hardy Johnson (B: 1823 in Edith, GA / D: 1876 in Henry (now Houston Co) AL)

Hardy Johnson Children:

Hardy was born about 1823 in Edith, Georgia, USA^[1]. He married Martha Ann Stapleton on 8 Jul 1848 in Henry, Alabama,^[2]. Hardy and Martha had the following children. ^{[3][4]}


1. Joseph Johnson Male Alabama
2. Thomas Johnson Male Alabama
3. Caladonia Johnson Female Alabama
4. May C Johnson Female Alabama
5. Susan S Johnson Female Alabama
6. Darlin H Johnson Male Alabama
7. John Johnson Male Alabama (1862-1945 Below)

8. Sarah Johnson Female Alabama

9. Columbus Johnson Male Alabama

He passed away about 1876 based on the 1876 estate files probate^[5].

Son: John Lauson Johnson (B: 1862, SEP 28 in Henry County, AL / D: 1945 in Fort Worth, TX)

- NOTE: Wesley Bass () DNA Matched here ([Wesley Bass](#)  : [Family Tree DNA](#) Y-DNA Test 37 markers, haplogroup R1a1a, FTDNA kit #24624).

• <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Johnson-102125>

Ancestors of John Johnson (likely father of Andrew Bass)

John "The Elder" Johnson (B: ~1663 IN Isle of Wight, VA / D:

Married: Mary (Unkown in 1685 and maybe another Mary Thompson Gladhill in 1701.

Robert Johnson (B: ~1643 in James City, VA / D: ~1704 in Isle of Wight, VA)

Married: Katherine (Allen) Johnson about 1662

John Johnson (B: ~1623 in James City, VA / D: ~1681 in James City, VA)

Married: Mary (Hunt) Johnson

John Johnson (B~1590 / D: before 1640 in Surry, VA) (Yeoman and Ancient Planter)

Married: Ann (UNK), Siblings UNK

BIO: "John Johnson, born about 1590, earned the title of 'Yeoman and Ancient Planter' by arriving in Virginia before 1616, remaining for at least three years, surviving the massacre of 22 March 1622, and receiving patents of land from the Virginia Company under their rules issued in November, 1618. The rules provided that those who came to Virginia at the Company's expense would be provided 100 acres of land after serving the Company for seven years, at an annual rent of one shilling per 50 acres. John was granted land under this provision by Gov. George Yeardley between 10 Apr 1619 and 18 Nov 1621, though the exact date is unknown. **But this dates his arrival in Virginia between 1612 and 1614 He lived on 15 acres on Back River in the northeast portion of Jamestown Island and raised crops, probably including tobacco, on 85 acres on Archer's Hope Creek, in the area called Jockey's Neck, (now site of the Williamsburg Winery) and 50 acres west of College Creek.** (

[https://www.google.com/maps/place/Archer's+Hope+historical+plaque/@37.2282915,-](https://www.google.com/maps/place/Archer's+Hope+historical+plaque/@37.2282915,-76.7379983,2241m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x89b089e3905a742d:0x4f09dd3d0b4dd6a6!2sWilliamsburg+Winery,+Ltd.!8m2!3d37.23206!4d-76.71843!3m4!1s0x89b062122284275d:0xe901535802859495!8m2!3d37.215382!4d-76.7157724)

[76.7379983,2241m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x89b089e3905a742d:0x4f09dd3d0b4dd6a6!2sWilliamsburg+Winery,+Ltd.!8m2!3d37.23206!4d-](https://www.google.com/maps/place/Archer's+Hope+historical+plaque/@37.2282915,-76.7379983,2241m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x89b089e3905a742d:0x4f09dd3d0b4dd6a6!2sWilliamsburg+Winery,+Ltd.!8m2!3d37.23206!4d-76.71843!3m4!1s0x89b062122284275d:0xe901535802859495!8m2!3d37.215382!4d-76.7157724)

[76.71843!3m4!1s0x89b062122284275d:0xe901535802859495!8m2!3d37.215382!4d-76.7157724](https://www.google.com/maps/place/Archer's+Hope+historical+plaque/@37.2282915,-76.7379983,2241m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m12!1m6!3m5!1s0x89b089e3905a742d:0x4f09dd3d0b4dd6a6!2sWilliamsburg+Winery,+Ltd.!8m2!3d37.23206!4d-76.71843!3m4!1s0x89b062122284275d:0xe901535802859495!8m2!3d37.215382!4d-76.7157724)

He may have been related to Sir Robert Johnson who visited the Virginia Colony in 1619. His wife Ann may have been one of the "maids" imported in 1619. She died about 1653. John, with wife and two "infans" are listed as "living in Jams iland" 16 Feb 1623/4 in John C Hotten's Original Lists of Persons of Quality...1600-1700. London, 1874, page 178. The muster of residents of James City taken 24 Jan 1624/5 lists John, his wife Ann, daughter Ann, age 4, and his son John, age 1. They apparently voyaged back to England in the mid-1630's, since his heirs were granted 450 acres in Upper Chippokes, Surry County, on 25 Jan 1637/8, for re-importing his family of four and bringing five servants, Walter Travis, Nich. Cosones, Walter Johnson, Dorothy Barnett, and Katherine Dowse. What relation these five people may have been is not known at this time. But John apparently died soon after their return, as Edward Travis repatented the 900 acres 25 Feb 1638/9 in the names of "Edward Travis and John Johnson, sonn of John Johnson dec'd." Ann apparently died about 1658, before John (Jr) sold the 15-acre home site to Edward Travis in 1659."

- This was NOT the son of John Johnson and Hannah Throckmorton. There was a John Johnson (1588-1659) born in Ware, Hertfordshire, son of John Johnson and Hannah Throckmorton. He married Mary Heath in 1613 and had 10 children before she died in 1629, in Ware. He came to Massachusetts in 1630 in the Winthrop Fleet, and died in Roxbury, Mass. This is NOT the same person as the John Johnson who was brought to Virginia by the Virginia Company, single, between 1612 and 1614, married Ann, and had two children before he died about 1638.

- This was NOT the John Johnson who married Ann Gooch (Goche). There was a John Johnson who married an Ann Gooch 20 Jul 1635 in Bixley, Norfolk, England. This was apparently the John Johnson who lived in Northumberland County, Virginia, by May 1653, when he was exempted from taxes due to being lame from injuries received "in the last massacre." His son Jeffrey was given land in 1663 by his uncle Jeffrey Goche, provided he cared for his parents John and Ann Johnson. John Johnson of Jamestown died before February 1638/9 when his land was repatented in the names of his only heirs, John Johnson and Edward Travis, so he was not in Northumberland in 1653. And his son John Johnson Jr was only 12 in 1635 when John Johnson, later of Northumberland, married Ann Goche. And if he had married at age 12 in Norfolk, The Travis/Johnson land claim in 1638 would have included another 50 acres for her importation.

- One Johnstone Family appeared in Scotland in the 12th Century, and centered at Annandale, Dumfriesshire. It is an ancient and honorable family, and appears to share DNA markers with descendants of Robert and William, supposed (but unproven) grandsons of John. The family was

split about 1600, when two of the sons of Sir James Raymond de Johnstone were granted lands in Ulster, Northern Ireland. But I have seen no evidence whatever of how John Johnson of Jamestown might have been related to either branch of that family. In May, 2011, I searched the extensive file on this family at the Scottish Genealogy Society in Edinburgh. There were several John Johnstones named on family charts, who could have lived in this time period, but none showed any dates of birth, or any other information. And there was no indication whatever of any of them having gone to Virginia.

· There is no evidence that this John Johnson was related to Alderman Robert Johnson of London, shareholder in The Virginia Company in 1617, and therefore of the Johnstons of Aberdeen.

This claim seems to come from a book by Lorand V Johnson (1905-1986) printed about 1972. It is an unindexed scrapbook of items xeroxed from all kinds of sources, none of which is identified. The full title is "Selected references relating to Johnston of Caskieben, Crimond and Caiesmill, with reference to Alderman Robert Johnson, Deputy Treasurer of the Virginia Company, the Ulster plantation and the Somers Islands." This family is distantly related to the Johnstones of Annandale, Dumfriesshire in the southwest of Scotland in the borderland. But this family is from the northeast, near Aberdeen.

Sources

- <http://jliptrap.us/gen/johnson.htm>

Robert Johnson Will

DEED FOR GIFT OF LAND TO MARY (JOHNSON) JOHNSON (August 4, 1692)

Know all men by these presents that I Robert Johnson planter of the lower parish of the Isle of Wight County doe freely give unto my daughter Mary Johnson a parcell of land to her and her heyres lawfully begotten of her owne body for Ever, the aforesaid land lying and beinge upon the north East side of Corrawake Swamp begining upon the said Swamp at Booths line at the run of said Swamp and soe up the said Booths line north East to a pine, and soe along Thomas Houlders line the same Course to a lightwood stump from thence downe aline of marked trees to the head of a small branch which runs out of the longe branch and soe downe the long branch to Corrawake soe down the run of Corrawacke Swamp to Booths line which land I had my pattent of Sr Henry Chickeley Kt deputy

Governor and Lt Generall of Virginia in the Eight and twentieth yeare of our Sovereigne lord King Charles the second his reigne, and if the aforesaid Mary Johnson should depart this world before her husband that now is James Johnson then he is not to be molested soe long as he lives but after his decease the Children is to have it as wittnesse my hand this fourth day of August 1692.

his

William Duck Robert RE Johnson

mark

Acknowledged by Robert Johnson and Katherine his wife in open Court held for the Isle of Wight County August the 9th 1692 to be their act and deed.

LAST WILL and TESTAMENT

I Robert Johnson being at present Sick and Weak in Body but perfect in Sence and Memory, Calling to Minde that it is Once Appointed for all men to Die, think fitt to make this my last Will and Testament wherein I give and bequeath my Lands and other Estate in Manner and fform as ffolloweth which it hath pleased Almighty God to bestow upon me in this World.

1. I bequeath my Soul to Almighty God that gave it and my Body to the Earth to be Buried in a Christian like Manner.

2. I give unto my Son Robert Johnson five Shillings Current Money he haveing had his part heretofore.

3. I give unto my Son James Johnson One Hundred Acres of Land on the South Side of the Swamp on the which he now Dwells to come down the Said Swamp to a poplar in the Mouth of a Small Branch and up the Said Branch to a Gumm and then a line of Marked Trees to the head Line to a post white Oak Corner don by my Self. I give it him and his heirs or assigns for Ever Also one Breeding Mare about three years Old.

4. I Give to my Son John Johnson one Breeding Mare about three years ol

5. I give to my Son Abraham Johnson all the Lower part of my Land on the South Side of the Swamp from the Dividing Branch up into the pasture Branch and so out to the Head Line to him and his Heirs or Assigns for Ever Also one Breeding Mare about three years old.

6. I give unto Son Isaac Johnson all the Land that lyes in the fork of the Branch that Divides between me & Thomas Swann on the North Side of the Swamp where I now live up to the Head Line to him and his heirs for Ever or assigns Also one Breeding Mare about three years old.

7. I give unto my Son Jacob Johnson the Remaining part of all my Land which I now Live on to him and his Heirs or assigns, in Case he have Lawfull Heirs Begotten of his Body and in case Such Heirs fail, I give it to my Son Isaac and his Heirs or assigns for Ever after the Death of my Well beloved Wife Ann Johnson.

8. I give unto my Daughter Cathrine Council five Shillings Current Money She haveing had her part heretofore.

9. I give to my Daughter Priscilla Council five Shillings Current Money She haveing had her part heretofore.

10. I give unto my Daughter Ann Griffin five Shillings Current Money she haveing had her part heretofore.

11. I leave all the remaining part of my Estate to the Use of my Well beloved Wife both in Doors and Out Doors Dureing her Naturall Life and afterwards to be Equally Divided between Six of my Children named as followeth, i e, John & Abraham & Isaac & Jacob and my Two younger Daughters Mary & Sarah Johnson, And I appoint my well beloved Wife Ann, my whole and Sole Executrix to Se this my Last Will and Testament performed as is above written Whereunto I have Set my hand and fixed my Seal this Twenty fourth day of September Ann. 1732.

Teste These his

Thomas Drake Junr. Robert (X) Johnson (Sea

his mark

Richard (R) Worell

mark

John Dawson junr.

At a Court held for Isle of Wight County May the 28, 1733. The Last Will and Testament of Robert Johnson Deceased was psented in Court by the Executx therein Named who made oath thereto according to Law and being proved by the Oaths of the Witnesses is Admitted to Record.

Teste Jas: Baker Clr. C

Vera Record: Teste Jas: Baker Clr. Cur29

A COPY TESTE: Ruth E. Holland, Clerk. By s/Katherine E. Edwards, D. C.

JOHNSON

*See The Johnsons and Johnstons of Corrowaugh in Isle of Wight County, 1979, by Eddis Johnson
And The Allen Family of Surry County... by William Carrell, in The Virginia Genealogist, Vol.50, 2006*

John Johnson, born about 1590, earned the title of 'Yeoman and Ancient Planter' by arriving in Virginia before 1616, remaining for at least three years, surviving the massacre of 22 March 1622, and receiving patents of land from the Virginia Company under their rules issued in November, 1618. The rules provided that those who came to Virginia at the Company's expense would be provided 100 acres of land after serving the Company for seven years, at an annual rent of one shilling per 50 acres. John was granted land under this provision by Gov. George Yeardley between 10 Apr 1619 and 18 Nov 1621, though the exact date is unknown. But this dates his arrival in Virginia between 1612 and 1614. He lived on 15 acres on Back River in the northeast portion of Jamestown Island and raised crops, probably including tobacco, on 85 acres on Archer's Hope Creek, in the area called Jockey's Neck, (now site of the [Williamsburg Winery](#)) and 50 acres west of College Creek. He *may* have been related to Sir Robert Johnson who visited the Virginia Colony in 1619. His wife Ann *may* have been one of the "maids" imported in 1619. She died about 1653. John, with wife and two "infans" are listed as "living in Jams iland" 16 Feb 1623/4 in John C Hotten's *Original Lists of Persons of Quality... 1600-1700*. London, 1874, page [178](#). The muster of residents of James City taken 24 Jan 1624/5 lists John, his wife Ann, daughter Ann, age 4, and his son John, age 1. They apparently voyaged back to England in the mid-1630's, since his heirs were granted 450 acres in Upper Chippokes, Surry County, on 25 Jan 1637/8, for re-importing his family of four and bringing five servants, Walter Travis, Nich. Cosones, Walter Johnson, Dorothy Barnett, and Katherine Dowse. What relation these five people may have been is not known at this time. But John apparently died soon after their return, as Edward Travis repatented the 900 acres 25 Feb 1638/9 in the names of "Edward Travis and John Johnson, sonn of John Johnson dec'd." Ann apparently died about 1658, before John (Jr) sold the 15-acre home site to Edward Travis in 1659.

1. Ann Johnson (1620) married about 1636 Edward Travis (died after 1682)
 11. Edward Travis, Jr (c1637-12 Nov 1700) married Elizabeth Champion (?)
2. John Johnson, Jr. (1623-after 1659)
 - Some sources list additional children, but only Edward Travis and John Johnson, Jr, were granted land 25 Jan 1637/8, as the heirs of John Johnson Sr.

- This John Johnson was NOT the son of John Johnson and Hannah Throckmorton.
- This John Johnson was NOT the John Johnson who married Ann Gooch (Goche).
- There is NO EVIDENCE that this John Johnson was related to the Johnstone Family of Annandale, Dumfriesshire, Scotland.
- There is NO EVIDENCE that this John Johnson was related to Alderman Robert Johnson of London, shareholder in The Virginia Company in 1617, and therefore descended from the Johnston Family of Aberdeen, Scotland..

For discussion, [click here](#)

John Johnson Jr was born about 1623, married about 1643, but his wife's name is unknown, (see [Allen](#)) and he died after 1659, but there was a John Johnson alive in 1704 and paying taxes for land on James Island, as the Quit Rent rolls of that year listed him as owner of 260 acres there. With his brother-in-law Edward Travis, John Jr patented 900 acres due his father on Upper Chippokes Creek across the river in what is now northwest Surry County in 1638. He sold his half of that property to Robert Roberts 5 Jun 1653, no wife named. On 25 Mar 1654, he repatented his father's 100 acres on Jamestown Island, with 35 acres added making, with the 15 acre homestead, a total of 150 acres (Patent Book 3 p.27). On 8 Aug 1659, he sold the 15-acre Jamestown Island property to Edward Travis. But this transaction was accomplished by Edward repatenting the property, rather than by deed. Or if there were a deed, it did not survive the various fires in the Statehouse in Jamestown and the Courthouse in Williamsburg, most disastrously during the Civil War. For a deed of sale would show a wife's name. And there were often deeds of gift to children, eliminating the need for a will. And there is no record of the sale of the remainder of the Jockey's Neck land out of the family. In fact, a search for a chain of title for the property found nothing from 1654 until 1842.

When he sold his land in Surrey County in 1653, he had no wife. But he was only 30 years old, and may have remarried. But nothing has been found about John Johnson Jr after 1659. There was a John Johnson who paid quit rent on James Island in 1704. Whether he was living there or not, we do not know. It could have been John (1659) who lived in Isle of Wight County, but may have still owned the land on James Island.

... A John Johnson "of Lower Norfolk" apparently sided with the rebel Nathaniel Bacon, for in 1677 he was exempted from the king's pardon, property forfeit, and hanged. Whether this was John Jr (1623) age 54, or someone else altogether, is not known.

Some researchers give a death date of 1681 in Jockey's Neck, but no clue where they got that date.

We do not, in fact, have any record of wife or children for John Johnson Jr. Eddis Johnson in *The Johnsons and Johnstons of Corrowaugh in Isle of Wight County*, 1979, explains on page 29 his reason for claiming that Robert Johnson was the son of John Johnson Jr, thus: "Any documentary evidence regarding his ancestry, time and place of birth, and first marriage would have perished in one of the three fires that destroyed the statehouses at Jamestown and the records at Williamsburg during the Civil War. However, the circumstantial evidence is persuasive that he was the son (sic) of John Johnson, Jr.,..... In the perspective of time, place, and history, the continuity of this relationship is logical. Furthermore, there is no evidence that Robert Johnson came to our shores as an immigrant or as the son of an immigrant. It is also significant that no other of family of Johnsons appears to have made a prior claim of descent from John Johnson, Yeoman and Ancient Planter." Unfortunately, this argument may not be as persuasive to others as it was to Mr. Eddis Johnson. Actually, at least three men named Johnson were in the area, were of appropriate age to be sons of John Johnson Jr, and for whom no record of immigration has been found. They could all be suspected **but not proven** to be sons of John Johnson, Jr:

0. **John Johnson** (1642?) some researchers claim there was another John Johnson. But no one says

what happened to him, nor is there ANY documentation that he ever existed. He also

would have

been too young to be the father of John Johnson (1659) although possibly (but still unlikely) the father

of James Johnston (1662) who married Mary, daughter of Robert (1643)

1. **Robert Johnson** (1643?-after Oct 1698) married c1668 Katherine, of whom below

2. **William Johnson/Johnston** (1648-1719) blacksmith, married (secondly?) Sarah, daughter of

.... Owen Griffeth (died 1698) His land in Isle of Wight County adjoined Robert's.

..... 21. Jane Woodward, daughter by Phillarete Woodward, before her marriage to John Giles

..... 22. John Johnston (1674?-1753) married Mary Pace, lived in Northampton Co, NC

..... 23. William Johnston (1676?-1748) of Edgecomb Co, NC

..... 24. Thomas Johnson (1678?-1746) married Mary, lived in Isle of Wight/Southampton Co, VA

..... 25. Benjamin Johnston (1688?-12 Feb 1767) married Mary, lived in Southampton Co, VA

..... 25X. William Johnson (c1722) married Hester [Matthews](#)

3. **John Johnson** (1659-1707) married c1687 Mary; m.1701 Mary Thompson Day, of whom below

<http://jliptrap.us/gen/johnson.htm>

There were two William Johnsons, of the same age, who owned land in both Surry and Isle of Wight Counties at the same time. William Johnson (1648-1719) above left a will in Isle of Wight County (Will Book II, page 9) made 10 Apr (year not given), proved 28 Sep 1719, listing his wife Sarah, sons John, William, Thomas, Benjamin, and his friend Hardy Council. Executor son John Johnson. Witnesses Hardy, Robert, and James Council. The connection to the Councils indicates a relationship to the Allen/Hardy Family, and identifies this William as a possible brother of Robert(1643) Johnson and/or John(1659) Johnson. However, yDNA testing of his descendant indicates his haplotype was I-M253

The will of Owen Griffeth, 9 Sep 1698, in Isle of Wight, lists wife Mary, sons Edward, Owen, and John, daughters Ann and Sarah, grandson John, granddaughters Patience, Margaret Edwards, and Judy Edwards. Executors wife Mary and son-in-law William Johnson.

The other William Johnson (1648-1710) married Elizabeth Grantham, and left a will in Surry County (Will Book 6, page 28) made 4 Nov 1709, proved 4 Jul 1710, listing wife Elizabeth, sons William, Richard, Aaron, Moses, and daughters Martha and Mary.

One of these William Johnsons is apparently the son of Martin Johnson of Surry County. But I do not know which one, nor whether Martin was in any way related to John the Ancient Planter.

The genealogy of this family was greatly complicated by Eddis Johnson, in *The Johnsons and Johnstons of Corroaugh in Isle of Wight County*, 1979. The book had a very specific agenda, which was to "prove" that President Lyndon Johnson was descended from both John Johnson, Ancient Planter, and from Arthur Allen (1608-1669) of Surry County, Virginia. Many researchers have blindly accepted the contrived relationships he claimed, but failed to prove. See also [Allen](#). One speculation he presented as "fact" was Robert Johnson of Isle of Wight County as the son of John Johnson (1623) of Surry County, as described above. Then, he claimed that Robert Johnson was born in 1643, married Katherine Allen and had a son John Johnson in 1663, Katherine died in 1692, after deeding land to their daughter Mary. Then he supposedly married Ann in 1693 and had another set of children, whom he listed in his will of 1732. However, that will lists a son John that is clearly not the same as the John Johnson born in 1659 (or 1663) and "my Two younger Daughters Mary & Sarah Johnson." The Mary who received land in 1692 could not have been called a "younger daughter" in 1732, as she would have been in her 50's by that time. So he would have had to have had two sons named John and two daughters named Mary, and lived to be 90 years of age. All of which was unlikely in the 17th Century.

