

MAGAZINE OF VIRGINIA GENEALOGY

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The Virginia Genealogical Society, formed 7 October 1960, published several occasional bulletins between June 1961 and January 1963 when it began serial publication of the *Virginia Genealogical Society Quarterly Bulletin* issued in January, April, July and October. This title ran for seven volumes in a format 8½ by 11 inches, mimeographed, corner-stapled. Volume 8 (1970) was renamed the *Virginia Genealogical Society Quarterly*. A magazine format, 6 by 9 inches, saddle-stitched, with text reproduced from typewritten copy, was adopted in 1971, running through Volume XVIII, followed by three volumes issued as *The Quarterly of the Virginia Genealogical Society*. The present title and publication sequence (February, May, August, November) were adopted in February 1984 (Volume 22, No. 1). Since that date, the magazine has attained a printed page count of approximately 320 pages per volume, not counting its index.

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The *VGS Newsletter* announces meetings of interest to researchers in Virginia genealogy, both those sponsored by the society as well as by other organizations; reviews books; carries news of local Virginia historical societies, libraries, celebrations and points of interest; and publishes members' queries. The society also publishes an ongoing series of special publications.

**Advice That Works—Read all the Document
and Apply the Law**

Our first article concerns the life of Edward Maddox, his four wives, and his children who, through his daughters, tap into Cale, Derrick, Norris, and Turner lines. There may well be no connection to any of these families for many of our readers; however, the story of Edward Maddox illustrates both the need to carefully read and understand the documents we collect as well understand the applicable law. And, it also demonstrates, once again, that the documents we seek are sometimes created decades later (in this case over one hundred years after Edward's death and approximately 125 years after the birth of his last child). If we don't understand the background and the basis for our ancestors' actions and we fail to track the land and other assets, we may well not find them.

Knowing the law can help our research in a number of ways. Of the ten articles in this issue eight were created because of the dictates of the law. Constables were appointed by the county and typically served in a specific area providing a variety of services for which they were primarily compensated by the county. However, on occasion they served the state rather than the county and it was the state that paid. And these payments often survive when county records do not. Such is the case of the Prince George County claims.

The law required the sheriff of the county to collect taxes and fees. His account book rarely appears among the local records. If it survives, it is often found in manuscript collections. Such is the case with the Charles City County sheriff's fee book continued in this issue.

Like all counties, Lunenburg County was required to pay to care for the poor and disabled. Like all counties, Lunenburg was required by law to report various aspects of their financial support to the state. While not all of these reports survive, some do and can provide information on the poor and the disabled—often the most difficult individuals to track.

Tax lists vary in the information they provide and even the individuals who appear on them. There are three tax lists in this issue, a specific tax for Louisa County intended to provide support for troops during the Revolutionary War. All heads of household (except the indigent) were required to pay. However, they had the choice of what they used to pay the tax. The Scott County direct tax was a federal tax requiring those who owned land or slaves to pay a tax based on the value of the land and/to slaves. Those who owned neither would not appear on the list. The Richmond County rental list notes landowners and their arrears (back taxes) due to the Northern Neck proprietary rather than to the king. It includes only those who owned land in the county.

The NARA microfilm copies of the 1820 census for Monongalia and Randolph counties are each missing a page. Focusing solely on an index or a single page instead of examining the whole record and checking for sequential page numbers or other individuals who should appear won't alert the researcher to the missing page. Looking at the whole record when expected data is missing is an important part of the research process, just as is checking not only for the members of the family but the other data collected (in this case occupations).

And finally we have the Allason account book which lists the daily purchases of individuals living in a frontier county. The individuals listed include the wealthy Calmes family as well as those with more modest incomes. Following their purchases over time can provide a glimpse into the life of families during this period and even if your family isn't among those who frequented Allason's store, it can provide a better understanding of the life style of families on the frontier during the period.

To get the most from any record the researcher needs to look at the whole record and not just a portion of it. Understanding a record requires an understanding of the law that regulated its creation and the economic and social practices of the period in which it was created. Failure to consider all aspects of a record is often a sure path to failure.

Barbara Vines Little

Sometimes We Miss Things

In the article "Chesterfield Tithables, 1751 and 1752," in volume 48 (2010):187 in the first column immediately after Drury Blankenship, "George Cousins, James, Ole, Sam, Jane 5 [tithables]" was omitted.

Edward Maddox, Doctor and Justice: Putting a Cavalier's Complex Background into Context

by

Professor Justin David Maddox*
and
General (Ret.) David M. Maddox**

During the seventeenth century, Edward Maddox (d. 1694) was a notable figure within the English settlements in the Virginia and Maryland colonies. Previous researchers have speculated about his English origins,¹ misidentified him as the son of Thomas, "Lord Scethrog," Maddox of eastern Wales,² conflated his role as a doctor with his son's similar activities,³ understated the extent of his land

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** Arlington, Va.; dmmadd@aol.com. David M. Maddox, a retired U.S. Army general, is the sixth-great grandson of Dr. Edward Maddox.

¹ "Thomas Maddox," *Rootsweb* (<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~maddoxetc/Thomas.html>).

² Family historians have proliferated a story online that Edward Maddox descended from a Thomas Maddox who settled near Jamestown in 1620 and that this Thomas is identifiable with a Welsh noble "Thomas Lord Scethrog." See "Thomas Maddox, Lord Scethrog," *The Family Puzzles - Demystified (Sort of)*, (<http://rea-williams.com/getperson.php?personID=130550&tree=tree1>). The Thomas Maddox in Virginia in 1620 cannot be Lord Scethrog, because Lord Scethrog died in 1620 in Wales. See Nansi C. Jones, Brecon Probate Index, 1609-1653, (Original Documents) Including Nine Strays 1567-1658, typescript finding aid (Aberystwyth: National Library of Wales, 1983), 52. The authors' assessment of Edward Maddox's origins in Wales is available at "Our Maddoxes before America," *hisXmark ~ researching the lives of Edward Maddox's descendants in America* (<https://hisxmark.com/>).

