

Discover interesting facts about your family:

First Name:

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Blankenship Origins

Real knowledge is to know the extent of one's ignorance.
—Confucius, philosopher and teacher (c. 551-478 BCE)

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[Click Here to see Martha Blankinship's original 1724 handwritten land patent.](#)

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SHIELD:

Red with a gold band between three gold wheat sheaves

CREST:

A gold lion Rampant

MOTTO:

"Dieu Defende le Droit"
("God defends the righteous")

ENTER

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There are more than 40 additional web pages containing
history and genealogy on Blankenships and Blenkinsops

—DICTIONARY DEFINITIONS—

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To view this web site properly you should view it with **LARGE TEXT**. To do this click on VIEW in the top left portion of your Internet Explorer screen. After clicking on VIEW you'll see the drop down menu appear. Click on TEXT SIZE and then click on LARGEST.

These web pages are intended for entertainment and research purposes only. They continually are being updated with new information. The content provides you a refreshing new look at the history of Blankenships and their knightly ancestors in England. As you read through these web pages please be reminded that the material you find on the BLANKENSHIP ORIGINS web site may at times be conjectural or employ deductive reasoning and logic to develop certain thought constructs where actual facts are missing. Although this style of scholarly research is somewhat different from conventional genealogical studies, it is used to provide interested parties an opportunity to explore ideas and information "out of the box" thereby opening potential new avenues of understanding.

The author of this web site recognizes, acknowledges, and regards the numerous contributions of Blankenship family researchers who have been published in various books, journals, and web pages. The skill and ability of family research has a range from the hobby enthusiast to the more scholarly professional genealogist. The challenge for all of us is to keep an open mind, be willing to share, and pursue understanding.

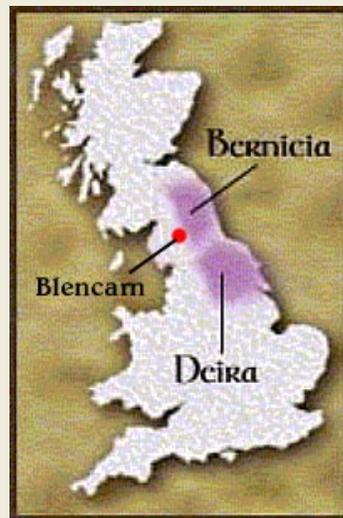
Over the past two or three years there have been several key pieces of historical data revealed that better illuminates the early history of the Blankenships of colonial America and the earlier Blenkinsop history of northern England during the Middle Ages. When we refer to key elements of data we mean specific information without which it probably would not have been possible to climb upwards to the summit from which we now view the landscape of historical facts collected and assembled. Key elements of data are like hand or footholds to the rock climber.

It sometimes is essential to view historical data from a perspective and these key elements of information allow this to happen, albeit infrequently. Gratitude is therefore expressed to any and all who have offered their own insights and research data. Some of the Blenkinsop documents presented here were translated from Old French and Latin documents of the medieval period. These obviously would be identified as key data elements in this research effort. Some researchers have actually gone to England to acquire documentation which also is considered key data used in this study. Perhaps not surprisingly, I occasionally receive information from a researcher who has used an internet search engine to uncover some rare gem of information. It was in this fashion that we now have the earliest evidence of a Blenkinsop coat-of-Arms from perhaps the 1300's era. Almost certainly more information will be uncovered to further illuminate this subject.

Much of the research you'll read about at this web site was acquired using the Internet. Perhaps hundreds of on-line databases were examined. Literally thousands of genealogical and historical web pages have been gleaned for material which might relate to this study. However, a lot of books also have been scrutinized and many in-depth CD-ROM searches were conducted. There are simply too many sources to list them all and that is why the sources often are hyperlinked. These web pages are constantly being reviewed and updated with new information as it is obtained. There also is a continuing review of the textual matter to correct grammatical errors, spelling and the appropriateness of the material. These web pages are therefore evolutionary. This research is an ongoing project.

This research has been a multi-year project. It has evolved over time. When the quest began in 1995 there were about 100 to 200 million web sites on the Internet. Today that number is well in excess of 3 billion and the number grows daily. The quantity and quality of web sites offering primary or original source material has improved remarkably over time. The Internet represents an inestimable databank of resource material to present day researchers that never before in history was available to both lay public and scholars alike. It makes possible rapid advances in our knowledge of almost any subject. We can do very precise and very specific internet searches using boolean logic with Internet search engines and then examine the results of that data collected using correlation techniques. This powerful combination affords researchers today very privileged tools and methodologies with which to do their analyses. Both graphical and textual materials can now be examined in fine grain detail and the results of studies can be peer reviewed on-line using two-way email exchanges, chat lines and on-line telephony. None of this would have been possible before the Internet or before the age of the personal computer.

A noted genealogical research firm in Scotland states that the Blenkinsop family can trace their ancestors back to the ancient territories of the English Border Ridings between the 11th and 12th centuries. Additional research done by a 16th century English historian states that this clan originally spelled the surname as BLENCAN. The research done by the Scottish genealogy research company states that the Blenkinsop clan has ancestral roots back to the Scottish-English border area where it first appears in ancient medieval records in Northumberland. It is further stated by another professional genealogy source that the first Blenkinsops came from Bernicia, the 6th century AD Anglian (Danish) Kingdom lying between the Tyne and Forth rivers with its capital at Bamborough.



Bernicia, the name given to the part of Northumbria north of the Tees (the Tees to Firth of Forth area) had very little Viking settlement of any kind. This area was probably a focus for 'Northumbrian' (Anglian) Nationalism' in the face of neighbouring Viking settlements. The Bernicians continued to speak the older Angle (Danish) or 'Anglian' language of Northumbria, in much the same way it was spoken before the arrival of the Vikings.

Bernicia more or less corresponded to the modern day counties of Northumberland, Tyne and Wear, Durham and the northern half of Teesside - in other words the region we now call North East England. Bernicia also included what is now the Scottish Borders region and the Scottish Lothians - these regions were not

part of Scotland at the time of the Viking settlement. Yorkshire was therefore not part of Bernicia.

Many people are surprised that the North East part of present day England (then known as Bernicia) was not a major area of Viking settlement. North Easterners often claim that their dialect is Viking in origin, even though the historic evidence and political events of the time clearly demonstrate that Bernicia was not a Viking settled area. The Vikings brought many new words to the English language as a whole and had a considerable effect on English spoken in all parts of the country - including those areas that were not settled by the Vikings.

Another thing to remember is that neighbouring regions of Yorkshire and Cumberland County (now Cumbria County) saw extensive Viking settlement, so the likelihood of Viking words being introduced to the North-East from these areas would be very high. A third point to remember is that the Angles who inhabited Bernicia were originally from the region of land which now lies on the borders of both Denmark and Germany, where a language closely related to Scandinavian was spoken 1,500 years ago.

It should be noted at this point that my own research and that of the professional genealogy firm in Scotland reflects a different understanding of history and suggests that the Blenkinsopp clan came from the area of Penrith in Cumberland (or Cumbria) County. This is an area just slightly to the west of the Northumberland border with Cumberland. My belief is that the Blenkinsopps took their surname from the Viking or Norse hamlet of Blencarn which lies along Blencarn Beck just east of Penrith in present day Cumbria County. It is my further belief that the family or clan that later came to adopt the surname "Blencan" or "de Blenkinshoppe" came into the Norman era of British history as a landed family of nobility of some wealth. The fact that the oldest recorded instance of the surname in 1240 AD uses the French preposition "de" (meaning from) before Blenkinshoppe clearly reflects the affectation of the newly dominated Anglo-Saxons desiring to curry favor with the French speaking Norman (Viking) conquerors.

Before the 1066 Norman invasion of England it is estimated that perhaps less than 5% of the population of England had surnames and that these surnames were used almost exclusively by the nobility class for purposes of establishing unmistakable marriage and descendancy lines. You'll read later how the remaining lower class English people acquired their own surnames. So it certainly appears from the scant historical records we have available that a couple of centuries after the Norman invasion of England in 1066 that a clan, which adopted the surname Blenkinsopp, was using the surname with the Norman affectation of "de Blenkinsoppe" and that they were then residing about 20 miles north northeast of Penrith in Cumberland County. This location today just about straddles the Cumbria and Northumberland County lines and is precisely located about 1 mile south of Greenhead in Northumberland. The 800-year old Blenkinsop land parcel is today identified on English maps as Blenkinsopp Commons. A stone castle was built there sometime during the 1200's or early 1300's. The castle was awarded to the Blenkinsoppe clan leader Ranulph de Blenkinship by Nicholas de Bolteby in 1240 AD. It is presumed that this grant was given in recognition of military service and leadership provided by Ranulph de Blenkinsoppe. (SEE: "*Boutelle's Armory*") Greenhead is about 2 miles west of Haltwhistle where, during the 1500's, the Blenkinsop family later built a castle known as Bellister on the southern outskirts of town.

The clan or family of Blenkinshoppe, as we first record the surname, presumably once owned the manor and estate of BLENCARN. It is a small village first noted on maps of northeast England sometime around 1100 AD. Prior to the Norman conquest of England this entire area down to the border of Westmoreland County belonged to Scotland. The village and manor of Blencarn lies along Blencarn Beck (stream) about seven miles east of Penrith, the former capital of Cumberland during the 1300's AD. It was common from 1100 AD to about 1300 AD, when surnames were first being adopted, for people of noble birth to assume their surnames from the name of their manor, estate or summer home. These manors or estates were fiefdoms, sometimes of considerable size but they also could encompass only a small village and the farming lands surrounding it. If these Blenkinsoppes originally were from the capital of Penrith or environs, then it would be unreasonable for them to take Penrith as their surname as everyone else who lived there might do the same and that would be useless. So they needed a way to differentiate themselves. The nobles found it easy to take as their surnames the localities they owned. We may presume that the Blenkinsoppes owned the fiefdom and manor of Blencarn and that it existed as an economic unit which provided income to the Blenkinsoppe clan. Everyone who lived and worked in this village of Blencarn would have paid taxes to the owner of the fiefdom (i.e. the Blenkinsoppe family) and would have been subjected to their will. Punishment was administered by the owner of the fiefdom and marriages were only granted by the owner.

Blencarn was an area where wheat or grain was produced for markets supplied along the Eden River in Cumberland County. By the 1600's it had a race track for horses which drew equestrian enthusiasts and persons of wealth from all over England. Large wagers are recorded for some of the horse racing events that occurred at the manor of Blencarn. It is interesting here to note that the very word equestrian is synonymous with knights and knighthood. You'll later read at this web site that there were two very distinct but related lines of Blenkinsopps, both of whom were distinguished by military honors of knighthood. One group

settled at Blenkinsopp castle near Haltwhistle in Northumberland and the other line of Blenkinsopps was located at a castle at Hellebeck (Hillbeck) in Westmoreland County. Both locales were 20 miles equidistant from the presumed Blenkinsopp place of origin at Blencarn. ([Click Here to see aerial view of Blencarn](#)).

The village of Blencarn would have been named sometime after the Norwegian Vikings arrived in England during the very early 9th century. Blencarn and Penrith, in Cumberland County, were the center of a major Viking stronghold from about 800 AD to 1070 AD. The DNA in the genes of the present day population of Penrith in Cumberland County clearly shows evidence that many of the people there today are descended from the Norwegian Vikings. Their DNA was studied extensively by the BBC during a 1-year scientific study done for British public television in 2001. You'll read one chapter at this web site which proposes that the Blenkinsops are possibly the descendants of the Viking stock which once settled in Cumberland County. In fact the first Blenkinsop we have in recorded history, Ranulph Blenkinsopp, had a Norse or Viking first name and his surname Blenkinsopp has the Norse language elements of BLEN, KIN and SOP. You'll also learn that the Blenkinsops married with the Strother's of Northumberland, who were descended from Viking settlers.

BLENCARN: The Old Norse term for stream was beck and the term for a village on a stream was Blen. Carn is the old Norse and Anglo-Saxon word for wheat. Blencarn is on Blencarn Beck located seven miles east of Penrith and two miles east of the Eden River, a major north-south watercourse running to the sea near Carlisle where it meets the mouth of Solway Firth. ([Click here to see an aerial view of Penrith and Blencarn](#)). As you later will read, it is my belief, as well as that of 15th century historian and Clarenceaux king of arms, William Camden, that the first recognized surname of the Blenkinsops was BLENCAN. Furthermore, I suggest from my research that the surname originally was derived from the placename Blencarn and became BLEN-CAN or BLEN-KIN. Both Blencan and Blenkin have the same [SOUNDEX value](#) of 452 which also is the same value for Blankenship, Blenkinship and Blenkinsop. The term "kin" in Gaelic and Old English meant the same as it does today, i.e. a clan or extended family group. Kin also meant "son of." So from this original surname we get "The "people" or "kinship" or "extended family" from Blen or perhaps Blencarn. Over time Blen-carn or Blen-can became Blen-kin.

We have absolutely no information on the Blenkinsop or Blencan clan during the early medieval period (442 AD - 793 AD) which is a time when only the highest of aristocracy or royalty had surnames. It was after 793 that the Norwegian and Danish Vikings came to conquer and rule England. Most will recall that surnames only came into use after the Normans invaded England in 1066 AD. The Normans also were largely of Viking stock who had settled on the northern coast of France and who, over time, learned to speak French. The word Norman and the French province of Normandy directly across from England, are derived from the word "north-men," as the Vikings were then called. Surnames were imposed upon the citizens of England sometime shortly after the 1066 AD conquest of England by William the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy who was a man of Viking descent. Assigning surnames was primarily a ploy to ensure taxes were being properly paid by land owners to King William.

Originally the country we know today as England was named "Angle-land, —meaning the land of the Angles or the Danes who once ruled it shortly after 449 AD. It was in 449 AD that Vortigern was King of Britain. This was a time in history when there was great trouble and military threats in the north of England from Scottish marauders. So the King of England at the time invited the Angles to come and serve as a military buffer force along the Scottish border. The Roman legions had long served this purpose from 120 AD to around 420 AD. The original order from Rome to withdraw the Roman legions in England came in 409 AD but was not fully implemented until the second decade of the 5th century. Some of these Romans obviously remained behind in England. However, after the Roman armies left Britain there was a power vacuum in the north of the country and a menacing security threat emerged from the Picts and Scots against the Britons then living in northern England. (See: [The Medieval Source Book](#) for additional history on this subject.)

The Angles or Danes, and later the Jutes and the Saxons from northern Germany, were invited by King Vortigern to England to serve as a standing Army. They received land for their brave and valiant military services. They did, in fact, fulfill their obligation to defend the Britons. However these Germanic groups eventually assumed control over much of England, from whence it took its name. Over time the language of the Angles and the Saxons fused into what we refer to today as the Anglo-Saxon language. Remnants of that language are still part of the vernacular of English spoken in the two northern Counties of England, namely Northumberland and Cumberland. About 2/3 of the vernacular of Northumberland is said to be Anglo-Saxon, 1/3 of the vernacular of Cumbria County is the Old Anglo-Saxon language. In southern England only 10% of the vocabulary is derived from the Anglo-Saxon language. There are speakers of the Anglo-Saxon language today, but they are largely scholars and students of linguistics. Upon hearing it the first time you would think that it sounded very much like English with a few utterances you feel you could almost understand. The tone and cadence is very similar to English and there are many cognates between English and Anglo-Saxon. It does not seem to have any of the strong guttural utterances of the Germanic languages. As I explain elsewhere, the Anglo-Saxon

language was undoubtedly spoken by the early Blenkinsops, some of whom also must have spoken French and even Latin during the medieval period.

England was also referred to as Britain after the Britanni or Celts who conquered and ruled the island during pre-history. To learn more about the Celts [Click Here](#). The Celts came from northern and central Europe in what we would refer to as eastern Europe today. It is generally believed that the Celtic migration to Britain took place between 2000 and 1200 B.C. When the Romans came to England the Celtic tribes protected their culture, taking it far from the Roman reach. When the Romans crossed the English Channel en masse they discovered to their surprise that the British Isles were then inhabited by the Celts, the ancient people that they thought they had killed off. The first battles between the Romans and the Celts on the European continent go back to the days of the Punic Wars and beyond.

The Romans first encountered the wild, savage Celts as Rome was beginning its expansion north and west. Roman historians reported the Celtic warriors to be long-haired, naked-fighting savages whose bloodlust in battle was the stuff of legend. The Celts, it seemed, got stronger as a battle wore on. They wielded great shields and swords and struck quickly. Their nakedness undoubtedly took their opponents aback, and their exploits were large and impressive. The Romans quickly enough figured out how to win, though when they discovered that the Celts liked wine. More than one Celtic tribe turned the sweet taste of victory into sour defeat by imbibing too much wine and falling asleep, to be slaughtered by Roman patrols. More important tactically, though, was the discovery that a Celtic warrior who wore no clothes obviously had no real armor therefore was vulnerable in many more places than an enemy who wore heavy armor and had the best of swords. The Romans were victorious in driving the Celts out of England. The Celts eventually retired northward and westward but left their genes with the population that remained behind in England where they had lived for about 2,000 years before the Romans arrived on the scene.

If you are a Blankenship your original ethnic stock was probably either Anglo-Saxon (from the nomadic peoples of northern Germany and southern Denmark) or you are possibly of Viking descent from the Norwegians who conquered much of Cumberland during the reign of the Vikings (793 AD to about 1066). You also may have Celtic genes. However, there is a small likelihood that your genes may contain an admixture of southern European stock of what today is Italy. But then again you may be descended from the Gauls of France who were recruited into the Roman foreign legions once serving in England. DNA and Y-chromosome analysis could undoubtedly sort this all out for you. On one page of this web site you'll read how this type of DNA and gene analysis is being done today and how genealogists are using it effectively to trace their ancestral roots, even going so far as to tell people the village their ancestors came from 800 years ago.

Studies conducted by [Ewen L'Estrange on inherited surnames](#) taken from subsidy tax rolls of Devon County in southern England indicate that during the 12th century, only about six percent of the population had surnames. The remainder used only one name or referred to themselves by a nickname, i.e. Robert the one-eye, Nicholas the stupid one, Margaret the candlestick maker, etc. The definition of surname is that of a second name passed on to offspring and from them to their male descendants, as opposed to a name assigned, or adopted for the term of an individual's life and connected only with them. By 1332 this percentage of people with surnames had risen to approximately sixty percent. Of these, some sixty percent had taken their name from what L'Estrange termed "localities" — i.e. a village of former residence, a hill, a stream, a manor etc. The other sources of surnames were occupations (Smith, Miller, Tailor, Shepherd, etc.), personal characteristics or features, or mother's and father's first names (such as the 2nd son of John and Mary, the eldest daughter of William and Ellinor, etc.) With this backdrop concerning the use of surnames in England, it's highly unlikely that the name Blencan or its later derivative Blenkinsop existed before 1100 AD. If we can comfortably say that 94% of the population of England during the 12th century had no surnames at all, then we should assume that the Blenkinsops of the remote northern counties of England also probably had no surname prior to 1100 AD.

Other than for the very high nobility, marriages and births were not recorded prior to 1536 AD. Even when churches received edicts to begin recording this information in that year, it took perhaps another century before the instruction was fully complied with. So prior to 1536 marriages and baptisms were conducted on the step of the local church, with only those present bearing witness. A family held surname was the only easy way to distinguish the other members of your extended family. Therefore the strictures on marriage may also have given impetus to the adoption of surnames.

We know that a great many English surnames are associated with placenames or geographic locations. There is a separate chapter on this very topic at this web site. To be of any practical value in selecting a surname, it had to be unique. It is therefore unlikely that the name of a larger established town would have been chosen as one's surname. If people began to do this then many others would do exactly the same thing and the purpose of the surname would be nullified. The result would have been too confusing, as is largely the case with surnames in China today, of which there are very few. Unique surnames obviously were important so it took some imagination to select one and make it stick, or be accepted by all others.

There may very well have been an unwritten rule in Europe that you did not take as your surname a large town. This is evidenced by the current low incidence of surnames such as London, Penrith, Bath, Bristol etc. On the other hand, a surname taken from the name of one's manor, hamlet or farm site was a different matter altogether. If the Blenkinsops took their surname from the hamlet of Blencarn, then they probably did so because they owned the manor located there. Blencarn today is just a small hamlet. From a 19th century survey map of Blencarn it can be seen that it was still only a small hamlet with a grist mill in the mid-1800's, some 150 years ago.

The [first map of Blencarn is dated to 1707](#). Blenkinsops and Blenkinships have lived in and around Blencarn for many centuries and continue to live there to this day. In 2001 the author of this web site established email correspondence with a Blenkinship from Blencarn that you can read more about elsewhere on these web pages. Blencarn, therefore, has over the last 400 years of its known existence always been a small hamlet or a manor estate. Blencarn is mentioned in the "[Cursory Relations of Antiquities of Families in Cumberland](#)", by Edmund Sandford (circa 1675). In the book there is historical reference to a racing track at Blencarn dated to 1630, Seasonal horse racing events brought in people from all over England. Blencarn, therefore, was always this idyllic hamlet and farming community with a grist mill located seven miles east of Penrith. There can be no doubt that it got its name from the Vikings who settled this farming area along Blencarn stream sometime after 800 AD.

During the 1300's, when we must presume the first Blenkinsops were living somewhere around Blencarn, the nearby town of Penrith was then the capital of Cumberland County. The Blenkinsops, and later the Blenkinships, may not have actually lived in Blencarn, but rather they may have owned the land, the manor or the hamlet. From the land would have come the taxes paid by those who farmed it. I assume that after 1300 AD the earliest Blencans or perhaps Blenkinsopp lived in Penrith where there was the immediate protection of a fortified castle, the ruins of which are shown in photos you'll find at this web site. As noted elsewhere, much of Cumberland, Westmoreland and Northumberland had been put to ruin by the invading armies of William the Conqueror shortly after 1066 AD. Many of the villages in these northern English counties were plundered and burned to the ground to quell any and all insurrections against the rule of William the Conqueror.

This northernmost territory in England was described as a bleak, barren and impoverished landscape during this very dark period in history. The forests also were burned as a punishment to those of the north who had rebelled against Norman rule. It has been written that what forests remained were further denuded by those using the wood for heating and cooking and all other uses for which one would use timber. This part of England was historically thinly populated and during the 1300's and late 1500's was rampant with diseases such as plague and smallpox. Reported disease epidemics easily thinned the population by at least 30% and up to 50% in many locales during the late 1500's. The traumatized people then living in Cumberland and Westmoreland were forced by these circumstances to migrate eastward out of Cumberland into both Northumberland and Durham Counties. Some also apparently migrated southward into Yorkshire, both East and North Ridings and a very few traveled south into Lancashire.

If one draws a [20 mile radius around Blencarn](#) we find all the Blenkinsop castles that are later described at this BLANKENSHIP ORIGINS web site. The sister hamlet of [Skirwith](#) lies one mile northwest of Blencarn It is where the [Blenkinships who migrated to Quebec, Canada](#) in 1820 originated. So my theory is that a landed family, perhaps living in Penrith in Cumberland County, England sometimes around the period 1150 to 1200 AD chose as their surname the manor, estate or hamlet of BLENCARN. This family presumably owned Blencarn during that historical period. The name changed over time as we'll read more about below. Eventually one branch of this Blenkinsopp family migrated 20 miles north of Blencarn to Greenhead near Haltwhistle in Northumberland. It is there in 1240 AD that we see the first real evidence of this surname in English history when Ranulph Blenkinsopp is awarded a castle and commons which has been identified since that date as "[Blankinsopp Castle](#)."