Robert Johnson, born about/after 1643, and died after a land grant in Nansemond County dated 15 Oct 1698 which named him as "Robt Johnson, Sen^r." There was only one "Robert Johnson" in the Isle of Wight Quit Rent list of 1704. So either Robert Senior had died, and that was his son, or he was still alive, but had not yet transferred the plantation to his son Robert. Owning no land, Robert Junior would not have paid Quit Rent. He married about 1668 Katherine (died after 1692). Eddis Johnson maintained that she was the daughter of Arthur Allen (1608-1669) and Alice Tucker, daughter or niece of Captain William Tucker, who was in Jamestown in 1610, but this seems very doubtful. (See [Allen](#)) Robert patented 300 acres of land in Isle of Wight County in 1669, 2150 acres in Isle of Wight in 1681 adjoining Arthur Allen Jr, and the Nansemond County line, in Corrowaugh Swamp, and 42 acres in Nansemond County in 1698. On 4 Aug 1692, Robert gave land on the northeast side of Corrowaugh Swamp, partitioned land, to Mary Johnson, but should Mary die before her husband James Johnson, he would have the use of the land during his lifetime, but then it goes to her children. But Katherine signed that deed, so she was still alive on that date. Robert and Katherine sold land to William Bush 12 Jan 1690/1. Eleanor Johnson, possibly a daughter, witnessed that deed, indicating that she was at least 21 years old by that date, and probably their oldest child. This places her birth approximately 1669, and Robert and Katherine's marriage about 1668. This would be consistent with Robert being born about 1643, and married at the typical age of 25. There is no documentation of any child other than Eleanor and Mary.

1. Eleanor Johnson (c1670) there is no record of her other than the deed she witnessed in 1691.
2. Robert Johnson (c1672-1733) married Ann. (see below)
3. Mary Johnson (c1674) m.4 Apr 1692 James Johnston (1662 - 30 Jan 1746) He was a near
 near relative of some kind, because the DNA of his descendants matches descendants of Robert
 (1696-1766) son of Mary's brother Robert (see below)
 - 31. James Johnston, Jr.(1692-1749) married Rebecca Darden
 - Henry Johnston married Patience [Matthews](#)
 - 32. John Johnston (1696-1783) married Peninah Holland
 - John Johnston (1724-1829) married Elizabeth Carr
 - John Johnson (1764-1828) married Ann Eley
 - Jesse Johnson (1795-1856) married Lucy Webb Barnett
 - Sam Ealy Johnson (1838-1915) married Eliza Jane Bunton
 - Sam Ealy Johnson (1877-1937) married Rebekah Baines
 - **Lyndon Baines Johnson** (1908-1973) President of the United States
 - 33. Eleanor Johnson (1710) married John Bunn, then Isaac [Ricks](#)
 - 34. Other children

Eddis Johnson estimated Robert Johnson's birth in 1643, trying to claim he was the son of John Johnson (1623). But he was probably born a few years later. Eddis then estimated his marriage to Katherine and his supposed eldest son John's birth in 1663. However, since John received a grant of land 23 April 1681, and had to have been 21 years of age to own land, he had to have been born before April, 1660, and unlikely to have been the son of Robert, then no older than 17, and probably younger. In addition, there is the will of his step-grandfather, John Hardy. After Arthur Allen died in 1670, his wife Alice Tucker married John Hardy. John Hardy's will, dated 7 Oct 1675, bequeaths "to my wife's grandchild John Johnson one cow when he comes to the age of Seventeen yeares" This indicates that John was born after 7 Oct 1658. Therefore, my estimate of 1659. Eddis Johnson assumed that John Johnson's listing as Alice Allen Hardy's grandson meant that an unknown daughter of Arthur and Alice Allen, named Katherine, had married Robert Johnson. But both Robert and Katherine were living in 1675. It would have been most unusual for a step-grandfather to have mentioned him in his will if he were not an orphan. It is therefore more logical to conclude that Robert and John were brothers, and possible (but unproven) sons of John Johnson Jr – Robert by John Johnson Jr's first wife, unknown, who died prior to 1653; and John by John Johnson Jr's second wife, who may have been a daughter of Arthur [Allen](#).

Robert Johnson, born about 1672, wrote his [will](#) 4 Sep 1732, which was proved May, 1733. His wife was Ann. We know little else about him. Order of children and years of birth are NOT known. Numbers 1-4 had already received their portion before Robert wrote his will. The others are listed in the order mentioned in the will. The years of birth in red are the years contrived by Eddis Johnson. Mine might not be much better. Mary and Sarah were named as "my younger daughters" in 1732, and were probably under 20 at the time.

1. Catherine Johnson (1694?[1668](#)) married Hodges Council III (1695-1762), son of Hodges Council (1677-1750) Eddis Johnson said she married Robert Council, son of Hodges Council (d1699) but he was of the previous generation (1670's) and died unmarried.
2. Priscilla Johnson (1696?[1672](#)) married a Council, but there is no documentation of who. Eddis Johnson said she married John Council, son of Hodges Council (d1699). But he married Josie Willis, and was also of the previous generation.
3. Robert Johnson (1698?[1696](#)-1766) m.1719 Priscilla (Powell??) Isle of Wight Co, VA [yDNA = E-L241]
4. Ann Johnson (1700?[1694](#)-after 1755) m.c1719 Epenetus Griffin (1685-1755) Tyrell Co, NC
5. James Johnson (1702?) married Mary, Dobbs Co, NC
6. John Johnson (1704?[1698](#)-1754) married Lucy and/or Ann, Southampton Co, VA
7. Abraham Johnson (1706?[1701](#)-1776) married Ann Jones
8. Isaac Johnson (1708?[1704](#)-aft.1792) married Priscilla
9. Jacob Johnson (1710?[1706](#)-1763) married Mary Denson, Southampton Co, VA
10. Mary Johnson (1712?[1708](#)) listed in her father's will, unmarried in 1732, no further record
11. Sarah Johnson (1714?[1710](#)) married Walter Bryant after 1732, and moved to Edgecombe Co, NC

John Johnson (c1659-1707) married first Mary, whose last name is unknown, and second, in 1700 Mary Thompson widow of James Day. After John's death, she married Reuben Gladhill. Her will of 30 Nov 1712 (Isle of Wight Will & Deed Book 2, p.543) named her only surviving child James Day.

Eddis Johnson claims he is the eldest son of Robert(1643). Both Robert and John received grants of land 23 April 1681. Since John had to have been 21 years of age to own land, he had to have been born before April, 1660. In addition, there is the will of his step-grandfather, John Hardy. After Arthur [Allen](#) died in 1670, his wife Alice Tucker married John Hardy. John Hardy's will, dated 7 Oct 1675, bequeaths "to my wife's grandchild John Johnson one cow when he comes to the age of Seventeen yeares" This indicates that John was born after 7 Oct 1658. Therefore, my estimate of 1659. John Johnson Jr (above) was certainly born between 17 Feb 1622/3 and 23 Jan 1623/4 (was "infant" in the census of 16 Feb 1623/4 and one year old in the census of 24 Jan 1624/5) Therefore, John Johnson Jr was approximately 36 years old when John was born in 1659. Robert is estimated to have been born in 1643, and would have been 16.

In the land grants, both dated 23 Apr 1681, Robert Johnson of Isle of Wight patented 2150 acres of land for transporting 23 persons, and John Johnson patented 350 acres at Sommerton in Nansemond County for "[Trans. of 7 pers: Jno. Culpepper 6 times; & Curtis Land.](#)" (*Cavaliers and Pioneers*, v 2, p.221, Patent Book 7, p.93) Patents were granted for paying for the transportation of persons into Virginia, there was no restriction on how long in the past that may have been, and it was common to wait to accumulate a large number of importations to submit the request, so as to receive a large block of land. The fact that John Johnson received land for six trips by John Culpepper indicates that these headrights had been stored up for a number of years - and not by John Johnson, who was 21 years old at the time. (See [Bob's Genealogy Filing Cabinet](#) for more on headright land patents.) This was apparently the John H Culpepper (1633-before 1695) who married in Philadelphia in 1688 Sarah Mayo (1668 Barbados-before 1726 NC) daughter of Edward Mayo (1649-1700) of Pasquotank Co, NC. Edward Mayo was the brother of William Mayo (d.1713), imported in 1666 by John Hardy. Adding information from William Carrell's article, William Mayo apparently married a widow Johnson, daughter of Arthur and Alice Allen. When Arthur died, Alice married John Hardy. The widow Johnson died before a 20 Oct 1691 deed, when William Mayo's wife was Isabel, and likely before the Sep 1675 will of her stepfather John Hardy. The widow's son, John Johnson, may have spent his teen-age years living with his grandmother and step-grandfather, Alice and John Hardy. He witnessed Alice's power of attorney in 1681, granted to William Mayo. Is this complicated enough? See [Allen](#)

As to John's father, the most likely candidate would be John Johnson Jr, who died after 1659, and *might have been* the John Johnson executed in 1677 for his part in Bacon's Rebellion. But there is NO DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE to support this theory.

John Johnson (1659) purchased other land on Blackwater River 13 Aug 1687 from Mathew Tomlin. And he patented land in 1692 adjoining James Allen and William Mayo. John's will was written 7 January 1703/4, and proved 9 Aug 1707. (Isle of Wight Will & Deed Book 2, p.484, and a copy [here](#)) He named four children in his will:

1. **Martha Johnson** (c.1688 - before 1747) married between 1704 and 1715 [Hugh Matthews](#)

... She was listed as Martha Johnson in John's will, dated 7 Jan 1703/4, and as Martha Mathews in

... the deed selling her inherited land to her brother 16 Mar 1715. So she was married some time

... between those dates, and not necessarily in 1715, as is usually given.

... Isle of Wight Will & Deed Book 2, p.484; The Great Book, Vol 2, p.271

2. John Johnson, Jr. married Mary and moved to Bertie Dist. NC before 10 May 1735, when he sold

... "225 acres of land in the lower parish [Isle of Wight County] commonly called "Piggs Neck" on the

... branches of Blackwater and bequeathed to him by the will of his father John Johnson, dec'd, on 7

... Jan 1703 and also by deed dated 16 Mar 1715 from Hugh Mathis and wife Martha Mathis." This

... land was apparently purchased by his father, John Johnson, 13 Aug 1687 from Mathew Tomlin.

... Isle of Wight Deed Book 4, page 498.

3. Patience Johnson, no record found except her father's will

4. Mary Johnson, no record found except her father's will

... Patience and Mary are given animals and beds in their father's will. But his land was divided

... between Martha and John. Martha and John were given "[one shilling apeice of last Wifes Estate](#)

... [to Cutt them Off from any part or parcell of it.](#)" Apparently protecting Mary's son James Day and

... his inheritance from his father. But Patience and Mary were not similarly cut off. This would

... seem to indicate that they were daughters of his second wife, Mary Thompson, and that they

... were alive in 1703. The will of Mary Gladhill, 30 Nov 1712, indicates that her son James Day

... was her only surviving child of both husbands James Day and John Johnson. From this we can

... surmise that Patience and Mary were both born between 1701 and 1703, died between 1703

... and 1712.

... However, David Avant, Jr, in *Some Southern Colonial Families*, 1982, volume 2, p.152,

... suggests that when John's will refers to "last Wifes Estate" instead of "present Wifes Estate," it

... implies that Patience and Mary are John's daughters by a wife between Mary, mother of Martha

... and John, and Mary, widow of James Day. But without additional evidence, this question cannot

... be answered, and is substantially moot - until descendants of Patience or Mary are located.

<https://www.geni.com/people/John-Johnson-Ancient-Planter/6000000009920432562>

For more details, see *The Johnsons and Johnstons of Corrowaugh in Isle of Wight County* by Eddis Johnson, 1979. And compare with *The Allen Family of Surry County, Virginia: Its British Roots and Early Generations in America*, by William Carrell, in *The Virginia Genealogist*, Volume 50 (part in each of 4 issues), 2006.



My possible line:

John Johnson (c1590-c1636) m. **Ann**

John Johnson, Jr. (c1623-after 1659) married a Daughter of Arthur [Allen](#)

John Johnson (1659-1707) m. Mary

Martha Johnson (c1688-before 1747) married [Hugh Matthews](#) (c1680-1751)

Benjamin Matthews (d.1762)

Benjamin Matthews (1748-1818) m.1775 Mary [Sauls](#) (c1750-1806)

[Allen Matthews](#) (1789-after 1870) married **Sity Riley** (1789-1854)

Arthur Matthews (1827-1898) m.1866 **Lucy Pierce** (1840-1922)

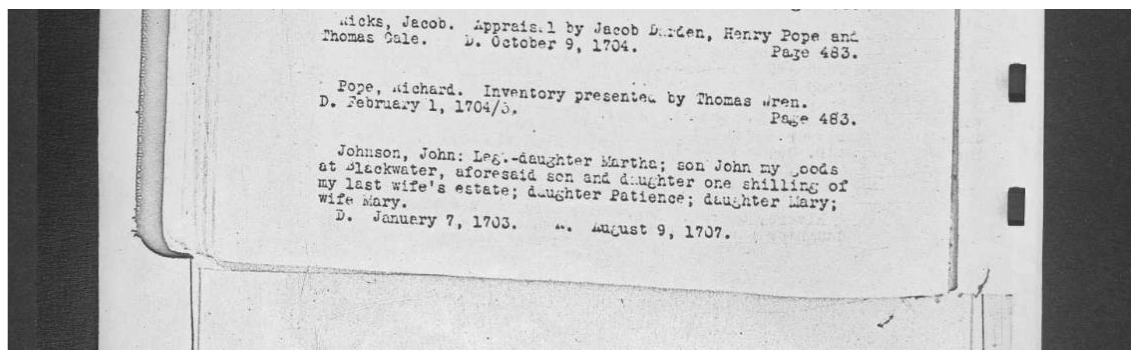
Carson B Matthews (1874-1948) m.1913 **Jeanne Marie Tynes** (1878-1958)

Frances Mary Tate Matthews (1917-2010) m.1949 **Virgil Raymond Liptrap** (1907-1977)

James Matthews Liptrap (1951)

John Johnson VA Isle of Wight County Records 1634-1719

<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q57-L9SG-8FBN?i=73&wc=SJ7K-VZ4%3A344503801%2C344559401&cc=2034267>



<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Johnson-4314>

half Brother (?) Hardee Johnson

<https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Johnson-102504>

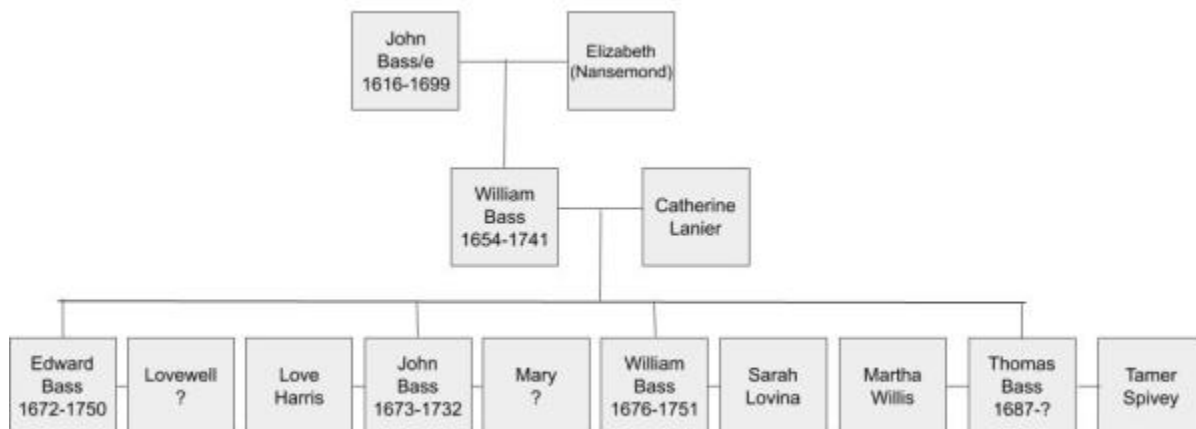
[BACK](#) to My Ancestor Chart

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OTHER BASS LINE

<https://nativeamericanroots.wordpress.com/2015/05/22/the-nansemond-indian-bass-family-of-granville/;>



© Kianga Lucas, Native American Roots

Family Tree of the first generations of Bass family. John Bass(e), a colonist, married Elizabeth, daughter of the chief of the Nansemond tribe. This blog post focuses on their grandsons Edward Bass and John Bass who moved to North Carolina. Note: this tree only names the children of William Bass and Catherine Lanier who had known living offspring © Kianga Lucas

On the other hand, sons **Edward Bass (1672 – 1750)** and **John Bass (1673- 1732)** relocated to North Carolina and their descendants I will document in the following sections. The descendants of both Edward Bass and John Bass are found in Granville.

William Bass Sr, wrote a will on 1 Oct 1740 which was proved on 17 Sep 1742 in Norfolk County. In the will, William gives his sons William, Edward and Thomas only one shilling each. He gave to his son Joseph Bass, his “waring cloaths” and left his land and anything else to his daughter Mary in the hopes that she salvage what is left. Clearly, William Bass was not in good financial standing at the time of his death. Son John Bass (1673-1732) is not named in the will because he predeceased his father. This is also true for William’s daughter Keziah Bass who died in 1704. **It is important to point out that by 1740, son Edward Bass (1672-1750) had lived in North Carolina for twenty years, yet his father William Bass still made sure to include him in his will. This shows that Edward Bass was still in touch with his family and community back in Norfolk, VA.**

In the name of god Amen I William Cass of Norfolk
County being sick and weak but of perfect mind and memory
thanks be to almighty god for it make this my last will as followeth

I give to my son William Cass won shilton

I give to my son Edward Cass won shilton

I give to my son Joseph Cass all my wearing Cloas Linen and
woolen It I give to my son Thomas Cass won shilton

I give to my daughter William Cass my Little gun

I give to my daughter Mary Cass all the part of
my Estate both with in and without and my Cash
and also my Land if she can have it
after my Decease and I do appoint my daughter Mary Cass
my heire and sole Exectrice of this my last will and
testament wherof here is witness my hand and seal
this 1st day of October in the year of our Lord 1740

Witness

This

Henry Crook

William

WB Cass

Thomas
mark

Grassey

Drawn by the Oaths of Crutch
& Esors Tact & Esors & sworn hand
being to show & have were of Opinions
shewed me & made to give security

WILLIAM BASS of Norfolk County . . .

Book H p. 8.

Dated 1 Oct. 1740.

Proved 17 Sept. 1742, by Henry Creech & Enos Tart.

. . . to my Son William Bass on Shilling . . .
. . . to my Son Edward Bass one Shilling . . .
. . . to my Son Joseph Bass all my Waring Cloaths . . .
. . . to my Son Thomas Bass one Shilling . . .
. . . to my Grandson William Bass my Little Gun . . .
. . . to my Daughter Mary Bass all the Rest . . . my

ABSTRACT OF NORFOLK COUNTY WILLS

169

Cash and also my Land if she can Save it after my Decease

. . . my Daughter Mary Bass my whole and Sole Executrix

Witnesses: Henry Crooch.

his

Thomas † Tart

mark.

Enos Tart.

his

William W. B. Bass & Seal.

mark.

Bass

THE BASS FAMILY

By Edith DeShazo Nichols

The family name of Bass is mentioned in the records of Essex County, Leicestershire, and in Rutlandshire, in Central and South-eastern England. It is possible that the original Bass came to England with the Norman Conquest, as the name is supposedly derived from the French word "bas", meaning short. In England Bass ale is well known, and the family owned the establishment through the centuries, until sold for ten million dollars several years ago. In 1630 three Bass brothers came to the United States and settled in New England. The first Episcopal bishop in America was Bishop Bass of Boston.

Even prior to this, however, Captain Nathaniel Bass was one of the earliest settlers of Virginia, and it is from him that the Bass family in Northern Alabama is descended. Nathaniel Bass was a son of Humphery Bass, a merchant of London, England. In 1613 he married Mary Jourdan. In 1621 or 1622 he establish his "Bass's Choice" Plantation in Isle of Wight County, Virginia. His son, John Bass, married Keziah Tucker, an Indian girl.

Their son, Richard Bass, was born on August 2, 1658 and died on December 26, 1722. His first wife, Jane Bryant, was born on December 17, 1665 and married on November 6, 1680. Their children were Charles, James, Matthew, Keziah, and Anna. After her death he married Mary Burwell and they had children named Andrew, Alexander, Richard, Mary, William, Uriah, and Thomas. Most of these moved to Craven County, North Carolina, and thence to Johnston, Wayne, Duplin, and Sampson counties. The preceding information about the Richard Bass family is from an undated certificate (possibly about 1725) signed by William Rudd, M.G. and C.L., Parish of Elizabeth River in Virginia. This certificate appears in a book "Bass Families of the South" by Dr. Albert D. Bell, copyright 1961.