³ J. Hall Pleasants, ed., *Archives of Maryland: Proceedings of the County Court of Charles County, 1666-1674* (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1943), 60: xxxiii-xxxv. *Archives of Maryland Online* (<http://aomol.msa.maryland.gov/html/index.html>). The introduction provides an assessment of the number and types of doctors in the county in its earliest decades, and unfortunately confuses Edward and his first son, also named Edward.

holdings,⁴ overlooked his role as justice of the peace, and ignored his relationships with the prominent Mason, Stone, and Waugh families in Virginia and Maryland. The loss of Edward Maddox's 1694 will and other records in Stafford County combined with the complexity of piecing together obscure records from multiple courthouses, has made it difficult to accurately understand the details of his life. This assessment corrects the record and develops a clearer picture of an individual whose life exemplifies the broader economic, religious, and social dynamics of the late 1600s in Maryland and Virginia.⁵

Edward Maddox first appears in Munslow, Shropshire, England, records in 1648.⁶ In Munslow, Edward married 1) Elinor by 1648,⁷ and 2) Dorothy Holding on 25 Mar 1656.⁸ He baptized his children Edward (8 Apr 1648), Elinor, (8 May 1650), Cornelius (4 Oct 1651), John (born 6 Mar 1654[5]), and Alice (born 8 Jan 1656[7]) at the Munslow church.⁹ These records identify Edward as being "of Thongland," implying that the family lived in a small hamlet just northeast of the Munslow church.¹⁰ The remnants of Thongland are illustrated on a 1945 survey as an area along Trow Brook, south of Broadstone.¹¹

Based on the date of the last of his children born in England and his acquisition of the 200-acre Greene's Purchase in Charles County, Maryland,¹² he likely

⁴ Elise Greenup Jourdan, *Early Families of Southern Maryland*, 10 vols (Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, 2007), 9: 185–186.

⁵ The authors maintain the website *hisXmark ~ researching the lives of Edward Maddox's descendants in America* (www.hisxmark.com), which has served as an informal notebook for research into Dr. Edward Maddox and his descendants. The website contains many photographs and stories that complement this article.

⁶ Rector George Littleton, "Liber Registralis Ecclesiae De Mounslow, Anno Domini 1637," Vol. 3, Rectory of Munslow Parish. This volume, currently in the possession of Rev. John Beesley, has been transcribed. Mel Lockie, "Registers of the Parish Munslow," (<http://www.melocki.org.uk/salop/Munslow.html>, 2011), 3: 90.

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ *Ibid.*, 3:100.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 3:90, 92, 93, 97, 100. The authors' recent photographs of the Munslow Parish church are available at "A visit to the Maddoxes' historic Munslow Parish church in Shropshire, England," *hisXmark ~ researching the lives of Edward Maddox's descendants in America* (<https://hisxmark.com/about/>).

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 3: 92–93.

¹¹ *Ordnance Survey of Great Britain New Popular Edition*, Sheet 129-Ludlow, 1945, "A Vision of Britain Through Time," *University of Portsmouth* (<http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/maps/>). The authors' recent photographs of the existing Thongland estate are available at "The 17th-century Maddox home in Shropshire, England," *hisXmark ~ researching the lives of Edward Maddox's descendants in America* (<https://hisxmark.com/>).

¹² Littleton, "Liber Registralis Ecclesiae De Mounslow, Anno Domini 1637," 3:100. Charles Co., Md. (Land Records), Liber E, pp. 157–158. A few Edward Maddoxes appear in colonial records around the time of Doctor Edward Maddox's arrival, but none seem to match. They include an Edward Maddox at Shirley Hundred in 1642 in Charles City County; see Virginia Land Office Patents No. 1, 1623–1643, p. 790, 20 Aug 1642. An Edward Maddox listed as a servant to Lawrence

moved to America between 1656 and 1673. Edward's close business and political associates, the Masons and Fowkes, preceded him immigrating in 1652 to avoid Parliamentary persecution.¹³ Other allies, such as the Waughs, immigrated later in rejection of King Charles II's rumored Catholicism. Edward demonstrated strong Whig affiliation through association with Reverend John Waugh, who was known for his instigation of an anti-Catholic mob in Stafford County in 1689.¹⁴ An Edward Maddox was ejected from England in 1670 after spending time in London's infamous Newgate Prison at the same time as other anti-Catholics: a 14 Feb 1670 warrant offered to set Edward Maddox free if he gave "security for his good behavior and transports himself abroad."¹⁵ However, this is not proven to be Doctor Edward Maddox (d. 1694).¹⁶

After 1673, Edward appears in Virginia and Maryland records with his children Edward, Cornelius, and Alice. His son Edward was in Charles County, Maryland, by 1 Mar 1668/9;¹⁷ his son Cornelius has not been found in colonial records until 1680 when he was listed on a receipt for payment for transport to Maryland,¹⁸ which raises questions about Maddox family members' arrival dates. Munslow Parish records show an Elinor Maddox of Munslow marrying in Shropshire, England, in 1682 and dying there in 1710. Whether, this is Edward's daughter who was born in 1650 is unclear.¹⁹

Dr. Maddox owned land, in both Charles County, Maryland, and Stafford County, Virginia. He owned at various times at least six plantations in Charles County, Maryland, including Greene's Purchase, Lyons Hole, Doges Neck, Stone Hill, Athey's Hopewell, and Maddock's Folly, and had control of his

Dameron at "the head of Tanx Yeococomico River," possibly in 1652; see Nell Marion Nugent, *Cavaliers and Pioneers: Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants 1623–1666* (1934; reprint, Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1991), 1: 258.; and an Edward Maddox listed on the St. Thomas Parish register as a landowner in Jamaica in 1670; see Noel Sainsbury, ed., *Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series: America and West Indies, 1669–1674, Preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office* (1889; reprint, Vaduz: Kraus Reprint Ltd., 1964), 7: 98–104.

¹³ Pamela Copeland and Richard MacMaster, *The Five George Masons: Patriots and Planters of Virginia and Maryland*, (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1975), 9–11.

¹⁴ Fairfax Harrison, "Parson Waugh's Tumult: A Chapter from *Landmarks of Old Prince William*," *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 30 (Jan 1922): 31–37.

¹⁵ Peter Wilson Coldham, *The Complete Book of Immigrants, 1661–1699*, (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 2002), 157.

¹⁶ The authors' assessment of the Newgate prisoner is available at "Edward, the Newgate prisoner," *hisXmark ~ researching the lives of Edward Maddox's descendants in America* (<https://hisxmark.com/>).

¹⁷ Pleasants, ed., *Archives of Maryland: Proceedings of the County Courts of Charles County 1666–1674*, 60: 184, citing Charles Co. Court Proceedings, 1668–1670, p. 55, 1 Mar 1668/9.

¹⁸ Maryland Patents Liber WC2, Folio 199, 9 July 1680.