As noted earlier, assigning surnames to English citizens was important to William the Conqueror for purposes of taxation. Surnames also could establish lines of descendancy for purposes of inheritance as well as clearly delineating intermarriage among the noble elite. Sometime before 1240 AD those with the Blencan or Blenkin suranme appended the suffix "SOP" which referred to their livelihood. This suffix or terminal syllable meant "wheat sheaves" in Gaelic and Old Norse. SOP, when used as a suffix, would indicate that these people were primarily engaged in wheat farming, the principal economic commodity in northern England over the last 2,000 years. Later, during the 1500's, we find evidence of a variation in the spelling of the surname to [Blenkinship](#). The "SHIP" suffix, meaning "sheep" in the Old Norse and Anglo-Saxon languages, would denote those of the "Blenkin" clan who engaged in raising sheep for a living. Growing wheat and raising sheep were the two primary livelihoods of people living in northern England and southern Scotland since the time of the Roman conquest of this area

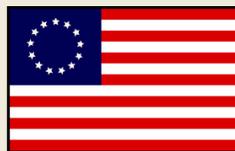
circa 120 AD.

So we find the first evidence of the Blenkinsops during the early part of the 13th century (circa 1240 AD) and then 300 years later the Blenkinships appear, largely to the west in Cumberland County around Penrith during the 1500's era. And then suddenly and quite mysteriously during a 50-year period centered on 1700 AD we find the first and only evidence of the surnames BLANKENSHIP and BLANKINSHIP in **documented English history**. Never before and never after this 50-year time span do we find any evidence of the surnames Blankenship and Blankinship in English history, with only one exception around 1810 near Sunderland at the ancient coastal parish of Bishopwearmouth in County Durham. We also find that these two surnames are only noted in parish records at three localities in the counties of Durham and Northumberland, although it's possible we eventually may find the existence of this surname in Cumberland County once all the burial records have been entered into the National Burial Index (NBI) for England Wales.

From very early in recorded history the Blenkinsop family not only held lands and estates in the Border Ridings but were also actively allied with other influential families. These distinguished Blenkinsop families of Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, and Westermoreland Counties are recorded in history as barons and knights. They belonged to the nobility of that era. The Blenkinsops and Blenkinships branched out into other territories and had other holdings in northern England before taking the long voyage to the new world where the name changed to Blankinship and Blankenship. We do, however, find evidence of the original Blenkinsop and Blenkinship surname spelling for those who immigrated from England to America and who did NOT alter the surname. Some of these Blenkinsops fought in the American Civil War, Korean conflict, etc. [From 1820 to 1840 Blenkinships settled in Quebec in Canada](#), Fairhaven in Massachusetts, Ohio and Utah. Blenkinsops settled in Alabama as well as a few other states before the Civil War. In the 1850 census we find Blenkinships living alongside Blankinships in the coastal town of Fairhaven, Massachusetts near Cape Cod.

Our Blankenships have served in every American military conflict since the Revolutionary War and have done so with honor. In fact early Blankenship pioneers also fought in the war against the Indians in central Virginia 15 years before the Revolutionary War began. Jessie Blankenship and his cousin Abel Blankinship, a Revolutionary War foot soldier, were friends of pioneer Daniel Boone of Kentucky. Jessie and Abel migrated to Cumberland Kentucky in 1806 and this is the line of Blankenships I descend from.

If you are a Blankenship there's a good chance you'll be able to trace your Blankenship ancestors to a soldier who served during the Revolutionary War. Proving your ancestry to that individual makes you eligible for membership into the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) or the Sons of the American Revolution (SAR). If you believe your Blankenship ancestor served in the Revolutionary War you can check the National Society records by sending them an on-line request for information at [the DAR Patriot Index](#) web site.





THE EARLY BLENKINSOP HISTORY

You'll come to learn after reading these pages that the earliest evidence we have of our Blenkinsop ancestors clearly shows them to have been land barons and knights of the noble class in Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland and Durham Counties in northern England. Noted historian William Hutchinson, writing in 1794 AD, stated in one of his historical encyclopedias that **Sir Thomas Blenkinsop of Cumberland County was a member of English Parliament in 1384 AD**. He also was one of the two recognized knights in Cumberland County situated along the Scottish border. You'll also learn about two Blenkinsop cousins in Northumberland during the late medieval period who received the highest award given in British history, the Order of the Garter, and how they came to earn this exalted prize. If you're a history buff you may know that Winston Churchill and Queen Elizabeth also received the same Order of the Garter Chivalry Award.

We know from history that the French language was used exclusively in English courts and Parliament prior to 1362 and that by 1489 it was entirely phased out of English Parliamentary records. So it's likely that the aforementioned Thomas Blenkinsop spoke both English and French. In fact, the Blenkinsop barons of Northumberland also must have spoken the [Anglo-Saxon language](#) which was the vernacular of the day in northeastern England. Thomas Blenkinsop's position in Parliament must have been quite influential because during 1384 and 1385, while serving in Parliament, France and Scotland joined together in an alliance to invade England. The French sent a force to aid the invading Scots and threatened England's southern shore with their fleet. King Richard II responded by mustering a 14,000-man army to invade Scotland through northern England where Thomas Blankenship had been a knight before his admission into Parliament. However, the Scots refused to engage such an overwhelming English military force and retreated. As a reprisal the king of England had the abbeys along the Scottish border burned in retaliation for the menacing Scottish threats. **Sir Thomas Blenkinsop's** home on the English-Scottish border in Cumberland County, his position in Parliament, and his role as a knight almost assures he was a part of the militia who marched on Scotland during that time. So we have clear evidence from historical accounts that some of the Blenkinsops of northern England played an important part in the English military, government and high society during the middle of the medieval period of English history. The descendants of the Blenkinsops, the Blankinships and later the Blankenships, would play similarly important roles as early pioneers in America.

The ruins of the Blenkinsop's once majestic castles along the Middle Marches of the English-Scottish border area are still in evidence today. (*Note: Marches = a district consisting of the area on either side of a border or boundary of a country or an area*). At this web site you'll see photos of these very old Blenkinsop castles and learn more of the Blenkinsops who once lived there. (There were several castles in both Cumberland and Northumberland Counties.) It was the Blenkinsops of Northumberland who marshaled the military forces guarding these Middle Marches for a period of time during medieval history. One Blenkinsop was even the Sheriff of Northumberland County. A sheriff in old England was the royal officer of a shire or county. The sheriff managed judicial and financial affairs.

DETAILED RESEARCH

You are cordially invited to submit research data you believe would be helpful toward a better understanding of the Blenkinsops and Blenkinships of England and any linkages to the Blankinships of America. The BLANKENSHIP ORIGINS web site has many tantalizing research tidbits but some of the vital links are still missing in spite of my efforts to isolate them. Send your research data to the email address you find at the bottom of this web page.

Please don't use this research material for commercial purposes as the original creator and graphics designer still retain copyright ownership. The restriction is that you not use large portions of research material presented herewith and republish it on the Internet as your own nor use the graphics or written narrative for print or electronic media publications, e.g., books, magazines, newsletters or e-zines, for the intended purpose of producing revenue.

CAVEAT EMPTOR: Please be again reminded that the material you find on the BLANKENSHIP ORIGINS web site may at times be conjectural or employ deductive reasoning and logic to develop certain thought constructs where actual facts are missing. For the most part historical references are made available as blue underlined hyperlinks so that you may conduct further research yourself. The subject matter considered on these web pages deals with historical documentation of Blankenships and their English ancestors. This documentation, in some cases, is 300 to 500 years old. Where there is not a direct citation of historical documentation, other related historical materials are referenced in order to draw inferences and and to speculate upon additional lines of inquiry. This site does not focus on Blankenship descendants during the post-colonial period nor does it attempt to compile genealogy name lists with dates and places. However, web site addresses useful for further personal research using Blankenship genealogy databases are presented at the bottom of this web page. This will guide those who primarily are interested in adding names, places and dates to their own Blankenship family trees.

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**English Origins from 1066-1836
American origins from 1686 to the present.**

To view this web site properly you should view it with **LARGE TEXT**. To do this click on VIEW in the top left portion of your Internet Explorer screen. After clicking on [VIEW](#) you'll see the drop down menu appear. Click on [TEXT SIZE](#) and then click on [LARGEST](#).

[Click here to learn where the immigrant Ralph Blankinship was from in England](#)

[Click here to see a photo and read about Ambassador J. Richard Blankenship](#)
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to
The Commonwealth of The Bahamas

[Click here to learn which Blankenship is a multi-millionaire executive](#)

Coal is king in West Virginia

[Blenkinsops relationship to King Arthur's Court](#)

[BLENKINSHIPs and BLENKINSOPs who served in the American Civil War](#)

["Huck Finn was really Tom Blankenship" claims Samuel Clemens.](#)

NEW COLONIAL ERA MAPS OF HENRICO COUNTY, VIRGINIA

[1751 Colonial era map of Henrico County](#) where the first Blankinships in American lived

[1781 Map of Roxdale in Colonial Henrico County](#) where the immigrant Ralph Blankinship was buried in April 1714. The routes with arrows drawn on this map show the 1781 military campaign conducted by French commander LaFayette in his relentless pursuit of British Lord Cornwallis as his troops vacated Goochland County to the north of Henrico Co. This route took LaFayette's colonialist troops down the James River where they made first landfall at Falling Creek. They next crossed overland to Osborn's just west of Farrar's Island. From there they crossed Roksdall (also known as Roxdale) just south of the James River and finally onward to Bermuda Hundred on the James River. They then travelled southward along the James River in full pursuit of British troops who eventually ended up at Yorktown where the colonial troops met with the French fleet which came to their assistance towards the end of the Revolutionary War. Some 90 years later this same area depicted on the map would be the location of occupying Union troops at Bermuda Hundred and the area to the west. During the Civil War President Lincoln also made a trip up this same James River past Bermuda Hundred en route to Richmond.

On the maps you see where the Francis Eppes' land parcel was located south of Bermuda Hundred. There also was an island in the James River owned by Francis Eppes and his heirs. The Francis Eppes family is interesting, if only because we see his name on the 250 acre land parcel which Martha Blankinship acquired near Chesterfield. It is **Francis Eppes'** headright that Martha used to purchase an additional 50 acres of land in 1724. **Thomas Jefferson's** wife was Martha Wayles and her mother's maiden name was Martha Eppes who was the daughter of Francis Eppes. So Jefferson's wife's maternal grandfather was the Francis Eppes who inherited property south of Bermuda Hundred. However, this Francis Eppes was the son of still another Francis Eppes who married Ann Isham. It was this older Francis Eppes h/o Ann Isham who we refer to concerning the headright for Martha Blankinship. What makes this Eppes family so unique is that there are so many other famous people related to the Jefferson family including several presidents. In fact, the current president **George W. Bush** is also related to the same Eppes line who first settled near Bermuda Hundred and whose property you see on the 1781 map.

[NOTE: These maps are large. Use your slider controls at the right and bottom of your screen to position the maps left or right. These are the oldest maps you'll find anywhere which provide you placename details of streams, rivers, villages and important colonial era landmarks.]

[CLICK HERE](#) to read about a **NEW** study which attempts to identify the trans-Atlantic traveling companions of the immigrant Ralph Blankinship during his first trip to America in 1686 and where he possibly originated from in England.

To view a graphic and textual report of the descendants of the immigrant Ralph Blankinship and his five sons click on the descendant son of interest. **[NEW]**

[William Blankenship](#)

[Richard Blankenship](#)

[Ralph Blankenship](#)

[John Blankenship](#)

[James Blankenship](#)





MAP SOURCE:

[National Burial Index for England and Wales](#)

Surnames Blankinship, Blankenship & Blankinsop in England

The surnames **Blankinship** and **Blankenship** appeared only briefly during a 50-year period of English history encompassing the known 800-year period when the surnames **Blenkinship** and **Blenkinsop** are noted in parish and civil registry archives in Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham, Northumberland and Yorkshire. This time period coincides precisely with the immigration of Ralph Blankinship to Henrico Co., Virginia in 1686. It also falls into the same time period when Ann Blankinship gave birth to James Blankinship in Scituate, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. We also know from the old colonial era records during this same 50-year time span that an unidentified Englishman named [William Blankenship](#) resided near present day Annapolis Maryland in the year 1714 because he appears in the [Prerogative Court Records for that year](#).

[English historical archives](#) reveal the surnames **Blankinship** and **Blankenship** are found only at [Hexam](#) along the Scottish border in Northumberland, and [Gainford](#) (in central County Durham) and [the ancient parish of Bishopwearmouth](#) (near Monkwearmouth and Sunderland) along the northeast coast in County Durham, England. Included on the list below are a few **Blenkinsops** who sent their children to London to become apprentices during the time frame being examined. These names are included simply to show that this apparently was a common practice, even among the well to do **Blenkinsop** barons of northern England.

- o **1600** - 19 June 1600, Roger **Blenkinsop**, son of John **Blenkinsop** of Hexam, Northumbria, William Atkinson, turned over to John Allen, London apprenticeship****
- o **1629** - Margaret **Blenkenship** married Ralf (Ralph) Cokker in Gateshead (St. Mary), County Durham*

- 1608 - Eden **Blankenship** married John Daglis in Whickham, County Durham*
- o 1640 - Dorothy **Blankinsop** married Ste Netherwood in Leeds (St. Peter), Yorkshire*
- o 1662 - **Ralph Blankinship**, the first Blankinship to immigrate to America was born in northern England, presumably in Durham, but possibly in Cumberland or Northumberland. When Ralph was 24 he sailed for Virginia. (SOURCE: Various Henrico County Court records between 1694 - 1714). His five sons born in America usually spelled the surname as Blankenship vice Blankinship.
- o 1664 - Anthony **Blankinship** married Elizabeth Harrison in Gainford Parish, County Durham***
- o 1665 - Dorothy **Blankinship**, died 4 April 1665, Hexam (St. Andrews cemetery), Northumberland**
- o 1667 - Frances **Blankenship**, died on 12 Oct. 1667, Hexam (St. Andrews cemetery), Northumberland **
- o 1674 - George **Blankinship** married Anne Kiplin in Gainford, County Durham, England***
- o 1675 - Anthony **Blankinship** was married in Gainford, County Durham, England***
- o 1686 - **Ralph Blankinship immigrated from England to Henrico Co. in southern Virginia**. His sea passage was paid for by [Richard Kennon](#), an English aristocrat and representative to the Virginia House of Burgesses. During that era these sea passages across the Atlantic typically cost about 30 English pounds, or about the equivalent of \$3,500 in today's money. Kennon was a wealthy merchant then living at Bermuda Hundred located about 15 miles south of Richmond. Ralph Blankinship presumably became an [indentured servant to Kennon for five years](#). Virginia law dictated that if such servants were under nineteen years of age, they must be brought into Court, to have their Age adjudged; and from the age they are judged to be of, they had to work in servitude until they reached twenty-four. If they were adjudged upwards of nineteen, they were then only to be servants for a term of five Years. For more information ([see a map of of the cities and towns in England](#) where these indentured servants were recruited). For information on what was expected of these indentured servants in America, the laws which protected their civil rights and the benefits they enjoyed from their labors... [\(CLICK HERE\)](#)

To read about a study which attempts to identify the 1686 trans-Atlantic traveling companions of Ralph Blankinship during his first trip to America and where he possibly came from in England [CLICK HERE](#).

If Ralph Blankinship arrived in Virginia in 1686 then he was an indentured servant until 1691. Ralph possibly was a metal smith. He married a woman named Martha, last name unknown (LNU), and together they had five sons and lived [one mile south \(SSE\) of present day town of Chesterfield, VA](#). The children of Ralph became farmers in southern Virginia. (Source: Henrico Co., VA Order Book) No birth or marriage records have ever been discovered for Ralph Blankinship and no personal will has been found. There is a Henrico County court ordered death inventory of Ralph Blankinship's personal effects published in Col. Leslie Blankinship's book "The Blankenship Family." The Henrico County court at Varina, Virginia was located 10 miles northeast of Ralph Blankinship's homestead near Chesterfield. The Blankinship homestead was just east of [Swift Creek](#) near [Coldwater Run](#) located one mile SSE of Chesterfield along the old Indian road which today is known as Route 10. A land survey and map of the homestead is found elsewhere on this web site.

In June 1781, practically the entire British army of Lord Cornwallis was within the boundaries of Goochland County, Virginia just a few miles to the north of the old old homestead of Ralph and Martha Blankinship near present day Chesterfield. During the final days of the Revolutionary War Cornwallis' troops moved into Richmond and destroyed nearly all the former official records once held at the old Henrico County Court House near Varina, VA. These were the court records which would have reflected the

details of the first Blankinship immigrants. The Henrico courthouse had been moved to Richmond in 1752, some 24 years before the Revolutionary War began. It is interesting that it was Benedict Arnold's invading army that actually occupied Richmond in January 1781. He, as you'll recall was the colonial traitor during the Revolutionary War who defected to the British. The colonialist Henrico County militia was called to active duty as a defensive force to protect against this British invasion. During the brief British occupation of Richmond, many Henrico court records were destroyed. So we probably are very fortunate indeed to have in our possession the few extant documents to validate the immigration of Ralph Blankinship to colonial Virginia. What remains of the old colonial era documents that were not destroyed by the British army clearly establishes Ralph and Martha Blankinship's residence in Henrico County from the period of about 1686 to the time of his death circa April 1714.

- o **1694** - 6 Nov. 1694, died, Thomas Blenkinsopp, son of Thomas Blenkinsopp Esq. of Blenkinsopp Castle, apprentice to Christopher Blower, citizen and haberdasher, Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers* Company, London, England.****
- o **1703** - Ann **Blankinship** married William Smith in Durham (St. Margaret), County Durham*
- o **1710** - Hannah **Blankinship** married James Watson in Bishopwearmouth, County Durham*
- o **1711** - Thomas **Blankinship** mar. Bridget Berwick in Bishopwearmouth, Co. Durham*
- o **1714** - Ann **Blankinship** married William Watson in Lanchester, County Durham*
- o **1714 - Presumed English immigrant [William Blankinship](#) is noted in the [Maryland Prerogative Court records](#) as one of a large group other Englishmen who owed a debt in present day Ann Arundel Co. near Annapolis**
- o **1717** - Hammon **Blankinship** was a groom (Vicar General Marriage License archives)*
- o **1720 - In October 1720 the presumed English immigrant Ann Blankinship gave birth to James Blankinship in Scituate, Massachusetts.** James later assumed the nickname "**Gordon**" and became a mariner or shipwright. Today a [cove in Marion, Massachusetts](#) is named after this line of Blankinships. ([CLICK HERE](#) to view the descendants of Ann Blankinship).
- o **1725** - Mary **Blankinship** married Thomas Farguson on 27 Dec 1725 Thomas Farguson in South Shields, County Durham ***
- o **1726** - Thomas **Blankinsop** married Mary Atkinson in Felton, Northumberland County, London city apprenticeship*
- o **1755** - Ralph Blenkinsop married Mary Gowndry in Gainford, County Durham*

* [Boyd's Marriage Index \(1538-1840\)](#)

** [National Burial Index for England and Wales](#)

*** [Joiner Marriage Index for County Durham, England](#)

**** [London Apprenticeship Abstracts 1442-1850](#)

As early as 1600 some Blenkinsops in Northumberland sent their sons to London to become skilled apprentices. It also should be noted that St. Andrews cemetery in Hexam, Northumberland has a number of people recorded with the name **BLANKINSHIP**. The 2002 National Burial Index (NBI) for England and Wales has only a very few people included in its first release of individuals buried at Hexam. It's expected that Volume II of the NBI will greatly expand upon the number of Blankinships buried at both Hexam as well as those interred at Gainford in County Durham.

Additionally, the first release of the National Burial Index for England and Wales in 2002 did not include any data for the County of Cumbria

(formerly Cumberland and Westmoreland counties). Once this data is folded into the NBI in its second release it should reveal a large number of Blenkinships and perhaps Blankinships and Blankenships. The second release of the NBI will probably not be available until 2004.

BLANKENSHIP - BLENKINSOP HISTORY





- Castles or villas where Blenkinsops lived prior to 1500
- Blenkinsop & Blenkinship clusters prior to 1500

Prior to 1086 AD, England only extended as far north as the white dashed line on the map of Cumberland seen above.

INTRODUCTION

You are about to discover the roots of the surnames Blankenship and Blankinship and some of the genealogy of our English ancestors. To begin, however, we need to travel far back into history to a period following the dark ages which begins for us in northern England along the present day Scottish-English border. This far away place in location and time of our early ancestral origins begins in the northwesternmost region of England in what today is known as Cumbria, but earlier in time was known as Cumberland and Westmoreland. The northwest of Cumberland lies along Solway firth bordering the Irish sea. It was here 1,200 years ago that Vikings from Ireland came to dominate an area of England which they held for 300 years. The distinctive Scandanavian genes of these bold conquerors are still found today in those living in and around Penrith, Cumberland. This is the general location of the English western marches where I propose our earliest known Blankenship ancestors once lived,. As you read you'll come to understand how the surname changed over the course of ten centuries. By 1686 when our ancestors first arrived in America the surname had transformed from Blenkynsoppe in the early medieval period to Blenkingsop and Blenkinship by the early 1500's. Then finally in Hexam (in Northumberland Co. near Haltwhistle) and Gainford (in Co. Durham near Darlington), during the mid- to late 1600's, a very few members of this clan chose to spell the surname as **BLANKINSHIP**. The vast majority of our ancestors elected to use the traditional spelling of Blenkinsop and to a much lesser extent, Blenkinship. The first generation of Blankinships in America slightly changed the surname to Blankenship. Today in America we have about 55,000 or (95%) who spell the surname Blankenship and about 3,000 who spell it Blankinship. There are even a few variations of these two principal groups.

WHAT PROMPTED THE FIRST BLANKINSHIP TO MIGRATE FROM ENGLAND TO AMERICA ?

The motivations of our original English colonial ancestors can be summarized as follows:

1. Social and economic dislocation, caused in part by pressure on the feudal system by inflation resulting from vast amounts of new gold and silver introduced through Spain.
2. Political rivalry between a recently strengthen England and Spain.