Rice Bass Census 1790 Wayne County NC

1 Male over 16

3 Male under 16

1 Female

0 slaves

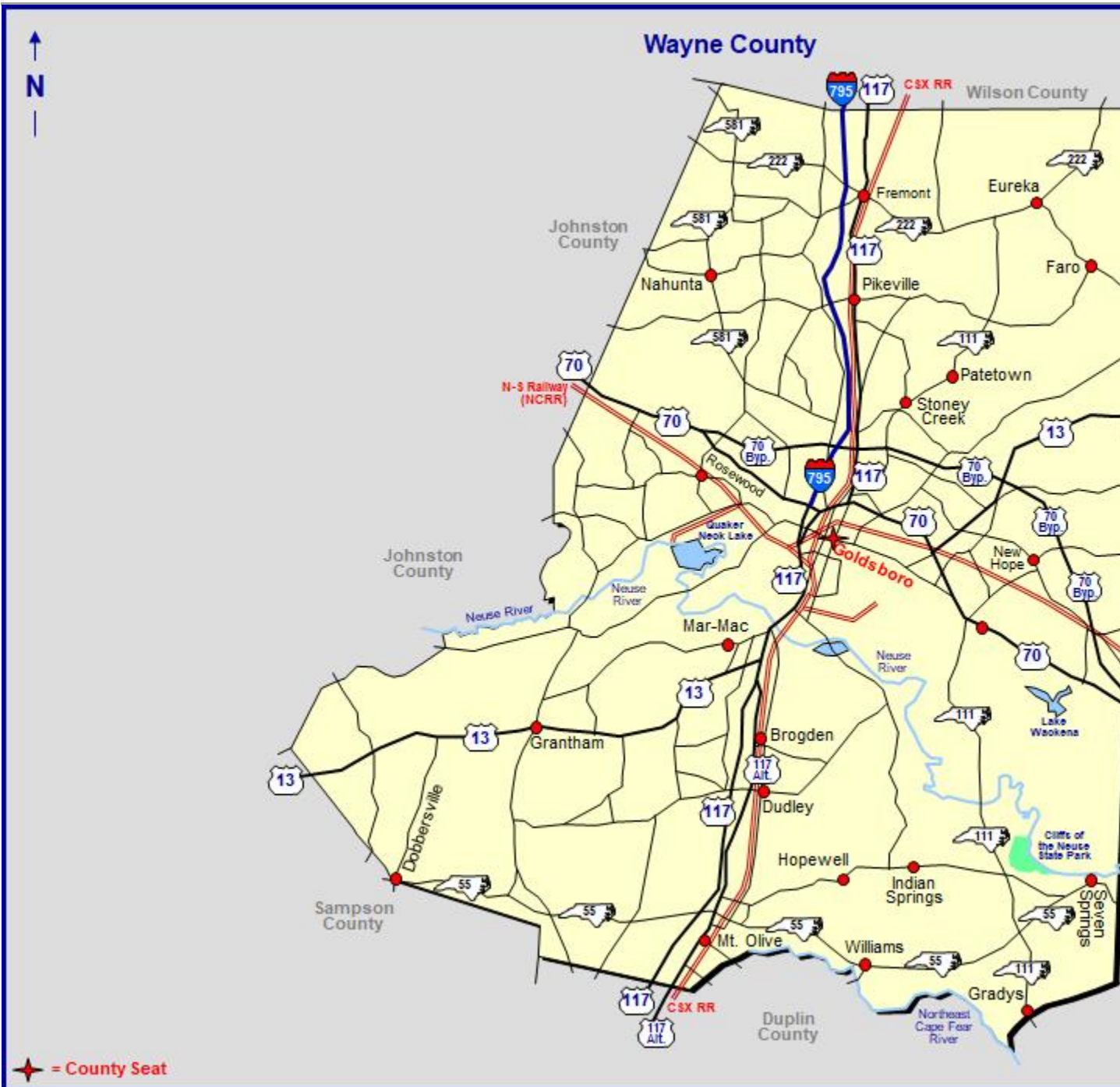
Keuben Hines	1	3	2		George
John Carraway	1	2	3	1	Elizabeth
Charles Holmes	3	1	2	16	John
Jane Heron	1	1	6	2	Richard
Paul Martin	1	2	4		George
Hugh Davis	1	2	2		James
Rice Bass	1	3	1		David
Aley Bass	1	2	1		Joseph
William Lane	1	3	2		Elijah
Jepp Reeves	1	1	1		Abram
William Reeves	2	2	4	4	Stephen
John Gidcons	1	2	3		Samuel
Thomas Bass	3	1	4	4	Bryan
					James

https://www.carolana.com/NC/Counties/wayne_county_nc.html



Wayne County, North Carolina

Year Established	County Seat	Significance of County Name
1779	Goldsboro	Anthony Wayne
Legislative Act Creating County	First Settled / By	County Evolution by Decade
Click Here	1740s / Scots-Irish from PA & VA	Click Here



Historical Post Offices	American Revolution	American Civil War
Alphabetical / Date Started	Militia	Coming Later
Airports in Wayne County	Maps of Wayne County	Books About Wayne County
Click Here	Click Here	Click Here

A History of Wayne County



Wayne County Court House - Goldsboro, North Carolina

The Act establishing Wayne County provided that the first court should be held at the home of Josiah Sasser at which time place for all subsequent courts until a court house could be erected. By 1782, the commissioners were named. In 1787, establishing [Waynesborough](#) on the west side of the Neuse River on the land of Andrew Bass, "where the court house ne 1847, Acts were passed moving the court house from Waynesborough to Goldsboro provided the people voted for the s county seat.

Created during the American Revolutionary War, Wayne County was named after [Brigadier General Anthony Wayne](#) Pennsylvania who led a successful attack on British positions at Stony Point, New York on July 16, 1779. In this Hardy Murfree led two companies of the North Carolina Continental Line along with more than 1,200 other soldiers Anthony Wayne in taking this British post.

The establishment of Wayne County in 1779 was by virtue of an Act of the General Assembly held at Halifax during the a the first governor of the State of North Carolina. This Act provided that [Dobbs County](#) (named after Royal Governor Arthur line run through the middle part, from north to south, and that the western half should be called Wayne county" in honor

Wayne, a distinguished officer in the Continental Army, and that the first session of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions was held on Monday of January, 1780, at the home of Josiah Sasser on Little River. Commissioners were appointed by said act to select a site for a house, prison and stocks.

It may not be amiss to trace the descent of Wayne. As I have stated, it is the western half of Dobbs County. Dobbs County was created from [Johnston County](#) by an Act of the colonial General Assembly of 1758, and included the territory later embraced by Lenoir counties, all of which is described in the act of the General Assembly as St. Patrick's Parish. The court house of Wayne County were, in 1779, located about 12 miles from Goldsboro, near Bizzell's mill, in what is now known as New Wayne County.

After the creation of Wayne County, the courts of Dobbs County were directed to be held at the house lately occupied in the town of Kinston. I have talked with some of our eldest citizens, who remember to have seen the ruins of the mill.

Johnson County, named after Gabriel Johnson, perhaps the best of our Royal Governors, was founded in 1746 out of Johnston County, which was in 1722 one of the nine precincts which were changed in 1735 to counties. Craven was one of the nine counties. All of these precincts were embraced in the item of Charles II to his favorites, who were known as the King's Friends, a territory much wider than the North Carolina of today, and extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. So, if she has a Royal descent, if she wishes it.

A short account of the conditions in 1779, and prior thereto, may enable us to better appreciate the difficulties at the time of the establishment of the county.

Prior to 1730, the only occupants of the territory now known as Wayne County were Indians and wild animals. The population of the entire state was only 36,000. About that year settlers gradually began to come in, but there was no general movement until 1750. Among the earliest settlers were the Quaker families, the Edgertons, Hollowells, Pikes, Pearsons, Deans, and others. At the establishment of the new county, the population was about 5,000, one-fifth of whom were slaves.

In 1790, according to the first census of the United States, there were 4,576 whites, and 1,557 slaves, some of whom were of Indian descent, it having been customary to hold Indians captured in war as slaves, which may account for the dark skin and color frequently observed in the descendants of former slaves. The names of the heads of families are for this generation.

The largest slave owner was Joseph Green, who had 70. The Whitfields, Needham, William, William, Jr., and L. Bass, Jr., 24; Edward Bass, 10; Richard Bass, 28; Charles Holmes, 16; and Jernigan, 26; Stephen Jernigan 24; Robert McKinnie, 16; John Adkinson, 10; William Rhodes, 15; Elisha Pipkin, 14; David Cogdell, 21; Thomas Carraway, 14; Burwell Mooring, 9; Ishum L. Lane, 6; William Howell, Sr., 13; James Hanley, 8; Etheldred Howell, 10; William Edmundson, 19; William Fort, 10; John Sherrad, 16; John Minshew, 10; Isaac Woodard, 19; Ephram Daniel, 11; John Dickinson; 14, Bridgett Cobb, 15, James Cobb, 14; Nathan Cobb, 21; John Barefoot, 25; William Hooks, 14; Charles Sr., 20; Sarah Ward, 17; Sarah Pope, 16; John Hanley, 11; William Alford, 11; Robert Hooks, 14; John Cooper; Ezekial Slocumb—(an officer in the Continental army), 1.

In the foregoing list may be found the names of many of our citizens of today. There were many other slave owners among us who owned from one to twelve slaves, but the majority of our citizens were never slave-holders. The principal occupation was hog and cattle raising, and the principal crop was corn, though a small quantity of cotton and tobacco was grown.

was beginning. A great epidemic in 1760 destroyed seven-eighths of the cattle of the province. The cleared area instances. The oldest clearing in the county, and probably at the time the largest, was the farm of Josiah Sasser, held, which is now owned by Messrs. I. F. Ormond and E. B. Borden, and which has been, according to well established cultivation since 1775, and probably prior to that date.

There were few roads and travel was usually by neighborhood paths on horseback. Practically all the houses were built of log cabin. The Executive Council, March 31, 1726, provides that "For the saving of lands for the future, every house shall be finished tight and habitable of clapboard and logs squared, with roof and chimney place and a Door place. The whole area of a lot part of it broke up and planted with either fruit trees or grain." In the towns, purchasers of lots were required to plant a certain amount of Lumber was generally sawed by hand and was scarce and expensive. There were few saw mills and North Carolina produced only a few feet of lumber a year prior to 1750, and probably twice as much in 1779. In the older settled regions along the Carolina rivers, a number of large and elegant mansions had been built and there was a degree of wealth and luxury enjoyed by the traveler a striking contrast to the humble homes and frugal lives of the people of this section. In 1730, there were few mills in the colony, and grain was generally ground in hand mills even to a much later date.

Clothing, shoes, and hats were made at home, home grown cotton, wool, leather and the skins and fur of wild animals were used for purpose.

I note that an item of North Carolina Export Trade in 1753 was 30,000 deer skins. In 1784, 71 bags of cotton were exported to England from Charlestown, there being no export of cotton from any other port, and seized by the British on the ground that the United States could not produce so much.

A traveler, writing just before the American Revolution, says: "There is but little specie in circulation, there being no paper money. The planter raises his own meats, beef and bacon, his own corn and bread, his drinks, cyder and brandy, his fruit, and a part of his clothing, which is cotton."

The cotton gin had a late introduction in this county; and before its advent, cotton was picked by hand from the field and a shoe full was the task for each member of the family from supper until bed time. My friend, Capt. J. B. Edwards, was engaged in this pleasant past-time as late as 1845, and that growers of cotton in the middle of the 40's hauled the cotton to the gin. He remembers quite vividly, that, as a boy, he accompanied his father's wagons on this long journey. So many tools and hand were in use. The card, the spinning wheel and the loom were necessities in every well regulated house, and the saying might have been written as Solomon wrote in praise of the good wife:

"She seeketh wool and flax, and worketh willingly with her hands."

"She layeth her hands to the spindle and the distaff."

"She looketh well unto the ways of her household and eateth not the bread of idleness."

From early times until the railroads began operation, the transportation of our products was so primitive as to excite the wonder of the people of this age, so familiar with railroads, steam boats and automobiles, and soon to be equally familiar with the modern methods.

Our ancestors rolled their barrels of turpentine on the rough ground by hand until they reached a water course or a river. From New Bern. They carried their tobacco all the way to Petersburg, Va. revolving over bad roads, drawn by horses or mules. The barrels placed in the ends of the stout hogsheads containing the precious weed.

The surplus hogs were made to transport themselves to the markets of Fayetteville and Petersburg. Council Best and other large farmers of his time and before him, frequently drove 1,000 to 1,500 head of hogs along the county roads to the markets of trade.

The late Probert B. Scott among others was so successful in raising corn and hogs that he accumulated a good estate and a valuable plantation.

In 1790, there were only four post offices in the State—Edenton, New Bern, Wilmington, and Washington,—and letters were carried by travelers from plantation to plantation and forwarded as promptly as practicable, but the service was inadequate and unsatisfactory. Official mail was carried by messengers or special carriers on horseback and at the recommendation of Governor Arthur Dobbs, James Davis, Printer, was employed for the sum of one hundred pounds per annum, proclamation money, for one year, “To carry all public letters, expresses and dispatches relating to this province every fifteen days send a messenger to Suffolk, in Virginia, and to Wilmington.”

There were four or five newspapers published in North Carolina at the beginning of the American Revolution, at Halifax, Edenton, and Hillsborough. The publication of the *North Carolina Gazette* was begun in New Bern by James Davis. It contained according to its announcement “The freshest advices, foreign and domestic,” and was published weekly. It had the honor of having set up the first printing press in North Carolina in the year 1749, and of having printed the first issue of the Acts of the General Assembly,” known as the “Yellow Jacket.” He was appointed postmaster at New Bern by the name of Benjamin Franklin. James Davis was a Virginian by birth and the ancestor of Mrs. Thomas W. Slocomb, Jefferson Davis, Esq., of Goldsboro, and James Davis, deceased, of Wayne County. Among his descendants living are known James W. and Thomas C. Davis and their sister, Mrs. James Murray of Wilson. All of these have exhibited intelligence and public and private worth, which characterized the first Editor and Newspaper and Law Publisher in North Carolina.

The publication of these newspapers was frequently interrupted and resumed from time to time as great events succeeded. Their intermittent appearances seem the result of scarcity of subscribers, who could read them, and the small and distant settlements.

The settlers of North Carolina were in large part as illiterate as the barons, who wrested the “Magna-Carta” from the King, nor sign their names to that immortal instrument which they adorned with their seals. It is probable that at the time of the Revolution not one in thirty of the white citizens of the colony above the age of twenty-one could read or write; and few could boast of those accomplishments.

There were no public schools, though as early as 1746, John Starkey, a minister of the established Church of England, secured the enactment by the colonial General Assembly of a bill making an appropriation of 6,000 pounds for the establishment of a school. The money was spent for other purposes.

Another appropriation of the same amount was made in 1754, but met the veto of England.

At the time of the establishment of Wayne County, there were, so far as our records show, only two schools in the county, in the semblance of public education. The charters of the Academies of New Bern and Edenton each provided that free schools should be kept for the poor children. Not until 1839 was there any Act of the General Assembly creating a public school system, and not until after 1850 for the support of the schools until after 1850. It was provided that they should be sustained out of what was called the proceeds of the Swamp Lands, dividends upon the stocks of certain corporations held by the state, and the fees of the keepers and auctioneers, all of which for the year 1850 amounted to less than \$125,000. After careful examination

am able to find no evidence that any school existed in Johnston, Dobbs, or Wayne counties prior to 1790, or that the public school system in Johnston County until after the passage of the Act of 1839, under which the public school system began.

Royal Governor Josiah Martin wrote in 1775 "Literature was hardly known; there were in the province but two schools, one at New Bern and one at Edenton," but as to the latter part of this statement he was evidently in error.

It is probable that some of the more prosperous citizens employed teachers in their families, who taught their children and the children of equally fortunate neighbors, and it is probable that now and then a boy was sent to school at New Bern or at some of the other parts of Virginia, where there were academies and even schools of high degree, as there were also in Guilford, Granville, and Mecklenburg, but such education was for a limited number, and was completely out of the reach of the great mass of the people.

The establishment of schools had been rendered difficult by the policy of the English Government.

Royal Governor George Burrington was instructed in 1731 that no school master should be permitted to come to this colony to teach school without the license of the bishop of London, and this instruction was given to all subsequent Governors.

In 1771, an Act was passed by the colonial General Assembly to charter Queens College in Charlottetown, but this college, if allowed to be incorporated, will in effect operate as a Seminary for the education and instruction of the members of the Presbyterian church, and the Board of Trade doubted whether the King should give that encouragement to the project. The same policy embraced Quakers, Baptists, and Methodists and had a depressing effect upon all efforts for the improvement of the colleges. The remoteness of the people from cities, their ignorance, their poverty and indifference, co-operated with the policy to the same purpose. The Presbyterians of the west, more than any other denomination, resented this treatment, and, in spite of the opposition of the king, built and maintained schools and colleges, and prepared their people for the great struggle soon to come for independence.

At the time of which I speak, the influence of that other great factor in the upbuilding of mind and character was wanting. There were few preachers of the Gospel, few churches, and the Sunday schools, like the free schools, had not arrived. The authorities of the province the established Church of England was resented and its ministers were to be found only in the towns.

In 1764, there were six ministers of this church, and in 1776, 18 in the eastern and northern counties.

William Edmundson, a Quaker, preached the first sermon ever heard in North Carolina. Quarterly and Monthly Meetings were held in Johnston and Dobbs counties by the Quakers prior to the American Revolution, at which time they numbered 1,000 in this county.

The Baptists came early to the state; the first churches organized were Shiloh and Meherrin, and the next Kehuk. Ministers began to preach in this county, and by 1776 had established churches in every county in the state.

The Methodist church began in North Carolina with the ministry of Joseph Pilmon in 1772. In 1777, John King and John Pride were assigned to the circuit of North Carolina, and at the end of the year reported to the conference in the state 100 members. It is probable that some of these preached in this county, but I am unable to find any record of it.

In 1790, the Contentnea Circuit was formed of Greene, Pitt, Craven, Lenoir, and Wayne counties, the ministers were assigned to the circuit, and the first Methodist houses were built. The earliest Methodist preacher in the county, of whom I have been able to learn, was Phillip Hooks, who preached in Wayneboro in the early part of the 19th century.

About 1830, there was built in Waynesboro a church which was used by all denominations.

A striking illustration of the conditions existing at the time is found in the fact that when Dr. Elisha Mitchell, a professor in the State University, on his travels through the state in 1827, spent Sunday in Waynesboro, he writes "a little congregation, and held forth to them at the Tavern."

Most sections of the country were destitute of religious instruction, and at this time none of the fine and up-lifting churches had been present long enough to have much effect upon the inhabitants of the county. The people, however, possessed all the virtues and vices of that great race, with its glorious history behind them and the promise of a splendid future before them; with stout hearts and sound heads, with resources unknown elsewhere, many of which they themselves discovered and put out to conquer the forests, till the soil and build homes for generations yet to come.

An unfriendly writer (Chalmers) says of them that they were "destitute of the kindly influences of religion and civilization." In 1749, North Carolina was found to be little better than an asylum for fugitives—such are the unpleasant incidents which attended an inconsiderable settlement that gradually filled with people as the law afforded protection to the vagabond, as even the fugitive himself all enjoyed in security what a trivial labor had gained." On the other hand the impartial historian, Bancroft, writes that they had been led to the choice of their residence from a hatred of restraint and had lost themselves among the woods. "There is not there any who doubt man's capacity for self-government, let them study the history of North Carolina, its inhabitants and their in their imperfect submission to a government imposed on them from abroad. The administration of the colony was oppressive when they were left to take care of themselves. Any government, but of their own institution, was oppressive. North Carolina was freest of the free, by men to whom the restraints of other colonies were too severe; but the settlers were gentle in their enemies to violence and bloodshed.

Freedom, entire freedom, was enjoyed without anxiety as without guarantees; the charities of life were scattered over their meadows, and the spirit of humanity maintained its influence in the Arcadia, as Royalist writers will have it, the Paradise of the Quakers."

It must be remembered that the county was born in the throes of the Revolutionary War. Before its formation as Dobbs County, a company of eighty of its citizen soldiers under the leadership of Ezekiel Slocumb marched to join Richard Caswell, to join the Patriot forces in their attack upon the Loyalists at [Moore's Creek Bridge](#), and, according to tradition, was part of the division that made the final charge across the creek, and through the swamps, that completed the route to the first victory for American arms in that great contest.

It was at this time that one of the most interesting incidents connected with our Revolutionary struggle took place. The wife of Lt. Ezekiel Slocumb (acting as a Captain) of Dobbs County (later the part which became Wayne County), being a child, fearful of the fate of her husband and his comrades, was unable to sleep and rising in the night, saddled a horse and rode from the present site of Goldsboro, through the forest in the direction of Moore's Creek, about 75 miles, until she came to the present site of Goldsboro, announcing the beginning of the battle, when quickening her pace she soon arrived at a clump of woods near the present site of Goldsboro, where she found the wounded of her husband's command. She was greatly distressed at the sight of an apparently lifeless body covered with blood, and upon removing the cloak, discovered that, instead of her husband, the wounded man was Frank Cogdell. Her husband had remonstrated with her for her daring conduct. She remained a short time nursing the wounded, and then returned to her home. British Lt. Colonel Banastre Tarleton, had quartered his troops on her plantation and remarked in her presence that she was a brave woman after the war for some British officer; to which she replied that all he would ever get of her plantation would be the bones of her husband. Captain Slocumb was present as a Continental officer at the surrender of Yorktown by the British. He and his wife, John and Mary Hooks, the Representative in Congress from the Wilmington District, lived far into the 19th century, honored and respected in the House of Commons from Wayne in the years 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, and 1818. They owned

Neuse River and West of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, and lie buried in the family burying ground between Dudley.

The sword worn by Capt. Ezekiel Slocumb in the Revolutionary War is now in the possession of his great grandchild of Handley, while Mrs. Hattie Slocumb Gay is the proud owner of a silver tea pot once the property of her great grandchild Slocumb. Junius Slocumb, Esq., of Goldsboro, is the only other surviving great grandson of Ezekiel and Mary Slocumb, others, Wm. W. and Charles Slocumb, now deceased.

But even before the Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge, the inhabitants of Dobbs County were called upon to furnish arms for William Tryon for the subjugation of the Regulators. There is no evidence, however, that they responded to the call. A section took part in the battle of Alamance. It seems that they resolutely refused. I am unable to ascertain whether they did not understand the quarrel, or because they were unwilling to take part against the oppressed and rebellious.

[Note - Richard Caswell of Dobbs County did participate at Alamance under Governor Tryon.]

I find in the Colonial Records a copy of a letter written at the time the inhabitants of Dobbs County were ordered to furnish arms for a campaign, in which it is stated that only seven men in all the county responded. I find also that after the battle of Moore's Creek Bridge Dobbs and upon resisting arrest, one was killed by the Sheriff and the other captured. I am sure the failure of our county to furnish arms for Governor against their fellow citizens was not due to their reluctance to fight. They furnished their full quota to the war, many of them were wounded, and after the close of the war some of these were pensioned by Congress.

In the midst of the stirring scenes of the Revolutionary War the County of Wayne was organized, and court was held on the second Monday of January, 1780, at Josiah Sasser's, pursuant to the Act of the General Assembly. The following names were present: Simms, Ethelred Ruffin, Jesse Jernigan, John Handley, Thomas Williams, Stephen Cobb, Joseph Sanderson, and others. A will was transacted.