¹⁹ Littleton, "Liber Registralis Ecclesiae De Mounslow, Anno Domini 1637," 3:120, 163.

wife's Cheshire and Nanjemoy tracts.²⁰ Greene's Purchase, one of his earliest known acquisitions made in 1673, included the "olde Indian forte" known as the Anacostin Fort, located on St. Isidore's Creek where the village of Twining in the District of Columbia now stands.²¹ Stone Hill, Athey's Hopewell, and Lyon's Hole were located just northwest of modern Friendly, Maryland, along Broad Creek.²² Many of these plantations appear to have been investments only.

In 1676, "Docter Maddox" and his neighbor Gerard Browne were promised payment by the Maryland Council for accommodating "Captain Allen's troop of horses," who were battling the Susquahannock Indians for possession of Susquahannock Fort at the mouth of the Piscataway River.²³ The Colony and allied Piscataway tribes had fought the Susquahannock for decades, and these operations would contribute to the tribe's final defeat.²⁴ To serve as a useful base for military operations, Edward's land would have needed to be nearby. His large tract called Doeg's Neck, on the southern shore of the Piscataway River, is most likely where the troop was accommodated. In 1723, George Mason III purchased 1,200 acres surrounding the Doeg's Neck tract formerly owned by Edward and renamed the area Stump Neck to differentiate it from his Virginia property. Stump Neck would become the early childhood home of George Mason IV, who drafted the 1776 Virginia Declaration of Rights.²⁵

Prior to 1684, Edward lived on a 500-acre plantation called Nanjemoy in Charles County, Maryland. William Stone gave the 500-acre Nanjemoy tract (part of William's 5,000-acre Poynton Manor) to his son Matthew Stone.²⁶ "Nanjemoy" was a term used to describe the very broad area of plantations centered around

²⁰ Lyons Hole: Charles Co., Md., Land Records, Liber E, folio 74–75: 7 Aug 1672; Doges Neck: Liber H, p. 132: 5 Sept 1678; Cheshire: Liber I, p. 125: 5 June 1681; Greene's Purchase: Liber E, pp. 157–158: 11 Nov 1673; Stone Hill: Liber F, p. 21–22: 28/29 Oct 1674; Athey's Hopewell: Liber F, p. 180–181: 12 Apr 1676. Maddox's Folly: Liber F, p. 200: 8 Aug 1676; Nanjemoy: Liber L, p. 142, 17 Feb 1684.

²¹ William B. Marye, "The Annacosti Indian Fort," *Maryland Historical Magazine* 33, No. 2 (1938): 134–148.

²² Locations based on maps in the "Broad Creek Historic District Preservation Planning Study," June 2002, *Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission* (http://mncppcapps.org/planning/publications/al_list.cfm).

²³ William Hand Browne, ed., *Archives of Maryland: Proceedings of the Council of Maryland, 1671–1681* (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1896), 15: 97 *Archives of Maryland Online* (<http://aomol.msa.maryland.gov/html/index.html>) citing Liber RR, p. 76.

²⁴ William B. Marye, "Piscattaway," *Maryland Historical Magazine* 30, No. 3 (1935): 183–239.

²⁵ Mark Whatford, "The Missing Boyhood Home on Stump Neck, Charles County, Maryland," blog, 19 Dec 2013, *George Mason's Gunston Hall*, (<http://gunstonhallblog.blogspot.com/search?q=stump+neck>).

²⁶ 19 Feb 1684 to Gerard Fowke land on which the said Edward Maddox and Margery lately dwell on sicutate in Nanjom; Charles Co. Court (Land Records), 1684–1685, L, pp. 140–142, MSA CE 82-11, digital image, MDLANDREC (<https://mdlandrec.net/main/index.cfm>).

Nanjemoy Creek. The Nanjemoy tract might have been along Maddox Branch, which flows west-east near Moore's Lodge, the original seat of the Charles County government.²⁷

The extent of Edward's land ownership has long been obscured by researchers' exclusive focus on either Maryland or Virginia, with the majority of research focused on Maryland. Prior to the 1684 exchange of Nanjemoy, Edward had moved across the Potomac River to Virginia and most likely resided on the 500-acre tract along Passapatanzy Creek in Stafford (now King George) County acquired in the land exchange with Gerard Fowke.²⁸

In addition to his Passapatanzy property Edward owned at least 550 acres purchased from the Rev. John Waugh that lay "about a mile below the falls" of the Rappahanock River in Stafford County²⁹—a site that would later serve as George Washington's boyhood home.³⁰ His marriage to Frances, widow of both John Norgrave and George Mason I, placed her dower interest in both her former husband's estates under Edward's control. In addition, in his twilight, around 1690, he invested in plot #15 of the planned Marlborough Town, in Stafford County.³¹

Edward was referred to as doctor, surgeon, apothecary, or physician in various records. He practiced medicine throughout the area.³² He was called into court on charges of fraud at least once,³³ and called others into court frequently to collect for services rendered. His treatments ranged from simple salves to long-term cures for "grievous pains and troubles." He was among just a few doctors operating in the area.³⁴ He likely received his training in an apprenticeship in

²⁷ Julia A. King, Scott M. Strickland, and Kevin Norris, "The Search for the Court House at Moore's Lodge: Charles County's First County Seat," August 2008, *St. Mary's College* (<http://colonialencounters.org/files/sitereports/MooresLodge-1.pdf>).

²⁸ Charles Co., Md., Land Records, 1684–1685, Liber L, pp. 140–142.

²⁹ Gertrude E. Gray, *Virginia Northern Neck Land Grants, 1694–1742* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1987), 44 citing Northern Neck Grant Book No. 3, 1703–1710, 263.

³⁰ The 550 acres was broken into three parcels after Dr. Edward Maddox's death, and willed to three different people. The parcels are described in three separate documents: Gray, *Virginia Northern Neck Land Grants*, 1694–1742, 44; Ruth and Sam Sparacio, *Virginia County Court Records: Deed Abstracts of King George, Virginia, 1721–1735* (McLean, Va.: Antient Press, 1986), 11, 32–33.

³¹ Wesley Pippenger, "John Mercer's Land Book," *Magazine of Virginia Genealogy* 35, No. 2 (Spring 1997): 170.

³² Pleasants, ed., *Archives of Maryland: Proceedings of the County Court of Charles County, 1666–1674*, 60: 246–247 citing Charles County Court Proceedings, 1668–1670, Liber D, p. 116.