3. Richard Hakluyt's "Discourse of Western Planting" provides an intellectual rationale for colonizing both in Ireland and the New World.
4. Religious upheavals in England and the suppression of faiths other than the sanctioned Church of England encouraged various groups to leave.
5. The success of Sir Francis Drake led Englishmen to perceive of the New World as a land of instant riches, thus serving as a catalyst for colonization.
6. Development of joint stock ventures in America provided an economic base and incentive for colonization beginning with Jamestown in the early 1600's.
7. The failure of the Spanish Armada gave the English much greater confidence to venture abroad in the Americas without fear of a constant military threat and piracy.
8. It's also likely that Ralph, the first Blankenship immigrant to America, was a 2nd, 3rd, or 4th son. Prior to the mid-1600's the first son inherited all the father's wealth, except for the 1/3 obligatory share allotted to the deceased man's wife. After the early to mid-1600's the land that once belonging to the deceased father was subdivided among sons to such an extent that no one parcel was even large enough for subsistence farming. Ralph undoubtedly came to America as a pauper and an indentured servant. He later died a pauper owing substantial debts to his creditors. One of his three or four creditors was the English aristocrat [Richard Kennon](#) of Bermuda Hundred, Virginia who predeceased him in 1696. This is the man who is on record as having imported Ralph Blankenship to the English colony of Virginia in 1686. So Ralph, like so many other poor Englishmen, came to America desperately seeking to make his own fortune. [CLICK HERE](#) to read about **one possible ship which may have brought Ralph Blankenship to America.**
9. To learn more specifically why Ralph Blankenship immigrated to the America ([Click here](#)). This is a 336-year old colonial era document published in London in 1666 which shows how young people (both men and women) were being inticed to go to America to make their fortunes. In reading this old recruitment brochure you'll see that it refers more specifically to a pitch for those going to North Carolina, located only a short distance south of where Ralph Blankenship resided in southern Virginia. However, the overall theme holds true for all English indentured servants who were inticed, and then later recruited to work in the English colonies. You'll also find reasons to believe that Ralph Blankenship's wife Martha was probably a maid or servant who initially was recruited as an indentured servant. My own theory is that Martha first came to Virginia to work as a servant for the HUDSON family and that Ralph presumably met and married Martha sometime around 1690 or 1691. This would satisfactorily explain the close relationship of Ralph and Martha Blankenship to the Hudson family and provides us a reason for why Ralph Blankenship ultimately was buried on Hudson property located at Roxdale, one mile east of Farrar's Island along the banks of the south side of the James River. It also explains why the wills or death inventories for Martha's first and second husbands (i.e. Ralph Blankenship and Edward Stanley) were witnessed by her adjoining neighbors, the Clay family, and not by her own family, who presumably remained in England. ([CLICK HERE](#) to see a listing of surveyed land parcels where the Hudson family lived in Henrico County, Virginia.)

If your genealogy interest is simply the collection of names and dates then you may easily skip this section and find something else which is more interesting for you at this web site. However, If you're genuinely interested in how our Blankenship ancestors lived in northern England and then later in Henrico County, Virginia during the late 1600's, then you must read this selection from "[Albion's seed](#)" written by historian David Hackett Fischer, Professor of History at Brandeis University. Keep in mind that our early Blankenship ancestors came from the English-Scottish border area and that at an early period in history prior to 1086 AD the Blankenship (i.e. Blenkinsop) clans in northern England actually lived in what was then southern Scotland. The historical information below describes how our ancestors belonged to clans prior to their migration to America and how this cultural influence of the clans influenced their society.

According to Fischer, the foundation of American culture was formed from four mass emigrations from four different regions of Britain by four different socio-religious groups. New England's constitutional period occurred between 1629 and 1640 when Puritans, most from East Anglia, settled there. The next mass migration was of southern English cavaliers and their indentured servants to the Chesapeake Bay region, [including Virginia and the Carolinas], between 1640 and 1675, [and even later]. Then, between 1675 and 1725 thousands of Quakers, led by William Penn settled the Delaware Valley. Finally, English, Scots, and Irish from the borderlands settled in Appalachia between 1717 and 1775. Each of these migrations produced a distinct regional culture which can still be seen in America today.

For additional reading on the Englishmen and women from northern England who were among the first American pioneers like Ralph Blankinship, you'll want to read more of what is available. The Blankinships were among the swarthy pioneer stock who came from northern England and who first populated the upper James River of Henrico Co. (and other areas of Virginia and the Carolinas). For this detailed information of our earliest Blankinship ancestors who immigrated to America from northern England you'll also want to read this:

[\(CLICK HERE\).](#)

ALBION'S SEED BOOK TOPICS

- Intro to the English-Scottish Border Culture
- The American Backcountry
- Place Names
- Northern English Speech Patterns Architecture
- Northern English Clans and Family
- High Fertility Rates
- Marriage Customs
- Rituals of Love and Violence
- Celebration of Sensuality
- Tanistry and the Elderly
- Death Customs
- Religion & Sorcery
- Food Highland
- Highland Games
- Music
- Warrior Attitudes towards Work

- Migration and Settlement
- Law and Order
- Natural Liberty
- Bibliography

BLANKINSHIP IMMIGRANTS IN COLONIAL VIRGINIA

WAS THERE MORE THAN ONE ORIGINAL BLANKINSHIP IMMIGRANT TO VIRGINIA? The vast majority of Blankenships in America are descended from one man, **Ralph Blankinship and his wife Martha**. Historically their presence is very clearly established in the court records of colonial Henrico County, Virginia during the period from 1694 through at least 1724. Researchers have done a very good job of reconstructing this original immigrant's family descendants. However, there also appears on the scene in Henrico County, VA about the same time another quite mysterious **Joseph Blankenship**. He seems to be contemporary with Ralph Blankenship. He also is loosely associated with Ralph's family after his death. Perhaps he is one of what historians call "chain migrations" that were the rule, rather than the exception. This occurred when one clan member from northern England emigrated to America and shortly thereafter was followed by others in his clan. This happened so often in northern England around 1700 that there was a fear that the the members of the Protestant faith of the Church of England might soon be overwhelmed by the minority Catholic faith. There was a very rapid and large exodus of people from the northern Counties of England during this period of colonial era migrations.

No researcher has ever identified or associated the mysterious Joseph Blankenship with a wife or progeny but still he appears in the official colonial accounting records in the years following Ralph Blankenship's death. Joseph Blankenship also is noted as having acquired land near Chesterfield, Virginia which almost certainly adjoined land obtained by Martha Blankinship, wife of the original immigrant Ralph. The land description is almost identical to that of Martha's land and it is for the same amount of land as her 250 acre parcel. Additionally, Joseph acquired his land on the same date as Martha, i.e. 9 July 1724. Some have speculated that Joseph was the first born son of the immigrant Ralph and his wife Martha. However, nowhere in any of the colonial era documentation available to researchers is there even slight mention that Joseph may have been one of their children. All else is speculation. Joseph seems contemporary with Ralph and Martha Blankinship. Although I'm presupposing here -- there actually may have been, in fact, two separate Blankinship lines who first immigrated to Henrico County, Virginia -- namely that of Ralph and also that of the unidentified Joseph Blankenship. So little is known of this mysterious Joseph that he is almost never mentioned by genealogy researchers as a possible first immigrant to Virginia along with Ralph Blankinship who always is accorded the title of the first Blankinship immigrant to America.

Henrico county Deed Book 21 page 448, lists this Joseph Blankenship as acquiring 250 acres on the south side of the James River, bordering the land of Henry Walthal. His court costs for acquiring the land was 20 shillings and importation of one person. Strangely, the date of this land acquisition of 250 acres is 9 July 1724. This is the precisely same date that Martha Blankinship, wife of Ralph who died 10 years earlier, acquired her own 250 acres of land one mile south of present day Chesterfield, VA. Her land, as well as that of Joseph Blankinship's, was adjacent to that of Henry Walthal. A large number of other landowners in Henrico County also acquired land from the English crown granted by the governor on this same date. It is my understanding that some of these land parcels were for land acquired by squatting, wherein an individual would build a log cabin home and plant 10 acres of corn to become eligible to acquire homestead land claimed by virtue of squatters rights. Those who were far removed from the colonial seat of government in Jamestown would delay as long as possible the registration of their land parcels for one basic reason --- to delay payment of future land taxes. So it was not uncommon for a man and his wife to wait 10 years (perhaps more) after they had satisfied the basic requirements for tenancy by building a home and planting 10 acres of corn on the land they claimed. It would certainly appear that the homestead rights of tenancy to acquire Crown land passed on to the wife should the husband die first. So we now learn that the unidentified Joseph acquired the right of land ownership of 250 acres on 9 July 1724 on the exact same date as Martha Blankinship acquired her 250 acres of land. Both Martha Blankinship and the unidentified Joseph Blankenship also had to import an individual or otherwise show proof they had paid for the sea fare passage of someone coming into Virginia. Here my assumption is that they simply paid a cash amount equivalent to the fair value for sea passage and in so

doing acquired the legitimate right to acquire an additional 50 acres of land. Both Martha and Joseph did this as stated in the colonial records. Again, my assumption is that long term squatters rights permitted acquisition of 200 acres of Crown land and that both Martha and Joseph chose to increase their allotment by 50 additional acres to make it an even 250 acres. It may be that 250 acre land allotments were considered complete units whereas a 200 acre parcel was only a partial unit during colonial times..

The mysterious and elusive Joseph Blankenship looks to have been affluent enough to have made purchases and paid debts for Ralph Blankenship's sons following his death. Joseph is financially worthy, as recorded in these early colonial era reports. No one has ever given this Joseph an association or further identity. However, we see in the "[Virginia Colonial Abstracts](#)" Vol. 21 Henrico Co., 1736 page 8 —

William Blankenship dr 1736 one levy store debt, Mr Cary's debt paid by **Joesph Blankenship**. John Blankenship, Dr. 1736 one levy 100 acres, store debt. paid by cash from you and 51 pounds tobo (tobacco receipts) from James. James Blankenship Dr. 1736 one levy 50 acres to Mr Cary to your brother John, levy to "do his store debt", "to do your own " paid by cash and by inspector note. Ralph Blankenship Dr. 1736 two levies 100 acres, store debt. Levies pd by Col. Kennon Q-rents and store debt pd by cash.

Was **Joseph Blankenship** a relative of Ralph Blankenship whom Ralph perhaps brought back with him to Virginia when he apparently made a return visit to England sometime before his death in 1714? We simply don't know.

The original immigran Ralph Blankenship had a son named John. The elusive **Joseph Blankenship** and his neighbor, Henry Walthall, were guarantors or securities on the will of this John Blankenship (~1694-1754). Serving as guarantors meant that in this capacity they would ensure that John's will was executed as prepared. The guarantors would have to have been at least 21 years of age at the time John's will was prepared or certainly before his death on 9 April 1754. So this mysterious Joseph Blankenship had to have been born before 1733. It also would seem certain that it was this same Joseph Blankenship who acquired 250 acres of land in 1724. Before 1724 Joseph would have to have been 21 years of age and had enough money to have paid for the importation costs of one man in order to satisfy the courts with regard to agumenting his land acquisition from 200 acres to 250 as noted in the 9 July 1724 colonial record. So we now are talking about a Joseph Blankenship who was at least 21 years of age in 1724 and therefore would have been born before 1703. Because this Joseph Blankenship in 1724 acquired 250 acres of land adjoining Henry Walthall's property it therefore would seem that the two men, were contemporaries, and perhaps around the same age. As noted above, these same two men in later years served as the guarantors on the will of John Blankenship, son of the immigrant Ralph and his wife Martha.

An interesting possibility exists. Did Ralph Blankenship return to England circa 1713 and bring back with him to Virginia some Blankenship kinfolk to live near him in Henrico Co., VA?. It's curious indeed that there exists documentation in the colonial era that a **Ralph Blankenship** (who undoubtedly is our Ralph Blankenship) was named as headright of Capt. Henry Harrison & Philip Ludwell for land they sought to legally acquire in Surry and Isle of Wight in southern Virginia just west of Jamestown. (See: *The American Genealogist*, 52:240). This court filing for land occurred on June 16, 1714. (Patent number 10:165). This court action occurred 27 years after Ralph's arrival in America, and approximately 2 or 3 months after his death. No satisfactory explanation for this court document exists. However, it would make sense that if Ralph made a round trip by himself to England circa 1713 and was without funds on the return leg, he could pay for his return voyage by turning over his headrights of the 50 acres of land any returning English resident was eligible to receive once they returned to live in Virginia.

If Ralph brought with him other Blankenships from England who were capable of paying their own passages to Virginia, then those names would not appear in the colonial court records where one man is claiming another man's headrights. It is an open question concerning this particular document which references Ralph Blankenship. No one knows why he made the round trip to Europe. Did he know he was about to die and wanted to see loved ones in England before his death. Or, did he contract some dread disease aboard the ship which was often the cause of death of many who traveled across the Atlantic on these small unsanitary sailing ships. I have investigated both Capt. Henry Harrison and Philip Ludwell. Both were enterprising businessmen who lived in or near Jamestown circa 1714 and had a multiplicity of business interests. Only one of these businesses was acquiring land in Virginia by importing English men and women to acquire their headrights. It also is a fact that sometimes these claims for headrights took years to file so we really don't know when, in fact, that Ralph Blankenship made his return voyage to England. However, it is reasonable to assume it was made sometime between 1709 and 1714.

BLANKENSHIP IMMIGRANTS IN COLONIAL MASSACHUSETTS

There is another independent group of Blankinships who migrated to the area of Marion in Plymouth County, Massachusetts (MA) sometime before 1720. The arrival of these Blankinships in Massachusetts is first noted some 34 years after Ralph Blankinship first appeared in Henrico Co., Virginia in 1686. James (nicknamed Gordon) Blankinship is inscribed on a tombstone in Marion, Massachusetts as the son of Ann. It states that James Blankinship was born in the Second Church of Scituate, MA in 1720. The tombstone also reads "**Founder of his branch of the family in America.**" No father has ever been reported for this James Blankinship of Marion, Massachusetts. However, his descendants are identified on a separate web page within this Blankenship Origins web site. For the record it should be noted that the early colonial Blankenships in Virginia became farmers while those in Massachusetts were mariners and seafarers.

Slightly further south of Marion, Massachusetts in New Bedford we find in the 1790 census records interesting details on a William Blankenship as follows:

HEADS OF FAMILIES AT THE FIRST CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES TAKEN IN THE YEAR 1790 MASSACHUSETTS
[p.5] HEADS OF FAMILIES AT THE FIRST CENSUS 1790 NEW BEDFORD TOWN page 48

Name of head of family: **Blankenship, William**

Free white males of 16 years and upward, including heads of families: 1

Free white males of 16 years and under 16: 1

Free white females, including heads of families: 2

Little is actually known of the Blankinship line(s) which immigrated to Massachusetts but they left their mark in the name of a Blankinship cove located one mile east of Marion, MA that still exists today. A few miles to the southwest of Marion in Fairhaven there were BLENKINSHIPs noted in the 1850 federal census so we might assume that this was one and the same clan, i.e. BLENKINSHIPs and BLANKINSHIPs.

Please note that **Anne Blankinship**, the supposed daughter of the Henrico County, Virginia immigrant Ralph Blankinship was not in Virginia in 1720. There is no evidenciary proof of this from any colonial era document. This is pure fiction! The notion that Anne became pregnant out of wedlock by a young man named Gordon in the spring of 1720 is not substantiated by facts. The fabricated story line has her migrating overland or by sea during her late pregnancy to Marion, Massachussettes in order to escape ridicule and embarassment in Virginia. This devised story appears to have been the sole invention of one man, Colonel Leslie Blankinship. He cited a 250-year old Blankenship oral tradition as his only sourcing data for the inclusion of Anne Blankinship in his book. The question may be....."who do you know among your own relatives who can cite a 250-year old oral tradition about your family ancestors?" It's nonsense!

The concept of a young pregnant woman escaping from the religiously tolerant upper reaches of the James River in Colonial Virginia to remove to the highly oppressive church and moral strictures of mid-colonial era Massachussetts is indeed most unlikely. Estimates by historians suggest that about 60% or more of all marriages in colonial Virginia ocured after the woman discovered she was pregnant. The historical reality of this morality standard would suggest there was tolerance for mothers of children born out of wedlock or that of marriages which occurred after young women became pregnant. Why then, we may ask, was this story invented about the immigrant Ralph Blankinship and his fictitious daughter Anne. Well, we know that the early 1970's author of a genealogy book, namely Colonel Leslie Blankinship, needed a nexus to associate the otherwise unknown Anne Blankinship of Marion, Massachussetts, mother of James Blankinship born in 1720. So it is presumed that Colonel Blankinship simply devised a story by simply giving Ralph Blankinship of Henrico Co., Virginia a fictitious daughter named Anne. You can read more about Col. Blankinship's sometimes flawed Blankenship genealogy research elsewhere on the Internet.



Colonel Leslie Charles Blankinship (1909-1973)
Author of the 1971 book — "The Blankenship Family History"

[GENEALOGY OF COL. BLANKENSHIP](#)

BLANKINSHIPS IN COLONIAL MARYLAND

Also during the mid-colonial era in 1714 we find the existence of a [William Blankenship](#) residing in Anne Arundel County near present day Annapolis, Maryland. He appeared in the prerogative court records of Maryland as a debtor in that same year. Was he possible the later father of James and husband of Ann from Massachussets? (See: Family Tree Maker CD ROM #206, Maryland Probate Records, 1674-1774) This legal document places a William Blankenship in Maryland about 28 years after the immigrant Ralph Blankinship arrived in Virginia circa 1686.

BLANKINSHIP IMMIGRANTS IN QUEBEC, CANADA CIRCA 1820

Further to the north in Quebec we have evidence of one or more [Blenkinship families who immigrated to Canada](#) circa 1820 from Skirwith, near Penrith in Cumberland, England. Skirwith is only a mile or so from Blencarn where I believe all Blenkinsops once originated.

BLANKINSHIP IMMIGRANTS IN COLONIAL NORTH CAROLINA

There also is noted in the historical records a group of four Blankinship brothers who immigrated to North Carolina from England sometime in the mid-1700's prior to the Revolutionary War. Subsequent generations of these English immigrants to North Carolina settled in Illinois, Iowa and Kansas. William C. Blankinship and Almeda Stearns were parents of D.R. Blankinship who you'll find cited in the book "[Kansas and Kansans, Volume 3](#)". These are just a few of the Blankinship names listed in a long line of descendants of these original Blankinship brothers from England who first settled in North Carolina circa 1750. These Blankinships very obviously are distinct and separate from Ralph Blankinship who first settled in Henrico County, Virginia some 60 years earlier in 1686.

BLANKINSHIP IMMIGRANTS IN COLONIAL SOUTH CAROLINA

Additionally, there are unconfirmed reports of still another isolated branch of Blankinships who may have immigrated to South Carolina sometime during the 1800's or maybe even earlier. These other lines of Blankinship immigrants seem to have contributed only marginally to the larger pool of Blankenships in America. Therefore, the largest fraction of all Blankenships today descend from Ralph Blankinship (1662-1714). This was the 24-year old English immigrant who in 1686 was brought to America by the English aristocrat [Richard Kennon](#) along with 90 other Englishmen. (You'll find the names of these other Englishmen elsewhere at this web site). This Ralph Blankinship came to settle 40 miles northwest of Jamestown where he lived with his wife Martha one mile south of the present day town of Chesterfield. This homestead was located on the east side of Route 10 just were it transitions from north-south to east-west in a full 90 degree bend in the road. The old Blankinship homestead is located about 15 miles south of Richmond, Virginia.

It should be noted that whenever we find evidence of immigrants to America of this family line the surname is always spelled Blankinship and not Blankenhip.

It is Ralph's line of Blankenships who largely populate all states in America today. Any other accounts you may read about Blankenships or Blenkinsopps who preceded this first Ralph Blankinship in 1686 are bogus and can be sourced directly to Colonel Charles Leslie Blankinship's 1971 book titled "[The Blankinship Family History](#)." In 1975 one professional genealogist branded the Colonel a fabricator of Blankinship genealogy in a nationally acclaimed genealogy magazine. Nonetheless, and in spite of such warnings from professional genealogists and authors of books on Blankinship genealogy and history, you still continue to see web pages on the internet stating as fact the arrival of a fictitious Ralph Blenkinsop or Ralph Blankinship in James City in 1640. This non-existent Ralph, according to the bogus data, was the progenitor of a son Ralph (b. ca. 1660) and all other Blankenships in America. When you see this bogus account you should know that all the other colonial era genealogy data on these Blankenships is in question because it comes directly from Colonel Blankinship's flawed 1971 genealogy book.

Many Blankenship ancestors have hit blank walls in their quest to tie their ancestors to the notable first American Blankenship ancestor, namely Ralph Blankinship (1662-1714). Could it be that there have been other, less prolific Blankenship immigrants, such as those in North and South Carolina or Massachussets or even [those who migrated from Quebec, Canada](#) and who later came to reside in the United States. To my knowledge these other Blankenship lines have not been thoroughly researched. Others in their genealaogy quest lose track of their Blankenship ancestors because of name changes made over the years. Subtle vowel shifts or omissions of letters in the surname seem to be completely overlooked, such as when the surname is spelled BLAKENSHIP, BLANKENCHIP, BLANKSHIP, BLANKASHIP, etc., etc. Use SOUNDEX searches when doing your geneaolgy research and be aware of the possibility that both the first and last names may have been recorded with an unorthodox spelling.

We also find a small number of African Americas with the surname Blankenship or Blankinship. Whether these African Americans were descendants of slaves or were simply individuals adopted and cared for by Blankenship pioneers has never been clearly established. (See: [Virginia slave laws for 1662-1669](#)). It would not have been uncommon for our more religious Blankenship ancestors to care for and give their surnames to orphans, perhaps including African Americans. While I'm told there are records of a very few Blankenships who owned slaves, I've never seen them. The overwhelming majority of Blankenships who originated in Virginia and the southern states remained poor farmers throughout the colonial and post Revolutionary War period. While some of these early Virginia Blankenships owned fairly large tracts of land during this period, there is **no evidence whatever to suggest that any became wealthy**. It would seem unlikely that our Blankenship ancestors who lived in the south prior to the Civil War could have afforded the costly purchase and upkeep of slaves at a time when the price of a slave was between \$100 and \$1,000 dollars. In any case, if there were any [Blankenships with slaves](#), they presumably would have to have made their money sometime between the turn of the 19th century and the beginning of the Civil War, a brief period of about 60 years. Following the Civil War period many liberated and displaced slaves may have associated themselves with people, like the Blankenships who then gave them their surname. This certainly is not an excuse nor an apology for those Blankenships who actually may have owned slaves. It more accurately reflects the lack of information on the part of the writer with regards to census data or personal wills which would properly reflect evidence that Blankenships in America once owned slaves. It is therefore my assumption that most African Americans acquired their Blankenship surnames when a Blankenship descendant of the immigrant Ralph Blankinship married with an African American at some point in time during the previous 135 years.

THE EARLY ENGLISH HISTORY

During the period from about 800 AD to about 1066 AD all of Cumberland was forcefully occupied by the Norse Vikings who largely came from their strongholds in Ireland. The county boundries between Cumberland, Northumbria and Durham separated the Vikings in Cumberland from the Anglo-Saxons in Northumberland and Durham. The Anglo-Saxons fiercely defended Northumberland and Durham from Viking encroachments during the three centuries of Viking occupation.

In 1086 AD, England only extended as far north as the white dashed line on the [map of Cumberland](#) seen above. The bulk of modern Cumbria (or old Cumberland) was then controlled by King Malcolm of Scotland. Four years later in 1090 AD, Malcolm made an unsuccessful invasion of England through Carlisle southward. In response, King William I, Conqueror of England, invaded Scotland, forcing Malcolm to pay him homage while taking one of his sons as a hostage. The Anglo-Scottish boundary, however, remained unchanged. It eventually fell to the Conqueror's son, William Rufus, to bring Cumberland under Norman control for the first time and thereafter the border remained basically fixed, although the area was seldom peaceful. When England had a strong king, the Scottish king was often of client status; at other times the Scots, under leaders such as Robert the Bruce, were dominant.