In January of 1781, the Court appointed Thomas Grey, Stephen Cobb, Joseph Sanderson, and Needham Whitfield as commissioners. During the same session, having elected Robert Simms as first Sheriff of the County, and James Cobb, Clerk of the Court, Thomas Grey, Stephen Cobb, and John [illegible text], Esqs., be appointed commissioners of confiscated property. Bonds were fixed at 200,000 pounds each (which is equal to \$1,000,000 of our money) from which it may be seen that the property was abundant but cheap, and that the few Loyalists in the county were in great danger of losing their property.

Jurors were drawn to attend the Superior Court to be held at New Bern, and this entry appears of record: "Court held at Josiah Sasser's on Little River."

The Court again held its session at Josiah Sasser's in January of 1782, and one of the most interesting orders is a resolution that Needham Whitfield and Samuel Blythe be appointed to inspect the pool for the Insuing Ellection." A session of the Court was held on the second Monday of April in 1782, at the home of Mr. John Herring on Little River, an adjournment having been taken on the first Monday "Incourse" to Mr. Daniel Herring's; there is no explanation why having adjourned "Incourse" to Mr. Daniel Herring's, the Court held at Mr. John Herring's. At this term the will of Josiah Sasser was proven and Elizabeth Sasser, his widow, qualified as executrix.

The Court again met the second Monday in July of 1782 at John Herring's on Little River, and among other things the Court appointed Commissioner to collect the Specific Provision Tax as provided by Act of Assembly.

October 14, 1782, the Court was held at Mrs. Elizabeth Sasser's, and among other things the following entries a from John Grantham to David Jernigan for 60 acres of land is proved in court by the oath of David Jernigan and account of sails of the estate of Josiah Sasser, deceased, was turned into the Court by the Sheriff and ordered that

Our ancestors seem to have extended their views of independence and to have spelled according to the dictates of

This interesting record also appears at this meeting: "John Rowell, whose wife and daughter, complaining that he them prayed the peace of the State against him, he appeared and cross-examined his daughter Sabra, and, not liking to beat her in the presence of the Court. He was adjudged in contempt and sentenced to three months in jail, and to pay for his good behavior."

Session of January 13, 1783 was held at the residence of Samuel Blythe.

The session of November in 1783 was held at Stephen Cobb's. Among other matters to which attention was given Grantham name the inhabitation of Capt. Pipkins district."

Court was held at John Fleetwood's on Little River on July 12, 1784. At that meeting Joseph Pipkin, Needham V reported that they had let out the building of the Court House, Prison and Stocks to Col. Wm. McKinne for 335 bidder.

A session of the Court was held at West Point on Monday, January 2, 1785, and again at the same place April 1 Andrew Bass was authorized to keep a public ferry at West Point over Neuse River and to keep a house of public the north side of said river.

I gather from the records that the Commissioners appointed by the Act of 1779 to select a site on which to have Stocks built, recommended, and had approved by the Court at a very meagerly attended session a location which and that at the next court, more largely attended than any court during the period under consideration, the said of an Act of the Assembly was passed reciting the failure of the former commissioners to act, and appointing Stephen and Joseph Pipkin to contract for three acres as near the centre of the county as may be for the Court House, prison for building the same. From all of which it appears that a controversy existed respecting the location of the Court Commissioners and three Justices of the Peace undertook the location of the County Seat to suit themselves—but Justices gathered they incontinently rescinded the order of the Court and procured the passage of the Act of 1780 Commissioners and appointing new ones.

On the 14th of February in 1782, Andrew Bass, Doctor, conveyed to Stephen Cobb, Needham Whitfield, and John three acres of land on the north side of the Neuse River, as a site for the Court House, and the county buildings one mile from the corporate limits of the present city of Goldsboro, by Col. William McKinnie.

Some of our older citizens inform me that they remember very distinctly this Court House. It may have been large by the statute in the building of court houses, which was 24×16 feet. It was a frame building, weather-boarded and on brick pillars, leaving a large, open space underneath, in which space Capt. Thomas W. Slocumb, his boy friend

At that time the County Seat had no name, except that of "The Court House," but in January of 1787, the town of as it is stated in the Act of the General Assembly, on the lands of Andrew Bass, and it was provided in the act that to certain trustees, to-wit: William McKinne, Burwell Mooring, William Whitfield, Joseph Green, David Jernigan Fellows, sixty acres of land, including the three acres theretofore conveyed on the north side of the Neuse River

public buildings then stood, and specific directions were given for dividing the said tract into lots, laying out streets, and the plan of sale to be divided between the Commissioners and said Andrew Bass. The proceeds retained by the Commissioners were for the improvement of the town. The Commissioners were given large powers; among others, were authorized to demolish buildings that projected into the proposed streets, to make rules for the prevention of the running at large of cattle, and the erection of stick chimneys. These progressive ideas were doubtless carried out, though it is difficult to imagine that running at large of live stock could have been very acceptable to the citizens of the new town, if its inhabitants were the residents of some of the towns and cities I have known, in which I have seen municipal campaigns decided upon and should run at large upon the streets.

Our records show a number of conveyances made by the Commissioners to settlers. Among others, to Richard Washington, Francis Castex, D. G. W. Ward, Charles J. Nelson, and Arnold Borden.

Richard Washington, the leading merchant of Waynesboro and Goldsboro, was the father of the late Col. James Washington, and highly esteemed throughout the county, and the grandfather of Commander Thomas M. Washington, and Lieutenant John M. Washington, United States Navy; Mrs. Jas. M. Allen and Miss Daisy Washington. John Wright was the father of Mrs. Lou M. Wright, the grandfather of Mrs. J. W. Nash, and Mrs. Nellie Brenizer of Washington, D. C. Francis Castex was the father of Mrs. Winslow. D. G. W. Ward, a physician, was the father of Judge D. L. Ward and Wyatt M. Ward, of New York. A Baptist minister and prominent citizen, left no descendants living in this county. Arnold Borden died in 1846, leaving a wife and his children, Mrs. Harriet Dewey, wife of Dr. Charles Dewey; James C. Borden, E. B. Borden, Mrs. Lou K. Borden, Mrs. John F. Miller and William H. Borden. He was one of the leading business men of Waynesboro and Goldsboro, and his store upon the square on West Centre Street, upon which the business houses of the Goldsboro Drug Company, Royal Brothers and others now stand. This hotel was the stopping place for travel by the old stage road from the west to the east. When the Carolina Railroad was built, and from the north and south on the old Wilmington & Weldon Railroad. After the hotel was abandoned, it was conducted by Mrs. Maria Borden for many years.

Among other residents of the town were John H. Powell, Mrs. Keziah Wellons, Dr. Daniel Cogdell, Mrs. E. A. Cogdell, Wm. Crawford. The only living persons known to have lived in Waynesboro are L. H. Castex, E. B. Borden, Mrs. Lou K. Borden, Crawford, Mrs. Rowena Powell, of Goldsboro, and Mrs. Sophia Hutton, of Washington, D.C.

The first Court was held at Waynesboro on July 9, 1787, The following Justices attended: Robert Simms, William Beck, Absolom Williams, Richard McKinne, and Josiah Jernigan. Of the earliest settlers we have little information. The memory of living man reaches the town contained a population probably less than 100. Its principal merchants were Richard Washington, and Arnold Borden, whose stores stood upon the river. C. J. Nelson conducted a buggy and repair shop.

The home of Francis Castex stood on the opposite side of the street, immediately upon the river bank, and the homes of Richard Washington, Andrews, and Borden, were among the principal residences of the town. The Borden residence was afterwards moved to Goldsboro, the property of James W. Bizzell on Ash Street. The Washington residence was also moved to Goldsboro and is now the property of C. J. Nelson and is situate on West Center Street. Richard Washington was the last resident to leave the abandoned town of Waynesboro.

The Castex residence was also moved to Goldsboro, and is now a part of the residence of Carl Griswold, a descendant of Francis Castex. The only relic remaining of the old town is an ancient cedar tree standing on the bank of the Neuse River on the lot formerly owned by Francis Castex.

The site of the town is now the property of Major H. L. Grant and upon it is located the brick manufacturing plant. The old cemetery is on the plantation of Capt. J. E. Peterson.

A slight glimpse of the town of Waynesboro is found in a letter written December 28, 1827, by Dr. Elisha Mitchell. He quotes the following:

“I rode down to Bass’ Ferry and paddled about the river a while in an old crazy canoe, to see the limestone about then passed on to Waynesboro and put up at Isaac Hill’s. Found there a young lawyer from Orange, who knew me, Dr. Andrews, formerly Miss Gunn, who was married in the meeting house in Washington the summer you were there, the Neuse. On Sunday collected a little congregation and held forth to them at the Tavern. Dr. Williams and Tipple called upon me, and found them all very pleasant. Took my tea and spent the evening at Dr. Andrews’. Monday got my breakfast at Mr. Griswold’s. Griswold is a Yankee boy who came from Rocky Hill to Carolina, as he made the attempt failed, and now lives in rather humble style in Wayne. He does not appear to be efficient, and I doubt his wife is a Yankee.”

The Dr. Andrews referred to kept a tavern at Waynesboro for many years and was a practicing physician and one of the present city of Goldsboro. One of his sons, Rev. S. G. Andrews, was a colonel in the Confederate States Army. Another, John N. Andrews, was a Colonel in the U. S. Army. Another, John N. Andrews, was a gifted Methodist preacher, and the local Methodist preacher.

Descendants of Dr. Andrews in the persons of Mrs. M. T. Breazele, Mrs. B. W. Southerland and Mrs. Fred Minner in Wayne County, and there are other descendants in this and adjoining counties.

James Griswold, who was denominated a Yankee by Dr. Mitchell, who was himself a Connecticut Yankee, appears to have incurred the censure of Dr. Mitchell. On the contrary, he was one of the most prominent and influential citizens of the county, presiding at the Pleas and Quarter Sessions and for many years served as Clerk and Master in Equity. He was the founder of a family, several of whom still reside in Goldsboro.

Dr. Andrew Bass, the founder of Waynesboro, was a delegate from Dobbs County to the [Fifth Provincial Congress](#) Constitutional Convention held at Hillsborough in 1788. His fellow delegates to this last were William Taylor, James McKinne, and James Handley, and, following the lead of Thomas Jefferson and Willie Jones, they voted against the ratification of the Constitution.

I think it probable that some of his descendants still live in this county, and in that part of Wilson County which is now thought of this I have no definite information.

In the Constitution Convention of 1789 the delegates from Wayne County were Richard McKinne, Burrell Moore, Jernigan, and James Handley, and of these, Mooring and Cogdell voted against the ratification of the Constitution. Handley voted for the ratification. It was at this Convention that the Constitution was ratified.

North Carolina refused at first to ratify until a Bill of Rights had been guaranteed, or the first ten amendments to the Constitution.

There was no Superior Court held in Wayne County until 1806. Prior to that year Wayne was a part of a district called the Bern, and all cases of importance were tried in the Superior Court of Craven. In 1806, Superior Courts were established in Wayne. In 1818, the Supreme Court was established. Before the organization of the Supreme Court the judges of the Superior Court settled questions of law in what was known as the “Court of Conference.”

heard a prisoner sentenced to be burned in the hand and saw the Sheriff come in with the red-hot iron, and apply it to the hand, and heard a frying sound and saw the smoke arise from the burning flesh.

The modifications were in a number of instances of severe character. A fair instance may be found in the judgment rendered in the case of Daniel Gooding vs. Daniel Gooding, who had been convicted of burglary, which reads:

“On the arraignment of the prisoner, he having pleaded guilty in part as charged in the indictment as appears upon the record, Stephen Miller, Esq., solicitor for the State, who in this behalf prosecuted for the said State, being present here in person, and the plea aforesaid of the prisoner, and prays judgment, etc. And it being thereupon demanded of the said Daniel Gooding whether he would say anything wherefore judgment of death should not be pronounced against him for the felony aforesaid. He saith that he would say nothing to his clergy, which is allowed to him. And it is thereupon considered by the court here by force of statute in that behalf made, (instead of the burning of the hand) the said Daniel Gooding be four times publicly whipped, once on Monday, the 1st of November next, and on the 3rd Monday of February next, and the fourth whipping on the first Monday of March next, and that he receive 25 lashes on his bare back each time. And it is ordered that the Sheriff of Wayne County do execute the said execution and have the said Daniel Gooding in his custody until the same is executed.”

Another judgment rendered during this period is as follows:

“Whereupon it is considered by the Court that the prisoner, —, be set in the pillory for one hour and receive one hundred lashes on his bare back, and be imprisoned for the space of 12 calendar months, and that the Sheriff of Wayne county carry this sentence into execution, and that the said Sheriff do to be inflicted on the Tuesday of the next court, and the pilloring on the Monday of the same court. And that the costs of the said execution be paid. This, the 7th day of October, 1823.”

It is gratifying to note upon the minutes that, after undergoing the corporal punishment, he was relieved by the payment of the costs.

I am unable to find any instance in which the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in Wayne County tried any case of capital crime as late as 1787, in our neighboring county of Duplin, the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions constituted of seven members, without jury tried a murder case, convicted the defendants and ordered the execution. Two negroes, brothers, were brought to trial on March 15, 1787. They were brought to trial March 17, 1787, before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. The elder, who struck the blow, was sentenced to be carried to the common gaol and there to be safely kept until the next court. He was then carried by the Sheriff to the Court House square and [illegible text] tied to a stake and burned alive, and his ashes were scattered. It was adjudged that the younger brother be committed to the custody of the Sheriff, to be carried to the county gaol the next day, and then carried to Court House square, tied to a stake and have his ears cut off, the letter “M” branded on his forehead, and 25 lashes laid on his bare back. (This leniency is shown—as is recited in the minutes of the court—on account of his having been under the influence of his elder brother.)

From the minutes of the same Court at a later session it appears that, after a laborious session, the Court adjourned.

This propensity, not confined exclusively to the Court of Duplin, lasted late into the 19th Century.

A gentleman who has not been practicing law more than forty years gives the following striking incident illustrating the prevalence of the custom: Soon after my friend began the practice he was attending Court in one of our eastern towns, and one day he went for a walk with the presiding judge and several lawyers, when, passing a barroom, the judge invited the party in to drink. The barkeeper of the barkeeper in preparing the drinks proved unsatisfactory to His Honor, who immediately took the barkeeper

concocted such delightful beverages as they had never seen, demonstrating a skill in the mixing of drinks, that brought praise from his professional brethren as well as from the laymen who witnessed this achievement.

There were many more capital offenses than in this day. The institution of slavery was responsible for the enactment of laws that made a crime to teach a slave to read, it was a crime for a slave preacher to preach to slaves, other than those of his own race, to leave off his master's plantation without a pass, when caught by the patrol, was subject to be beaten with many stripes, and to be outlawed on the application of any person by two justices of the peace, upon its appearing that he was supposed to be a runaway, to swamp and killing cattle, and it was expressly provided that such slave might be killed by any person who might see him, if that he saw fit, and that the slayer should not be in any manner called to account therefor. The stealing of slaves was a crime, and the benefit of clergy.

So fearful were the lawmakers and the people of negro insurrections that no books or papers of any sort were permitted to be sold to the slave population, or among the free negroes—an unintentional recognition of the power of enlightenment. The fear of slaves was a stronger indictment of the system than the philippics of all the abolitionists.

While the laws were severe in some respects, they were mild in others. Offenses involving moral turpitude, such as perjury, were severely punished, while crimes of violence were dealt with more gently. Violations of law resulting from the weakness of human nature were treated with great tenderness.

The court records of today show that we have inherited many of the feelings and practices of our ancestors.

Laws were passed to correct the morals of the people by mild punishments. It was enacted that every person who was drunk should be fined 25 cents for each offense; that every person convicted of being publicly drunk should be fined 25 cents if the offense was committed on any day, and 50 cents if committed on the Sabbath, and that every person committing fornication should be fined \$20. In view of a contention advanced in recent years that the law should not deal with questions of morals, the action of the State is quite significant.

During the period of which I speak a citizen of Wayne County performed one of the bravest and most daring acts. About the year 1816, John Coor-Pender, who had been Sheriff of the county and also member of the General Assembly, was murdered. He drove along the road from his home to the County Seat. The assassin, who was understood to be David Jernigan, was on horseback to apprehend him. At last, Paul Coor-Pender, a son of the murdered man, learned that Jernigan had taken refuge in Florida. This young man, not quite of age, traveled through the uncleared country by horse and wagon from Wayne County, North Carolina and Georgia and into the Everglades of Florida. He introduced himself to the Chief of the Seminoles as the son of his father's murderer. The Everglades at that time constituted a secure refuge for criminals from the older settlements. He claimed the right of hospitality and protection, which the Chief generously extended; but when he learned that the son was the murderer of his father in order that his death might be avenged, his natural sense of justice prevailed and he surrendered the assassin. Without assistance, conveyed Jernigan back to Waynesboro and delivered him to the Sheriff.

The prisoner was indicted for murder at the September term of 1816, and upon his application the case was removed to the County Seat and P. C. Pender was recognized to appear as a witness against him. It was provided in the order that the trial should be held on succeeding Thursday. The prisoner was convicted and executed. There are few instances in history of a more heroic deed.

As there seemed no prospect for growth for the town of Waynesboro, probably because the location was not convenient, because the [Wilmington & Weldon Railroad](#) was in process of construction through the county, about the year 1842 the County Seat was removed to the location afterwards known as Goldsboro. As in every proposition for the removal of the County Seat, controversy arose between the advocates and the opponents of the movement. Waynesboro was vigorous in its opposition.

the county were equally so. All the citizens were aroused on one side or the other of the proposition; public meetings were held, and much warmth of feeling shown.

A great meeting was held in Goldsboro in the large oak grove where are now situate the residences of Mrs. Henry Arnold Borden, at which eloquent speeches were made, and much barbecue and much good, home-made liquor was consumed, that one of the ardent advocates of removal on the morning of the meeting deposited in the well on the premises a bucket of water which he had surreptitiously procured from Wilmington, and that the assembled multitude drank at the well, after partaking of the liquors, and pronounced it the coldest and best water in the county, and became enthusiastic for Goldsboro as the new location.

Tradition further says this story was started after the election by some disappointed advocate of the town of Waynesboro, who said the new location was naturally so pure and cool that it would have been absurd to have polluted it with Wilmington water.

After much agitation and discussion, at a session of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held at Waynesboro, a majority of the justices being present, it was moved, "That they take a vote whether they should have a new Court House in Goldsboro." William K. Lane, Thomas T. Hollowell, Uriah Langston, S. P. Cox, Hardy Yelverton, William B. Edmundson, James Griswold, twenty-six in all, voted in favor of the proposition, and ten others voted against it; among whom were Ira Langston, John Coley, James F. Kornegay, and William Hollowell. An order was made for a vote of the people on the August next, to ascertain whether the majority of the voters favored building a new Court House in Goldsboro or at Waynesboro.

At the August term of 1848, Ollen Coor, Esq., Sheriff, reported that at an election held on August 3, 1848, a majority of the voters favored the removal of the Court House from Waynesboro to Goldsboro. The following order was thereupon made: "That the Court do appoint commissioners from each captain's district in said county, namely: James Griswold, John Kennedy, Harlow T. T. Simms, Ethelred Sauls, W. H. Gardner, John Everett, Bryant H. Pate, William Carroway, John Becton, and John Coley, to view a site for a new Court House and gaol of such size and built of such material as they shall deem requisite and expedient, and to report of expense and particular description of such contemplated building, be shown to the said board before the said board meets before the third Monday of February next, and the commissioners or any majority of them shall likewise, without delay, view a site for a Court House and gaol of not less than two nor more than four acres in size, within one half a mile of Mrs. Borden's place, and draw upon the County Trustee for the payment thereof, and take a deed therefor to the Chairman, according to the order of the commissioners or a majority shall and may contract for the building thereof upon said place according to the terms of the order of the commissioners thereon to the Court."

At the same term H. W. Husted, Esq., resigned as County Attorney and William T. Dortch was elected County Attorney.

On February 19, 1849, the said commissioners purchased from James Rhodes for the consideration of \$250 four acres of land, and took a deed therefor to James Griswold, chairman. James Rhodes conveyed the whole of the square upon which the Court House and gaol were built 120 feet along the western side thereof.

It is an interesting circumstance that James Rhodes, the grantor of the Court House square, was the uncle of James H. Rhodes, an accommodating and obliging Clerk of this Court at present and for the past eight years. It is also a pleasant reflection upon the active and efficient chairman of the present Board of Commissioners, now owns the land on the south side of the bridge over Little River, formerly belonging to Josiah Sasser, upon which the first Court for the county of Wayne was held eight years most acceptably as Clerk of the Superior Court of the county, and that Charles F. Herring, Esq., a member of the present Board eight years an admirable Clerk of this Court.

The contract for building the Court House and jail was awarded to John E. Becton and Joseph Kennedy. At the August term of 1849 the commissioners reported that they had purchased a lot and had received from the contractors the Court House and jail.

report of the commissioners, required by the order of the August term of 1848, nor of any payment made to the that the contract price was about \$17,000.

At the August term of 1850, the last Court held in the town of Waynesboro, it was ordered "That the wilful defa manner injuring the walls, or any other parts of the Court House shall be held an offense in the contempt of the court are ordered to bring all persons so offending forthwith before the Court to be dealt with in the premises."

The first Superior Court held in the new Court House was on September 30, 1850, when Hon. [John W. Ellis](#), af presided. The first Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions was held in the new Court House on the 18th day of Nov recite, "Justices present, the Worshipful William K. Lane, John C. Slocumb, Thomas T. Hollowell, and John Ha

I note that at the November term of 1851, an order was made allowing William T. Dortch, County Attorney, the this term and at the three preceding terms.

John A. Green, a descendant of Joseph Green, who in 1790 was the largest slave owner of Wayne County, was Quarter Sessions. He served in that capacity from August term of 1833, to September term of 1853, when he wa Aycock, who served until 1862.