³³ Elizabeth Merritt, ed., *Archives of Maryland: Proceedings of the Provincial Court, 1681–1683* (Baltimore: Maryland Historical Society, 1964), 70: 413–415, *Archives of Maryland Online* (<http://aomol.msa.maryland.gov/000001/000070/html/am70--415.html>).

³⁴ Pleasants, ed., *Archives of Maryland: Proceedings of the County Court of Charles County, 1666–1674*, 60: xxxiii–xxxv.

England, perhaps in association with the English Civil War, but no records have been found to substantiate this.

Dr. Maddox's other activities lend some color to his lifestyle. He can be found in an early record claiming a bounty of 200 pounds of tobacco for the head of a wolf—at the time a rampant threat to the colonists' livestock.³⁵ Additionally, he is recorded importing a small amount of "fuetiane" into Virginia on 14 Mar 1675.³⁶ "Fuetiane" is an alternate spelling of "fustian," which is a heavy woollen cloth used by the colonists for clothing. This import makes sense in the context of his origins in Shropshire, which was known for its cloth merchants.³⁷

Edward's peripatetic land ownership and business dealings demonstrate his competence, but also reflect the social stratification of his time. His activities imply allegiance with a specific group of Cavaliers—including the Fowkes, Masons, Smallwoods, Stones, Waughs, and others who formed a close network in Maryland and Virginia.³⁸

Edward married before 5 Sept 1678 Margery Stone,³⁹ the widow of Matthew Stone, son of the Puritan Cavalier William Stone, governor of Maryland in 1649–1655. Margery and Matthew Stone apparently had no children as Matthew, in his 1676 will, left Margery "all my estate whatsoever both Reall and personall."⁴⁰ In 1681 Edward and Margery sold the 500-acre Cheshire tract she inherited.⁴¹ By 1684 Edward and Margery were living in Stafford County, when they exchanged Margery's 500-acre Nanjemoy tract with Gerard Fowke, Gent.

³⁵ Charles Co., Md., Land Records, Liber K, p. 335.

³⁶ Searcher, Exports from London by English Merchants, Port Books; Port of London, 1674–1675, Public Record Office Class E 190/62/5, Survey Report 03775, Virginia Colonial Records Project, LVA Catalog, *Library of Virginia* (<https://www.lva.virginia.gov/>). [Search terms: VCRP 03775].

³⁷ T.C. Mendenhall, *The Shrewsbury Drapers and the Welsh Wool Trade in the XVI and XVII Centuries*, (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1954). The authors' assessment of Edward Maddox's potential participation in the Welsh cloth trade is available at "Pulling a Thread," *hisXmark ~ researching the lives of Edward Maddox's descendants in America* (<https://hisxmark.com>).

³⁸ Pamela Copeland and Richard MacMaster, *The Five George Masons: Patriots and Planters of Virginia and Maryland*, (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1975).

³⁹ Charles Co., Md., Land Records, Liber H, p. 132, 5 Sept 1678; Liber I, p. 125, 5 June 1681 [500 a. part of Poynton [Nanjemoy] Manour left to Margery by the will of her deceased husband Matthew Stone].

⁴⁰ Written 11 May 1676, no recording date. Matthew Stone of Charles Co., Md., "I give and bequeath unto my beloved wife Margery Stone, all my estate whatsoever both Reall and personall to her and her heires for Ever." Maryland Will Book 5, Liber A, 1676–1677: 97–98, "Maryland Wills and Probate Records, 1635–1777," digital images 221 & 222 of 1055, *Ancestry* (<https://www.ancestry.com>).

⁴¹ Charles Co., Md., Land Records, Liber I, p. 125, 5 Jun 1681.

for a 440-acre tract in Stafford County.⁴² While Edward could not sell the land Margery inherited without her joining him in the deed, he had ownership of her personal property immediately upon marriage. Papers in a 1796–1797 Loudoun County, Virginia, freedom suit state that Edward Maddox inherited a slave named Moll from Margery Stone, and that in his 1694 will Edward transferred Moll to a Stafford County official named Thomas Ellzey.⁴³ Margery (—?—) Stone Maddox died sometime after her 1694 acknowledgment of a deed and 9 Sept 1690 when Samsom Darrell petitioned the Stafford County court requesting that Doctor Edward Maddocks who had married the relict and Exec^x of John Norgrave give security for the performance of Capt. John Norgrave's will.⁴⁴ According to a descendant's testimony, Edward and Margery had a daughter named Amey.⁴⁵

While Edward's Maryland and Virginia properties were separated geographically only by the Potomac River, the colonies were light years apart politically. The Virginia government was staunchly Protestant, while Maryland was established by the Calverts as a haven for religious tolerance and for some time was run by a majority of Catholic delegates. Charles County was considered "the seedbed of Protestant disaffection."⁴⁶ Edward moved from Maryland to Stafford County, Virginia, by 1684⁴⁷ and strengthened his ties with the Mason network there.

Edward married the twice-widowed Frances (—?—) Norgrave Mason after the death of her husband Colonel George Mason I, a Cavalier who had immigrated in 1652.⁴⁸ Although Frances and George Mason I had released their rights to the Norgrave dower tract of 600 acres on the south side of Potomac Creek by deed on 10 Sept 1684, she still held a dower right in John Norgrave's personal

⁴² Charles Co., Md., Land Records, Liber L, pp.140–142, 19 Feb 1684. Edward Maddox of Stafford Co., chyrurgion, and Margery his wife land Matthew Stone inherited from his father William.

⁴³ Alycon Pierce, "Pursuing the Dismissed Case: Simon Sweeney's Freedom Petitions in Loudoun County, Virginia," *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, 104 (Mar 2016): 51–57.

⁴⁴ Ruth and Sam Sparacio, *Virginia County Court Records, Order Book Abstracts of Stafford County, Virginia, 1664–1668, 1689–1690*. (McLean, Va.: Antient Press, 1987), 113.

⁴⁵ Turner petition, 15 Mar 1806, *Turner vs. Hooe*, Superior Court of Chancery, Fredericksburg District, Maddox folder, George Harrison Sanford King papers, 1914–1985 > Series 1, Lewis - Martin, images 4720, 4903, 4905 of 6823, "Virginia, Historical Society Papers, 1607–2007," *FamilySearch* (<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33S7-9PXXG-8J5>).

⁴⁶ Pamela Copeland and Richard MacMaster, *The Five George Masons: Patriots and Planters of Virginia and Maryland* (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1975), 22.