The people of Northumberland to this very day speak a form of English which is about 2/3 based on the [Anglo-Saxon vocabulary](#). In Cumberland (now Cumbria) there is a different dialect of sorts which contains only about 1/3 Anglo-Saxon vocabulary. The rest of England speaks English which contains perhaps only 10 to 15 percent Anglo-Saxon vocabulary. The remainder of the English language spoken in the southern part of the country consists of Latin, middle French, old German, old Scandinavian and a variety of other foreign language words adopted by the English during their later years of empire building. Additionallhy, the English language has a sprinkling of the old Norse language once spoken by the Vikings who dominated the northern landscape of England

for 300 years. For a 400-year period commencing with the Conquest of England in 1066 the language spoken in England was middle French. Written documents from the medieval era were largely written in either French or Latin and most were scribed by the clergy who were the learned class. The remainder of the unwashed masses were virtually illiterate, including one English king. Once you enter the web site you'll see some of the 650-year old documents written in either French or Latin that reflect upon the lives of the Blenkinsops who lived in northern England throughout the medieval period. These were the English ancestors from whom the Blankenships of America descended. While there were a few of our ancestors with the surname **Blankinship** and **Blenkenschap** living in County Durham who adopted this unique spelling variation during the 1600-1800 era, nearly all stayed with the traditional spelling of Blenkinsop(p), and to a much lesser extent Blenkinship.

From the 1300's to almost the end of the 1600's there were muderous raids conducted by both Scottish and English families living along the border. The border families involved in this 300-year old feud were called Reivers. They were the true outlaws of this period. The anger and vengence occasioned by this feuding was of historical proportions. The region 30 miles north and south of the border between Scotland and England was a virtual killing field. Almost all were affected by it to some extent. [Information](#) on Reiver historical research can be found on the Internet. It reveals a great deal concerning this dark period in English and Scottish history. Many of the Reiver border raids involved cattle rustling and theft of sheep. Other savage raids were done for retribution and outright thievery of property and food. The Reivers pillaged and burned the towns, villages and hamlets they attacked. Reiver raids coming out of Scotland reached as far south as Penrith. **There is no evidence the Blenkinsop clan was ever involved in the Reiver feuding, or at least they are never identified as being participants.** ([See name list of Reiver families](#)). Two of the most common English words from this historical era are bereaved, derived from the word Reiver and blackmail. However there are many more which found their way into the English language.

On the map above the red dots with the white center signify castles once owned by the Blenkinsop families of Cumberland and Northumberland. These are identified as Blenkinsopp Castle at GREENHEAD, Bellister Castle at HALTWHISTLE, Langley Manor near HEXAM, Haresceugh Castle near RENWICK, and Hillbeck Mannor near BROUGH. Note that Penrith was the capital of Cumberland circa 1300. The Penrith community Coat-of-Arms and that of the Blenkinsops Coat-of-Arms are very similar. Both have wheat sheaves on the shield. Blencarn is first recorded on old English maps in 1210 AD but is certain to have existed as a hamlet since the early years of Viking occupation. Prior to this it was occupied by the Roman Legion as was Penrith to the west. Blencarn is the area where I believe the Blenkinships and Blenkinsops originated.

You will notice above that the off-center white focus on the map shows the dispersion of Blenkinsops and Blenkinships around Blencarn. This Blenkinsop clan can be found within a semi-circle having a 25-mile radius facing North, East and South of Blencarn. The majority of all people with these surnames were once located within the whitened area just north of **Blencarn**. The etymology of Blencarn (also Blencarne) is from the old Norse or Viking language meaning "a village where wheat is grown." There are Blenkinships still living in Blencarn today. In fact, one of them was helpful in providing me assistance in preparing one of my genealogy research reports.

Historians believe the first Blenkinsops identified themselves only as BLEN-CAN or BLEN-KIN, or BLEN-KYN. My research leads me to believe that a proper rendering of the surname is "the CLAN or KIN-dred folk from the hamlet of BLEN." Noted English historian William Camden in his Britannica Encyclopedia published during the 1500's says the Blenkinsops were an ancient people who probably predated the era of William the Conqueror and the Conquest of England in 1066 AD. He learned in his research that the first recorded instances of Blenkinsops were a family named BLENCAN and they settled near Greenhead which you see on the map almost straddles the Cumberland-Northumberland boundry line. Greenhead is the location of Blenkinsop Castle and later Blenkinsop Hall. The Castle was first first granted to Ranulph Blenkinsoppe in 1240 AD, presumably as an act of being knighted for his military service. RANULPH is a Viking name, as is the surname BLEN in Blenkinsop. It was stated by historian William Camden in the 1500's that Ranulph Blenkinsoppe was the leader of the Blencan family or the BLEN-Clan. The Blenkinsops of Greenhead, Haltwhistle and Langley Manor (near Hexam) were all members of the nobility dating back to at least 1240. Two of the descendants of Rlanulph Blenkinsop received the highest order of chivalry granted by the King of England, viz. "The Order of the Garter" which is documented in another research paper I present. The Blenkinsop clan which resided to the south of Penrith at Hillbeck Manor (near Brough) also were members of English nobility dating to at least the 1300's. Inside the BLANKENSHIP ORIGINS web site you'll read more about both groups of these Blenkinsop clans. The titles for these research topics are "[15-generations of Blenkinsops in northern England](#)" and "[Some 500-year old documents referencing the Blenkinsops.](#)" Please note that in spite of the fact that these early Blenkinsops are identified by English historians of the 1800's as having been granted the Order of the Garter, [the current official lists of the "Knights of the Garter"](#) do not mention them.

[Click here to see the Blankenship-Blenkinsop Coffee Mugs](#)

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Web site author:
Don Blankenship

Today's Date is:

ORIGIN OF THE SURNAMES

BLANKENSHIP and **BLENKINSOP**

[CLICK HERE](#) to view a professional genealogy study done for the surname BLENKINSOP by the genealogy firm "*Name Origin Research*" of York, England. It is interesting that they too have discovered that the origin of the surname BLENKINSOP is very likely associated with the hamlet of **BLENCARN** located seven miles east of Penrith near the Eden River in the Eden Valley of the Lakes District of Cumbria. This is about 25 miles south of the Scottish border in the extreme northwest of England. The old Viking town of Blencarn is the location I independently discovered in 1999 was the most likely origin and source of the surnames Blankenship, Blenkinsop, Blenkinship, and other variants in spelling. Blencarn lies along Blencarn Beck, a stream which runs through the valley in which it is located. If you use Blencarn as the center of a semi-circle with a 25-mile radius facing east you'll find all the Blenkinsops, Blenkinships, and Blankenships in recorded history prior to about 1600 AD. This new professional genealogy study is not as thorough as my extensive research. The genealogy firm "[Name Origin Research](#)" only traces the origins of the surname Blenkinsop back to the 1500's, whereas I trace it back to the early 1200's AD. In fact, if you're following my current research you'll know I've attempted to associate the surnames Blankenship and Blenkinsop with a Viking origin. The referenced genealogy study on the Blenkinsops is in JPG graphic format and is 323 Kilobytes in size. It may take a minute or two to download on slow internet connections. [This genealogy report is provided by Alan Blenkinsop of the Isle of Wight, England.](#)

FREE RESEARCH TOOLS

[CLICK HERE](#) to visit "**The etymology and history of FIRST NAMES**" - English, French, German, Italian, Indian, Irish, Muslim, Spanish, mythological, African, all countries, ancient names, etc.

[CLICK HERE](#) to look up the **Coat-of-Arms** (COA) and history for any surname. At the web site you should click on NAME SEARCH and enter the surname of interest. I've found the information provided at James Wolf's Heraldry to be accurate and in accordance with other research I've done. If you need help in understanding the heraldic terminology for a particular COA try this [HERALDIC GLOSSARY](#)

[CLICK HERE](#) to visit "[The history of NORTHEAST ENGLAND](#)". This is the place to be for information about the history, legends, dialect, songs, place names and famous people of the North East of England and Yorkshire. The website was developed and designed by David Simpson, author of *The Millennium History of North East England*, a book hailed by the British Prime Minister, Tony Blair, in his Millennium Address to the Nation, December 1999.

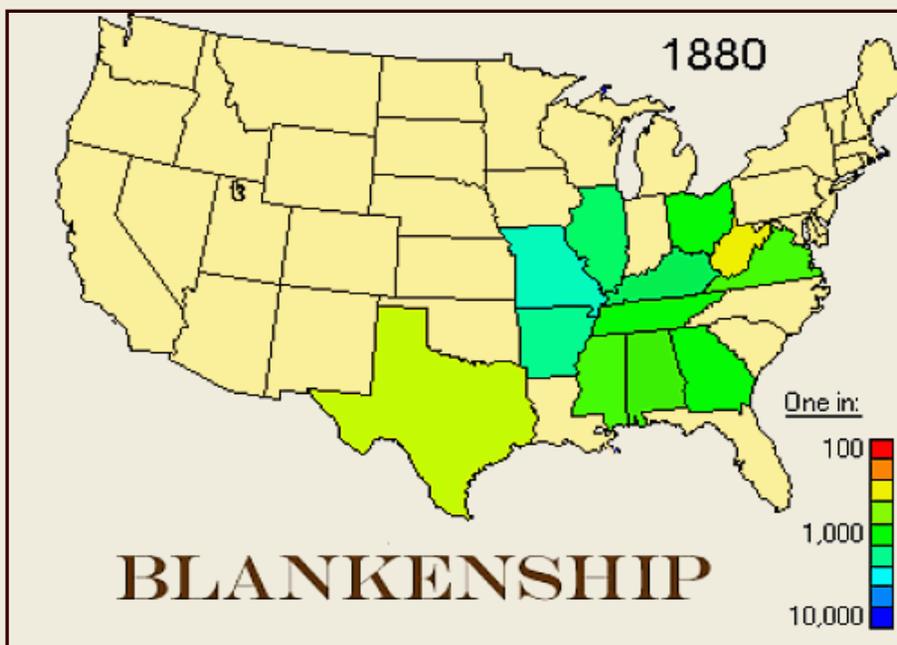
The total U.S. population in 1990 was 248,709,873 and in 2000 it was 281,400,000

Blankenship is the 615th most common surname in the United States; The frequency is 0.019%. [Source: U.S. Census Bureau]. The approximate number of Blankenships in 1990 was **47,255** and in the year 2000 it was **53,470**.

Blankinship is the 17,442nd most common surname in the United States; The frequency is 0.001%. [Source: U.S. Census Bureau]. The approximate number of Blankinships in 1990 was **2,500** and in the year 2000 it was **2,815**.

Enter a surname (last name) into the form at the web site indicated below and you'll get a map of the United States showing the distribution of people with this surname within the 50 United States. Enter the year for the surname distribution map you want to produce. This map, extracted from census data, is often helpful when trying to determine a starting point for genealogy projects.

[CLICK HERE TO PRODUCE A SURNAME DISTRIBUTION MAP FOR A GIVEN DATE](#)



EDUCATION

That which discloses to the wise and disguises from the foolish their lack of understanding. --- Ambrose Bierce, writer (1842-1914)

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WHAT IS A REAL GENEALOGIST?

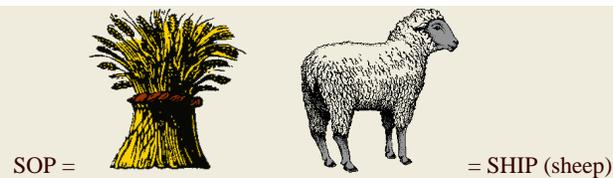
A full-time detective
A thorough historian
An inveterate snoop
A confirmed diplomat
A keen observer
A skilled cartographer
A hardened skeptic
An apt biographer
A qualified linguist
A part-time lawyer
A studious sociologist
An accurate reporter
An hieroglyphics expert,
AND . . .
A complete *nut!*

BLINKINSOPP

According to David Simson, an English historian and author of books on Northeast England, the surname Blenkinsopp means "The hopp or valley belonging to Blenkin."

[CLICK HERE for source.](#)

As I write elsewhere on the history of the Blankenships and Blenkinsops the surname has a root word of BLEN, the Norse or Viking word for a settlement along a water course. I find the placename Blen in five hamlets around Penrith in Cumberland and tentatively selected BLENCARN as the most likely origin source for the surname. (BLEN=hamlet in Norse and CARN=wheat in Norse and [Anglo-Saxon](#)). Added to this rootword BLEN is the suffix KIN for kinship or clan. Some believe that a second suffix of HOPP (meaning valley) was added to the surname sometime after the conquest of England in 1066 AD. It is suggested that the suffix hopp or sometimes hoppe was truncated over time to SOP. So what we have is the surname Blenkinsop meaning "**the KIN or CLAN from BLEN who settled in the valley.**"



I am able to offer an alternative theory for the surname suffixes SOP and SHIP in the surnames Blenkinsop and Blenkinship. I have discovered that **SOP** is the Norse and Gaelic word for wheat, an economic commodity very important in northern England. Three wheat sheaves are found on the Coat-of-Arms for the Blenkinsop family. The suffix **SHIP**, found in the name Blenkinship, means SHEEP in the old Norse and [Anglo-Saxon languages](#). The word engrail, seen below in the heraldic description of the Blenkinsop Coat-of-Arms, means "to decorate or indent an edge or border with concave curves or notches." It just so happens that wheat farming and sheep herding were the two largest economic enterprises in northern England, especially Cumberland county, until the dawn of the industrial age.



BLINKINSOP Coat-of-Arms

In the visitation of Richard St. George esq., Norroy King of Arms, in 1615 and in the Craster Tables of 1632, can be found the Blenkinsope arms which are represented as "gules in an engrailed border or, three wheat sheaves or." In the heraldic description the word "**or**" is french for gold.

Many of the earliest surnames in England came into use shortly after the Conquest of England in 1066 AD. These surnames very frequently use locative terms such as hamlets for the root word. Perhaps 25% of all English surnames use a locative rootword, meaning they origin of the surname comes from a location. This certainly makes it easier to find where the surname originated. The suffix added to the surname generally described the occupation or work that the individual did. In some cases, of course, the rootword itself is the occupational name as in the surname Smith, Taylor (tailor), Miller, etc. Because the true meaning of the surname Blankenship and Blenkinsop is somewhat lost in the misty past we are left with two possibilities for the meaning of the surnames. Logic and reason clearly suggests to me that the surname Blenkinsop refers to those people who engaged in wheat farming for a livelihood. Blenkinship would refer to those who engaged primarily in sheep farming. As previously noted wheat farming and the raising of sheep were the two primary agricultural enterprises in northern England as far back as history goes, even to the time of the Roman occupation along Hadrian's wall circa 120 AD. There can be no doubt the surnames Blankenship and Blankenship, as found in America, can be traced back to northern England to the surnames Blenkinship and Blenkinsop. There is absolutely no debate on this matter among professional English and Scottish genealogists.

The surnames BLENKINSOP and BLENKINSHIP were slightly altered over time such that by the mid- to late-1600's we find evidence of the surname **BLANKINSHIP** in places such as Gainford in County Durham and Hexam in Northumberland. There also are unique instances when the surname was spelled **BLANKENSHIP** in Hexam (Northumberland Co.) in the late 1600's and in the ancient parish of Bishopwearmouth (near Monkwearmouth in Co. Durban) by the early 1800's. It was Ralph Blankenship who traveled to America in 1686 to plant the surname and continue the legacy which once had dominated the landscape of Cumberland, Northumberland, Durham and Westmoreland in Northern England. From the 13th century until at least the 17th century the Blenkinsops were land barons, knights and noblemen in the middle marches of England. You'll read much more about this by entering the web site. You'll also learn that the first Blenkinsop on record had both a Viking first name and surname and you'll read about my theory that the Blenkinsops originated from the Vikings who once dominated northern England from 800 AD to about 1066 AD.

For the last 800 years the surname Blenkinsopp has been identified with Blenkinsopp Castle in the Tyne valley near Haltwhistle in Northumberland, England. The name of the castle means Blenkin's Hope, situated in the 'hope' or valley that once belonged to Blenkin. According to legend the most famous Blenkinsop was Bryan Blenkinsopp who lived at Blenkinsopp Castle sometime in the distant past. Between the village of Greenhead and the town of Haltwhistle, on the South Tyne, we find the ruins of Blenkinsopp Castle, which are said to be linked to those at nearby Thirlwall Castle to the north by a secret passage. Blenkinsopp is associated with a legend and ghost story, concerning one Bryan Blenkinsopp, who lived here many centuries ago.

As a young man, Lord Blenkinsopp boasted he would not marry until he met with a lady possessing a chest of gold heavier than ten of his strongest men could carry. Remarkably, later in his life, Bryan's wishes were fulfilled when he met with such a lady, while abroad fighting in the Crusades. Bryan brought her back to England where they were married, but the lord did not, as expected, live happily everafter.

When the new bride learned of her husband's youthful boasts, she became worried he had only married her for her wealth, so she secretly hid her treasure chest in the Blenkinsopp grounds, where Bryan could not find them. Bryan responded to this bitterly and either heartbroken or humiliated by his bride's lack of trust, mysteriously left his wife and castle and was never to return again.

The Lady came to regret her actions, but despite strenuous efforts to find her husband, he could not be traced. She died a lonely and remorseful woman. It is said that her ghost may occasionally be seen haunting the grounds of the ruined castle where she waits, ready to guide the way to the spot where her chest of treasure is hidden. Some believe that the spirit will not lay to rest until the treasure is discovered and removed.

You'll learn at the Blankenship Origins web site that "[THERE IS NO COAT OF ARMS FOR THE BLANKENSHIPS](#)", in spite of what you read or may see posted at various internet web sites. No one has ever proven a definite ancestral line between the Blankenships of America and the Blenkinsops of England. In spite of this, we know that the Blankenship surname came from the Blenkinsops or perhaps the Blenkinships of northern England. It is the Blenkinsops who are noted very infrequently in historical references as having had coats of arms. For that matter, there probably are no living Blenkinsops who have the right to display a coat of arms — because none have proven a clear line of descent to any of the Blenkinsops of medieval England who once displayed these coats of arms. There are a lot of pretenders, but in fact the number of people who legitimately can display a coats of arms is very few, even in Europe. In the United States there are only a handful of people who have [legitimate claim](#) to bear or display a coat of arms. All coats of arms were authorized by the very highest authorities in England, Scotland and Ireland and they were issued to a single person, never a family. If you can prove a direct link to the individual who was first awarded the coat of arms, then you have established your own right to display that coat of arms as your own. Without a verifiable line of descendency these coats of arms should mean little except to the vainglorious.

[Click here For more reading on Heraldry, coats of arms and armory](#)

[CLICK HERE for a timeline and history of England from 43 AD to 2000 AD](#)

**PRODUCE A MAP FOR ANYWHERE IN BRITAIN
ENTER PLACE NAME BELOW**



ENGLAND'S LONGEST PLACE NAME

Leaving the valleys of North Tynedale and the Kielder Burn, the forest road from Kielder crosses the watershed between Tyne and Rede and follows the valley of the Blake Hope Burn into Redesdale where it crosses the river Rede, near the hamlet of **BLAKEHOPEBURNHAUGH**. This is in the Guinness Book of Records as the longest place name in England, with eighteen letters. The name is Anglo-Saxon, the dialect of the old Northumbrian language and means "black valley stream on flat river land."

**This is a web site for historical research
of the surname Blankenship, Blenkinsop
and the several variants.**



BLENKINSOPP CASTLE

(Blenkinsopp coal mine is directly beneath the castle)

SOURCE: First two paragraphs below, "[Castles of Northumbria](#)," by Michael Jackson

In February 1340 Thomas de **Blencansopp** received a licence to crenellate his manor-house at '**Blencansopp**', and for some reason in the following May he received a repeat of the licence. At this time the castle is thought to have comprised the towerhouse inside a walled barmkin, the outer defences consisting of a semicircular ditch, c.15m wide, an outer bank to the north and west, and steep slopes to the east. There may have been a ditch around the south side, but if so it has completely disappeared. In 1415 the 'castle or fortaliciurn of Blekensoppe', apparently in good repair, was held by John de Blekensoppe, and he or

another John abandoned it in 1488 in favour of Bellister Castle, but before leaving he left it in the custody of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, who was at that time Warden of the West March. By 1541 it was described as 'decayed in the roof and not in good repair'.

There is no further mention of the castle until 1727 when, described as 'an ancient structure though now in ruins', it passed by marriage to the Coulsons of Jesmond (at Newcastle upon Tyne) who in 1785 took the additional name of 'Blenkinsopp.' Early in the 19th century it was described as being 'in a ruinous state but partly inhabited, having a farmhouse attached to it. The Coulson family built the modern castle c.1880. In 1885 when purchased by Edward Joicey a visitor wrote.... 'Within the ruins is a chimney or ventilating shaft connected with the working of an old coal mine, and portions of the building are now tenanted by persons connected with the adjoining colliery'. Blenkinsopp Colliery used the towerhouse as offices and the adjoining house as a residence for the colliery manager. In the 1960s and 70s the castle was purchased by a Mr. Simpson.

Blenkinsopp Castle is located just south of the hamlet of Greenhead in Northumberland. It is about one mile east of the north-south Cumberland (Cumbria) County line. It was this county line of demarcation which divided the Viking stronghold in Cumberland (800 AD to 1066 AD) from that of the fiercely protected Anglo-Saxon domain in Northumberland to the east. Blenkinsopp castle was built adjacent to this county line sometime prior to 1240 AD when it was first granted to **Ranulph Blenkinsop**, an English knight, by **Sir Nicholas de Bolteby**, a titled baron and nobleman of Northumbria, England. In 1339 it was increased in size by his descendants when it presumably became a castle and permanent residence for Blenkinsops for several centuries. It may have first existed as a pele (or peel) tower, an elevated watch station near Hadrian's wall built along the Scottish-English border in the mid-marches of central England. It sits on a small hill two miles west of Haltwhistle, England and about a mile south of Greenhead in Northumberland, England. The architect was Thomas Blenkinsop. A licence to crenellate, or fortify the roof, was granted in 1349. It was mentioned as a castrum (i.e., a castle) in 1415. Hadrian's wall is within a short walking distance of the Castle located along the Scottish-English border area.

One of the strongholds of the aforementioned Bolteby family was **Blenkinsop Castle**, Northumberland, named in Camden's *Britannia* as lying in a right pleasant country which was the Baronie of Sir Nicholas of Bolteby, a Baron of renowne in the time of Edward I (1272-1307 AD). Blenkinsop Castle is described in Grose's *Antiquities* as being a square tower on an artificial mound, surrounded by a wall. It seems to have been perfect in the days of Edward VI (1547-1553), and is mentioned in the order for keeping ward against the Scots. But the chief seat of the Bolteby family was at Langley Castle about 6 miles west of Hexham just to the east of Blenkinsop Castle.