John A. Green was the father of Mrs. George L. Kirby, the late Mrs. Susan Gulick, and the late George D. Gree

At the same time William G. Bryan was Clerk of the Superior Court. He served from 1849 to 1861, and was the formerly a member of the firm of Grainger & Bryan, attorneys, of Goldsboro, and now one of the officers of the

At the same time James Griswold was Clerk and Master in Equity. He filled that office from 1829 until 1853. H Strong, who performed the duties of office until 1860.

At the same time Ollin Coor was Sheriff. He served for 22 years. Sheriff Coor was the father of Capt. Hopton H Coor and his kinsmen, who preceded him, filled the office of the Sheriff of Wayne County for many years.

In the 63 years intervening between the first court held in Waynesboro and the first court held in Goldsboro gre of the land had been cleared, many large plantations stocked with numerous slaves were to be found in the diffe Among the large land owners and slave owners was John W. Sasser, the father of Mrs. Ellen Dortch, deceased, Raleigh. It is related that he could ride on horseback from Goldsboro to his home, some six or seven miles dista land. Other large land and slave owners were William K. Lane, George W. Collier, Theophilus Best, Council B B. Fort, John Everett, David Everett, Levi D. Howell, Capt. R. P. Howell, William D. Cobb, the numerous Whit F. McKinne, Thomas Uzzell, Peter Peacock, Thomas Yelverton, Rigdon Dees, Gabriel and William Sherrard, E others.

The cultivation of cotton had become general. The population had increased to 7,802 whites and 5,020 slaves an

The free schools had begun their work and a number of private schools had opened in Goldsboro, and in some o Among the other teachers were William Robinson and John Robinson, graduates of Dublin University and nativ they conducted successful private schools.

John Robinson was the father of Hon. W. S. O'B. Robinson, Col. Jos. E. Robinson, Miss Eliza Robinson, Mrs. I. R. Cox, of Newton Grove, and Mrs. Mary Morris, all of whom, except Mrs. Cox, reside in Goldsboro, and Dr. C. Robinson, deceased.

Ministers of most of the denominations preached in almost every neighborhood. Illiteracy had been reduced at that time in every seven white persons over 21 years of age could read and write. There was no development of manufacturing; railroad turpentine stills were everywhere to be found. There were gin houses and a few saw and grist mills. The merchants and their customers attended the courts, where loans were made and collected. The town of White Hall, beginning to grow and become a center of trade. Nahunta, now Fremont; Eureka, Pikeville, Dudley, and Mount Olive was growing into a thriving and prosperous village and the center of trade.

The town was rich in newspapers *The Patriot Republican*, Democratic, was published by W. B. Gulick; the *Goldsboro Patriot*, Democratic, by William Robinson, the father of our townsmen, Dr. M. E. Robinson.

About the time the county seat was moved to Goldsboro, Miss Indiana Wills, afterwards Mrs. J. B. Whitaker, succeeded after her marriage by Miss Emily Webb.

The old Academy, which used to stand at the head of John Street and which is now the property of W. H. Godwin Robinson, as a school for boys on the lower floor, and by Miss Webb as a school for girls on the upper.

The first church was a small frame building on the corner of John and Chestnut streets, where St. Paul M. E. church ministers of all denominations preached, and in which one of the earliest schools was conducted.

The Methodist Church, now belonging to the Primitive Baptist denomination, was built about 1853, and the Presbyterian Churches, about 1857, and the Baptist Church later.

A hotel was built on the corner now occupied by the Kennon Hotel and operated by James Griswold.

During the '70s the towns of Mount Olive and Nahunta, now Fremont, were established, and have since grown into towns, among the most progressive in the state. The name Nahunta was changed to Fremont in honor of Col. S. connected with the old Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company.

I believe I neglected to state that Goldsboro was named after a civil engineer in the employment of the Wilmington Company.

Later the towns of Dudley, Pikeville, Eureka, came into existence, the old town of White Hall on the Neuse River many years, and now known as Seven Springs.

It would be interesting to compare the conditions under which our people live at this day with the conditions that the House just removed was completed. We hear much said about the palatial homes of the old-time planter and slave; the average man today lives in a better home than they enjoyed. There are hundreds of homes in Wayne County that are furnished and have more of the luxuries of life than were known to even the most prosperous of our citizens in the past. Intelligent, have higher ideals, and lead better lives.

The Superior Courts were presided over by learned and able judges, the law enforced with some severity, and the Sessions intelligently dispatched the business of the county and tried the cases both civil and criminal within its limits. Bern, Fayetteville, Wilmington, and Raleigh were usually in attendance upon the Courts, and our people were by and large the brightest intellects of the state. The local bar was small but able, consisting of William T. Dortch, George V. G. Morrissey. The officials of the county were men of character, intelligence and property, and leaders in social and political life.

Ollin Coor, the Sheriff, was a man of marked peculiarities and of unbounded popularity, and withal a man firm in his opinions. During his term of office occurred what was known as the "Holleman War." A feud existed between the Holleman and Cogdell families, growing out of trespassing of stock upon the lands of each other, and partly, I am informed, from the purchase by Cogdell of Holleman's at public sale, which the latter claimed were improperly sold, and at a sacrifice. Not caring to resort to legal rights, the Hollemans waged war upon Cogdell. On several occasions they shot at him and on one occasion shot at him and his wife were riding to their home. They surrounded his residence and shot at anyone appearing in his yard. Cogdell was considerate of the employees of Cogdell and notified them that when they were moving about the premises after their work, to whistle, that if they failed to do so they might be the recipients of bullets not intended for them. On one occasion an overseer of Cogdell, who had received this caution, in haste to get his horse and ride off, forgot to whistle, but as he was riding passed too close to the gate post of the lot and hurt his foot, whereupon, forgetful of the statute forbidding cursing a horse in public language, he cursed the horse. He was afterwards informed by one of the Hollemans that it was well for him that he did so, otherwise he would have received a dose of lead. Warrants were sworn out for the members of the Holleman family, but Sheriff Coor, who made diligent effort to apprehend the offenders, but was unable to do so. They retired to their residence at a castle, and prepared for a siege, denying admittance to all comers, including the High Sheriff.

Sheriff Coor, a most considerate man and on very friendly terms with the Hollemans, who had always been his friends, used every species of diplomacy in order to induce them to surrender, but in vain. While expressing profound regard for them, he refused to accede to his official request or to receive him in his official capacity; finding that mild measures were without effect, he sent a posse of determined men who with arms in their hands surrounded the Holleman home and the Sheriff, as was his duty. The defenders announced that they would be very glad to receive the Sheriff, whereupon he was admitted, endeavored to capitulate which was very firmly refused; but in order to show their regard for their personal friend, they insisted that Brandy was produced and the Sheriff and the members of the Holleman family drank together. Thinking that this softened their resolution, the Sheriff again insisted that they accompany him. They positively refused and he retreated closer to the dwelling and soon the besieged opened fire with the result that one of the Sheriff's posse was wounded and withdrew out of range and the Sheriff, feeling that patience had ceased to be a virtue and that his forbearance was of no avail, ordered Blount King, one of his posse, to Goldsboro with instructions to bring the cannon which was used in firing four times a day. He proceeded immediately upon his errand, shortly returning with this weapon of destruction, and under the order of the Sheriff, on demand made for surrender, leveled his deadly artillery upon the house and fired. The charge went through the line of the defenders. Thereupon, being unable to resist further, they surrendered. The kind-hearted Sheriff took the entire family, man, to his home, where he kept them until the succeeding term of court, when he had them duly appear.

It is not recorded whether the jail was still out of repair, or whether the Sheriff's fine sense of hospitality induced them to take the course.

From 1850 to the breaking out of the hostilities in 1861, there was continued progress and growth—more land being cleared, more slaves being brought and worked upon the farms. The wealth of the county greatly increased. The State Board of Agriculture established an agency in Goldsboro in charge of E. B. Borden.

The first and only loss of territory occurred in 1854, when the northern part of the county was taken by Act of the General Assembly in the creation of the new county of Wilson. Before that, Contentnea Creek had been a part of the northern line of Wayne County.

Wayne. Two Sheriffs, Sims and Thompson, had come from the territory now given to Wilson County. The line a peculiar crook which is recited to have been caused by the determined resolution of Jacob Hooks to remain a n provided that it should be so run as to leave his land on the south side of the Wilson County line.

When the state threw in her lot with the Confederacy there were no more loyal supporters of the movement for s

Wayne, like many other counties, had contained a number of Union men, but after President Abraham Lincoln c volunteers, like most of the other Union men, they entered heart and soul into the cause of the Confederacy. The companies into the Confederate Army, containing about 2,500 men.

Captain Thomas W. Slocumb, a great grand-son of Ezekiel Slocumb, became first lieutenant of one of the comp was afterward promoted to Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Captain.

Among the officers now living, I recall Col. John P. Cobb, now of Florida, Capt. H. H. Coor, Capt. J. B. Edgert J. Broadhurst, Capt. D. A. Cogdell, and Capt. Thomas W. Slocumb.

No troops in the Confederate Army conducted themselves with more galantry than the contingent from Wayne c

The inhabitants of Wayne County escaped the greatest rigors of the war until near the close when General Willi through the county and destroyed much property. General Sherman with his lieutenants, Generals Scofield, Terr army encamped at Goldsboro for some time, soon after the battle of Bentonville.

Many of our citizens remember distinctly hearing the roar of the guns while this battle was in progress. After the garrisoned by Federal soldiers, a large part of whom were negroes. In 1867, "companies of negro federal troops and a reign of terror followed during which depredations of all sorts were committed, and the conduct of the tro unsafe for women to leave their homes." These troops remained until some time in 1869. Some bummers or can be connected with the army, engaged in forays into the surrounding country, robbing, pillaging and insulting w Confederate soldiers who had returned from the war, after their surrender, found it necessary to pursue and dest them, whose name was Wilson, at the head of his band of ruffians, was on one of his usual expeditions in the su Goldsboro and the Wilson County line, when a party of ex-Confederates under the command of Dr. B. Thomas gathered, attacked and pursued them and ran their leader into Goldsboro, where he sought protection from the g on the steps of the store on the corner of Boundary (now Holly) and East Center Streets, then occupied by the la in the extreme, brought relief to the people of the county. Among those who participated in it I recall Frank M. patriotic citizen and excellent farmer, and Gilbert Ward, who won distinction in war, and never in his life feared affectionate loyalty to his friends was unsurpassed by any man I ever knew.

Dr. Person, a man of dauntless courage, capacity for leadership, and greatness of heart, after practicing his prof which no sufferer, however poor, ever sought his service in vain, still lives far beyond his four score years, enjo troops of friends. A kindred spirit representing the gallant soldier, loyal citizen and old time physician, whose li devotion to his neighbors, is Dr. J. B. Kennedy, of Grantham Township. It is a delight to pay tribute to these old whom I should like to include John F. Miller, W. H. H. Cobb George L. Kirby, J. D. Spicer, and Thomas Hill. o away and M. McI. Tatum, of Mount Olive, who still survives.

One of the most celebrated trials that took place in the Court House just removed was the trial of the Worley mu February 11, 1878, James Worley and his wife, Appie Jane, humble but industrious and worthy citizens, living i Township, were found murdered in their humble home, in the presence of their infant child and little five year o

was found that a crime, even more horrible than murder, had been perpetrated. David A. Grantham was at that time a descendant of one of the oldest and most respected families, a man of unusual intelligence, energy and character, who, aided by the citizens of the neighborhood, which resulted in the arrest of four negroes, Noah Cherry, Harris Atkinson and Jerry Cox. So careful and thorough had been the investigation that the last named defendant finding himself in the hands of the law, had no evidence. There was great excitement when the facts of the tragedy became generally known, and there was imminent danger that might be made to lynch the prisoners, which the coolness and courage of Sheriff Grantham prevented; and the trial took place on April 30, 1878, in the presence of a numerous and highly excited multitude. Hon. John Kerr presided at the trial, the state was represented by Hon. L. J. Moore, Solicitor, assisted by William T. Dortch and W. E. Clarke.

The defendant, Harris Atkinson, was represented by John D. Kerr, now of Clinton; Noah Cherry, by George T. Underhill, of Goldsboro, and Robert Thompson by Swift Galloway, afterwards Solicitor of the district.

The evidence was fully developed by able and experienced counsel, both for the state and defendants, argued with skill, and the presiding judge was clear and impartial. The defendants, Cherry, Atkinson, and Thompson were convicted, and on June 1, 1878, executed by Sheriff Grantham in the presence of an immense multitude.

The investigation of this case begun by Sheriff Grantham, and his assistants, participated in by the Coroner's Jury, headed by L. Kirby, the Coroner; the quiet courage and determination of Sheriff Grantham, which prevented the application of mob law, the trial, sentence, and execution taught a most salutary lesson, and furnished an example, not only to the citizens of Wayne County, but to the state worthy to be followed in tragedies, which are calculated to arouse the strongest passions of men, and to bring the law into disrepute and involving those who participate in the guilt of murder.

Among the citizens of Wayne County who have been greatly honored in the past are Jesse Slocumb, the son of John Slocumb, who served as clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, was elected to Congress from this District, and served in the War of 1812, died in Washington, DC and was buried in the Congressional Cemetery; William H. Washington, who served in Congress from 1819 to 1823, sometimes claimed that when he was sent to Congress he was a resident of Craven, but the authorities differ on this point; John L. Underhill, an attorney at this bar prior to 1850, who served in Congress from 1853 to 1861 inclusive, was a gallant Colonel in the War of 1812, and of wounds received in battle; [Curtis H. Brogden](#), after whose family one of our fine townships was named, after serving in the War of 1812, repeatedly as a member of the House of Representatives served for many years as Comptroller of the State, as Lieutenant Governor, and as death of Governor [Tod Robinson Caldwell](#), as Governor—he was elected to Congress in 1877, and afterwards served two terms; Swift Galloway who was first elected in 1878 and served two terms as Solicitor of the district; and Benjamin F. Aycock, who served in the House of Representatives at the sessions of 1889, 1891, 1893, 1901 and 1907, where he was regarded as one of the ablest, wisest and most successful members; he formulated and procured the enactment of many useful and far-reaching measures. He was elected a member of the House of Representatives in 1908 and served most ably until his death.

The district has again honored us in the election to Congress of our countyman, George E. Hood, a member of the House of Representatives from 1889 to 1891, County Treasurer, Mayor of the City of Goldsboro and as a representative in the House of Representatives from 1901 to 1907.

Before 1880, there had not been much improvement in farming, though twenty-five to thirty thousand bales of cotton were raised in Wayne County, Goldsboro. Since then improved methods have been introduced and have resulted in the production of larger crops, and there has grown up the great industry of truck raising in one of the finest sections, around the prosperous and fertile section of Olive, which has added to the wealth of the citizens of that portion of our county.

Prior to 1880, there were but two manufacturing establishments in Wayne County, W. F. Kornegay & Company, a Lumber Mill, and a Planing Mill of W. H. Underhill.

In 1881, J. H. Strauss & Co. built the Rice Mill and operated it. It has since become the Carolina Rice Mills. In 1882, the Rice Mill was erected and operated. In 1884, the Goldsboro Lumber Company erected and operated its mill, since removed. Borden organized the Mattress Factory for the manufacture of the Royal Felt Mattresses. Dewey Bros. built the Mattress Factory in 1885. The Goldsboro Furniture Company was incorporated. In 1886, Wayne Agricultural Works was organized. The Goldsboro Buggy Company began business; in 1900, The Borden Manufacturing Company; in 1905, A. T. Griffin Manufacturing Company; in 1907, the Goldsboro Knitting Mills, now the Durham Hosiery Mills; in 1907, the Goldsboro Buggy Company; in 1910, the Empire Manufacturing Company, and in 1911, the Wayne Hardwood Company. H. Weil, Borden Brick & Tile Company, and the Wayne Red Brick Company have been engaged in manufacturing brick and tile. The total value of various corporations amounts to about one million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The output of these corporations is three hundred and sixty thousand dollars a year, the monthly pay roll exclusive of office force, is forty-seven thousand dollars. Then there are the Mount Olive Lumber Company with J. R. Bell as its president, and the Fremont Oil Company with T. Hooks, President and J. B. Lane as Secretary and Treasurer.

Goldsboro is developing, too, into a tobacco market. There are gins and saw mills throughout the county. One of our enterprises is that they have been built and operated with Wayne County money. We made the money and saved it, and now we are giving employment to thousands of our citizens and bringing wealth into the community.

The men who have done these things, I regard as constituting a roll of honor, and as such they should occupy a prominent place in our county. W. F. Kornegay, W. H. Underhill, Street & Hyman, Charles Dewey, E. B. Borden, Henry Weil, Solomon Borden, F. K. Borden, John L. Borden, Nathan O'Berry, George C. Royall, M. E. Robinson, Robert Kornegay, J. T. Hooks, A. H. Edgerton, H. L. Grant, I. F. Ormond, George A. Norwood, Thomas H. Holmes, J. R. Bell, and J. T. Hooks.

You remember in the opening part of my address I stated that only about three hundred thousand feet of lumber were cut in all North Carolina. Statistics show that now we are manufacturing over a billion feet per year, and in order to preserve the timber, we are devising ways to preserve the timber, and every time they saw a thousand feet they try to arrange that the land is intact to bear a thousand more.

Another class of institutions has been of vast benefit to this county. I refer to the banks, and first I mention the Bank of Wayne. A statement of the Bank of Wayne, June 30, 1914, showed the bank had resources of one million five hundred thousand dollars; the National Bank of Goldsboro, made at the same time, showed that that bank had resources of five hundred and fifty thousand dollars; the Savings Bank, had one hundred and fifty thousand; the Peoples Bank three hundred and fifteen thousand; the Bank of Mount Olive had resources of two hundred and twenty-one thousand eight hundred dollars; the Bank of Mount Olive one hundred twenty-eight thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars; the Bank Fremont one hundred and thirty-nine thousand dollars, making the total banking resources three million one hundred seventy thousand dollars. These institutions are managed by men of character, excellent business qualifications and experience, and have the confidence of the community. The capital and deposits are made up almost entirely of local money.

Some things that have helped conditions are the extension of the telephone, and the rural delivery routes and the mail. These useful agencies have served to bring our people close together, to harmonize and unite them.

I do not think I should close this address without some reference, which I hope will be pardoned, to a gentleman who came early to Goldsboro, where his whole life has been spent, organized the first banking institution in 1860 as an agent for the State of North Carolina, and who in 1873, calling to his assistance Capt. R. P. Howell as the cashier, and George W. Dewey as the president, organized the Bank of New Hanover, which was afterwards merged into the Bank of Wayne. I refer to its honored president E. B. Borden, who has stood at the head of this business world, and who by his good life, high character, clear intellect and fine business

mold and shape the business community, which is regarded by the entire state as one of its most steady and reliable. In this connection what every citizen of Wayne County feels and knows.

In passing I should wish, if time permitted, to refer to all the officials of our well managed and prosperous financial institutions. I cannot go into particulars about these gentlemen, but recent events in this community compel me to make reference to one of the presidents of one of the banks of this city. I refer to George A. Norwood, President of the National Bank of Goldsboro, a man of sound and fine intelligence who has grown upon this community, interested in its development, and alive with public spirit. In a county like ours that its manufactures, its trade, its banks, and its business are in the hands of men of character and ability.

When I came to practice at this bar I was greatly impressed with the sturdy character of the citizens of this county. They are strong, vigorous men, men of character and of real power who had a leadership which they used wisely, and were ready to meet any contingency to take positions which would do honor to the state. I have known many of them. I would like to see some of them now. Some of them had gone through the war. Many participated in the bitterness that existed before the war, passed through the war, and some of them came out wounded for life. They bore with courage the evil conditions that came in the wake of the war in this country. They got down to the hardest sort of labor in order to feed and clothe their families. They endured great hardships, but they never forgot their duties as citizens. They grew strong through adversity, and sometimes when I think of the generation now growing up, I take the privilege of an old man and wonder whether our young people will attain to the character of these men. They should do it. They should do more, because they have more advantages.

There is another thing I want to mention in the development of this county. In 1850, there was spent in Wayne County for the education of the children one thousand four hundred and seventy-two dollars. Last year, 1913, the amount ran up to \$86,094. My friend, the County Superintendent of Education, pronounced by the school authorities of the state to be one of the best on the continent. A Superintendent, a descendant of one of the earliest of the settlers, has given me the figures. What a contrast! In 1850, twenty-five thousand dollars in 1850, we spent in 1913, for the education of the children of the state four million dollars. The school property of the county is worth five times as much today as it was worth in 1850. The importance of the education of the children is more important than the education of all the children, for upon the character and intelligence of the coming generation of the county. I take pleasure in talking about the material growth of this county. I rejoice in it; but there is something more important than the material growth of this county, it is the moral growth of this community, its growth in intelligence and high ideals. If we could let some old citizens compare the moral conditions existing here fifty years ago with the intellectual and moral conditions existing today, and show them the progress, they would be astounded and delighted. Never has progress been more wonderful. Wherever progress has been made, it has been made in the church, the school and the home in the uplifting of a citizenship that is growing morally and intellectually higher.

The first vote I ever cast was for the establishment of the Goldsboro Graded School. I came in 1881 to this bar, and I remember the controversy about the establishment of public schools. We had nothing of much worth but private schools, and it was felt that this community should take charge of the great function of government, the training up of its future citizens. I remember a man who was a great power in that day, and some of you gentlemen remember him, Julius A. Bonitz. He was head of the movement. I remember that he came to Aycock and your speaker and asked us to write the editorials in his great paper, the *Goldsboro Messenger*, in favor of the establishment of the Goldsboro Graded School; and Aycock and I, from the time we were for the paper. Sometimes Aycock started to write, was interrupted, left the editorial half finished, and when the other half was written, the other half. Sometimes conditions were reversed; I would start and he finish. I should like to see those old editorials because the governor's style and mine were entirely different, but our hearts were together on that great proposition. Why, it is the most popular institution in Goldsboro. If a man in Goldsboro who cares for popular opinion should utterly, let him put himself in opposition to the progress of that splendid institution. Some of the finest educators in the state are in its halls. I might mention, Moses, Alderman, Claxton, Joyner, Foust, and Brooks and others.