⁴⁷ Charles Co., Md., Land Record Liber L, pp.140–142, 19 Feb 1684. Deed from Edward Maddox of Stafford County, chyrurgion, and Margery his wife.

⁴⁸ Stafford Co., Va., Court Records [Orders], 1689–1693, p. 105: 12 Nov 1690; and Pamela Copeland and Richard MacMaster, *The Five George Masons: Patriots and Planters of Virginia and Maryland*, (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1975), 9–11.

estate.⁴⁹ In 1691 Edward and his wife Frances released their interest in both the real and personal property of George Mason I to stepson George Mason II in exchange for £60 and a slave named Primo.⁵⁰ Edward and Frances had no known children.

Edward was sworn in as a justice of the peace in Stafford County on 12 Aug 1691.⁵¹ As a justice of the peace, he sat in judgment of Parson John Waugh in the case of Waugh's marriage of Mary Hathaway, the nine-year-old daughter of Thomas Hathaway of Aquia, to Mr. William Williams. Edward and the other justices ruled in 1691 that upon reaching the age of twelve years Mary could "publicly disclaim the said marriage and protest against it, then it is the judgment of this court the aforesaid marriage . . . is utterly null and void as if the same had never been had or made." Mary declared her freedom, citing "infancy and impuberty as well as force and fraud" at the time of her marriage.⁵²

But despite Dr. Maddock's role as a justice and his awareness of the parson's character flaws, in 1694 he willed his 500-acre plantation along Passapatanzy Creek to the parish served by Parson Waugh⁵³ forever entwining the land with Overwharton Parish history. Parson Waugh likely lived there until his death.⁵⁴ That Dr. Maddocks willed so much acreage to the parish served by a man of such notoriety reinforces the doctor's image of Protestant resolve, his Whig alliance, and his strong familial relations in Stafford County.

Just as Edward's justice of the peace role provides insight into his social and political involvement, Edward's ca. 1690 purchase of a plot in Marlborough Town, Stafford County, provides some insight into Northern Neck business dealings, and makes his local presence more palpable. Marlborough Town was intended by the aristocratic colonist William Fitzhugh to be a major port town for Virginia, but the local tobacco planters saw the plan as a British government

⁴⁹ Stafford Co., Va., Court Records [Orders], 1689–1693, p. 105: 12 Nov 1690; pp. 86–87: 9 Sept 1690 and 110: 13 Nov 1690.

⁵⁰ Ruth and Sam Sparacio, *Virginia County Court Records, Deed and Will Abstracts of Stafford County, Virginia, 1689–1693, Deed Book D, Part 2* (McLean, Va.: Antient Press, 1989), 68–69 citing Record Book 1686–1693/4, pp. 208–209: 19 Jun 1691.

⁵¹ "Notes from the Records of Stafford County, Virginia, Order Books (Continued)," *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 45, No. 3 (July 1937): 243–259.

⁵² Jerrilyn Eby, *They Called Stafford Home*, (Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, 1997), 199. Ruth and Sam Sparacio, *Virginia County Court Records, Order Book Abstracts of Stafford County, Virginia, 1691–1692* (McLean, Va.: Antient Press, 1987), 62–65.

⁵³ George Harrison Sanford King, *Register of Overwharton Parish, Stafford County, Virginia, 1723–1758 & Sundry Historical & Genealogical Notes* (1961; reprint, Easley, S.C.: Southern Historical Press, 1986), 179–180.

⁵⁴ King, *Register of Overwharton Parish*, 198. Eby, *They Called Stafford Home*, 199. Jerrilyn Eby, *Land of Herrings and Persimmons: People and Places of Upper Stafford County, Virginia* (Bowie, Md.: Heritage Books, 2015), 192.

effort to centralize trade and enforce taxation. Its original developers included Edward and the rest of the Stafford justices, including George Mason and John Waugh, and they managed to initiate plans and start building on the site, but the initiative faded after a few years.⁵⁵

"Doctor Maddox" is clearly written within the confines of plot #15 on the survey map, which was drawn up by Bland in 1691 and copied in a ledger by Marlborough Town revivalist John Mercer in the 1730s.⁵⁶ John Mercer's Land Book shows that Edward owned the plot, and sold it to his friend John Waugh after a short time.⁵⁷ Smithsonian archeologist C. Malcolm Watkins conducted a full survey of the Marlborough Town site in 1968 and located Plot #15 at 561–577 Marlborough Point Road on modern road maps.⁵⁸ This was intended to be the center of town, and he was surrounded by his consistent business associates: George Mason II, John Waugh, and others.

Court suits and deeds attest to the fact that Dr. Edward Maddox died testate between 23 June 1694 when his will was written and 11 Dec 1694 when it was presented in court. While Edward's will is long lost to the destruction wrought by war, these sources partially identify his final worldly interests and help sort the identities of his children. Three deeds, previously disaggregated, are recombined here to form a 550-acre allotment along the Rappahannock River one mile below the falls, in Stafford County, Virginia, that he purchased of Parson Waugh; the deed does not survive.

§ A 1710 Northern Neck land grant establishing Maurice Clark's ownership of 150 of 550 acres that Dr. Edward Maddox owned in then Richmond later King George and now Stafford County reads, "John Hamilton died seized of 150 A. in Richmond County part of 550 A. purchased by Edward Maddock of John Waugh Clk of Stafford Co. Said 550 A. is part of 2000 A. granted Col. John Catlett 2 June 1666 & by conveyances vested in Maddock, who by Will 13 June 1694 gave 150 A. not disposed of by his will to Clark."⁵⁹ The first house built on this site (pre-1710) was recently excavated by the George Washington

⁵⁵ C. Malcolm Watkins, *The Cultural History of Marlborough, Virginia* (Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1968). For map images and the authors' commentary on Edward Maddox's role in Marlborough see "Doctor Maddox and the short moment of Marlborough Town," *hisXmark ~ researching the lives of Edward Maddox's descendants in America* (<https://hisxmark.com>).

⁵⁶ Bland's map is reproduced in Watkins, *The Cultural History of Marlborough, Virginia*, 7.

⁵⁷ Wesley Pippenger, "John Mercer's Land Book," *Magazine of Virginia Genealogy* 35, No. 2, (Spring 1997): 170–171.

⁵⁸ Watkins, *The Cultural History of Marlborough, Virginia*, 44.

⁵⁹ Gray, *Virginia Northern Neck Land Grants, 1694–1742*, 44.