The account given of this family in Dugdale's Extinct Baronage is the following:-

Bolteby:- of this name was Nicholas de Bolteby of Bolteby, Baron of Tindale in Northumberland in the right of his wife Philippa, one of the heirs of Adam de Tindale, into which barony these lordships did then belong; namely, **Wardour, Four Staynes, Alrewas, Hayden, Langley, Betherstane** (Featherstone?), **Wyden and Blenkinsop**. In 42 Henry III (1258) this Nicholas had summons with the rest of the Northern Barons to march into Scotland. He had also command before the end of that year to attend the King at Chester to restrain the incursions of the Welsh. Died 1 Edward I (1272), Adam his son and heir 8 Edward I (1279) gave to Thomas son of Adam de Multon with Isabel his eldest daughter the manor of Langdale in Cumberland, as also Hayden and Alrewas, and died 10 Edward I (1281). Thomas de Multon by reason that Alice his mother was one of the daughters and co-heirs of Richard de Lucie of Egremont, assumed the surname of Lucie. He married Isabell one of the daughters and co-heirs of Adam de Bolteby (a great man in Northumberland) died 33 Edward I (1304), being then seized of the Manor of Langley in Northumberland, which came to him by marriage with the said Isabella.

[The figures immediately before the names of King Henry III and King Edward I refer to the Regnal year. For example -- In the 42nd year of the reign of Henry III the actual date of that year being 1258 as Dugdale states. Ed.]

There are records of the Blenkinsopp family of Northumbria dating back to 1240 AD. In fact, the English historian and scholar William Camden (1551-1623) wrote that it was his belief that the **Blencan** family was the first to settle along the Tipalt stream just west of Haltwhistle at Greenhead. Subsequent generations changed the surname from Blencan to a variety of other similar surnames, including Blencan-soppe, Blenken-sop, and Blenkin-sopp. This well respected family may date their arrival in Haltwhistle to a time which actually predates William the Conqueror's invasion of England in 1066. The surname has a great many spelling variations. The first recorded ancestor was Ranulph de Blenkinsopp who held lands near Hatlwhistle since the earliest recorded date of 1240 AD. Blenkinsop commons near Haltwhistle became Blenkinsop Township and for 500 years it continued in the possession of the Blenkinsop family until 1727, when the property passed by marriage to the wealthy Coulson family of Jesmond, a district in nearby Newcastle-upon-Tyne in Northumbria. The Blankenship and Blankinship families in America descend from the Blenkinsops and Blankinships of northern England. The predominant surnames of the this clan are Blenkinsop and Blenkinship in England. However there are rare instances in civil and church records in County Durham for the existence of the surnames Blankenship and Blankinship. These records date to the late 1660's -1670's and again in the early 1800's. This web site is an ongoing effort to attempt to identify precisely the area our Blankenship ancestors came from in Cumberland, Durham or perhaps Northumberland. Perhaps one day we'll make the linkage between our immigrant ancestor Ralph Blankinship and his distant ancestors in merry old England.

Within the numerous pages at this web site are over 40 published articles, numerous Blenkinsop/Blankenship databases, a family tree of the Blenkinsops of England and current theories and assumptions on how the Blankenships of America tie in with the Blenkinsop and Blenkinships families of Northern England. There are hundreds of hyperlinks to other genealogy and historical web sites where you can cross check much of the data contained herein. Also added in March 2002 is a feature article which deals with the real possibility that the Blankenships of America and the Blenkinsops of England are the descendants of Vikings. The material at this web site further includes historical research on the English immigrant Ralph Blankinship beginning with his arrival in Virginia in 1686. Ralph Blankinship first stepped on American soil about five years before George Washington's grandfather was born in England. Blankenships have proudly served in every American war, including the 1760's Indian wars of Central Virginia which preceeded the War of Revolution by 15 years. Separate databases of Blankenship who died in each these wars are found at this **BLANKENSHIP ORIGINS** web site.

If you're looking for your Blankenship ancestors, or someone who married a Blankenship or Blankinship, this is **NOT** the web site for that. You are referred below to an excellent **Rootsweb WorldConnect** site to search for your Blankenship ancestors, their spouses and children. Add your own ancestors to the database if you wish. Once you enter the **BLANKENSHIP ORIGINS** web site there is a long listing of favorite genealogy web sites you may use to search for your lost Blankenship ancestors. I do not provide professional genealogy research services.

[CLICK HERE](#)

At the WorldConnect Rootsweb site you should type in the surname followed by a comma (*e.g., Blankinship, Ralph*) and then enter the first name. If you are lucky and find the name you are looking for, you will see it appear in the box where **BLANKENSHIPS, AMERICAN** was before. Now click on the full name [in blue] just below the "name entry box." Clicking on the name [in blue color] will present a new screen giving you the particulars about that individual, birth date, place of birth and death, spouse, etc. Click on **DESCENDANCY** (in blue) to see the descendants of that individual or click on **PEDIGREE** [inblue] to see the ancestors of that person. If you go back to the earlier screen where you see the first name you entered and click on **AHNENTAFEL** (in blue) you'll get a very detailed and complete listing of the the original person's ancestors which you should find quite useful. Go back to the original individual you are researching and click on **Download GEDCOM** to receive a file which you can then bring up using your own genealogy program. You also can use the GEDCOM to clone the database to your existing genealogy database. One note of caution, however. This database does have some errors but almost certainly this is not the result of the compiler, who has done a marvelous job of gathering as much data as possible to make this database possible. If you find errors or if you want to add your own Blankenship family line to that which Jim has compiled you can notify James Blankenship at the email address below. You also can mail Jim your genealogy material. Please note for him if you do not want living members of your family tree included in his on-line listing, otherwise Jim will understand that you want all living persons as well as the deceased to be listed. Jim Blankenship's effort is mammoth in size and is the first large scale undertaking of its kind that I'm aware of. While others may have compiled records piecemeal in various types of hard copy format, this is the first time I've seen this many Blankenships in one database. In February, 2003 he had included in his on-line database 8,276 BLANKENSHIPS, 344 BLANKINSHIPS, 22 BLANKINGSHIPS and 3 Blankenchips for a total of 8,645. The Blankenship surname comprises about 19% of the total number of people in his database. Contact Jim Blankenship at the email address below to add your own Blankenship ancestors to the growing database. Keep in mind that whatever you provide him will later be posted for everyone to view at the Rootsweb and GenCircles web sites.

jkblank1@sbcglobal.net

Jim Blankenship has his searchable Blankenship database posted at GENCIRCLES. You can view it in a different format at this web site: [CLICK HERE](#)

Download Jim Blankenship's massive BLANKENSHIP/BLANKINSHIP GEDCOM file with over 24,850 individuals and 73,344 individual text files at Rootsweb's WorldConnect web site: [CLICK HERE](#). This GEDCOM file expands to almost 10 megabytes after you bring it into Family Tree Maker. Jim has spent almost two years working on this database project.

You also may search for BLANKENSHIP genealogy records by entering the ROOTSWEB archives at: [CLICK HERE](#)

The first screen asks you to enter a surname. Doing so puts you into the Blankenship archives, if you entered that particular surname. However, you can enter any surname you wish. The second screen then asks you to select a year, e.g. 1997 through 2002. Next you'll enter a word or keyphrase to look for. If you enter more than one word such as "Russell County" you must enter both words in parenthesis as shown. However, don't enter Russell County because most people would enter that term as Russell Co and not Russel County.

When searching for names in the Rootsweb archives you will probably have to enter the name three different ways (i.e. three different searches). Some people enter names such as "Blankinship, Ralph." However, others will enter that same name as "Blankinship Ralph" (with no comma) and still others will enter it as "Ralph Blankinship." (Remember to place commas before and after two or more words used as your search term). Also keep in mind that some people inadvertently make spelling errors when entering the surname such that they may enter Blank~~e~~nship, when they really mean to enter Blank~~i~~nship. The same thing occasionally may occur when entering first and middle names. Try to be clever when entering multiple words, phrases or search criteria that will return the information you are looking for. Also keep in mind that there are literally thousands and thousands of genealogy submissions for the surname BLANKENSHIP. Some of these will include references to Blankinships, Blenkinships, Blenkinsops, Blankingships, etc.

Also included in these Blankenship archives at ROOTSWEB are mention of the HUDSON and CLAY family lines as well as hundreds of other family surnames who intermarried with the Blankenships in America. Don't neglect looking for them as well. Later you can go back to the main ROOTWEB surname entry page and try looking in the HUDSON or CLAY archives, or any other surname archive which interests you. Look for the surname BLANKENSHIP in the other surname archives. You'll be surprised at how many Blankenship entries you might find in the SMITH archives, etc, etc. *Don't forget when searching these Rootsweb surname archives that you're looking at files bundled together one year at a time. So if you're looking for a number of individuals you'll find that a considerable amount of time can be spent doing these genealogy searches.* So take your time and **GOOD LUCK!**

There is another web site where you can read archived Blankenship genealogy postings in a yearly and monthly listing format. This will allow you to read a brief subject title for each message before selecting it. To go to this Rootsweb page [CLICK HERE](#) You'll find that if you replace the surname Blankenship in the URL you'll be taken directly to that particular surname archive. You'll also be able to see how many messages are posted on a montly and yearly basis on any particular Rootsweb mailing list.

Want to know what \$10.00 dollars was worth in 1800 dollars compared to what it was worth in 1999? The calculator below will show you that the 1999 value would be about \$95.00. Alternately, if you know that your your grandparents paid \$3,000 for their home in Kansas in 1930, how much would that equivalent cost be in todays money? The calculator works over the two centuries between the dates of 1800 through 2001. Omit commas when entering dates into the inflation calculator.

[CLICK HERE for Inflation Calculator](#)

Other Inflation-related Sites

- [Current Value of Old Money - Many different calculators](#)
- [Current Value of old English Money - from 1600 to 2001](#)
- [Consumer Price Index Home Page](#) at the Bureau of Labor Statistics

- [Consumer Price Index Conversion Factors](#)
- [Statistical Abstract](#) of the United States, from the Census Bureau
- [Various Inflation Calculators - Cost-of-Living and salary Comparisons](#)
 - [Compare Cost of Living between different U.S. cities](#)



EMAIL ADDRESS:



This site has had a total of **30324** visits since Aug. 15, 2001

www.digital.com



[Click here to ENTER the web site](#)

[CLICK HERE to Check your computer for parasites such as adware and spyware](#)

Many people have parasites installed on their computers. They can cause system instability, add unwanted advertising, spy on everything one does on the web, and compromise security. You can find out more about them at <http://and.doxdesk.com/parasite/> or <http://www.lsfileserv.com/index.html>



Fireworks display with sound effects
Rapidly double-click on the black space immediately below

Martha Blaukniffship
250
Nico and
Hon in the v. page

George To all whome these things shall come We that for divers good causes and considerations but more especially for and in consideration of the importance of our people to dwell within this our colony and Dominion of Virginia whose Name is Henrys Platts also for and in consideration of the sum of Twenty Shilling of good and lawful money for our use paid to our Rowior General of our Rowior in this our ¹⁶⁰⁹ colony and Dominion We have given granted and confirmed and by these presents for the our said and Successors do give grant and confirm unto Martha Blaukniffship one certain tract or parcel of land containing two hundred eighty Acres lying and being in the County of Henrico on the South side of James River and bounded as followeth (to wit) Beginning at a small corner pine standing in Mr Henry Wallhalls land thence North two hundred and forty two poles to a corner pine thence West two hundred and sixty four poles to two corner black Oaks and two corner pines standing on the East side the main road thence South two hundred and twenty eight poles to a corner pine standing in the said Wallhalls land thence North East thirty three degrees South thirty six poles to a corner pine thence East two degrees North one hundred and eighty four poles to the place began at **South East** to have hold or to be hold or yielding and paying as provided or in witness or witness Our trusty and well beloved Knight Drisdale Esq; Our Lieut Gov^r or at Williamsburgh under the Seal of our said Colony this ninth day of July Anno Domini and seven hundred and twenty four in the fourth year of our Kings
Hugh Drisdale

Martha Blankinship 250 Acres and Form in this page

SERGE TO ALL KNOW YE that for diverse and good causes and considerations but more especially for and in consideration of the importation of one person to dwell with in this our Colony and dominion of Virginia whose name is Francis Clappe as also for and in Consideration the sum of Twenty Shillings of good and lawful money for our use paid to our Receiver General of our Revenues in this our said Colony and Dominion.

WE have given granted and confirmed and by these presents for us our Heirs and Successors do give, grant and confirm unto Martha Blankinship one certain Tract or Parcel of Land containing & fifty acres lying and being in the County of Henrico on the South side of James River and bounded as followeth (to wit)

- Beginning at a small corner pine standing in Henry Walthall's line
- Thence North two hundred and forty two poles to a corner pine
- Thence West one hundred and sixty four poles to two corner black oaks and two corner pines standing on the east side the main road
- Thence South two hundred and twenty eight poles to a corner pine standing in the said Walthall's line
- Thence his line East thirty three degrees South thirty six poles to a corner pine

- Thence East two degrees North one hundred and thirty four poles to that place began at

WITH ALL to have, hold and to behold, yielding and paying, etc. provided, etc. In witness, etc., Witness Our Trusty and Wellbeloved Hugh Drysdale, our Lieut. Governor at Williamsburgh and the seal of our said Colony the ninth day of July one thousand seven hundred and twenty four in the tenth year of our Reign.

Hugh Drysdale

Discover interesting facts about your family:

First Name:

Last Name:



Blankenship
Blankenship
Blankenship

Blankenship
Blankinship

~1686 - 2002

Blenkinship
Blenkinsop

~1300 - 2002

Scotland

Cumbria

England

Blankenship

The central graphic is a genealogical chart. At the top center is a large coat of arms with a crown and a shield divided into four quadrants. Below it are two columns of names, each with a small coat of arms and a date range. The left column is for the Blankenship family, and the right is for the Blenkinship family. In the center, there is a map of the British Isles with Scotland in yellow and England in red. A white arrow points to a blue-shaded region in the northwest of England, labeled 'Cumbria'. At the bottom of the chart are two figures: a man in a red and white coat on the left, and a woman in a blue and white dress on the right. The name 'Blankenship' is written in a decorative script at the bottom center.

Blankenship
Blankenship
Blankenship

Blankenship Motto: "Dieu Defende le Droit"
-----God Defends the Righteous-----



[For a full screen image of this COA click here](#)

Blankenship - Blankinship - Blenkinship - Blenkinsopp
COAT-OF-ARMS

The Blankenship, Blenkinship and Blenkinsopp Family Coat of Arms traces its roots back to ancient times where it was carried onto the field of honor, with chivalry to defend family and allies, king and country. The shield on the Coat of Arms is red with a gold stripe between three gold wheat sheaves and the crest is a gold lion rampant. While the Blankenship & Blankinship families in America have never successfully traced their origins directly to their English ancestors, they still are considered by genealogists in the United Kingdom as having distant ancestral ties to both the Blenkinship and Blenkinsopp lines of Cumbria and Northumberland, England.

[CLICK HERE for a Scholarly study on the History of Heraldry,
Coat-of-Arms, Crests, Seals, and Surnames](#)

[CLICK HERE to view James Wolf's web page
& search for your Coat-of-Arms.](#)

[CLICK HERE to search for other coat of arms](#)

[What you need to know about the Coat of Arms displayed above](#)

**"Wrongfully wearing or using a Coat of Arms in Scotland is punishable
by fine and imprisonment"**

You are cautioned to be very careful about "family coats-of arms." In fact, in England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and most of western Europe, there really is no such thing as a family coat of arms. In those countries, arms have always been awarded to individuals, not to families. Displaying a coat of arms that you are not authorized to use is a form of identity theft, even if you do happen to have the same last name as the original grantee. Any company offering to sell you a copy of "your family's coat of arms" is selling a bogus product.

[CLICK HERE for info on genealogy scams or
bogus genealogy companies on the internet](#)



New

First Read the [INTRODUCTION](#) to Blankenship Origins

LAND DEEDS IN HENRICO CO., VA

- ▶ [#1 - Hundreds of Deeds granted in Henrico County, VA 1636-1783](#)
- ▶ [#2 - More Henrico Co., Virginia Land Patents from 1656-1780](#)
- ▶ [#3 - Henrico Co., VA Land Patent Extracts \(1636-1783\)](#)

OTHER DOCUMENTS

- ▶ [Photos of Blenkinship homelands in England](#)
- ▶ [Blankinship's lifestyle in colonial Virginia](#)
- ▶ ["NEW" Blenkinship Surname Analysis done in Scotland](#)
- ▶ [Historical Data on Blankenship Origins in England & early Virginia](#)
- ▶ [English Surname Derivations](#)
- ▶ [Does the name Blenkinship mean "Sheepherders from Blencarn" ?](#)
- ▶ [Other BLANKENSHIP web sites on the Internet](#)
- ▶ [Map of Ralph and Martha Blankinship's original Homestead ca. 1700](#)
- ▶ [Listen to the English dialect spoken in Cumbria Co., England](#)
- ▶ [A Brief History and Chronology of Cumbria County, England](#)
- ▶ [The Ghost of Blenkinsopp Castle - A Brief History dating back to 1340](#)
- ▶ [Death Inventories of immigrant Ralph Blankinship and sons \(1714-1754\)](#)
- ▶ [A Study of Spelling Variations of the name Blankenship-Blenkinship-et al](#)
- ▶ [Was the Immigrant Ralph Blankinship a Catholic or Protestant?](#)
- ▶ [Colonial Land Laws and Ralph Blankinship's Missing Land Grant](#)
- ▶ [Blankenship - McCoy Marriages during the Hatfield-McCoy Feud](#)
- ▶ [Professional Genealogy Study done on the surname BLENKINSOP](#)

MILITARY RECORDS



- ▶ [Blankenships who received Revolutionary War Pensions](#)
- ▶ [Blankenship veterans of the War of 1812](#)
- ▶ [Blankenship & Blankinship veterans of the Civil War \(over 700 names\)](#)
- ▶ [Blankenships who died in World War-II](#)
- ▶ [Blankenship Casualties of the Korean War](#)
- ▶ [Blankenships who died in Vietnam](#)
- ▶ [Blankenship who died in the Beirut, Lebanon bombing of the USMC](#)

OTHER RESEARCH STUDIES

- ▶ [Map showing neighbors of the immigrant Ralph Blankinship in Virginia](#)
- ▶ [Blenkinships and Blenkinsops of Haresceugh Castle near Penrith, Eng.](#)
- ▶ [Photos and Map of Blenkinsop Castle and Hall near Haltwhistle, England](#)
- ▶ [Ralph Blankinship's poss. Roots in Gainfort, County Durham, England](#)
- ▶ [500-year Old Latin Language Documents on Blenkinsops in England](#)
- ▶ [Huck Finn was Really Thomas Blankenship from Hannibal, MO](#)
- ▶ [Language clues suggest Ralph Blankenship was from Cumberland, Eng.](#)
- ▶ [Maiden name of Ralph Blankinship's wife discovered?](#)
- ▶ [620-year old French & Latin documents discuss Blankinsops in England](#)
- ▶ [15 Generations of Blenkinsops in England from 1200 - 1800 AD](#)
- ▶ [Proof that Blankenships may have descended from the Vikings](#)
- ▶ [Burial Index for England \(1583-2000\) - Blenkinsop, Blankenship, et al.](#)
- ▶ [Did our ancestors speak Anglo-Saxon, Latin or Norse?](#)

SPECIAL INTEREST CATEGORY

- ▶ [The dollar cost equivalent of commodities & food in England in 1625](#)
- ▶ [The History of Blenkinsopp Coal Mine at Greenhead, Northumberland](#)
- ▶ [The Library of Virginia on-line Historical databases](#)
- ▶ [The History of Names and places in Henrico Co., Virginia](#)
- ▶ [Henrico Co., VA - History predating much of America](#)
- ▶ [What you need to know about copyright laws](#)
- ▶ [Blenkinsops relationship to King Arthur's Court](#)
- ▶ [The Earliest History of Blankenships in America - Oct. 1917](#)
- ▶ [New Photos of Blenkinsop Castle taken in late 2001](#) 

FREE RESEARCH TOOLS

[CLICK HERE](#) to visit "**The etymology and history of FIRST NAMES** - English, French, German, Italian, Indian, Irish, Muslim, Spanish, mythological, African, all countries, ancient names, etc.

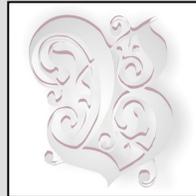
[CLICK HERE](#) to look up the **Coat-of-Arms** (COA) and history for any surname. At the web site you should click on NAME SEARCH and enter the surname of interest. I've found the information provided at James Wolf's Heraldry to be accurate and in accordance with other research I've done. If you need help in understanding the heraldic terminology for a particular COA you'll find many other web sites which will assist you with a glossary.

[CLICK HERE](#) to visit "**The history of NORTHEAST ENGLAND**". This is the place to be for information about the history, legends, dialect,

songs, place names and famous people of the North East of England and Yorkshire. The website was developed and designed by David Simpson, author of ***The Millennium History of North East England***, a book hailed by the British Prime Minister, Tony Blair, in his Millennium Address to the Nation, December 1999.

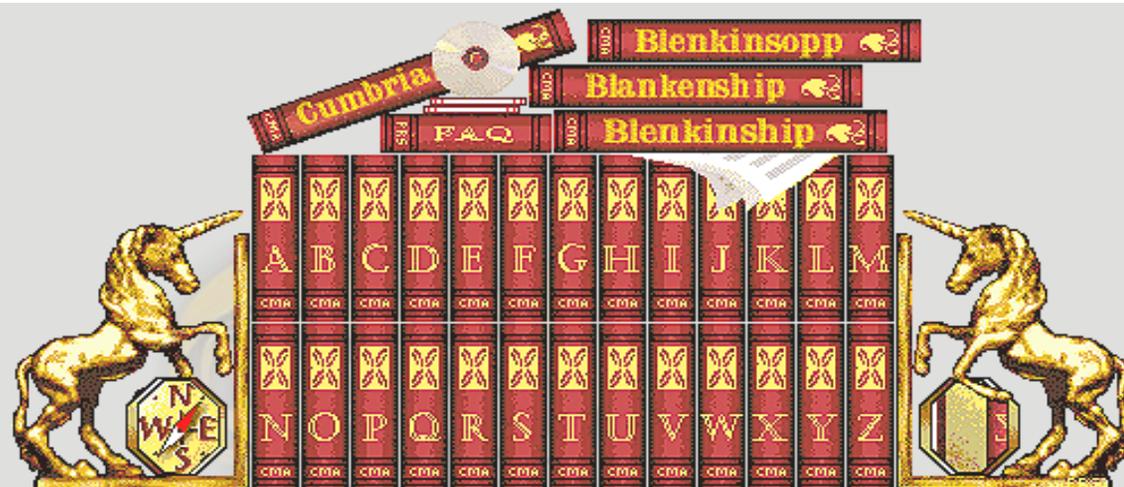
Some of My Favorite Genealogy Research Sites

Let's now journey back in time to the misty Blankenship past of the late 1600's and beyond.....perhaps even to the year 1000 AD and earlier.