While I admire this modern education, while I have the highest respect for those useful institutions, the State Normal School at Greensboro, and the Teachers' Training School, at Greenville, while I know that it is almost a liberal education in contact with those refined and cultured young women who come from these institutions to teach our children, I still think of the old teachers I knew. I want to say that in this community when there was no public school, our children were taught and trained and influences exerted upon their characters which will last through eternity by the noble women who have gone to their reward; the others linger here honored and revered by this whole community. I refer to Miss J. M. Crayton, Mrs. M. O. Humphrey, and Mrs. Mary B. Griswold. I do not think my task would have been complete without mention to these noble women.

In this connection it should be added that in the '70's J. B. Williams and E. M. Nadal conducted an excellent school.

Another great factor in the education of the people has been the press represented in this county by *The Argus*, *The Goldsboro*, *The Tribune* of Mount Olive and *The Messenger* of Fremont, always conducive to the public welfare.

In 1881 four young men were licensed by the Supreme Court and came to practice at this bar—Charles B. Aycock, J. M. Robinson, and Frank A. Daniels, and in the next few years a fifth, William T. Dortch, Jr. They were intimate friends and their regard for each other deepened with the years without interruption and bound them together as with "hooks of steel." Their temperaments and gifts, antagonists who met each other in this arena in many a hotly contested debate, their affections cemented by generous and manly rivalry, never faltered. I regard my friendship and lifelong association and connection with these hearted gentlemen as one of the great joys with which my life has been blessed.

Joseph E. Robinson in a few years left the practice, which I am sure he would have adorned, for newspaper work. He edited the *Goldsboro Argus*, which he still edits and which has been for more than thirty years the eloquent advocate of every material advancement and moral uplift of the community. After many years of service to the cause of public education on the Board of Education of the county, with Barnes Aycock and W. F. English as his faithful associates. His valuable services to the cause of charity and humanity aided greatly in the establishment of the Goldsboro Hospital, and other benevolent enterprises, appreciated by all his fellow citizens. No worthy cause will ever lack an advocate so long as he presides over the courts. He is on the staff of Governor Charles Brantly Aycock and wears with distinction his title of Col. Robinson.

[William R. Allen](#), the student and at the same time the practical man of affairs, of well balanced and highly disciplined mind, prepared his cases with scrupulous care and argued them with unusual clearness and directness. He early became a painstaking lawyer. His familiarity with the decisions of our Supreme Court, his facility for putting his hands upon the law, as well as his able use of them, won early the admiration and the despair of his less fortunate brethren. A man of tact and thought, considerate of the opinions of others, while tenacious of his own, quiet, persuasive and logical, he has long been impressing his views upon his associates. He is regarded as a man of great self control, and he is, but at the same time, seldom exhibited unless when deeply touched. Steadfast in his friendships, loyal to his convictions, always active in his county and his state, his career has been one of great usefulness. He served the county as a member of the House of Representatives at the sessions of 1893, 1899, and 1901, where he rendered valuable service as a wise, constructive legislator, and was one of the ablest statesmen of that body. He was in June of 1894 appointed a Judge of the Superior Court. He served until 1910, he was elected Judge of the Superior Court and served until January 1, 1911. In that capacity his learning, ability, and clear impression upon the profession and the people. Everywhere I go, I hear expressions of regret that he no longer resides. His conduct of the business of the court, his tact and courtesy, his impartiality and evident love of justice, the clearness with which he brings to the jury's attention the facts of the case, his ability to grasp complex and troublesome questions of fact and law, marked him as one of the ablest trial judges of the State. In 1910, he was elected one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, and worthily upholds the traditions of the Court. His clear, concise and exhaustive, furnish evidence of his learning, good sense and almost infinite industry.

William T. Dortch, Jr., soon after his majority was elected Tax Collector of the county for two terms and is now Marshall for the Eastern District of North Carolina under the appointment of President Woodrow Wilson. He is many years the leading citizen and lawyer of the county, and has inherited and cultivated a large measure of the father. He has always had a strong hold upon the affections of the people of the county and has been one of its most experienced and capable lawyer, and an advocate of great power, he has for many years enjoyed a large practice. His kindness of heart, genial disposition and excellent common sense have won him many friends in all sections of the county. That he counts not the cost when he can render service to a friend, long live this gallant gentleman and close neighbor.

[Charles Brantly Aycock](#)—and what shall I say of the friend of my boyhood, my school and college mate, and for many years my partner in the practice of the law, bound to me by ties as close and tender as those that bind brothers of the same blood, that beat in sympathy with all mankind! What a generous hand that impoverished itself to relieve human suffering, that weak and the helpless appealed to him who was strong, helpful and rich in the love of his family and his friends! What a passion for the enlightenment of those that sat in darkness burned in his great soul! Shall I tell in my feeble words the good made for the little children of the state who were crying for the light “and with no language but a cry”? It is written that knowledge should unfold to every child born of woman. Shall I say how in a distant state while making his great appeal for the enlightenment of the world he forgot to beat and he rested from his labors? Is it worth while to tell of his political campaigns, of the splendid efforts he made and moved to action a whole people, of his service as District Attorney and Governor? Great as they were, his great educational campaign, and such will, I think, be the verdict of future generations. No purely technical lawyer could have assimilated them and made them a part of his speech as well as a part of his life. How on this spot was exhibited his power over the minds and hearts of men? Here in some splendid passage clothed in language unapproachable by ordinary limitations, he satisfied the judgment and stormed the citadel of the emotions. He was the Saul, higher than his brethren; and, though we envied his great gifts, there was no jealousy, but only admiration. No generation, and I doubt, of any other generation of North Carolinians, has had in so full a degree the respect and admiration of the people.

Frank A. Daniels served as Senator in the state Senate in 1899 and 1900, and was elected Judge of the Superior Court. He has served in that position.

The bar to which these young men came had a high reputation throughout the state for learning, ability and character. The principal reason why I came to this bar was the advice of a wise friend, and he advised this course not only because of the railroad center and the county seat of a fine farming country populated by sterling and industrious people, but because of the ablest bars of the state. The leader of that bar was William T. Dortch, who from the building of the Court House afterwards, had as his principal antagonist George V. Strong. W. T. Faircloth, H. F. Grainger, John W. Bryan, S. F. Dortch, W. S. O'B. Robinson, Swift Galloway, Col. W. A. Allen, Col. L. W. Humphrey, and Nixon P. Clinger were practising here at that time.

William T. Dortch, a native of Nash, was county attorney for many years, was a member of the House of Commons of the Confederate States. He was elected to the Confederate States Senate in 1862, in which he served until near the end of the Confederacy in the sessions of 1879, 1881, and 1883 as State Senator, and won the reputation of a wise legislator and a safe politician. In his early years a diligent student of the law, and as early as 1855 was one of the best lawyers of the state. Judge Faircloth, when he came to the bar of Goldsboro, a few years after Mr. Dortch, he regarded him as one of the best informed lawyers of the state. Dortch was a man of great vigor of intellect, strong common sense and practical judgment; a wise counselor in law and thorough preparation of his cases, for consummate management in the court, master of the art of examining witnesses and exhibiting great power in presenting the law and the evidence to the court and jury. I have known some lawyers

or more of these qualities, but taking him all in all, I have thought that he was the best lawyer I ever knew. No man who gained in so great a degree the confidence and respect of all classes of its citizens. Three of his sons, I. F. D. Dortch, have been members of this Bar.

[William T. Faircloth](#), who was long one of the most prominent practitioners at this bar, was a native of Edgecombe County, a lawyer, of good judgment, who when aroused presented his cases to the jury with much vigor. He was at one time as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1865, was Associate Justice of the Supreme Court from 1876 to 1884, the Supreme Court in 1894, and served from January, 1895, to his death in December, 1900. His opinions are usually of excellent common sense enabled him to see and present the determining principle of the case, and to fortify his conclusions by authorities sustaining it. In this last position he won much reputation among the lawyers of the state.

It is interesting to recall that in 1878 and 1879 Hon. F. M. Simmons, now senior Senator from North Carolina, practiced law as the junior member of the firm of Faircloth & Simmons, and that while living here he married his first wife, Mrs. Humphrey.

H. F. Granger, a native of Greene County, associated with John W. Bryan, was doing a practice almost equal to his partner's. He served as a member of the House of Representatives at the session of 1881. Mr. Granger was a sound lawyer, capable and an advocate of real strength. He was one of this strong array who died in the year 1884.

John W. Bryan, his partner, a native of Wayne County, a quiet, studious lawyer, who was not attracted to the courts, devoted himself to the study of the law and the business of the office. It was the general impression of the young men of the bar that his opinion on a legal question was as valuable as that of any of his associates. On account of ill health, he retired from the bar in 1887. He served as a member of the House of Representatives at the session of 1891.

Stephen W. Isler, one of the most eccentric but kindest of men, was a great student and for many years read law at the University of Virginia. It was said that he had read, among other things, the Revised Statutes of the United States including every decision of the Supreme Court. He was exceptional in being a man of large property, the management of which engrossed much of his attention. He afterwards moved to Wake County where he has recently died.

George V. Strong, a native of Sampson, had shortly before I came to the bar removed to Wake County, retaining his bar which he always attended, and at which he was a great figure. Shortly thereafter he formed a partnership with J. M. Daniels which lasted until 1886 or '87. He was a gentleman of fine manners, a most industrious lawyer who never neglected to see and thoroughly examine every authority on every side of every proposition. His acute and somewhat subtle mind viewed every subject at so many angles that there resulted sometimes an uncertainty of conviction, which, however, did not mar the force of his persuasive presentation of his views to the court. He was not the equal of Mr. Dortch in the practical management of a law office, but he was known his superior in the domain of law. He surpassed all his associates in literary attainments, and in beauty and culture. He was a poet and published a volume of verse about which later he became sensitive and endeavored to recall from the public mind. He represented the county of Wake in the House of Representatives, and served as Judge of the criminal court of Wake County. He was a member from Wayne County in the State Convention of 1861.

A. K. Smedes was at that time in the full meridian of his powers. A man of great ability, fine judgment and thorough knowledge of the law. He read law, talked law, thought law, but still had leisure for the cultivation of literature and intercourse with his friends in a cordial manner, dignity, kindness of heart, and unselfish service to the young men of the bar won their hearts, and he was respected. He died in 1884 at thirty-eight in the full maturity of his great faculties. There was no honor to which a lawyer could aspire.

been his if his life had been spared. His last argument to the jury in a capital case was so able a presentation of the facts that it has ever since served as a model to his brethren. I have heard it substantially made by members of this Bar.

I. F. Dortch, son of William T. Dortch, a well informed lawyer, strong speaker, and elegant conversationalist, did most of the deeds and wills and settled most of the estates of the county. He also appeared in most of the important cases. The directness of speech, in the grouping of the facts of his case, and in his ability to impress the jury, he had few equals. He represented the Senatorial District in the General Assembly of 1876 most acceptably.

William Smith O'Brien Robinson, a native of Wayne County, the son of John Robinson, for four years District Attorney of North Carolina, and for eight years, from 1895 to 1903, Superior Court Judge of this District. I have found in his life he made many friends who keep him in remembrance. He is a brilliant lawyer and advocate. I recall several of his arguments. His real eloquence and power stand out in my memory as among the best I ever heard. He is endowed with the Irish wit and illuminates not only his public speeches but his private conversation. In many counties of this state, as well as in the District, his sense of justice and his hatred of oppression, and the original and brilliant manner in which they have been demonstrated, have made a deep impression. Social, genial, and loyal to his associates, he has drawn and held a multitude of friends. He is the only survivor of the bar, John W. Bryan being the only other survivor. I trust that he may be long spared for the delight of his brethren and the community.

Swift Galloway, a careful and accurate lawyer and model Solicitor, was possessed of extraordinary powers of eloquence and great effects. His sense of humor and his goodness of heart are cherished by those of us who knew him. After leaving the county of Greene in the House of Representatives.

Col. W. A. Allen came from Duplin County to Wayne County shortly after the young men I have mentioned before. He was a practicing lawyer for many years in Duplin where he had made a great reputation as an able, safe and learned lawyer. He had sons O. H. and William R. Allen. He took a large part in public affairs in his early life; served in the General Assembly of 1850 as a wise legislator, and rendered valuable services to his state. It was always his ambition to go upon the bench, and he was elevated to that position but for the fact that while a member of the Legislature in the early '70s he introduced an act which so grievously offended a number of the bankers of his District that they secured his defeat when he was elected. He did not live to appreciate the honors conferred upon his sons, but his wife and their mother lived until both had died and respected throughout the state. Col. Allen died in 1884.

Col. L. W. Humphrey, a native of Onslow County, moved to Goldsboro in the spring of 1865, and engaged in the practice of law and was an able and accomplished lawyer, but with strong bent towards business. With Hon. W. A. Smith in the hotel now known as the Kennon, on East Centre Street, and he was the first to engage in the erection of brick buildings as president of the [Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad](#), and I have heard it said, made one of the best presidents of the railroad. He was the father of Earle A. Humphrey, at present a member of this Bar, County Attorney and Solicitor of the District. Humphrey a member of this bar and City Attorney of Goldsboro.

Nixon P. Clingman, not actively engaged in practice, a man of fine literary attainments and poetical taste, whose works are admired by his admirers.

W. C. Munroe, a genuine Scots Presbyterian and a native of Bladen County, came from Greene County to this bar and had a successful career there. He was a man of unusual intellectuality, of fine literary taste and a learned, industrious and devoted companion and conversationalist, devoted to his friends and unswerving in his loyalty. He was the author of many works, and was prized by the bar of the state. At the request of the members of the bar, among whom he was regarded as better than any other, his patient industry than any lawyer of the state, he had begun shortly before his death the preparation of a digest of the law.

failing health prevented the completion of this great undertaking and deprived the profession of a much needed in the session of 1895 of the General Assembly.

I have the most pleasant recollections of the kindness of every one of these gentlemen from the eldest to the youngest. Their kindly consideration for their younger brethren begot in us an affection that the lapse of years has left undimmed.

In 1881, when I came to the bar, the officers of this court were W. T. Yelverton, clerk, and D. A. Grantham, sheriff, some length of Sheriff Grantham. W. T. Yelverton belongs to one of the oldest families in the county, and is a man of high character and one of the best officials I have ever seen. He taught me about all I ever knew about the probate practice and with W. H. Smith formed the hardware business of Smith & Yelverton, to which on the death of Mr. Smith he succeeded.

In conclusion let us trust that while this building shall stand the lawyers who practice here shall have a high sense of duty to their clients and to the court, may grow in ability, learning and character, and maintain the high standard established by their predecessors; that the jurors shall maintain the reputation of the officers of the court may sustain the reputation bequeathed to them by their predecessors; that the jurors shall maintain the statute, and always be men of good moral character and of sufficient intelligence to discharge properly the great duty that the judges who shall preside here may be men who know the law, lovers of justice, endowed with great ability, and who know neither the person of the poor nor the person of the rich, administering the law in the spirit of humanity, and doing no wrong. May no innocent man ever be convicted within these walls, and may no guilty man escape.

Let us remember the language of the great Webster that "The Chief concern of man on earth is justice." Let us remember the immortal words of Jefferson "Equal and exact justice to all men."

Note:

I am indebted for much of this address to that great mine of information the Colonial and State Records, Wheeler's Notes on Colonial North Carolina, Diary of a Geological Tour of Dr. Elisha Mitchell, edited by Dr. Kemp P. Battle, State Courts, unpublished notes on Goldsboro by Mrs. Julia Winslow, address by Nathan O'Berry, Esq., before the Court at Goldsboro, 1912, Hon. M. O. Sherill, State Librarian, Hamilton's Reconstruction in North Carolina, many cities, especially to Vol. I History of North Carolina by Capt. Samuel A. Ashe, the only history of the state that deserves reflection upon the patriotism of our people that so few volumes were sold that, though the material for the second edition is ready for publication, the means are not available to secure it. There are in the state enough patriotic citizens ready for publication of this great work who will do it when their attention shall be directed to this public duty.

The people of the state and their children should not lose the benefits of the labor of this able, scholarly and industrious man and his family and himself have largely contributed to our past achievements.

Directly above is from - "History of Wayne County" - An address by Judge Frank A. Daniels, at the opening of Wayne County Courthouse, November 30, 1914. Opening remarks have been omitted and minor edits have been made. [Click Here](#) for the entire text. 2019.

<https://www.tribalpages.com/tribe/familytree?uid=n112171&surname=Bass>

Bass, Andrew, Born Jun 09 1698 in Norfolk, VA, Died 1770 in Craven Co, NC

Bass, Andrew, Born 1742 in Duplin, North Carolina, United States, Died 1786 in Sampson County, North Carolina, USA

Bass, Andrew, Born ABT 1774 in Sampson, North Carolina, United States, Died ABT 1850 in Barbour, Alabama, USA

Bass, Richard, Born Aug 02 1658 in Norfolk, Virginia, USA, Died Dec 26 1722 in Virginia

Bass, Richard, Born 1732 in Craven, North Carolina, Died Nov 06 1793 in Wayne, North Carolina

Bass, Richard, Born Jun 24 1707 in Norfolk, Nansemond, Virginia, United States, Died Mar 09 1780 in Sampson County, North Carolina

Needham's brother Quincey and Ackies

Quincy Bass

BIRTH	28 Jan 1794 Cumberland County, North Carolina, USA
DEATH	26 Apr 1862 (aged 68) Sumter County, Georgia, USA
BURIAL	<u>Salem United Methodist Church Cemetery</u> Sumter County, Georgia, USA
MEMORIAL ID	33367896 · View Source

John Armstrong's Co. NC Militia during the War of 1812

(Some say the name was Quenton instead of Quincy. The only time I have seen the name Quenton used, is in a newspaper article from the Americus Times Recorder, showing the home place and all of the Bass family standing on the steps, It states it was the home of Quenton Bass and Mary Elizabeth McMillan Bass. Pic was taken in c1884 during a family reunion)

Listed in the 1815 Taxables schedule of Cumberland, NC as having one slave. c1834 they moved about 4 miles from Americus on the Southerfield Road, across from the Livestock Barn. They helped organize Salem Methodist Church. He was one of the six trustees of "The Americus Camp Ground", incorporated in 1840

Sumter County, Georgia Census 1850-genealogy image 23 of 36-ancestry image 29 of 37-27th District-Georgia, SUMTER, Roll 82 Book 1, Page 200a-age 61-household & family 773-enumerated 10-29-1850-occupation:Farmer-value of real estate:\$1500

992 Sumter Co Wills (1831-1900) QUINEY BASS wife: Mary; son: Alexander. Probate: 6/4/1862.

BASS

Born Jan. 23rd. 1791

Died Aug. 26th 1862

An acceptable member
of the M.E. Church
upwards of 40 years.

A true Christian

1790 Fayetteville, Cumberland county, North Carolina census Page 149 shows Rice Bass age 45, listed with 1 male over age 16, 3 males under age 16, and 1 female

He married Mary Polly McIntyre on January 01, 1814 in Cumberland County, North Carolina. They moved to Sumter County c1834. Ackis & Polly had nine children. Around 1873 some of his children moved to Worth County, Georgia.

History of Terrell Co., GA. Page 506-507 lists Ackies Bass with Children, Needham, Ackies, Jr. Barney and Miles Bass.

1815 Cumberland County North Carolina, Deed Bk 28 pg.132 from Daniel Hair to Akies Bass 100 A. Black River

1820 U S Census: Capt Capt Howells District, Cumberland, North Carolina, Page: 154; NARA Roll: M33_83; Image: 111.

Name: Ackies Bass

Township: Capt Howells District

County: Cumberland

State: North Carolina

Enumeration Date: August 7, 1820

Free White Males - Under 10: 2

Free White Males - 16 thru 25: 1

Free White Females - Under 10: 1

Free White Females - 16 thru 25: 1

Number of Persons - Engaged in Agriculture: 1

Free White Persons - Under 16: 3

Total Free White Persons: 5

Total All Persons: 5

1824 Cumberland County North Carolina, Deed Book 35 Page 139 from Rice Bass to Akies & Quincy Bass, Tract on Great Creek.

April 24, 1834 Sumter Co. Ga. Deed Bk H from Polly Stevans Relocated From Cumberland Co., NC to Sumter County, Georgia

1840 Census Dist 687, Sumter Co., GA. Roll 50 pg 182 Image 371

Name: Ackis Bass

Township: District 687

County: Sumter

State: Georgia

Free White Males - 5 thru 9: 1

Free White Males - 10 thru 14: 2

Free White Males - 15 thru 19: 2

Free White Males - 20 thru 29: 1
Free White Males - 40 thru 49: 1
Free White Females - 5 thru 9: 1
Free White Females - 20 thru 29: 1
Total - All Persons (Free White, Free Colored, Slaves): 9
Persons Employed in Agriculture: 5
No. White Persons over 20 Who Cannot Read and Write: 2
Free White Persons - Under 20: 6
Free White Persons - 20 thru 49: 3
Total Free White Persons: 9
Total All Persons - Free White, Free Colored, Slaves: 9

September 04, 1848 Permanent Bond issued, Bond Book 00, Page 219 (Ackis) approximately same as one issued 4-20-1848

From a sheriff's sale listed in the Albany Patriot issue 21 Jul 1847, Ackies, Sr, owned the south half of land lot #304 in Sumter County.

April 20, 1848 Bond issued, Bond Book 00, Page 205 by Justice of Inferior Court, "Binds Mary Bass & Joseph E. Bass, Thomas Youngblood and Hiram Youngblood for sum of \$900, Mary Bass appointed Temporary Administratrix of Estate, April 20 1848.

(Proof of child named Akies Bass, Jr.)

1852 Cumberland County North Carolina, Deed Book 50 Page 382 from John Bain Sr. (Bass) to Akies Bass, Jr.

DNA

<https://www.familytreedna.com/public/BASS?iframe=ycolored&fbclid=IwAR2-GQR86SvrG8B4hksOKkK5qtSLMJfw4P24gC3NR6sStbQCJ-wj4kQ0dQI>

-Descendants of Andrew (1730-1781-2)/Rice Bass (1758-1799) of NC R-M198 (NC to Sumter GA, some to FL)

-Descendants of Richard Bass and Mary Burwell through son Richard Bass. R-M269

-Descendants of Richard Bass and Mary Burwell through son Andrew Bass. R-S1051

-Descendants of William Bass and Sarah Batten all belong to haplogroup I-M223. William Bass is the son of Nathaniel Basse of Basse's Choice.