Foundation.⁶⁰

§ A King George County deed in 1722, states that Dr. Maddox left a 200-acre portion of a 550-acre plantation (the same 550 acres in the first account, above) to John Robbins. This land was “about a mile below the falls” of the Rappahannock River in Stafford County. Dr. Edward Maddox originally left the acreage to John Robbins, son of Robert Robbins, but stipulated that the land should go to John Stone if John Robbins had no son, and further stipulated that the land should go to John Stone’s brother Thomas Stone if John Stone had no son. Since John Robbins and John Stone had no sons, the land eventually went to Thomas Stone.⁶¹

§ On 3/4 Mar 1723 Edward’s daughter Alice Cale and her husband Charles of King George County sold 35 acres on north side of Rappahannock River in King George about a mile below the falls of the said river . . . part of a tract of 2000 acres granted to Col. John Catlet by patent dated 2 June 1666, 500[sic] acres of which by sundry conveyances became the right of Edward Meaddock late of Stafford deceased who by his last will dated 23 June 1694 proved in Stafford court 11 Dec 1694 . . . did grant unto the within named Alice now the wife of said Charles Cale 200 acres part of the said 500 acres . . . on the east side of mouth of Claburns Run.⁶² This third account of 200 acres completes the dispersal of Edward’s 550-acre plot along the Rappahanock River. Alice’s acreage is specifically described in the National Park Service’s survey of George Washington’s Ferry Farm site.⁶³

Additionally, George Harrison Sanford King in his history of Stafford County’s Overwharton Parish, states that Dr. Maddox in his 1694 will left an estate—450–500 acres with a home along Passapantanzy Creek in Stafford County—to Parson Waugh’s parish.⁶⁴ In this account, Dr. Edward Maddox was apparently punishing his daughter Amey by not leaving anything to her because she married Thomas Derrick without Dr. Maddox’s consent. Suspiciously, it was the notorious Reverend John Waugh, who had previously defrauded the widow

⁶⁰ “Maurice Clark House: The First House at Ferry Farm,” *George Washington Foundation*, 2015 (http://www.kenmore.org/ferryfarm/archaeology/clark_house.html).

⁶¹ Sparacio, *Deed Abstracts of King George County, Virginia, 1721–1735*, 11.

⁶² *Ibid.*, 32–33.

⁶³ “Washington, George, Boyhood Home Site,” *National Park Service’s National Historic Landmarks Program* (<https://catalog.archives.gov/id/41679153>).

⁶⁴ King, *Register of Overwharton Parish, Stafford County, Virginia, 1723–1758 & Sundry Historical & Genealogical Notes*, 179–180.

Meese of her land,⁶⁵ who both administered Edward Maddox’s 1694 will and received this acreage from his will as the parish glebe.⁶⁶

Prior researchers have not included the above-mentioned deeds, parish records and court records in their assessments, leading to their misidentification of Edward’s children. George Harrison Sanford King explained in a letter in 1949 that Amey Maddox was called the only child of Edward Maddox and Margery Stone in 1806–1811 court testimony in which Amey Maddox’s descendants sued for ownership of the land that Edward Maddox had willed to Reverend Waugh’s parish over 110 years earlier. The descendants’ argument for ownership—that Amey was the only child of Edward Maddox and Margery Stone and thus entitled to the land by inheritance—was accepted by the court.⁶⁷

Parish records support that Edward had children Edward, Elinor, Cornelius, John and Alice by an earlier wife⁶⁸ and court records further connect Edward to his son Cornelius through business transactions.⁶⁹ It’s quite possible that Edward Maddox had additional land holdings that he left to others, such as his son Cornelius—further proving Edward’s children—but those records have yet to be discovered.

Genealogical Summary

1. Edward⁷ Maddox, born circa 1610 in England,⁷⁰ died between 23 June and 11 Dec 1694 in Stafford County.⁷¹ He married 1) Elinor, before 1648; she was buried 5 Feb 1655/6.⁷² He married 2) Dorothy Holding on 25 Mar 1656.⁷³ He married 3) the widow Margery (—?—) Stone by 1678; she died after 1684.⁷⁴ Edward then married 4) twice-widowed Frances (—?—) Norgrove Mason after

⁶⁵ “Letters of William Fitzhugh,” *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 3, No. 1 (July 1895): 10–11.

⁶⁶ John Frederick Dorman, *Westmoreland County, Virginia, Order Book 1690–1698 Part Three, 1694–1698* (Washington, D.C.: the compiler, 1964), 45–46 citing folios 179–180.

⁶⁷ King Letter to Gottschalk dated 31 Mar 1949 and Turner petition, 15 Mar 1806, *Turner vs. Hooe*, Superior Court of Chancery, Fredericksburg District, Maddox folder, George Harrison Sanford King papers, 1914–1985 > Series 1, Lewis - Martin, images 4720, 4903, 4905 of 6823, “Virginia, Historical Society Papers, 1607–2007,” *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:33SQ-GPXC-8CJ>).

⁶⁸ Littleton, “Liber Registralis Ecclesiae De Mounslow, Anno Domini 1637” 3: 90, 92, 93, 97, 98.

⁶⁹ Charles Co., Md., Circuit Court, Liber L, pp. 15, 69, 106–107.

⁷⁰ Date calculated based on births of known children.

⁷¹ Sparacio, *Deed Abstracts of King George County, Virginia, 1721–1735*, 32–33.

⁷² Littleton, “Liber Registralis Ecclesiae De Mounslow, Anno Domini 1637,” 3: 90, 98.

⁷³ *Ibid.*, 3: 100.