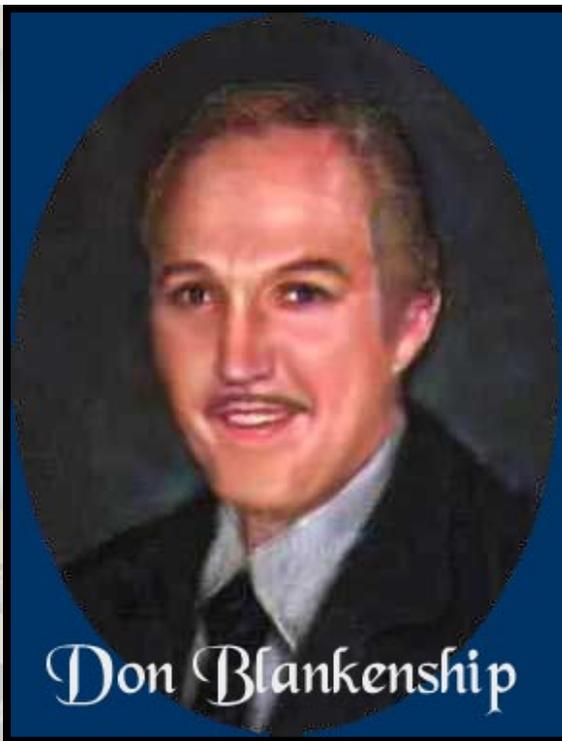
"The more we study the more we discover our ignorance."

-- Percy Bysshe Shelley, 1792-1822, English poet



This is a web site dedicated to the earliest known origins of the BLANKENSHIP and BLANKINSHIP families in America. You'll also learn of the European homelands of the Blenkinship and Blenkinsop clans near Penrith in the Lakes District along the Eden River in Cumbria County near the Scottish border. I'll also hint at the possibility that the English Blenkinship and Blenkinsops and ultimately the American Blankenships were people who descended from the Vikings or Scandinavians who once settled Cumbria County (earlier known as Cumberland) from about 700 AD to 1000 AD. The Vikings ultimately replaced the Roman legions who had farmed and settled along the Eden River in the area south of Hadrian's wall from about 122 AD to 400 AD. This is where the Blenkinship and Blenkinsops are found in English history. I'll also explain why I believe the surname Blankenship originally was derived from Norse or Viking placenames first noted on Domesday maps of 1085 AD in the area of Penrith in what is today Cumbria County. If you follow the links at this web site you'll also see the ruins of the old castle at Penrith, England where our Blankenship descendants probably sought refuge from the the marauding Reiver bands that once terrorized and desecrated the Scottish & English Border areas. For several centuries these murderous and thieving groups swooped down and savaged the lands near the Scottish border to create a hell on earth in northern England. The Blenkinship and Blenkinsops lived through this dark period of English history. This web site is virtually a history lesson of our ancestors both in colonial America and as well as northern England. **Your comments are invited.**

[To begin reading the the introduction to our Blankenship history.....CLICK HERE](#)



Don Blankenship

EMAIL ADDRESS:



This site has had a total of **30324** visits since Aug. 15, 2001

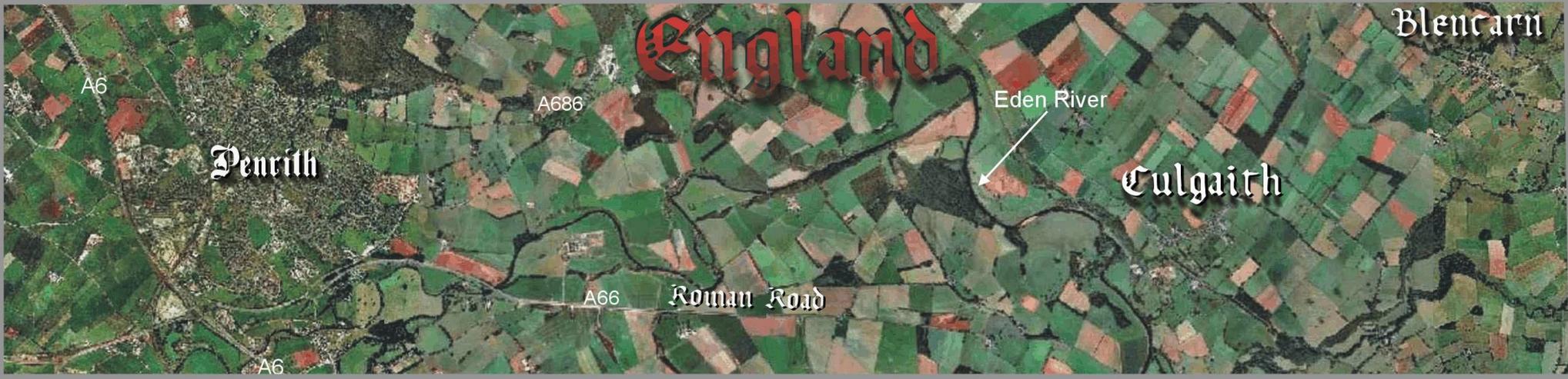
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Discover interesting facts about your family:

First Name:

Last Name:

B L E N C A R N

(Cumberland)

Racing at Blencarn:

Having failed to locate Blencarn in Cumberland I invoked the assistance of a painstaking friend in the county, who replied:

"Blencarn (or Blankarn) is about four miles SE of Langwathby. It is marked on a map dated 1707, but is not shown on most modern maps. I cannot find any reference to the place in Cumbrian histories, except that in *Cursory Relations of Antiquities of Families in Cumberland*, by Edmund Sandford (circa 1675), Sir Thomas Sandford of Askham, married one of the three daughters of Anthony Crackenthorpe, of Howgill. They had two sons, Thomas, who succeeded to the father's estate at Askham, and Richard, who took his mother's inheritance of Howgill, and was founder of the Sandfords of Howgill."

It was (according to Burke) Lancelot Machell, of Crackenthorpe Hall, who married Frances, daughter of Sir Richard Sandford, of Howgill Castle. Lancelot was the first mayor of Appleby, after the King's return, and before he took office he destroyed Cromwell's charter in open court. From him descended one of the most prominent Turfites of last century, to wit, Capt. James Octavius Machell (born Deverley 1838, died Hastings 1902). Known as "the uncrowned King of Newmarket" he repurchased the Crackenthorpe property, which had been in his family prior to the fifteenth century. Capt. Machell had a picture of Crackenthorpe hanging in his study, on which was this inscription: "Rebuilt by Hugh Machell 1689. Sold by Lancelot Machell 1786."

Repurchased by James Machell 1877."

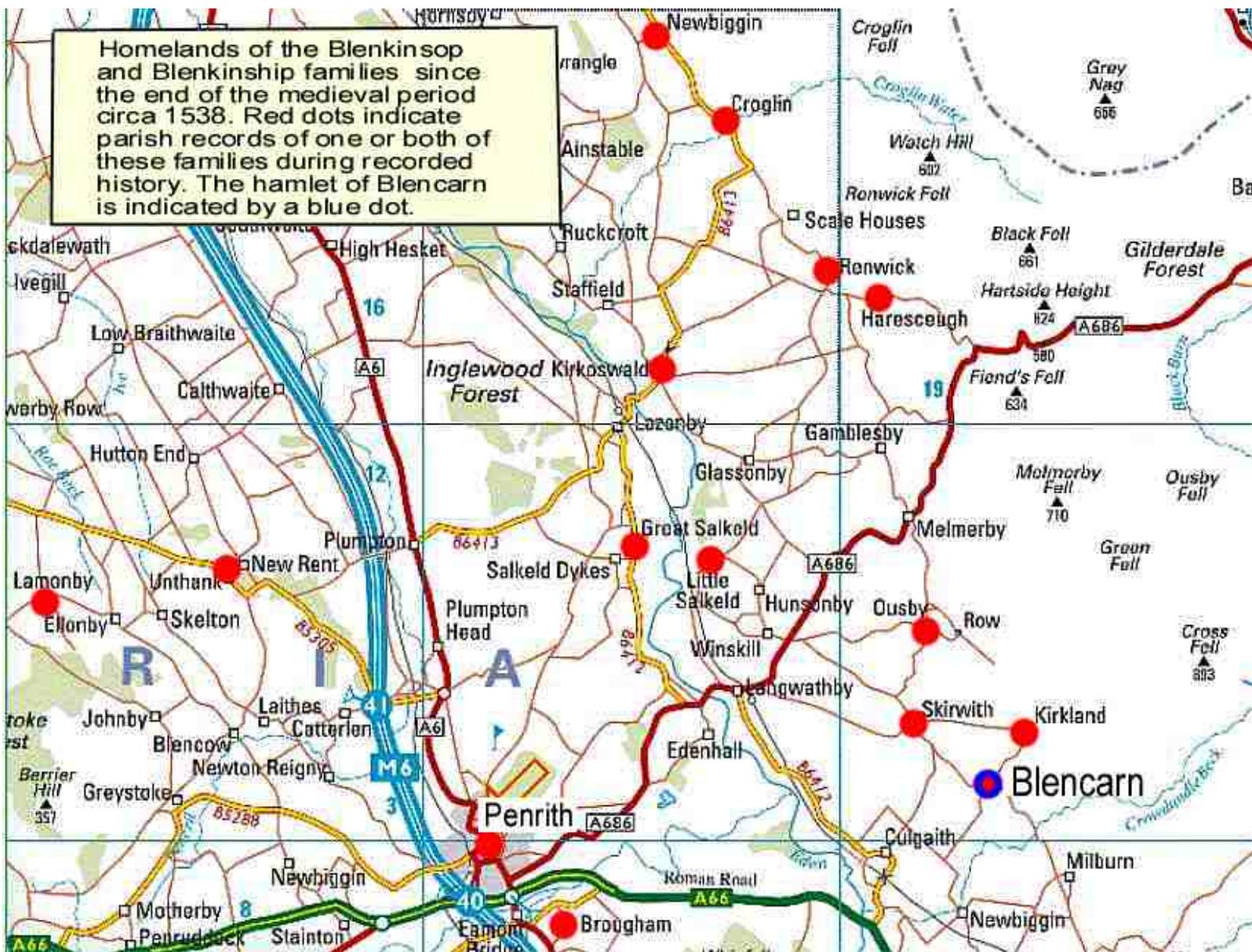
After this preamble let us deal with all that is known of Blancarn Races, as chronicled by Edmund Sandford about 1675, but referring to an earlier unspecified date (possibly about 1630):

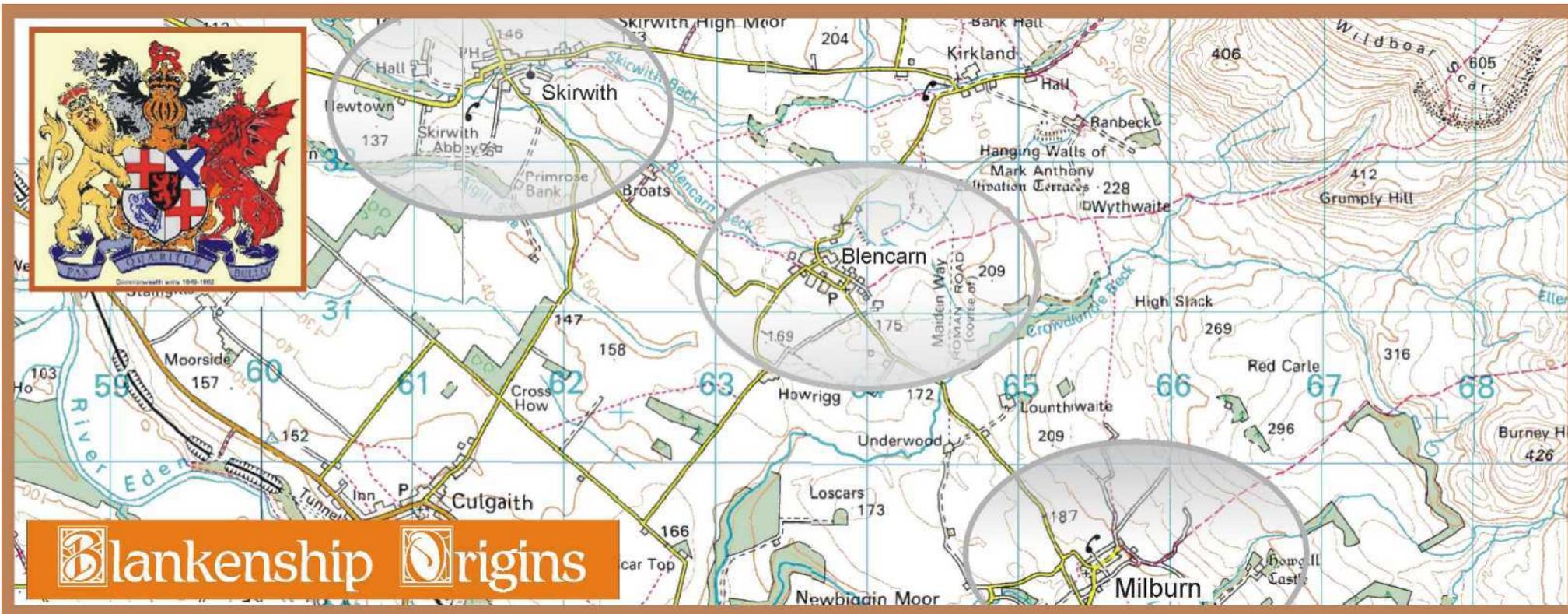
"The most famous horse course there (i.e., Blancarn) for a free plate on Midsummer day yearly. And the first founder thereof, Squire Richard Sandford, younger brother of Thomas Sandford, of Askham, was bred up with the Earl of Northumberland, master of his horse, and a brave huntsman, persuaded Lord Wharton and Cheuilier Musgraves, who had a brave breed of horses, and many of the country

gentry, to contribute to the prize of plate £20 yearly, and the famous horse courser of England, the quondam Duke of Buckingham, had a horse called Conqueror; and the Earl of Morryes' wily horse, Fax, running here for £100, * but the Conqueror conquest him, and won the money. The night before was the most terriblest blast was ever blown. Churches, towers, trees, steeples, houses, all feeling the furie of the furies thereof, for without peradventure the devil astir, whether of England or Scotland I cannot tell, but the English horse got the prize. The great ffores [*forest*]of trees was so blowen [*blown*] down cross the way as we had much ado to ride through them. Yet not so bad a blast as the usurping Oliver had when the devil blew him out of this world God knows whither.

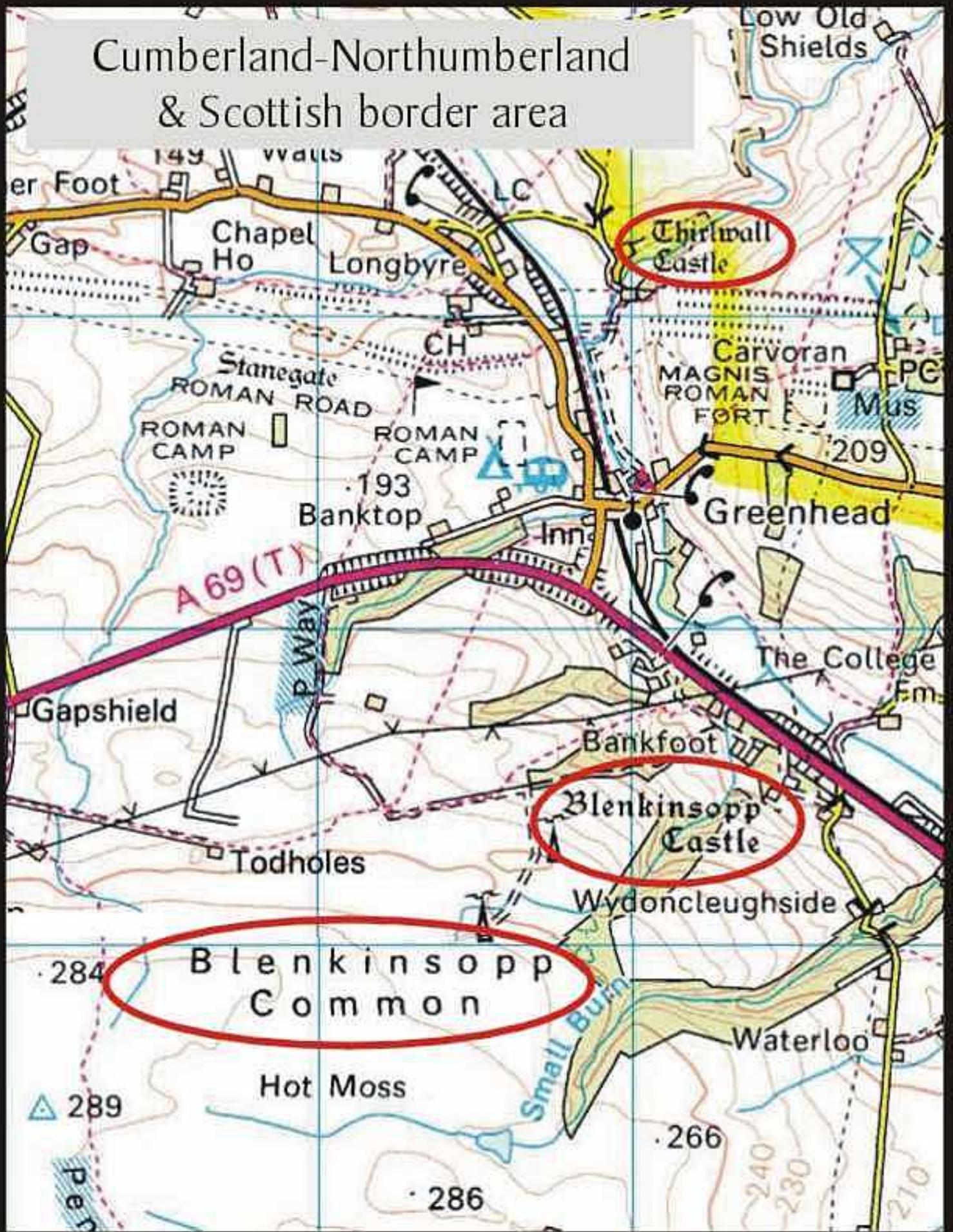
- *Hore gives the stake as £2,000.*

Sir Philip Musgrave, whose very good breed of horses" was seized by Cromwellians soon after the Battle of Marston Moor (1644), dies at the age of 70 in 1678. This helps us to fix the date of the Blencarn race foundation as about 1630. The race track was apparently quite distinct from that at Langwathby, only four miles away, established over century earlier, and the oldest course in Cumberland and Westmorland. It is strange, however, that so early as 1612 Midsummer day was the date on which Langwathby Races (which see) were held. Later the meeting was in May, so that it may have been that Midsummer day was given up to the new plate at Blencarn.





Cumberland-Northumberland & Scottish border area





Discover interesting facts about your family:

First Name:

Last Name:

ANGLO-SAXON GLOSSARY

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

æge-er eryendeaen emeaenenerleaſeaen 7 emæſerleaſeaen 7
emæſere-eribeaeeneaen 7 emyeneræ-e-erizeææeaen 7 eſe-er
eryendeaen emeaenerpeoerleaen 7 emeoerpeoerwyerizeæeaen.

Her ſyndan mannslagan 7 mæſſlagan 7 mæſſerbanan 7
mynſterhatan 7 her ſyndan mansworan 7 morporwyrhtan.

Her ſyndan mannslogon 7 mægglogon 7 mæggserbanon 7
mynsterhatan 7 her ſyndan mansworon 7 morporwyrhtan.

Her syndan mannslogon & mægglogon & mæggserbanon &
mynsterhatan & her syndan mansworon & morporwyrhtan.

THE FOLLOWING ABBREVIATIONS ARE USED——

m., f., n., masculine, feminine, neuter (noun is implied).

a., g., d., i., accusative, genitive, dative, instrumental.

sg., pl., singular, plural.

aj. adjective; av. adverb; prn. pronoun; num. numeral; cj. Conjunction; prp. preposition.

cp. comparative; sp. superlative; indecl. indeclinable; correl. Correlative.

v. verb; sv. strong verb; wv. weak verb; ppv. preterite-present verb.

pret. preterite; pres. pt. present participle; p. pt. past participle; sbj. subjunctive.

tr. transitive; int. intransitive; rfl. reflexive; impers. impersonal.

Words in parentheses are latin originals (l.), or cognate o.e. words.

Please note that all runes have been replaced with standard alphabetic characters, thus ash = ae, thorn = th and eth = th.

A

a av.—— (for) ever.

abbod m.—— abbot (l. abbatem).

abiodan sv. with d.—— announce.

abitan sv.—— devour.

ablendan wv.—— blind.

abugan sv.—— bend, swerve, turn; submit.

ac f.—— oak.

ac cj.—— but; and.

acennan wv.—— bear (child).

acolian wv.—— grow cold.

acwellan wv.—— kill.

acwencan wv.— extinguish.

adrincan sv.— be drowned.

ae f. (sg. indecl.)— law.

aecer m.— field.

aefestnes f.— religion.

aefen mn.— evening.

aefenglomung f.— twilight.

aefre av.— ever, always.

aefter av., prp. with d.— after; according to; by; through.

aeg n. (pl. aegru)— egg.

aeghwelc prn.— each.

aegther prn.— either, each; both; cj.— aegther ge ... ge— both

... and (= aeghwaether).

aeht f.— property (ahte, agan).

aelc prn. aj.— each, every, always.

aelmihtig aj.— almighty.

aemette aj.— ant.

aenig prn. aj.— any (an).

aer prp. with d., av., cj. with subj.— before (of time),

formerly; sp. aerest aj. and av.— first; aer thaem the, aer thon

the cj.— before.

aercebiscop m.— archbishop (l. archi-episcopus).

aerende n.— errand, message.

aerendraca m.— messenger.

aerest— see aer.

aerist mfn.— (rising up), resurrection (arisan).

aernemergen m.— early morning.

aesc m.— (ash tree), warship.

aaet prp. with d.— at; deprivation— from; specifying action

wurdon aet spraece "talking together".

aetbregdan sv.— take (snatch) away.

aeteowian wv. with d.— show.

aetforan prp. with d.— in front of.

aetgeadre av.— together.

aetiewan wv. with d., tr.— show, int.— appear (eowian).

aetlicgan sv.— lie idle.

aetren aj.— poisonous, venomous.

aetsamne av.— together, at once.

aethele aj.— noble.

aetheling m.— prince, noble.

afaran sv.— go away, depart.

afeallan sv.— fall down.

aflieman wv.— put to flight, drive into exile (fliam).

afylan wv.— defile (ful).

afyrht aj.— frightened (p. pt. of afyrhtan from forht).

agan ppv.— possess, own.

alecgan wv.— lay down, put away.

aliesan wv.— (loosen), release, liberate; redeem (lias).

aliesend m.— redeemer.

an aj. prn.— one (always strong); a certain (one); the same;

only, alone (generally weak); g. pl. in anra gehwelc "each one".

ancenned aj. (p. pt.) (only-born), only (child).

and cj.— and.

andbidian wv. with g.— await (bidan).

andettan wv.— confess.

andgiet n.— sense, meaning; understanding, intelligence.

andswarian wv. with d.— answer (andswaru).

andswaru f.— answer, reply (swerian).

andweard aj.— present.

andwlita m.— face.

andwyrdan wv. with d.— answer (word).

ane av.— at once, at one time (an).

angel n.— angeln (in Schleswig).

angelcynn n.— the English nation, England.

anginn n.— beginning.

angrislic aj.— terrible.

animan sv.— take away.

geanlaecan wv.— unite, join together.

anmod aj.— unanimous.

anmodlice av.— unanimously.

anraed aj.— constant, resolute.

ansien f.— face, appearance.

ansund aj.— sound, whole, uncorrupted.

anweald m.— rule, authority, power.

apostol m.— apostle. (l.)

ar f.— honour, grace; mercy.

ar n.— copper.

araednes f.— condition, stipulation.

araeran wv.— raise, build, build up (arisan).

arian wv. with d.— honour; spare, his mercy on (ar).

arisan sv.— arise.

arlias aj.— impious, wicked.

arn— see iernar.

arod aj.— quick, prompt; bold.

arodlice av.— quickly, readily; boldly.

arweorth aj.— (worthy of honour) venerable.

ascian wv.— ask.

geascian wv.— hear of.

ascufan sv.— thrust.

asendan wv.— send.

asettan wv.— set up, build.

asmeagan wv.— consider, think of; conceive; interpret.

assa m.— ass.

astreccan wv.— stretch out, extend.

astyrian wv.— stir, move.

ateon sv.— draw, take out.

ateorian wv.— fail, fall away.

ath m.— oath.

aweallan sv.— swarm.

aweccan wv.— awake, rouse (wacian).

awedan wv. — go mad (wod).

awendan wv. — turn; change; translate.

aweorpan sv. — throw, cast out; reject; depose (king).

awerian wv. — defend.

awestan wv. — lay waste, ravage.

awierged aj. — cursed, accursed (p. pt. of awiergan from wearg).

awiht prn. — (aught), anything.

awritan sv. — write; copy.

awyrwalian wv. — root up (wyr).