Descendants of William Bass (1654 - 1741) that carry Haplogroup "A". In addition to the many document Bass families, we still have more than a dozen that carry the "A" haplogroup that we have not connected up yet.

Descendants of James Bass of Brunswick County, Virginia. This group also includes Charles Bass (died 1780) who has been incorrectly attached to Richard Bass and the many descendants of Benjamin Bass who married Sarah Hicks.

Descendants of Richard Bass and Mary Burwell. All DNA tests from known descendants of Richard Bass match each other.

Descendants of Andrew Bass of Cumberland County, NC. This branch mainly moved to Sumter County, Georgia and then many branches moved to Florida.

The parentage of Richard Bass(e) is questionable and according to the Nansemond Tribe " Note: Due to errors associated with previously published genealogical books on some of our families, they are not acceptable as "legal documentation*". **The lines descending from John Bass (wife Love Harris) and Richard Bass (wives Mary Bryant & Jane Burwell) are not eligible for membership.** <http://www.nansemond.org/faqs.html> and although I claim this ancestor, his lineage must be considered tentative,

Good Tree

<https://margotwoodrough.com/ui15.htm#a268>

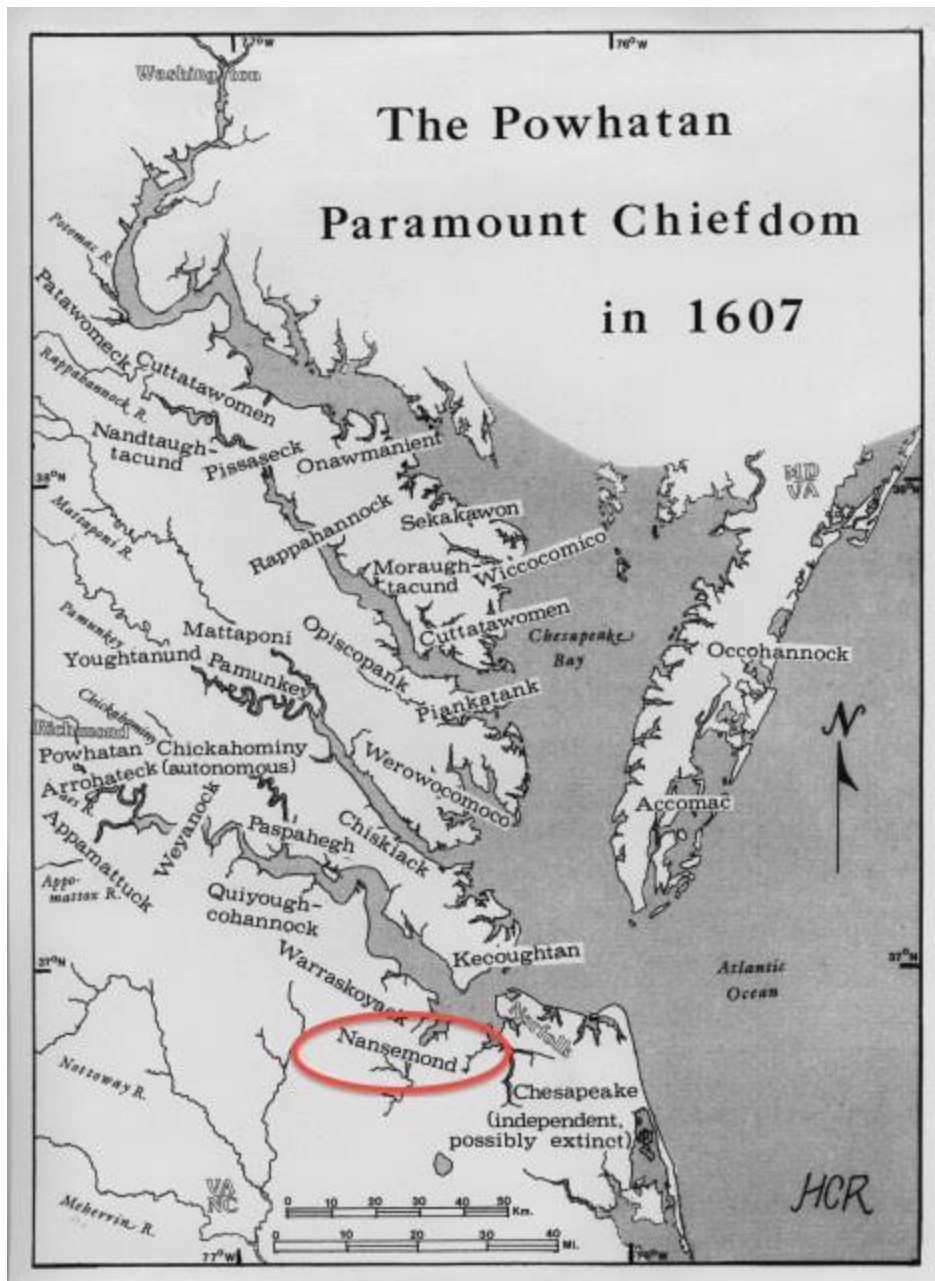
<https://margotwoodrough.com/g0/p21.htm>

<https://margotwoodrough.com/g0/p122.htm#i2278>

<https://nativeamericanroots.wordpress.com/2015/05/22/the-nansemond-indian-bass-family-of-granville/>

The Nansemond branch of the English Bass family begins with the marriage in 1638 of **John Bass(e) an English colonist to Elizabeth, baptized daughter of the chief of the Nansemond tribe.** Their marriage was recorded in the Bass family sermon book that has survived to the present. Albert Bell's book contained an incorrect transcription of this marriage record that falsely states Elizabeth's name was "Keziah Elizabeth Tucker" and that her father was "Robin the elder". However as you can read from a copy of the original marriage entry, her name is simply "Elizabeth" and her father's name is not mentioned at all. "Keziah" is however a first name found frequently among descendants of the Nansemond Bass family, so it is possible that this mix-up comes from fractured memories of the family history.

NOTE (Brian): Though Richard's (1658) DNA doesn't match John's () he does have a daughter named Keziah. Also, the Mary Burwell children don't match Jane Bryant children DNA (???) Do any match Richard?



John Bass/e and Elizabeth the Nansemond had several children including a son named **William Bass (1654-1741)** who appears to have the most well documented descendants. William Bass was married to a woman named **Catherine Lanier** and they made their home in what was then known as Lower Norfolk County, Virginia along the Western Branch of the Elizabeth River. William Bass Sr and Catherine Lanier had the following children:

- *Edward Bass b. 19 Oct 1672
- *John Bass b. 4 Dec 1673

- Keziah Bass b. 30 Oct 1675
- *William Bass b. 28 Oct 1676
- Joseph Bass b. 21 Dec 1678
- Mary Bass b. 15 Jun 1681
- *Thomas Bass b. 13 Nov 1687

Four sons: Edward, John, William, and Thomas are known to have had children and living descendants today. Sons **William Bass Jr (1676 – 1761)** and **Thomas Bass (1687-?)** and their descendants primarily remained in the Norfolk, VA area with Thomas Bass' grandson William Bass (b. 1762) and his descendants moving across the state line into Camden County, NC and neighboring counties beginning in the late 1700s. These Basses commonly intermarried with otheOn the other hand, sons **Edward Bass (1672 – 1750)** and **John Bass (1673- 1732)** relocated to North Carolina and their descendants I will document in the following sections. The descendants of both Edward Bass and John Bass are found in Granville.

William Bass Sr in 1726/1727 received a certificate from the Norfolk Co, VA court stating that:

An Inquest pertaining to possession and use of Cleared and Swamp lands in and adjoining ye Great Dismal by William Bass, Sr. and His kinsmen who claim Indian Privileges, Sheweth by the testimony of White Persons and sundry records of great age and known to be authentic, That said William Bass, Thomas Bass, and Joseph Bass and spinister daughter Mary Bass are persons of English and Nansemond Indian descent with no admixture of negro, Ethiopic, and that they and all others in kinship with them are freeborn subjects of his Majesty living in peace with his Majesty's Government entitled to possess and bear arms as permitted by Treaties of Peace by and between Charles II of blessed memory and ye Indians of Virginia and the said William Bass, Sr. and als are in Rightful, and Lawful possession thereof and are not to be further Molested by any person or persons whatsoever under any pretended Authority under

Penalties etc. etc., whilst ye said Bass and his kinsmen claim Indian privileges pursuant to the aforesaid Treaties of Peace.

17 day of March 1726/27

Solo. Wilson, Cl. Cur.

r FPOC families such as: **Hall, Perkins, Price, Archer, Newton, and Nickens.**

William Bass' sons Edward Bass (1672-1750) and John Bass (1673-1732) are not included in this certificate because they had already relocated to North Carolina several years prior. However it is important to note that this certificate extended to all of William Bass' kin who were not specifically named in the certificate. **This is a compelling detail because it demonstrates that William Bass had the foresight to ensure all of his relations had these same treaty rights.**

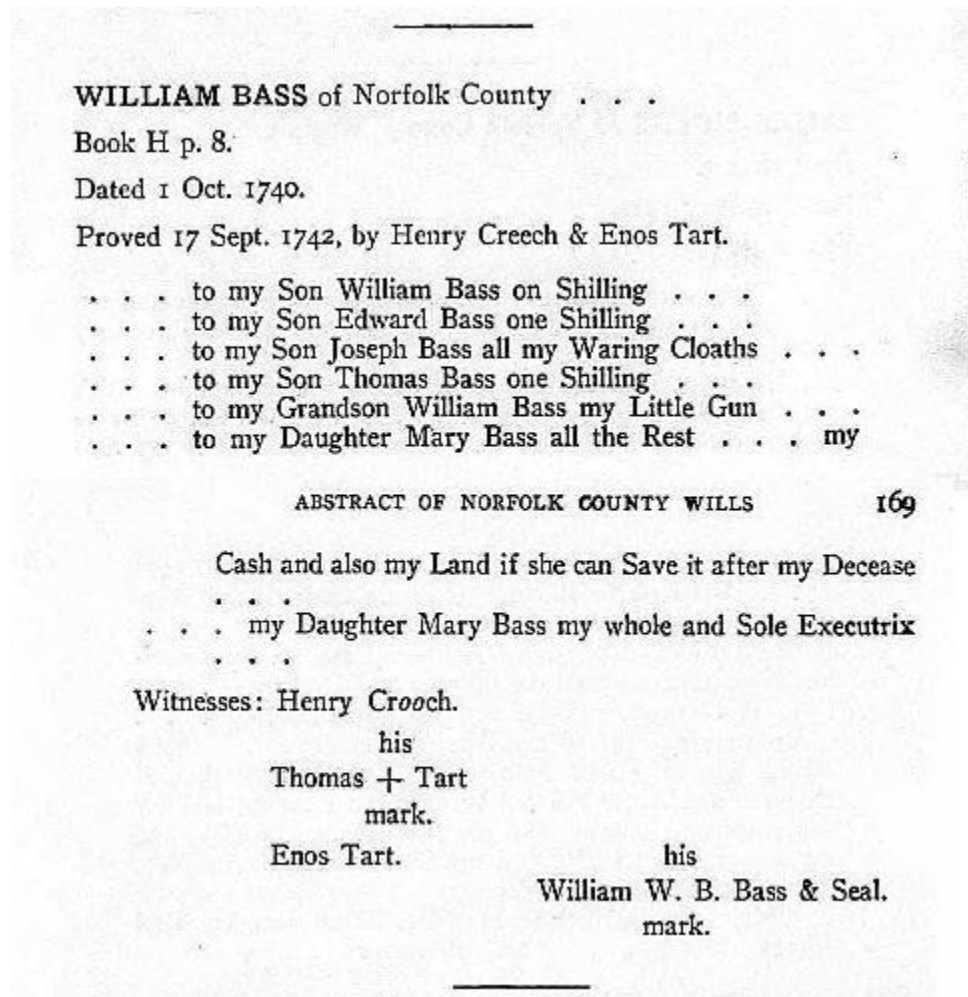
Later William Bass' son William Bass Jr (1676-1761) received a similar certificate in 1742 that read:

William Bass, the Bearer, tall, swarthy, dark eyes, weight abt. 13 stone, scar on back of left hand, is of English & Indian descent with no admixture of negro blood, numbered as a Nansemun by his own Choosing. The sd. Bass dwells in this County and hath a good name for his industry and honesty.

Clearly the Bass family early on was attempting to document and secure their Nansemond Indian identity and treaty rights and in order to do this, it required them to distance themselves from any "negro admixture". This theme of distancing and denying African admixture, in order to substantiate Indian identity is a common theme throughout Native American communities in the Southeast. And it has unfortunately had devastating effects that fractured families who had relatives deemed "too African" in phenotypical appearance. It has also impacted the political recognition of tribal communities. Even the Native Americans of Granville County adamantly denied African admixture as can be seen in the writings of local historian Oscar Blacknall that you can read more about [here](#). Elder cousins have shared anecdotal stories with me on the topic of race/racial appearance, that are consistent with Blacknall's observations about our community.

William Bass Sr, wrote a will on 1 Oct 1740 which was proved on 17 Sep 1742 in Norfolk County. In the will, William gives his sons William, Edward and Thomas only one shilling each. He gave to his son Joseph Bass, his "waring cloaths" and left his land and anything else to his daughter Mary in the

hopes that she salvage what is left. Clearly, William Bass was not in good financial standing at the time of his death. Son John Bass (1673-1732) is not named in the will because he predeceased his father. This is also true for William's daughter Keziah Bass who died in 1704. **It is important to point out that by 1740, son Edward Bass (1672-1750) had lived in North Carolina for twenty years, yet his father William Bass still made sure to include him in his will. This shows that Edward Bass was still in touch with his family and community back in Norfolk, VA.**



Transcription of the will of William Bass dated 1 Oct 1740 and proved on 17 Sep 1742 in Norfolk Co, VA

Edward Bass (1672-1750) and John Bass (1673-1732) in Norfolk, Virginia

Before moving to North Carolina, brothers Edward Bass and John Bass spent the early part of their adulthood in Norfolk. On 17 Nov 1698, Edward Bass appeared in Norfolk court to admit that he owed 500 lbs of tobacco to **Hugh Campbell**. Hugh Campbell was a Scottish

born merchant who was licensed to operate in the West Indies and who later settled in Norfolk. Campbell was also a merchant of human chattel when [it was recorded on 8 Jun 1680](#) that he was paid for transporting an enslaved Indian woman of Bermuda into the Virginia colony. The following year on 16 Nov 1699, Edward Bass purchased 15 acres of land on the Western Branch of the Elizabeth River, from **John Fulcher**. This is the same John Fulcher whose 1712 will freed the **Anderson** slaves. Over the next several generations, the offspring of these freed slaves repeatedly intermarried with Edward Bass' offspring. The Andersons moved with the Bases out of Norfolk and into Granville and became one of the core families of the community. My blog post on the Andersons can be found [here](#). Thus, it appears there is a yet unknown direct relationship between Edward Bass and John Fulcher (perhaps Edward Bass' wife was a relative of John Fulcher?).

In June 1702, Edward Bass was back in Norfolk court to admit he owed 70 lbs of tobacco to **Thomas Winfield** from items he purchased at the estate sale of **William Whitehurst**. And on 15 Nov 1709, Edward Bass sued **Henry Lawley** for a 3 lb debt. Edward Bass was brought to the Norfolk court again on 20 July 1711 for retailing liquor without a license. The charges were subsequently dropped. On 16 Dec 1715, Edward Bass sued **John Muns Jr** for 20 lbs for unlawfully riding his mare. There are additional Norfolk records which show a pattern of Edward Bass being harassed by his Anglo neighbors through a series of lawsuits that were dismissed by the courts. Ultimately what we can learn from these records is that Edward Bass was a land owner on the Western Branch of the Elizabeth River, likely had a farm, and earned enough money to make large purchases. The records also demonstrate his knowledge of the laws and court system, as he was a plaintiff in a few of the cases. This pattern of harassment by his Anglo neighbors may have played a large part in Edward Bass' leaving the area and moving to the North Carolina frontier.

To date, located records for his brother John Bass in Norfolk are not nearly as numerous. On 15 October 1701 in Norfolk court, John Bass paid the costs for a suit brought against him by **Thomas Hodges**. This is the only record I know of for John Bass in Norfolk. Hopefully more records are uncovered for him, to better understand his life and his relationships in Norfolk before he settled in North Carolina.

Edward Bass (1672-1750) and John Bass (1673-1732) Move to North Carolina

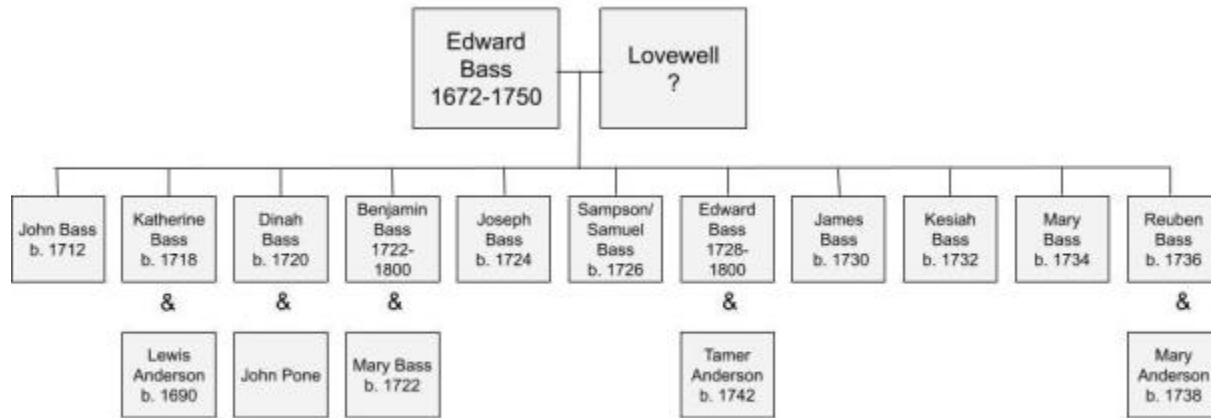


This map shows the movement of brothers **Edward Bass (1672-1750)** and **John Bass (1673-1732)** from their Nansemond homeland in Virginia to North Carolina and that they moved together from Norfolk, to Horsepool Swamp, and then to Urahaw Swamp. All of Edward Bass' children and four of John Bass' children moved and settled in Granville County by the 1750s. © Kianga Lucas

From here our discussion shifts to documenting **Edward Bass (1672-1750)** and **John Bass (1673-1732)** movement into North Carolina. Let's first start with Edward Bass. The last known record of him in Norfolk was recorded in 1715. By 1720/1721, Edward Bass owned land in **Horsepool Swamp** in Chowan County (modern Gates County), North Carolina. In that land deed dated 30 January 1720/21, he is called "Edward Bass of Norfolk County, Virginia, Parish of Elizabeth", so we know he is the same Edward Bass from Norfolk. Edward Bass did not remain on the Horsepool Swamp land for long, because on 26 March 1723 he purchased 200 acres of land along **Urahaw Swamp** in what was then Bertie County and what is today Northampton County, NC. On 28 March 1726, he sold his Horsepool Swamp land. Over the next couple of decades, Edward Bass purchased an additional 615 acres of land adjoining his Urahaw Swamp land in Northampton County, bringing his total land ownership to 815 acres. On 25 July 1748, Edward Bass wrote his will which was proved in August 1750. The will named Edward Bass' children who all inherited shares of their father's land, thus making it possible to trace out his descendants. The will also named Edward Bass' widow as **Lovewell**. She was called "Love", when she and husband Edward Bass sold their Horsepool Swamp land in 1726. There is no surviving marriage record for the couple, so Lovewell's maiden name and origin is unknown. Edward Bass likely married her when he still resided in Norfolk, so she is perhaps from one of families who were neighbors to the Bases and perhaps she was Nansemond.

All of Edward Bass' children moved from Northampton to Granville County beginning in the 1750's. Soon after settling in Granville, they sold their shares of land in Northampton

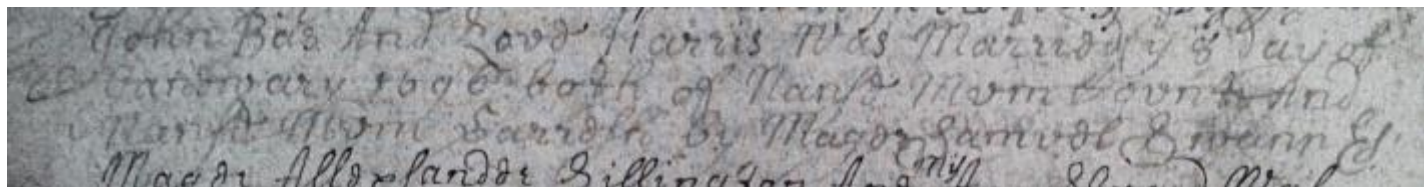
that they inherited from their father. The Anderson family who was freed in 1712 in Norfolk, made the move with the Bases to Northampton County and then to Granville County where the families continued to frequently intermarry. When Edward Bass' children arrived in Granville, they became neighbors and intermarried with the already established and land owning **Chavis, Harris, Pettiford, Hawley, Goins, Evans, and Mitchell** families.