⁷⁴ Charles County, Md., Land Records, Liber H, p. 132, 5 Sept 1678; Liber I, p. 125, 5 June 1681; Liber L, p. 142, 20 Feb 1784.

the 1686 death of her husband George Mason I⁷⁵ and before 9 Sept 1690 when Samsom Darrell petitioned the Stafford County court requesting that Doctor Edward Maddocks who married the relict and Exec^t of John Norgrave give security for the performance of Capt. John Norgrave's will,⁷⁶ Frances died before 13 Sept 1693.⁷⁷

Edward¹ Maddox and his wife Ellinor had the following known children:

- i. EDWARD² MADDOX, baptized 8 April 1648 in Munslow Parish, Shropshire, England,⁷⁸ married Amey/Anne Frankcum, widow of Henry Frankcum, after 22 Mar 1668/9.⁷⁹ Edward's cattle mark was "the left eare cropt the right ear hole with a nick in the under part of the same."⁸⁰ Although he was never called "apothecary" like his father, the younger Edward also practiced or delivered medicine, as suggested in his 1670 lawsuit against Samuell Price for failure to pay for a purge, a bleeding, a cupping, and more.⁸¹ The younger Edward's apothecary role has been unintentionally conflated with his father's occupation in previous studies,⁸² but the two men's ages help distinguish them.⁸³ Before marrying his wife Amey, Edward sold her a mare on 1 Mar 1668/9, and Amey gave the mare and four cows to her children, Henry and Elizabeth Frankcum, on 22 Mar 1668/9. Edward and Amey recorded the transfers with the county court, perhaps as an economic preparation for their marriage.⁸⁴

⁷⁵ George Mason's approximate date of death is based on research conducted by the Gunston Hall Library: "George Mason I," The Mason Descendants Database, *Gunston Hall Library* (<https://gunstonhall.org/wp-content/uploads/masonweb/pl.htm>).

⁷⁶ Ruth and Sam Sparacio, *Virginia County Court Records, Order Book Abstracts of Stafford County, Virginia, 1664–1668, 1689–1690*. (McLean, Va.: Antient Press, 1987), 113.

⁷⁷ Ruth and Sam Sparacio, *Virginia County Court Records, Order Book Abstracts of Stafford County, Virginia, 1692–1693, Part of Order Book 1689–1693* (McLean, Va.: the compilers, 1988), 123.

⁷⁸ Littleton, "Liber Registralis Ecclesiae De Mounslow, Anno Domini 1637," 3: 90.

⁷⁹ Maryland Prerogative Court, Testamentary Proceedings, Liber 4B, p. 5: 16 Nov 1675; sheriff to summon Edward Maddox who married the widow of Henry Frankcum.

⁸⁰ Pleasants, ed., *Archives of Maryland: Proceeding of the County Courts of Charles County, 1666–1674*, 60: 403.

⁸¹ *Ibid.*, 60: 260.

⁸² Pleasants, ed., *Archives of Maryland: Proceedings of the County Court of Charles County, 1666–1674*, 60: xxxiii–xxxv. The introduction provides an assessment of the number and types of doctors in the county in its earliest decades, and unfortunately confuses the two Edwards.

⁸³ At court ___ Mar 1669/70 Edward Maddock sworn, age 22 or 23. Charles Co., Md., Land Records, Liber D, pp. 127, 133. The court's estimate is compatible with Edward's baptismal year (1648).

⁸⁴ Elsie Greenup Jourdan, *Charles County Court & Land Records* (Westminster, Md.: Heritage Books, 2007), 2: 26, 82; and Pleasants, ed., *Archives of Maryland: Proceedings of the County Court of Charles County, 1666–1674*, 60:184–186 citing Charles County Court Proceedings, 1668–1670, Liber D. pp. 54–59

- ii. ELINOR MADDOX was baptized 8 May 1650 in Munslow Parish, Shropshire, England.⁸⁵ She may be the Elinor Maddox who married Edward Evans (also known as Edward Tyler), on 1 May 1682 in Munslow⁸⁶ and who was buried there 1 Jan 1710.⁸⁷
- iii. CORNELIUS MADDOX, baptized 4 Oct 1651 in Munslow Parish, Shropshire, England,⁸⁸ died 1705/6 in Charles County.⁸⁹ He married Mary Smallwood, daughter of James before 16 Mar 1685 in Charles County, Maryland.⁹⁰ Cornelius was described as a merchant and landowner in the Nanjemoy area of Charles County. He participated in his father's business, as demonstrated by a lengthy lawsuit between the two men in 1684–1685.⁹¹ On 26 Dec 1684 Cornelius purchased the 60-acre plot called Tatshall (also known as Tatall, Totsall, Tattsall, Tasch Hall, or Nuthall) near Moore's Ditch, Charles County's first courthouse and sold it to his father-in-law James Smallwood for 3,000 pounds of tobacco on 27 May 1688.⁹² Cornelius assisted his stepbrother Captain George Mason II in 1697 by pursuing and arresting the Pomonkey Indian fugitive Esquire Tom in Stafford County.⁹³ Cornelius and Mary had at least six children, including James, John, Edward, Benjamin, Phoebe, and Walter.⁹⁴
- iv. JOHN MADDOX, born 6 Mar 1654/5, was baptized 3 April 1655 and buried 12 Feb 1655/6 in Munslow Parish, Shropshire, England.⁹⁵

Edward and Dorothy (Holding) Maddox had the following known child:

- i. ALICE MADDOX, born 8 Jan 1656/7 in Munslow Parish, Shropshire, England,⁹⁶ died testate in King George County between 1 Nov 1730 and 1 Dec 1732 naming daughters Million, Priscilla, Elizabeth, Mary, and

⁸⁵ Littleton, "Liber Registralis Ecclesiae De Mounslow, Anno Domini 1637," 3: 92.

⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, 3: 120.

⁸⁷ *Ibid.*, 3: 163..

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, 3:93. The authors' ongoing assessment of Cornelius Maddox, including images of relevant sites, is available at "Cornelius Maddox, 1651–1705," *hisXmark ~ researching the lives of Edward Maddox's descendants in America* (<https://hisxmark.com/>).

⁸⁹ Appraisal dated 9 Mar 1705. Maryland Inventories & Accounts, Volume 25, pp. 222–223.

⁹⁰ Charles Co., Md., Land Records, Liber M, p. 27. Lib. S, No. 1, fol. 342, 6 August 1694.

⁹¹ Charles Co., Md., Land Records, Liber L, pp. 15; 69; 106–107.

⁹² Charles Co., Md., Land Records, Liber L, p. 51 (26 Dec 1684); Liber P, p. 1 (20 May 1688).

⁹³ William Hand Browne, ed., *Archives of Maryland, Proceedings of the Council of Maryland, 1696/7–98*, 23: 187, 30 July 1697.

⁹⁴ Maryland Probate Records, Accounts, Vol. 21, pp. 434–435; V. L. Skinner, *Abstracts of the Testamentary Proceedings of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, Volume 10: 1704–1707, Liber 19C* (Baltimore: Clearfield Co., 2007), 35.

⁹⁵ Littleton, "Liber Registralis Ecclesiae De Mounslow, Anno Domini 1637," 3: 97–98.

⁹⁶ *Ibid.*, 3: 100.