B

baec n. — back; under baec "behind".

baed, baede, baedon — see biddan.

baer — see beran.

baernet n. — burning.

baeron — see beren.

baesten aj. — of bast.

baeth n. — bath.

ban n. — bone.

band — see bindan.

bathu — see baeth.

be prp. with d. — about, concerning; according to; by, along, in;

be tham — "by this action".

bead — see beodan.

beald aj. — bold.

bearn n. — child (beran).

beatan sv. — beat.

bebeodan sv. with d. — command.

bebyrgan wv. — bury.

bec — see boc.

beclyppan wv. — embrace, clasp.

becuman sv. — come, arrive.

gebed n. — prayer (biddan).

bedaelan wv. with g. — deprive of.

bedd n. — bed.

bedelfan sv. — (hide by digging), bury.

gebedhus n. — oratory, chapel.

befaestan wv. — commit, entrust.

beforan prp. with d. — before.

began v. — practise, profess.

begann — see beginnan.

begeat — see begietan.

begen prn. aj. — both.

begietan sv. — get, obtain.

beginnan sv. — begin.

behatan sv. with d. — promise.

beheadfian wv. — behead (heafod).

behealdend m. — beholder, spectator.

behorsian wv. — deprive of horse.

behreowsian wv.— repent (hreowan).

behydan wv.— hide.

belaewan wv.— betray.

belaf— see belifan.

beliefan wv.— believe.

belifan sv.— remain (laf).

belucan sv.— lock, close.

bend mfn.— bond (bindan).

beodan sv. with d.— offer; command.

beon v.— be.

beor n.— beer.

beorg m.— hill, mountain.

gebeorgan sv. with d.— save, protect.

beorht aj.— (bright), fair, noble.

beotlic aj.— arrogant, threatening.

beoton— see beatan.

bepaecan wv.— deceive.

beran sv.— bear, carry.

geberan sv.— bear (child); carry.

berende aj.— fruitful, productive (pres. pt. of beran).

bern n.— barn.

berstan sv.— burst.

besargian wv.— lament, be sorry (sarig).

bescieran sv.— sheer, cut off the hair of.

bescufan sv.— thrust, throw.

besencan wv. tr.— sink, submerge.

beseon sv.— see, look.

besettan wv.— surround; set about, cover.

bestealcian wv.— go stealthily, steal.

bestelan sv. rfl.— go stealthily.

beswican sv.— deceive, betray.

bet— see wel.

betaecan wv.— commit, entrust.

betera, betst— see god.

betonica f.— betony. (1.)

betwix prp. with a. d.— between, among; betwix thaem the cj.—

while.

beaecarf ppv.— need.

bethian wv.— foment.

bewerian wv.— defend.

bewitan ppv.— watch over, have charge of.

bi prp.— stressed form of be.

bidan sv.— wait.

bidan sv. with a. of person and g. of thing— ask (for), beg,

pray.

gebiddan sv. often rfl.— pray.

gebiegan wv.— turn; subject (bugan).

bieldu f.— (boldness), arrogance (beald).

bieme f.— trumpet.

biergan wv.— taste, eat.

biernan sv.— burn.

bigang m.— worship, observance.

bigeng m.— worship, observance.

bigenga m.— inhabitant; keeper.

bilewit aj.— innocent.

gebindan sv.— bind.

binnan av.— inside; prp. with d.— in, within (= beinnan).

biscop m.— bishop (l. episcopus).

biscopsunu m.— Godson at confirmation.

bismer nm.— insult, ignominy, shame; to bismere— "with ignominy".

bismerfull aj.— shameful.

gebismrian wv.— treat with ignominy, insult; mock.

bist— see beon.

bitan sv.— bite.

bith— see beon.

blaecan wv.— bleach.

blawan sv.— blow.

blegen f.— (blain), blister, ulcer.

bleow, bleowon— see blawan.

bletsian wv.— bless.

bletsung f.— blessing.

bliss f.— joy, gladness.

geblissian wv.— rejoice.

blithe aj.— glad, merry.

blithelice av.— gladly.

blod n.— blood.

blodgian wv.— make blood.

boc f.— book.

gebocian wv.— grant by charter (boc).

bodian wv.— announce, preach (beodan).

bodig m.— body.

brad aj.— broad.

braec, braecon— see brecan.

braedu f.— breadth (brad).

braegd— see bregdan.

breac— see brucan.

brecan sv.— break; storm, take (a city).

bregdan sv.— pull.

bremel m.— bramble.

breotan sv.— break.

breten f.— Britain.

brettas m. pl.— the British (celts).

brettisc aj.— British.

bretwealh m.— Briton.

gebringan wv.— bring; bring forth.

brogdan— see bregdan.

brohte— see bringan.

brothor m.— brother.

brucan sv. with g.— enjoy; use; partake of, take.

brugdon— see bregdan.

bryd f.— bride.

brydguma m.— bridegroom (lit. bride-man).

brytan wv.— crush, pound.

buan wv.— dwell.

buend m.— dweller (buan).

bufan prp. with d. a.— over, above, on (= beufan).

gebugan sv.— bend, incline; submit.

bunden, bundon— see bindan.

burg f.— fortified place; city (beorgan).

burggeat n.— city-gate.

burston— see berstan.

butan av.— outside; prp. with d.— without, except; cj.— unless (= beutan).

bycgan wv.— buy.

byhth— see bugan.

byrgan wv.— bury.

byrgen f.— tomb (byrgan).

gebyrian wv.— be due, befit.

byrig— see burg.

byrst f.— bristle.

byrthen f.— burden (beran).

bysen f.— example; model, exemplar.

gebysnian wv.— set an example, instruct by example (bysen).

gebysnung f.— example.

C

caeg f.— key.

cann— see cunnan.

canon m.— canon (l.).

cantwaraburg f.— Canterbury (g. of cantware).

cantware m. pl.— people of Kent (l. Cantia and ware!).

casere m.— emperor (l. caesar).

ceaf1 m.— jaw.

ceap n.— (purchase); cattle.

cearf— see ceorfan.

ceaster f.— city (l. castra).

cene aj.— brave, bold.

cennan wv.— bear (child); produce.

cent f.— Kent (l. cantia).

centland n.— Kent.

ceorfan sv.— cut.

ceosan sv.— choose.

cepan wv. with g.— attend to, look out for.

ciele m.— cold.

ciepan wv.— trade, sell (ceap).

ciepend m.— seller (ciepan).

gecierran wv. int.— turn, return; submit; tr.— convert.

cild n.— child.

cildhad m.— childhood.

cinnban n.— jawbone.

cirice f.— church.

claene aj.— clean, pure.

clath m.— cloth.

clawu f.— claw.

clifian wv.— adhere.

clipian wv.— call, summon.

clipung f.— calling.

cnapa m.— (boy, youth)— servant.

cnawan sv.— know.

cneow — see cnawan.

cniht m.— youth.

cnoll m.— top, summit.

coccel m.— corn-cockle, tares.

com, comon — see cuman.

coren — see ceosan.

craeft m.— strength; skill; art, science; cunning.

cristen aj.— Christian.

gecuman sv.— come; cuman up "land".

cunnan ppv. know; know how, be able.

cunnian wv.— try, seek, test (cunnan).

curen, curon — see ceosan.

cuth aj.— known (originally p. pt. of cunnan).

cuthe, cuthon — see cunnan.

cuthlic aj.— certain, evident.

cuthlice av.— certainly, for certain.

cwaede, cwaedon— see cwethan.

cwaeth— see cwethan.

cwealde— see cwellan.

cweartern n.— prison.

cweden— see cwethan.

cwellan wv.— kill.

cwen f.— queen.

cwethan sv.— say, speak; name, call.

cwic aj.— alive.

cwide m.— speech (cwethan).

gecwidraeden f.— agreement.

cydde— see cythan.

cyme m.— coming (cuman).

cymth— see cuman.

cynebearn n.— child of a royal house.

cynegierela m.— royal robe.

cynelice av.— like a king, royally.

cynerice n.— kingdom.

cynestol m.— throne.

cyning m.— king.

cynn n.— race, people; kind.

cyre m.— choice (ceosan).

cyssan wv.— kiss.

cyst f.— excellence (ceosan).

cystig aj.— (excellent), charitable.

cythan wv.— make known, tell (cuth).

gecythnes f.— testament.

D

daed f.— deed.

daeg m.— day.

daeghwaemlice av.— daily.

dael m.— part; be daele "partly, to some extent".

daelan wv.— divide, share.

gedafenian wv. with d.— benefit.

dagas— see daeg.

dagung f.— daybreak, dawn.

dead aj.— dead.

deah— see dugan.

dearr ppv.— dare.

death m.— death.

defenascir f.— Devonshire.

gedelf n.— digging.

delfan sv.— dig.

deman wv.— judge (dom).

dene m. pl.— Danes.

denisc aj.— Danish

deofol nm.— devil, the devil (l. diabolus).

deofolgielid n.— idol.

deop aj.— deep.

deoplice av.— deeply, profoundly.

deor n.— wild beast, animal.

dest, deth— see don.

diegol aj.— secret, hidden.

diegollice av.— secretly, in secret.

gedihtan wv.— arrange; draw up; compose, write; dictate (l.

dictare).

discthegn m.— (dish-servant), steward.

dohtor f.— daughter.

dom m.— judgement, sentence.

domne m.— lord (l. domine).

gedon v.— do; act; make; put.

dorste— see dearr.

draca m.— dragon (l. draco).

dranc— see drincan.

dreorig aj.— sad, sorrowful.

drifan sv.— drive.

drinc m.— drink.

drincan sv.— drink.

dropa m.— drop.

druncen— see drincan.

drygan wv.— dry.

dryhten m.— lord.

dryppan wv. tr.— drip (dropa).

dugan ppv. avail, be useful.

dun f.— hill, down.

dunland n.— downland.

durron— see dearr.

duru f.— door.

dust n.— dust, powder.

gedwolmann m.— housetic.

gedwolsum aj.— misleading.

gedwyld n.— error (gedwol-).

dyde, dydon— see don.

dyppan wv.— dip.

dysig aj.— foolish.

E

ea f. (g. sg. ea)— river.

eac av.— also; eac swelce— "also, moreover".

eacnian wv.— increase.

eadig aj.— (prosperous), blessed.

eaganbearhtm m.— twinkling of an eye.

eage n.— eye.

eagthyrel n.— (eye-hole), window.

eahta num.— eight.

eala interj.— oh!

eald aj.— old; cp. ieldra.

ealdor m.— chief, master, lord, prince.

ealdorbiscop m.— high priest.

ealdormann m.— chief, officer, governor, nobleman.

ealdseaxe m. pl.— old (i.e. continental) saxons.

eall aj.— all.

eall av.— quite, just; completely.

eallniwe aj.— quite new.

eallswa av.— in the same way.

eallunga av.— entirely.

ealu n.— ale.

eard m.— country, native land.

eardian wv. int.— dwell, live; tr.— inhabit.

eardungstow f.— dwelling-place.

eare n.— ear.

earfothe n.— hardship, trouble.

earm m.— arm (of the body).

earm aj.— poor, wretched, dispicable.

earmlice av.— miserably, wretchedly.

earn m.— eagle.

eart— see wesan.

east av.— eastwards.

eastengle m. pl.— East Angles.

easteward aj.— eastern, the eastern part of.

eastran f. pl.— Easter.

eastrihte av.— eastwards.

eastseaxe m. pl.— East Saxons.

eathelic aj.— insignificant, weak.

geathmedan wv.— humble (eathmod).

eathmod aj.— humble.

eathmodlice av.— humbly.

ece aj.— eternal.

ecnes f.— eternity

geefenlaecan wv.— match, imitate.

efne av.— behold!; indeed; just.

efsian wv.— cut the hair of.

eft av.— again; afterwards, then; back.

ege m.— fear.

egeslic aj.— terrible, awful.

ehtere m.— persecutor.

elcor av.— otherwise.

ele m.— oil (l. eleum).

elles av.— otherwise.

elpend m.— elephant (l. elephant-).

eltheodignes f.— travel or living in foreign lands; exile.

ende m.— end.

geendebyrdan wv.— set in order, arrange.

endebyrdnes f.— order.

endemes av.— together.

geendian wv.— end, die.

endleofta aj.— eleventh.

engel m.— angel (l. angelus).

englalad n.— England (g. pl. of engle).

engle m. pl.— angels; the English (angels).

englisc aj.— English; n.— the English language (engle).

eode, eodon— see gan.

eom— see wesan.

eorl m.— nobleman.

eornostlice av.— in truth, indeed.

eorthbuend m.— dweller on earth, man.

eorthe f.— earth.

eorthfaest aj.— firm in the earth.

eow— see thu.

eower prn. aj.— your, yours.

epistola m.— letter (l.).

etan sv.— eat.

ethel m.— native land.

F

gefadian wv.— order, dispose, arrange.

fadung f.— order, arrangement.

faec n.— space, interval.

faeder m.— father.

gefaethen aj. with g.— glad.

faeger aj.— beautiful.

faegnian wv. with g.— rejoice, be glad.

faemne f.— virgin.

faer m.— (sudden), danger.

faerlic aj.— sudden.

faerlice av.— suddenly.

faest aj.— firm, fast.

faestan wv.— fast.

faeste av.— firmly, securely.

faesten n.— fortification, fortress; stronghold (faest).

faesten n.— fast, fasting (faestan).

faestlice av.— firmly; strictly, resolutely.

faet n.— vessel.

fandian wv. with g.— try, test; tempt (findan).

fangen— see fon.

faran sv.— go.

gefaran sv.— die.

fatu— see fact.

fea aj. pl.— few.

gefea m.— joy.

feaht— see feohtan.

feallan sv.— fall.

feawe— see fea.

feax n.— hair.

fela aj. indecl., usually with g.— many, much.

feld m.— field.

feng, fengon— see fon.

feoh n.— cattle; money, property.

feohbigenga m.— cattle-keeper.

feohgehat n.— promise of money.

gefeoht n.— fight, fighting.

gefeohtan sv.— fight.

feole f.— file.

feolian wv.— file.

feoll, feollon— see feallan.

feond m.— enemy.

gefeonde aj.— joyful (pres. pt. of gefeon "rejoice").

feorh nm.— life.

feorm f.— (food), feast, banquet.

feorr av.— far.

feortha aj.— fourth.

feower num.— four.

gefera m.— companion (friend).

feran wv.— go, travel; fare (for).

ferend m.— (traveller), soldier.

ferian wv.— carry (faran).

fersc aj.— fresh.

fetian wv.— fetch, bring.

gefette— see fetian.

fiend— see feond.

fierd f.— army, militia; campaign (faran).

fierdwise f.— campaign order.

fierlen aj.— distant (feorr).

fierst mf.— period, time.

fif num.— five.

fiftig num.— fifty.

findan sv. (weak pret. funde)— find.

finol m.— fennel.

fisc m.— fish.

fiscere m.— fisherman.

fiscwielle aj.— rich in fish.

fleam m.— flight (fleon).

fleogan sv.— fly.

fleon sv.— flee.

fleot m.— estuary.

fleotan sv.— float.

geflieman wv.— put to flight (fleam).

geflit n.— dispute.

flod mn.— flood.

flor f.— floor.

flota m.— fleet.

flothere m.— army from a fleet, army of pirates.

flotmann m.— sailor, pirate.

flowan sv.— flow.

flugon— see fleon.

flyht m.— flight (fleogan).

foda m.— food.

folc n.— people, nation.

folclíc aj.— popular, public; common.

folgian wv. with d.— follow; obey.

gefon sv.— seize, take, capture; fon to "take up, begin"; fon to

rice "come to the throne"; fengon togaedre "joined together";

feng to "take hold, occupy".

for prp. with d. i., local— before— for worulde "in the eyes of

the world"; causal— for, because of, for the sake of— for gode ne

dorste "for the fear of God ... "; temporal— before— nu for feam

gearum "a few years ago"; w. a.— instead of, for. For thaem, for

thy av.— therefore; for thaem (the) cj.— because.

for f.— journey, march, expedition (faran).

for, foron— see faran.

forbaernan wv. tr.— burn (up).

forbeodan sv. with d.— forbid.

forceorfan sv.— cut off.

ford m.— ford.

fordilgian wv.— destroy.

fordon v.— destroy.

forealdod aj.— aged (p. pt. of forealdian "grow old").

foresceawian wv.— pre-ordain, appoint; provide.

foresecgan wv.— say before; se foresaegda "the aforesaid".

foresprecan sv.— say before; se foresprecenda "the aforesaid".

forgiefan sv. with d.— give, grant; forgive.

forht aj.— afraid.

forhtian wv.— fear, be afraid of.

forhwega av.— somewhere.

forlaetan sv.— leave, abandon.

forleosan sv.— lose.

forliger n.— fornication.

forma aj. sp.— first.

forniman sv.— carry off; destroy, devour.

forseon sv.— despise, scorn.

forslean sv.— cut through.

forstandan sv.— (stand before), protect, defend.

forth av.— forth, forwards, on, out; also.

forthferan wv.— depart, die.

forthgan v.— proceed, pass on.

forthgenge aj.— thriving, advancing.

forweorthan sv.— perish, be lost.

fot m.— foot.

fraegn— see frignan.

fram prp. with d.— from; agent with passive— by.

francan m. pl.— Franks.

francland n.— the land of the Franks, France.

frecennes f.— danger.

fremfulnes f.— benefit.

fremian wv.— benefit, help.

gefremman wv.— perform, do, commit.

freond m.— friend.

freondscipe m.— friendship.

frignan sv.— ask.

frith m.— peace; frith niman "make peace".

gefrithian wv.— protect, shelter.

frofor f.— comfort.

fruma m.— beginning; on fruman "at first".

fugol m.— bird.

fugolwielle aj.— rich in birds.

fuhton— see feohtan.

ful aj.— foul, impure.

full aj. with g.— full.

full av.— entirely, very.

fullian wv.— baptize.

fullice av.— fully.

fulluht m.— baptism (fullian).

fultum m.— help; forces, troops.

gefultumian wv. with d.— help.

funde— see findan.

furthum av.— even.

fus aj.— (eager); hastening.

fylgan wv. with d.— follow.

fyllan wv.— fill, fulfil (full).

gefyllednes f.— fulfilment.

fyr n.— fire.

fyrnest aj. sp.— first, chief.

fys aj.— eager, excited.

G

gegadrian wv.— gather.

gaers n.— grass.

gaeth— see gan.

gafeluc m.— spear, javelin.

gafol n.— interest, profit.

gamen n.— sport.

gan v.— go.

gegan v.— gain, conquer.

gangan, gangende— see gan.

garsecg m.— ocean, sea.

gast m.— spirit; se halga gast "the holy ghost".

gastlic aj.— spiritual.

gastlice av.— spiritually.

gatu— see geat.

ge cj.— and; ge ... ge— both ... and.

ge— see thu.

geaf, geafe, geafon— see giefan.

gealga m.— gallows.

gear n.— year.

geara av.— formerly, of yore.

geard m.— enclosure, court.

gearu aj.— ready.

geat n. (pl. gatu)— gate.

geo av.— formerly: geo geara "long ago".

georgoth f.— youth.

geolca m.— yolk.

geomrung f.— grief, lamentation.

geond prp. with a.— through, throughout; as far as, up to.

geong aj.— young.

geongling m.— youth, child.

georn aj.— eager.

georne av.— eagerly, earnestly.

geornlice av.— zealously.

germania f.— Germany.

giefan sv.— give.

giefta f. pl.— marriage, wedding.

giefu f.— gift; grace (of God) (giefan).

gielðan sv.— pay.

gierela m.— clothing; garment.

gegierwan wv.— (prepare), equip, gird; dress (gearu).

giet av.— yet, still, further, besides; nu giet— still, tha giet—

yet, as yet.

gif cj.— if.

glaed aj.— glad.

gleaw aj.— prudent, wise.

gled f.— glowing coal; fire.

glengan wv.— adorn; trim (lamp).

gnidan sv.— rub, pound.

god m.— God; nm.— God.

god aj.— good; cp. betera, sp. betst.

godcundnes f.— divinity; deity.

godnes f.— goodness.

godspell n.— gospel.

gold n.— gold.

goldhord m.— treasure.

gos f.— goose.

graedig aj.— greedy.

graeg aj.— grey.

grecas m. pl.— Greeks.

grene aj.— green.

gretan wv.— greet, salute.

grindan sv.— grind.

gristbitung f.— gnashing of teeth.

growan sv.— grow.

grund m.— bottom.

grymetian wv.— roar, rage.

guma m.— man.

gylden aj.— golden (gold).