© Kianga Lucas, Native American Roots

The family tree of **Edward Bass (1672-1750)** who was the grandson of John Bass/e and Elizabeth the Nansemond. His Northampton County will named all of his living children who each inherited a share of his land. All of Edward Bass' children moved to Granville County and continued to intermarry with Native American/FPOC. **It is interesting that Dinah Bass' husband was named John Pone. "Pone" is a Virginia Algonquian word for unleavened cornbread and thus infers that John Pone, like his wife Dinah Bass, was of a Virginia Algonquian speaking background.** © Kianga Lucas

The offspring of Edward Bass' brother **John Bass (1673-1732)** are also found in the Granville community, but they are not as numerous as Edward's offspring. John Bass was first married to Love Harris. A record of their marriage still exists:



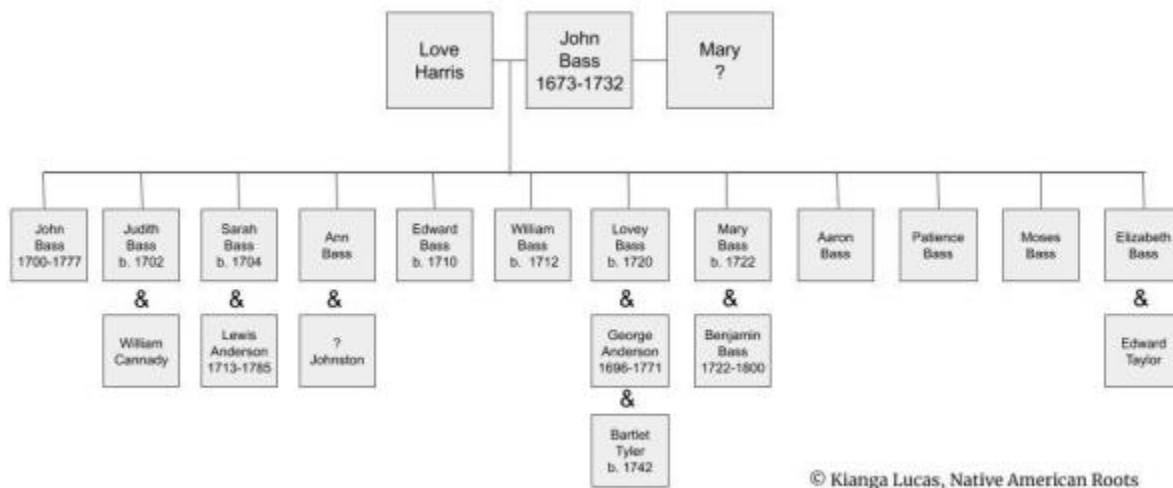
John Bass and Love Harris marriage recorded in Perquimans County, NC.

“John BAS and Love HARRIS was Married ye 8th day of Janewary 1696 both of Nanse Mum County and Nanse Mum Parresh by Mager Samuel SWANN Esqr.”

As researcher Lars Adams points out, despite John Bass and Love Harris both being residents of Nansemond County, VA (formerly Upper Norfolk County) they married in North Carolina. John Bass who was Indian and Love Harris who was probably white were a couple during a time period where Virginia passed strict laws forbidding interracial marriages. So they may have married in North Carolina where the laws against interracial marriages were not as strictly enforced.

John Bass purchased land that adjoined his brother Edward Bass' land in **Horsepool Swamp** in Chowan County (now Gates Co), NC in 1720/1721. This shows a concerted effort by the brothers to remain close in North Carolina. And just like his brother Edward Bass, John Bass then moved to **Urahaw Swamp** in what was then Bertie County (now Northampton County) where he accumulated a total of 1,060 acres of land that adjoined his brother's. John Bass died young in 1732. Fortunately he left a Bertie County will which divided his Urahaw Swamp land among his children. As a result, his children and their descendants are well documented in both the will and subsequent land deeds dealing with the division and sale of their inherited land.

It should be noted that John Bass' will makes mention of his widow Mary, and in it, John leaves his plantation to her as gift for "bringing up my small children". Since we have an earlier marriage record for John Bass to Love Harris, this would mean that Love died sometime earlier, and John Bass remarried Mary. The will seems to indicate that Mary helped raise the children that John Bass had with his previous wife. The will also confirms that Edward Bass and John Bass were siblings because in it, John Bass refers to his own land as being adjacent to his brother Edward Bass.



Family tree of John Bass (1673-1732) that shows his children and their spouses/partners if documented. Four of his children: Sarah Bass, William Bass, Lovey Bass, and Mary Bass moved from Urahaw Swamp to Granville County. © Kianga Lucas, Native American Roots

Some of John Bass' children remained in Northampton County and neighboring/nearby counties including Bertie, Edgecombe, Nash and Halifax. These offspring typically intermarried with wealthy, slave owning, planter families, and from that point forward were documented as "white". Subsequent generations moved to the deep South to expand their plantation economies. Other children moved to other parts of the state. For example, John Bass' grandson **Frederick Bass (b. 1750)** moved to Anson Co and some of his descendants can be found among the **Lumbee Tribe** in Robeson Co.

Four of John Bass' children did join Edward Bass' children in their relocation to Granville Co. They were **Sarah Bass b. 1704, William Bass b. 1712, Lovey Bass b. 1720 and Mary Bass b. 1722.** Sarah

Bass b. 1704 was the wife of **Lewis Anderson (1713-1785)**, of the freed Anderson family of Norfolk Co, so that explains why she moved to Granville. Lovey Bass b. 1712 was not married but had a partner with whom she had children with named **George Anderson (1696-1771)** who was also of the Anderson family. She also had at least one child with **Bartlet Tyler (b. 1742)** from the FPOC Tyler family of Native American origins, that often intermarried with and were neighbors to the Bases in Granville over subsequent generations. The wife of William Bass b. 1712 is unknown but I wonder if she was also an Anderson. Mary Bass b. 1722 married her first cousin **Benjamin Bass (1722-1800)** who was the son of Edward Bass (1672-1750). On 26 July 1784, Mary Bass (while married to Benjamin Bass) sold the 100 acres of land along the Urahaw Swamp that she inherited from her father John Bass in 1732. Just like Edward Bass' children, John Bass' children who moved to Granville married into and became a part of the Native American community.

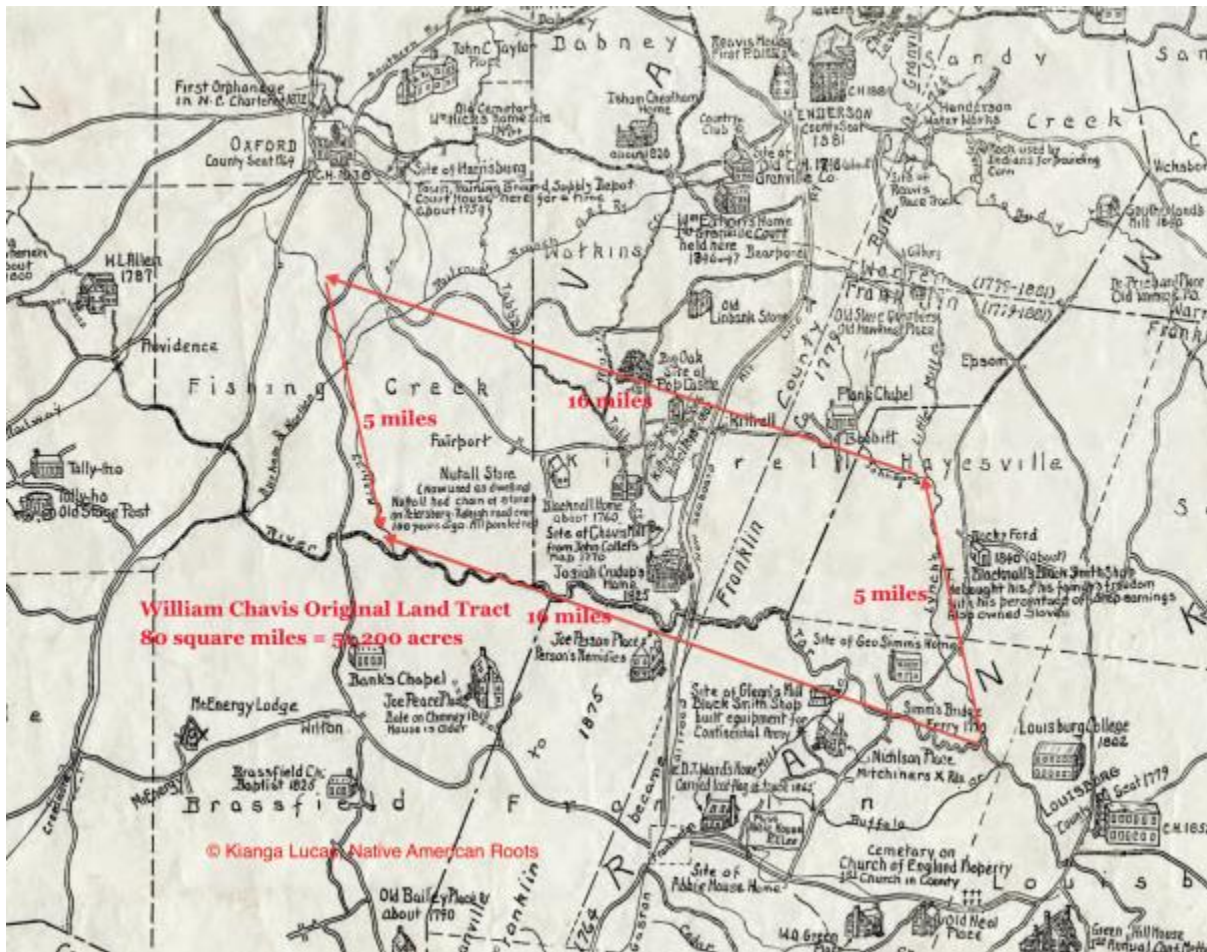
******Mary Bass (1751-1844)** and her husband **Benjamin Richardson (1750-1809)** are my 5th great-grandparents and are the main progenitors of the **Haliwa-Saponi** tribe. Before Benjamin Richardson, Mary Bass was married to her first cousin **Elijah Bass (1743-1781)**. It had been assumed by earlier researchers that Mary Bass (1751-1844) was the same Mary Bass who was the daughter of Thomas Bass and Thomasine Bunch of Bertie Co. Thomas Bass was a grandson of John Bass (1673-1732) and Love Harris. However I have extensively reviewed the records for Thomas Bass/Thomasine Bunch and their children and it is very clear that Mary Bass (1751-1844) was not their daughter. A closer examination of the records as well as DNA cousin matches, shows that **Mary Bass (1751-1844)** was the daughter of **Benjamin Bass (1722-1800)** and his wife **Mary Bass (b. 1722)**. This means that Mary Bass (1751-1844) was the granddaughter of both Edward Bass (1672-1750) and his brother John Bass (1673-1732). ****

A Closer Look at Urahaw Swamp and Neighboring Tribes

The fact that brothers Edward Bass and John Bass moved to North Carolina at the same time and bought adjoining land deserves further scrutiny. The **Urahaw Swamp** land that was first purchased in 1722/1723 is of particular interest because **Bartholomew Chavis (1685-1750)** also owned land along Urahaw Swamp. Bartholomew Chavis was the father of original Granville County land owner **William Chavis (1706-1777)** whose large land tract provided the land base for the Native American community in Granville. The earliest records for Bartholomew Chavis are found in Henrico and Surry County, VA. By 1719/1720 he was living in North Carolina and started purchasing land along Urahaw Swamp just 2-3 years before the Bass brothers purchased land there.

So to summarize: all of the children of **Edward Bass (1672-1750)** and four of the children of **John Bass (1673-1732)** relocated to Granville County in the 1750's. Edward Bass and John Bass were brothers, and the grandsons of John Bass(e) an English colonist and his Nansemond Indian wife Elizabeth. In Granville, these Bass descendants practiced endogamy by intermarrying with their own Bass cousins and other Native American families to form a tightly closed kinship network. As a result, most living Bass descendants from Granville have multiple Bass ancestors. For example, I have a cousin who has at

minimum, 14 different documented Bass genealogical pedigrees back to Elizabeth the Nansemond.



INFO SUPPORTING RICHARD BASS

The parentage of Richard Bass(e) is questionable and according to the Nansemond Tribe " Note: Due to errors associated with previously published genealogical books on some of our families, they are not acceptable as "legal documentation*". The lines descending from John Bass (wife Love Harris) and Richard Bass (wives Mary Bryant & Jane Burwell) are not eligible for membership. <http://www.nansemond.org/faqs.html> and although I claim this ancestor, his lineage must be considered tentative,

https://www.mertzgenealogy.com/reunion/Family_Tree/ps02/ps02_363.html

Mertz Genealogy - Person Sheet

Name Richard Bass –

Birth 2 Aug 1658, Isle of Wight Co, VA

Death 26 Dec 1722, Nansemond Co, VA

Father **John Basse** (1616-1699)

Mother **Keziah Elizabeth Tucker** (~1620-1676)

Spouses

1 **Mary Burwell** —

Birthabt 1680, VA

Deathabt 1722, Norfolk Co, VA

Marriage25 Aug 1695, VA

Children**Andrew** (1698-1770)

Thomas (1719-)

Richard

My Comments notes for Richard Bass

Richard Basse was born 2 Aug 1658 in Isle of Wight County and died 26 Dec 1722 in Norfolk County. Richard married first Jane Bryant and had several children with her born in 1681 to 1688 and then married second Mary Burwell 25 Aug 1695 who was born about 1680 in VA and died after 1722 in Norfolk County. Mary bore six sons and a daughter from 1698 to 1719. The Bass family had stayed on in the Isle of Wight and Norfolk County area of Virginia for a couple of generations, then like many other southeastern Virginia families began a southward drift and descendants show up in Craven, Dobbs and Wayne Counties and some finally land in Sampson County before 1790.

This migration probably began soon after Richard's death and a wonderful document that has been preserved sets the stage. It was written by William Rudd, a clergyman, and its purpose is to introduce Richard's sons to whatever church in North Carolina they may come to join. "Richard Basse, son of John Basse and Keziah his wife was borned on ye second day of August in the year of our Lord 1665...The said Richard Basse took to wife Mary Burwell on ye 25 day of August in the year of our Lord 1695...Said Richard Basse, Sen., died in Nansiemum on ye 26 day of Decem. 1722. These are peaceful subjects of his Majesty George I, King &c, Def'r of ye Faith, numbered among ye Nansiemum People, freeborn, and worthie of ye Respectful Consideration of Christians in ye Church in Carolina as in Virginia, & intituled to the same."

Then on 7 Jun 1739, Richard Bass (we'll call him II) and his brother Andrew (two of the sons of Richard and Mary Burwell) were granted patents for lands in Craven County. Now part of Craven County becomes Johnston County in 1746, part of Johnston becomes Dobbs in 1759 and finally part of Dobbs becomes Wayne in 1779. Andrew dies in 1770, but his descendants are found in Wayne County in 1790. Most likely, Andrew actually settled initially in what would become Wayne County. The widow and most of the sons of Richard II are found in Sampson County in 1790. In his case, I think it means that he moved on from his initial land holdings in Craven.

Turning now to the 1790 Census for Wayne County, we find the presence of nine head of household persons named Bass whom we can enumerate in terms of their relationship to Andrew, the pioneer Bass in Wayne County, who died in 1770:

Richard — he was one of two sons of Andrew.

Andrew — he was the other son of Andrew.

Aley Sr. — I think this could be Alexander, a brother of Andrew. Another transcription of this Census however says this is Alice. She would be the widow of Andrew's son also named Andrew.

Aley Jr. — could be the son of Aley Sr. or the son of one of his brothers.

Edward — one of three known sons of Andrew's son also named Richard

Rice — actually Uriah, another known son of Andrew's son Richard.

Joshua — the Lawther ancestor, son of Thomas.

Thomas — the Thomas in question, relationship to Andrew unclear

Abram — I have no idea who he is.

And a 1769 tax list for Dobbs County shows the presence then of these Basses: Aaron, Andrew, Andrew Jr., Matthew, Richard, Thomas, and Wright. The inclusion of the names of Thomas, Richard and the Andrews are consistent with what has been already stated. Wright may be yet another version of Rice or

Uriah. That leaves Aaron and Matthew unidentified. Thomas will later have a grandson named Matthew, so this name may be a clue, but of what?

Now coming back to Richard and Mary Burwell's sons — they were Andrew, Alexander, Richard, William, Uriah and Thomas. Andrew is the one we have been discussing who came to Wayne County and died by 1770. Richard is the one who received a land patent in Craven County but whose family then moves on to Sampson — where his sons William, Richard and Burrell are found in the 1790 Census. Alexander may well be the Alexander found in Wayne in 1790. And that leaves William, Uriah and Thomas unaccounted for. There is some evidence that some of these sons, especially William, stayed on in Virginia and may have continued to intermarry with the Nansemonds.

But the logic that the Thomas in question is a descendant of Richard (died 1722) is as follows:

- Thomas is present in Wayne County in 1790 and every other Bass present there (except possibly Abram) is a descendant of Richard.
- Thomas' son Joshua gets married by Andrew, Esquire, suggesting but not proving a familial relationship between them.
- Thomas, certainly, is a family name in this family which tends to name sons after fathers, uncles and brothers.
- Joshua, son of Thomas, soon after the death of Thomas, removes to Sampson County where there are known descendants of Richard Bass and Mary Burwell, specifically their grandsons, sons of Richard II.

One obvious idea is that Thomas, son of Richard, is one and the same as the Thomas we are trying to identify. The problem is one of age. Thomas, son of Richard, was born in 1719 and would have been 92 in 1811 — possible of course, but is it likely? The Thomas of interest could, though, be his son, but he also could be the son of Uriah, William or Alexander.

And another possibility is that he is not associated with this family at all and Joshua's marriage by Andrew Bass was just coincidence and not the result of a familial relationship.

- The most compelling evidence that would support this argument is that the names given by Thomas and Nancy to their children are all "non-Bass" names, to wit: Joel, Joshua, Jesse, Elisha and Everitte. Where did these names come from? Why no Andrew, Richard, Uriah, William? Jesse Flowers, a descendant as was William, of Simon Flowers of Wayne County was mentioned above as a purchaser of property in the estate sale of Thomas and Nancy Bass. That could be the source of at least one of the "non-Bass" names. But I have studied the Flowers family of Wayne County and those other names do not seem to appear, so at this point it is still only speculation that Nancy was Nancy Flowers.
- While Thomas did not use "Bass-type" names for his sons, his sons did to a certain extent. Joshua had two sons, one he named Isaac and the other Uriah. Elisha names one son after himself, another Matthew (as mentioned above) and a third the ever popular Andrew.

So, I simply do not know who Thomas' father was, but my best guess is that it was one of the sons of Richard and Mary Burwell -- though not presumably Richard nor Andrew whose sons' names I think are known. For the purpose of connecting Thomas Bass of the Lawther family tree to Richard Bass of Virginia, I have made him the son of Thomas who was born in 1719 and whose wife's name was apparently Sophia. But take note that that is just a guess. Now Richard of Virginia, remember, as stated by Reverend Rudd was the son of John.

There is a controversy surrounding the marriage of Richard Basse to Mary Burwell, See below.

10 Richard Basse, seventh of the eight children of John and Elizabeth/Keziah Basse, is said to have been born in Nansemond County, Virginia, on August 2, 1658. This information comes from a certificate said to be in the possession of family members. The certificate says that Richard married Jane Bryant on November 6, 1680; that she died on February 14, 1690, having borne six children in nine years; and that Richard then married Mary Burwell on August 25, 1695 and had six more children by her. Dowd, Sylvestri, and the Nansemonds have produced court records proving that Jane Basse was still alive at least as late as 1701. They claim that the certificate is a forgery; that Richard never married Mary Burwell; and that the last four children (at least) attributed to Richard were probably grandchildren of John's brother Edward (who may also have married an Indian, but if so she was a Chowan rather than a Nansemond). In any case, Richard Basse is said to have died on December 26, 1722. <http://www.unc.edu/~rowlett/families/bass.htm>

Richard, son of [John Basse](#) and [Elizabeth Nansemond](#), was born 2 August 1658 in Nansemond, Virginia Colony. He passed away on 26 December 1722 in Nansemond.

For reference, the following certificate has been quoted in whole or in part on a number of websites. It appears to have been written in consideration of the planned move of the family of Richard Bass (Richard died in Virginia) from Virginia to North Carolina. It is purportedly held by the Bass family of Bowers Hill, Virginia, and is said to be on file at the University of Virginia Library. Confirmation of the accuracy of this certificate and its location would be appreciated.

"In the name of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. Amen.

Richard Bass, son of John Bass and Keziah his wife was borned on ye Second day of August in the year of our Lord 1658. Jane Bryant was borned on ye 17th day of December in the year of our Lord 1665. They were married according to the Canons the 6th day of November Anno dom. 1680. The said Jane Bass departed this life on ye 14 of February in the year of our Lord 1689/90, the mother of Charles Basse, Samuel Basse, James Basse, Matthew Basse, Keziah Basse, and Anna Basse, all Baptized Christian persons. The said Richard Basse took to wife Mary Burwell on ye 25 day of August in the year of our Lord 1695 and begat Andrew Basse, Alexander Basse, Richard Basse, Mary Basse, Uriah Basse, and Thomas Basse, every one a Baptized Christian.

Said Richard Basse, Senior died in nansemond on ye 26 day of December 1722.

These are Peaceful Subjects of his Majtie. George I King and Defr. of Ye Faith numbered among ye nansemond People ffreeborn and worthie of ye Respectful consideration of Christians in ye Church in Carolina as in Virgina and entitled to the Same.

Wm. Rudd, M. G. and Cl. Parish of Elizabeth River in Virga."

The statement that Richard was married twice, to Jane Bryant and Mary Burwell, has been contested by the Nansemond Tribe of Virginia based on the existence of a land transaction filed in Henrico County, Virginia, dated 31 (?) February 1703/4, recorded 1 March 1703/4 for Richard Bass, Sr. of Henrico Co., in which "Jane, wife of Richard relinquished dower rights." This document has been misread; the name is actually *Bays*, not *Bass*.^[1] This Richard Bass was never in Henrico County and never owned land there.

<https://lost-creek.org/genealogy/histories/feature3.php>

Capt. Nathaniel Bass was a merchant seaman, who transported indentured servants from England to the colonies. In the March 22, 1622 attack ordered by Powhatan, [John](#), the four year old son of Nathaniel Bass, was taken hostage, and raised by the [Nansemond Tribe](#). John married the Nansemond Chief's daughter, [Elizabeth](#), in 1638, and became the patriarch of the mixed-race Bass family line.

MY NOTE: Was the captured child John actually Nathaniel's son or just Nathaniel's wishful thinking that it was his son and calling him John Bass/Basse???

John and Elizabeth had 8 children:

William, Elizabeth, John, Jordan, Keziah, Nathaniel, Richard, and Samuel.

William married Catherine Lanier, and had 7 children:

John, **Edward**, Keziah, William, Joseph, Mary, and Thomas.

John, the son of William and Catherine, married **Love Harris** in 1696.

Because Love Harris was white, they had to get married in North Carolina. Virginia had adopted apartheid laws, which were not yet enacted in North Carolina. **John** and **Edward** traveled together from Virginia to North Carolina, eventually settling in Granville County.