Martha Ann. An affidavit recorded with the will noted that “the deceased Alice Cale left in her Will the remaining part of her Estate to be divided equally between her three youngest daughters and that she did appoint Rowland Thornton, Elizabeth Cale, & Mary Cale, Exec^{ts}.”⁹⁷ She married Charles Cale, who died between 4 Mar 1723 and 4 Dec 1729 when she was described as his widow.⁹⁸ Edward bequeathed 200 acres to Alice in his 1694 will, as affirmed in a 1723 King George County, Virginia, deed.⁹⁹ See previous discussion of the land Beginning on page 265.

Edward and Margery (—?—) Stone Maddox had the following child:

- i. AMEY MADDOX, born after 1676 based her parents’ approximate date of marriage;¹⁰⁰ died about 1740 in King George County, Virginia. She married Thomas Derrick before 1694 They had, among other children, Maddux Derrick, the eldest son, who died ca. 1770 leaving two daughters, Ann who married Benoni Strutton and Sarah who married John Turner. Ann (Derrick) Strutton died about 1782 leaving as her eldest son Benoni Strutton. Sarah (Derrick) Turner Morris died after 1 January 1787 having married 1) John Turner by whom she had two sons, John and Joseph and 2) John Norris by whom she had John, Daniel, and Mark.¹⁰¹

⁹⁷ King George Co., Va., Will Book A1, 1721–1752, p. 90.

⁹⁸ Sparacio, *Deed Abstracts of King George County, Virginia, 1721–1735*, 32–33, 87. The receipt of an inheritance in land from Dr. Edward Maddox, and her appropriate age and location all support the identification of Alice (b. 8 Jan 1656/7), daughter of Edward Maddox as the same person as Alice, wife of Charles Cale. She was incorrectly identified as Alice (Watts) Cale by George Harrison Sanford King in his *King George County, Virginia, Will Book A-1, 1721–1752 and Miscellaneous Notes* (Fredericksburg, Va.: the author), viii, 223. King appears to have based his identification on a court suit brought by Sampson Darrell, who sued as the husband of Margaret, “the only surviving child and heir of her father Capt. John Norgrave.” Darrell notes that Thomas Watts married Frances, the other daughter of Capt. Norgrave; however, Thomas and Frances, could not have had a surviving daughter, since Darrel’s wife was the only heir. Ruth and Sam Sparacio, *Virginia County Court Records, Order Book Abstracts of Stafford County, Virginia, 1664–1668, 1689–1690*. (McLean, Va.: Antient Press, 1987), 81–82, 131–132.—bvl

⁹⁹ The original will burned during the Civil War. Sparacio, *Deed Abstracts of King George County, Virginia, 1721–1735*, 87.

¹⁰⁰ They married sometime between the death of Matthew Stone whose will was dated 11 May 1676, no recording date and 5 Sept 1678 when Margery is described as his wife in a deed of sale. Maryland Will Book 5, Liber A, 1676–1677: 97–98 and Charles Co., Md., Land Records, Liber H, p. 132, 5 Sept 1678;

¹⁰¹ King Letter to Gottschalk dated 31 Mar 1949 and Turner petition, 15 Mar 1806, *Turner vs. Hooe*, Superior Court of Chancery, Fredericksburg District, Maddox folder, George Harrison Sanford King papers, 1914–1985.

Editor’s Note

Some researchers question the validity of the claim of Amey Maddox’s descendants. Although some of the documents simply describe her as the only child of Edward Maddox, the actual claim was based on her being the only child of Edward and his wife Margery (—?—) Stone. The tract in contention was the land Edward and Margery had received in exchange for her 500-acre Nanjemoy tract left her by her former husband Matthew Stone.¹⁰² At the death of Margery’s husband Edward the land reverted exclusively to Margery’s heirs since under English common law Edward held only a curtesy right (life estate) and had no legal right to leave the land to the church as a glebe. Whether the Rev. Waugh had a hand in the maneuver will probably never be known.

A second point of inheritance law is evident in the description of Amey’s heirs. Since she died intestate, her eldest son inherited the land under the rule of primogeniture. However, he died leaving two daughters who shared the estate equally since the law required that if there were no male heirs, the females inherited equally. One daughter died in 1782 and her eldest son inherited; the other daughter died after 1 Jan 1787 when the law regarding inheritance changed and her share was divided equally among all of her children.—bvl

¹⁰² The following deeds show the original exchange and later sale by Amy Maddox’s heirs: 19 Feb 1684 Edward Maddock of Stafford Co., Va., cyrurgion & Maragery Maddock his wife & Gerard Fowke of Charles Co., Md., witnesseth that Edward Maddock & Margery in consideration of 440 acres of land in Stafford Co., Va., by the said Gerard to him the the said Edward granted by articles of conveyance bearing equal date with these [Edward & Margery] have granted to Gerard all the plantation which they lately dwell in Naejomey by estimation 500 acres. (Charles Co., Md., Land Records L, pp. 140–142.)

1 Oct 1804 Mark Norris and Ann Norris his wife of the Town of Alexandria and District of Columbia to Robert Turner of Charles Co., Md., . . . in consideration of the sum of one dollar . . . have sold . . . all the right title claim or demand whatsoever either at law or equity which they . . . have to a certain . . . tract of land . . . in King George County & state of Virginia containing four hundred & fifty acres more or less formerly granted unto George Foster Gentleman by patent bearing date the 18th day [blank] and then by the death of the said Foster without heir or disposition of the same in his life time escheating . . . [and] granted over to Col^l Gerard Fowke deceased as by the said several patents will more fully and at large appear being bounded as follows vizt Northerly with Potomack River Westerly with Pasbytansy creek . . . (King George Co., Va., Deed Book 9, p. 3)

28 April 1806 John Turner and Martha his wife of Patrick Co., Va., and William Hooe Jr. of King George Co. in consideration of 650 pounds lawful money of the state aforesaid “all the right title and estate of him the said John Turner in a certain tract or parcel of land lying in the aforesaid County of King George, bounded on the North by Potomack River on the West by Pasbytansy Creek and on the East and South by the land of the said William Hooe which hath either descended to the said John Turner as one of the heirs of Doctor Edward Maddock & Margery his wife or has been purchased by him of Benoni Strutton another heir of the said Edward & Margery to whom the said land was conveyed for four hunderd and fifty acres by Gerrard Fowke the thirteenth day of May in the year one thousand six hundred and eighty five[sic].” (King George Co. Deed Book 9, p. 114).