H

habban wv.— have; take; get.

gehabban wv.— contain.

had m.— rank, order; sex.

gehadon aj.— ordained, in orders, clerical (p. pt. of hadian "ordain").

haebbe— see habban.

haefde, -on, haefth— see habban.

haeftan wv.— hold fast.

haefnied f.— subject.

haelan wv.— heal, cure; save (hal).

haelend m.— saviour.

haelu f.— salvation (hal).

haepse f.— hasp, fastening.

haes f.— command.

haete f.— heat (hat).

haett— see hatan.

haeth f.— heath.

haethen aj.— heathen (haeth).

hagolian wv.— hail.

gehal aj.— whole, uninjured.

halga m.— saint (weak form of halig).

gehalgian wv.— hallow, consecrate.

halian wv. int.— heal.

halig aj.— holy, sacred, consecrated.

haligdom m.— holy object, relic.

halwende aj.— salutary, useful.
 halwendnes f.— salubrity.
 ham m.— home. av.— home(wards).
 hamweard av.— home(wards).
 hand f.— hand; side.
 handcweorn f.— hand-mill.
 hangian wv. int.— hang (hon).
 hat aj.— hot.
 hatan sv.— command, order; call, name.
 gehatan sv.— promise.
 hatte — passive of hatan.
 he prn.— he, it.
 heafod n.— head.
 heafodmann m.— (head-man), ruler, captain.
 heah aj.— high, exalted; sp.— hiehst.
 heahfaeder m.— patriarch.
 healdan sv.— hold, keep; preserve, maintain; observe.
 healf f.— half; side.
 healf aj.— half.
 healfnacod aj.— half-naked.
 healic aj.— exalted (heah).
 heall f.— hall.
 heard aj.— hard; strong; severe.
 heawan sv.— hew.
 hebban sv.— raise, lift up.

hefe— see hebban.

hefelic aj.— heavy, severe.

hefelstraed m.— thread (for weaving).

hefig aj.— heavy.

hefignes f.— weight, burden.

hefigtieme aj.— burdensome.

helpan sv.— help.

gehende aj. with d.— near, at hand; intimate (with) (hand).

heo— see he.

heofon m.— heaven; often in pl.— heofona rice "the kingdom of heaven".

heofone f.— heaven.

heofonlic aj.— heavenly, of heaven.

heold, heoldon— see healdan.

heonan av.— hence, from here.

heorot m.— hart, stag.

heorte f.— heart.

her av.— here; hither; her-aefter— hereafter, after this.

here m.— army, raiding force.

herehyth f.— booty.

herereaf n.— spoil, booty.

heretoga m.— army-leader, general (toga from teon).

herewic n. pl.— camp.

gehergian wv.— ravage, plunder (here).

hergung f.— ravaging, pillage.

herian wv. — praise.

herige — see here.

het, heton — see hatan.

hete m. — hatred.

hie — see he.

hieg n. — hay.

hiehst — see heah.

hielt — see healdan.

hiera — see he.

gehieran wv. hear; with d. — obey, follow.

herde m. — shepherd, herdsman.

hierdraeden f. — guardianship.

hiere — see he.

gehiersum aj. with d. — obedient, subject (hieran).

gehiersumian wv. with d. — obey; tr. — make obedient.

gehiersumnes f. — obedience.

him, hine — see he.

hired m. — family, household.

his — see he.

hiw n. — appearance, form; hue.

hlaeder f. — ladder.

hlaefdige f. — lady (hlaf).

hlaf m. — loaf; bread.

hlaford m. — lord, master (hlaf).

hleahor m. — laughter.

hleapan sv.— leap.

hlydan wv.— make a noise, shout (hlud "loud").

hnappian wv.— doze.

hof— see hebban.

holt n.— wood.

hon sv. tr.— hang (hangian).

horn m.— horn.

gehorsian wv.— provide with horses.

hraeding f.— haste, hurry.

hraedlice av.— quickly.

hraegl n.— dress, clothing.

hran m.— whale.

hrathe av.— quickly.

hreed n.— reed.

hreosan sv.— fall.

hreowan sv. often impers. with d.— rue, repent.

hrieman wv.— shout, cry out.

hrinan sv.— touch.

hrither n.— head of cattle, ox.

hruron— see hreosan.

hrycg m.— back.

hryre m.— fall (hreosan).

hu av.— how.

hulic aj.— what kind of.

hund n. with g.— hundred.

hundeatig num.— eighty.

hundnigontig num.— ninety.

hundseofontig num.— seventy.

hungrig aj.— hungry.

hunig n.— honey.

huntung f.— hunting.

huru av.— especially; indeed.

hus n.— house.

huxlice av.— ignominiously, with insult.

hwa prn. interrog.— who; indef.— anyone, someone.

gehwa prn.— everyone.

hwael m.— whale.

hwaem— see hwa, hwaet.

hwaer av. cj.— where; swa hwaer swa "wherever".

gehwaer av.— everywhere.

hwaes— see hwa, hwaet.

hwaet prn. interrog.— what; indef.— anything, something; interj.—

lo! now, well.

hwaet aj.— vigorous; brave.

hwaete m.— wheat.

hwaether cj.— whether; hwaether the introduces a direct question.

gehwaether prn. aj.— either, each, both; cj.— gehwaether the ...

the both ... and.

hwaethre av.— however.

hwanon av. cj.— whence.

hwelc prn. aj. interrog.— which, what, what kind of; indef.—

any(one), some(one).

gehwelc prn.— each, everyone.

hwil f.— while, time.

hwilum av.— formerly, once.

hwit aj.— white.

hwite n.— white (of egg).

hwon instrumental of hwaet— for hwon— why.

hwy av.— why (inst. of hwaet).

hycgan wv.— think.

hydan wv.— hide.

hyrian wv.— hire.

I

ic prn.— I.

idel aj.— idle; useless, vain; on idel "in vain".

ieg f.— island.

ieglan d.— island.

ieldan wv.— delay, be late (eald).

ielde m. pl.— men.

ieldra— see eald.

ieldran m. pl.— ancestors (ieldra).

ieldu f.— age.

ierfenuma m.— heir, successor.

iernan sv.— run, flow.

ierre aj.— angry.

il m.— hedgehog.

ilca aj.— same (always with def. art. or demons., and so weak).

in prp. with d. a.— in; into.

inn av.— in (of motion).

innan prp. with d. a.— within, in; into; av.— within.

inne av.— within, inside; prp. (after relative the) in.

into prp with d.— into.

iotan m. pl.— Jutes.

is — see wesan.

isern n.— iron.

itst — see etan.

iudeas, iudei m. pl.— jews.

iudeisc aj.— jewish; tha iudeiscan "the jews".

L

la interj.— oh! la leof "sir".

lac n.— gift; offering, sacrifice.

ladtheow m.— guide (laedan).

gelaeccan wv.— seize; catch.

gelaedan wv.— lead; carry, bring, take.

laeden n.— latin (l. latinum).

laedenboc f.— latin book.

laeg, laege, laegon — see licgan.

laeran wv.— with double a.— teach, educate (lar).

gelaered aj.— learned (p. pt. of laeran).

laes f. (g. d. laeswe)— pasture.

laessa, laest— see lytel.

laetan sv.— let; leave.

laewede aj.— lay; unlearned.

laf f.— remnant, remains; to lafe beon "to remains, be left"

((be)lifan).

lamb n.— lamb.

gelamp— see gelimpan.

land n.— land, country.

landfolc n.— people of a country.

landleode m. pl.— people of a country.

lang aj.— long; cp.— lengra.

lange av.— long, for a long time; cp.— leng.

langlice av.— for a long time.

lar f.— teaching; doctrine.

lareow m.— teacher (lar and theow).

late av.— late.

gelathian wv.— invite.

lead n.— lead.

leaf n.— leaf.

geleafa m.— belief, faith.

geleaffull aj.— believing, pious, devout.

leah m.— clearing; wood.

leahtor m.— vice, sin, crime.

leas aj.— false, untruthful; in composition -less.

leat— see lutan.

lecgan wv.— lay (licgan).

gelendan wv.— go; land (land).

leng— see lange.

lengra— see lang.

leo mf.— lion, lioness (l.).

leod f.— nation, people.

leode m. pl.— people.

leof aj.— dear, beloved; pleasant; me leofre waere "I would rather" (lufu).

leofath, leofode— see libban.

leoht aj.— light, bright, clear.

leoht aj.— light (in weight).

leohtfaet n.— (light-vessel), lamp.

leornian wv.— learn.

let, leton— see laetan.

libban wv.— live.

lic n.— body, corpse.

gelic aj. with d.— like.

gelice av.— likewise, in like manner, alike, equally.

licgan sv.— lie.

lichama m.— body.

lician wv. with d.— please.

geliefan wv.— believe (geleafa).

lif n.— life.

gelimp n.— event, emergency.

gelimpan sv.— happen.

lith— see licgan.

loc n.— lock, bar.

locc m.— lock of hair.

locen— see lucan.

lof n.— praise, glory.

gelogian wv.— place; occupy settle, furnish.

gelom aj.— frequent.

gelome av.— often.

losian wv. with d.— be lost; him losath "he loses" ((for)leosan).

lucan sv.— close, lock, fasten.

lucon— see lucan.

lufian wv.— love.

lufu f.— love (leof).

lundenburg f.— London (l. lundonia).

lust m.— desire; pleasure.

gelustfullice av.— gladly, heartily.

lutan sv.— bend, stoop.

lyft f.— air; pl.— climate.

lyre m.— loss.

lyt av.— little.

lytel aj.— little; cp.— laessa, sp.— laest.

lytlum av. — little by little (d. of lytel).

lytherlic aj. — baj, poor, mean.

lythre aj. — bad, wicked.

M

ma indecl. — more (cp. of micle).

macian wv. — make, do.

maed f. (g. d. — maedwe) — meadow.

maeg ppv. — can, am/is able.

maegen n. — strength, capacity; virtue (maeg).

maegth f. — family; tribe, nation; generation.

gemaene aj. — common; him gemaenne "between them".

maere aj. — famous, glorious, great (metaphorically).

gemaere n. — border; territory.

maersian wv. — extol, celebrate (maere).

maerthu f. — glory (maere).

maesse f. — mass (l. missa).

maessepreost m. — mass-priest.

maest — see micel.

maewth — see mawan.

magister m. — master, teacher (l.).

magon — see maeg.

man indef. — one (mann).

man n. — wickedness.

mandaed f.— evil deed, sin, crime.

manfull aj.— wicked, evil.

manig aj.— many.

gemanigfeldan wv.— multiply.

mann m.— man; person.

manna m.— man.

mannraeden f.— allegiance.

mara — see micel.

martyr m.— martyr (l.).

mathm m.— treasure.

mathmfaet n.— precious vessel.

mawan sv.— mow.

me — see ic.

mearc f.— boundary.

med f.— reward, pay.

medmicel aj.— small, short.

menigu f.— multitude.

menn — see mann.

mennisc aj.— human (mann).

menniscnes f.— incarnation.

meolc f.— milk.

meregrota m.— pearl (l. margarita).

mereswin n.— porpoise.

mergen m.— morning (morgen).

merian wv.— purify, clarify.

metan sv.— measure.

gemetan vv.— meet; find (gemot).

mete m. (pl.— mettas)— food.

micel aj.— great, much; cp.— mara, sp.— maest.

micelnes f.— size, bulk.

micle av.— greatly, much (by) far; cp.— ma— more, rather.

miclum av.— greatly, much (d. of micel).

mid prp. with d. i.— with; by means of; mid thaem the, mid thy

cj.— when, as; since.

midd aj.— mid, middle.

middangeard m.— world (lit. "middle enclosure").

middelengle m. pl.— Middle Angles.

mierce m. pl.— Mercians (mearc).

miht f.— might, strength, power; virtue (maeg).

mihte, mihton— see maeg.

mihtig aj.— mighty, strong.

mil f.— mile (l. milia (passuum)).

milde aj.— (mild), merciful.

mildheort aj.— (mild-hearted), merciful.

min prn. aj.— my, mine.

missenlic aj.— various, diverse.

mithan sv.— hide.

mod n.— heart, mind, spirit.

modig aj.— proud.

modignes f.— pride.

modor f.— mother.

molde f.— (mould), earth.

mona m.— moon.

monath m. (pl. monath)— month (mona).

mor m.— moor, waste land.

morgen m.— morning.

morth n.— violent deed, crime.

moru f.— root.

moste— see mot.

mot ppv.— may.

gemot n.— meeting.

gemunan ppv.— remember.

munt m.— mountain, hill (l. montem).

munuc m.— monk (l. monachus).

munuclif n.— (monastic life), monastery.

murcnian wv.— grumble, complain.

murnan sv.— mourn.

mus f.— mouse.

muscule f.— mussel (l. musculus).

muth m.— mouth.

mutha m.— mouth of a river, estuary (muth).

gemyndig aj. with g.— mindful.

mynetere m.— money-changer (mynet = "coin" from l. moneta).

mynster n.— monastery (l. monasterium).

mynstermann m.— monk.

N

na av.—— not, no (= ne a).

nabban—— = ne habban.

naedre f.—— adder, snake.

naefde, naefst, naefth—— = ne haefde, etc.

naefre av.—— never (= ne aefre).

naegel m.—— nail (in both senses).

naenig prn. aj.—— none, no (= ne aenig).

naes—— = ne waes.

nah—— = ne ah.

naht, nanwiht, nawiht prn. with g.—— (naughty), nothing; av.—— not
(at all).

nahtnes f.—— worthlessness.

nam—— see niman.

nama m.—— name.

name, namon—— see niman.

nan prn. aj.—— none, no (= ne an).

nanwiht, nawiht—— see naht.

nat—— = ne wat.

nawther prn.—— neither; cj.—— nawther ne ... ne—— neither ... nor (= ne ahwaether ("either")).

ne av.—— not; cj.—— nor; ne ... ne—— neither ... nor.

neah av. (aj. in cp. and sp.)—— near; sp. niehst—— aet niehstan "at
last".

nearolice av.— (narrowly), briefly, summarily.

nearu aj.— narrow.

neat n.— beast; pl.— cattle.

neawist fm.— neighbourhood (neah, wesan).

nemnan wv.— name, call (nama).

neodlice av.— carefully, diligently.

nerian wv.— save.

nese av.— no.

nicor m.— water-monster; hippopotamus.

nied f.— necessity.

niede av.— of necessity, by compulsion.

niedunga av.— of necessity.

niehst— see neah.

nieten n.— animal, beast (neat).

nigon num.— nine.

nigonteotha aj.— nineteenth.

nigontha aj.— ninth.

niht f.— night.

nihtgenga m.— night-prowler.

geniman sv.— take, capture; pluck.

nis— = ne is.

niwan av.— newly, lately.

niwe aj.— new.

genog aj.— enough.

molde— = ne wolde.

north av.—— northwards; aj.—— northern.

north(an)hymbre m. pl.—— Northumbrians (l. hundra).

northdael m.—— northern part, north.

northhymbraland n.—— Northumbria.

northwealas m. pl.—— the Welsh.

nosthyrel n.—— nostrel.

nu av.—— now, just now; cj. causal—— now that, since.

numen—— see niman.

genyhtsum aj.—— abundant.

nyle, nylle—— = ne wil(l)e.

nyste—— = ne wiste.

nytnes f.—— use, benefit.

nyton—— = ne witon.

nytt aj.—— useful, profitable.

O

of prp. with d.—— from, from among, of, of motion, origin, privation, release, etc; partitive of eowrum ele "some of your oil"; concerning.

ofdraedd aj.—— afraid (p. pt. of ofdraedan "dread").

ofer m.—— bank.

ofer prp. with d. a.—— over; on; about; time—— after; during.

oferhergian ww.—— ravage, overrun.

ofersawan sv.—— sow over.

geoffrian wv.— offer, sacrifice (l. offere).

offrung f.— offering, sacrifice.

ofslean sv.— kill, slay; destroy.

ofsnithan sv.— slaughter.

ofspring m.— offspring (springan).

oft av.— often.

ofteon sv. with d. of person and g. of thing— deny, deprive of.

ofthyrst aj.— thirsty (p. pt. of ofthyrstan from thirst).

ofwundrod aj.— astonished.

olaecung f.— flattery, cajolery.

on prp. with d. a.— on; in; into; hostility against— on hie

fuhton; time— in.

onaelan wv.— kindle, light.

onbiorgan wv. with g.— taste, eat.

oncnawan sv.— perceive, understand, recognize.

ondraedan sv. and wv.— dread, fear.

onfon sv. often with d.— receive.

ongean prp. with d. a.— towards, to meet; opposite; hostility

against; av.— back.

ongeaton— see ongietan.

ongietan sv.— perceive, see.

onginnan sv.— begin; sometimes pleonastic.

ongunnon— see onginnan.

onlucan sv.— unlock.

onmiddan prp. with d.— in the midst of.

onstyrian wv.— stir, move.

onuppan prp. with d.— upon, above.

onweg av.— away.

openlice av.— openly, publically.

ora m.— bank, shore.

ora m.— ore.

orgellice av.— proudly, insolently.

ormaete aj.— immense, boundless (metan).

orsorg aj.— unconcerned, careless.

oth prp. with a.— until, up to, as far as; oth thaet cj.— until.

other prn. aj. (always strong)— second; other; one or other of two.

oththe cj.— or; oththe ... oththe— either ... or.

oxa m.— ox.

P

panne f.— pan.

papa m.— pope (l.).

pening m.— penny.

peohtas m. pl.— Picts.

philistei m. pl.— Philistines (l.).

philisteisc aj.— Philistine.

pistol m.— letter (l. epistola).

plegian wv.— play.

pleoh n.— risk, responsibility.

pleolic aj.— dangerous, hazardous.

post m.— post (l. postis).

preost m.— priest (l. presbyter).

pund n.— pound (l. pondus).

R

ra m. (g. pl. rana)— roe.

racenteag f.— chain.

rad— see ridan.

gerad n.— reckoning, account; reason, judgement.

raecan wv.— reach.

geraecan wv.— get at, seize.

raed m.— advice, counsel; what is advisable, plan of action; him

raed thuhte "it seemed advisable to him".

raedan wv.— read.

raedbora m.— adviser (beran).

ramm m.— ram.

rap m.— rope.

ras— see risan.

read aj.— red.

reahte— see reccan.

reccan wv. with g. (pret. rohte)— reck, care.

reccan wv. (pret. reahte)— tell, narrate.

gerecednes f.— narrative.

gerefa m.— reeve, officer, bailiff, sheriff.

regen m.— rain.

gereord n.— language.

rethe aj.— fierce, cruel.

rice n.— kingdom; kingship, sovereignty, rule.

rice aj.— powerful, mighty, of high rank.

ritetere n.— (powerful), arrogance.

ricsian wv.— rule.

ridan sv.— ride.

rif aj.— fierce.

riftere m.— reaper.

riht aj.— right, just; righteous.

gerihtan wv.— correct.

rihtwis aj.— righteous.

rihtwisnes f.— righteousness.

rim mn.— number.

rinan wv.— rain (regen).

ripan sv.— reap.

ripere m.— reaper.

riptima m.— (reaping-time), harvest.

risan sv.— rise.

rod f.— cross.

rohte— see reccan.

romane m. pl.— Romans.

rowan sv.— row.

S

sacan sv. — quarrel.

sae mf. (d. sg. sae) — sea.

saed n. — seed.

saegd, -e, -on, saege, saegth — see secgan.

sael m. — time, occasion.

gesaelig aj. — happy, blessed.

gesaeliglice av. — happily, blessedly.

saet, saeton — see sittan.

saewiht f. — sea-animal.

sagol m. — rod, staff.

gesamnian wv. tr. — collect, assemble.

samod av. — together, also, as well.

sanct m., sancte f. — saint (l. sanctus, -a).

sand f. — dish of food (sendan).

sandceosol m. — sand (lit. sand-gravel).

sar n. — pain, soreness.

sarig aj. — sorry, sorrowful, sad.

sawan sv. — sow.

sawe — see seon.

sawol f. — soul.

sawon — see seon.

scacan sv. — shake.

scadu f. — shade.

scamu f. — shame; to scame "with ignominy".

scarfian wv.— scrape, shred.

sceaf m.— sheaf, bundle.

sceaf— see scufan.

sceafmaelum av.— in sheaves.

sceal ppv.— ought to, have to, must; shall.

sceap n.— sheep.

sceatt m.— (tribute), money; coin.

sceawere m.— witness.

gesceawian wv.— look at; examine, observe; read.

sceawung f.— seeing, examination.

sceotan sv.— shoot.

scieldan wv.— protect.

gescieppan sv.— create.

scieran sv.— cut.

scinan sv.— shine.

scip n.— ship.

sciphere m.— fleet.

scir f.— shire.

scofen— see scufan.

scolde, scoldon— see sceal.

scop— see scieppan.

scoren— see scieran.

scotland n.— Ireland.

scottas m. pl.— Scots, Irish.

scotung f.— shooting, shot; missile.

scraef n.— cave.

gescrepe aj.— fit, suitable.

scrin n.— shrine (l. scrinium).

scrinca sv.— shrink.

scufan sv.— push.

sculon— see sceal.

scuton— see sceotan.

scylen— see sceal.

scypen f.— cattle-shed.

se, se prn. art.— that; the; he; rel.— who.

seah— see seon.

sealde— see sellan.

sealtseath m.— salt spring.

seath m.— pit; well.

seaxe m. pl.— Saxons.

secan wv.— seek; visit, come to, go to; attack.

gesecan wv.— visit, invade.

secgan wv.— say.

sel, selest— see wel.

seldan av.— seldom.

self prn.— self, my-, him-, her-, self; aj.— same; v.

gesellan wv.— give; sell.

semninga av.— suddenly.

sendan wv.— send.

seo — see se.

seofon num. — seven.

seofotha aj. — seventh.

seolcen aj. — silken.

seolfor n. — silver.

seolh m. — seal.

seon sv. — see.

geseon sv. — see; catch sight of; look.

seothan sv. — boil.

seow, seowe — see sawan.

setl n. — (seat), place to live, habitation.

gesetnes f. — decree, law; narrative (settan).

gesettan wv. — set, place; appoint; establish; occupy; compose.

sewen — see seon.

sibb f. — peace.

sie — see wesan.

siehth — see seon.

sierwung f. — artifice, treachery.

siex num. — six.

siexta aj. — sixth.

siextiene num. — sixteen.

siextig num. — sixty.

sige m. — victory; sige niman "gain the victory".

sigefaest aj. — victorious.

sesihth f. — sight; vision, dream (geseon).



silfren aj.— silver.

simle av.— always, ever, continually.

sind(on)— see wesan.

sinu f.— sinew.

sittan sv.— sit; settle, stay.

gesittan sv.— take possession of, occupy.

sith m.— journey.

sithfaest mn.— journey; way.

sithian wv.— journey, go.

siththan av.— afterwards, since, then; cj.— after, when.

slaegen— see slean.

slaep m.— sleep; on slaepe "asleep".

slaepan sv.— sleep.

slaw aj.— slow, slothful.

slean sv.— strike; slay, kill.

slecg m.— hammer (slean).

slege m.— killing, slaughter (slean).

slep, slepon— see slaepan.

slitan sv.— tear.

slog, slogon— see slean.

smale av.— small, finely.

smeagan wv.— consider, think.

smeocan sv.— smoke.

smyltnes f.— mildness.

snath— see snithan.

snaw m.— snow.

snican sv.— creep.

snithan sv.— cut.

sniwan wv.— snow.

snotor aj.— wise, prudent.

socen— see sacan.

sohte, sohton— see secan.

sona av.— at once, then; sona swa, sona thaes the "as soon as".

sorg f.— sorrow.

soth n.— truth.

soth aj.— true.

sothlice av.— truly, indeed; in reality.

spadu f.— spade (l. spatha).

spearwa m.— sparrow.

spell n.— narrative, discourse.

spowan sv.— succeed.

spraec f.— speech, language; conversation (sprecan).

sprecan sv.— speak.

sprengan wv.— (scatter), sow (springan).

springan sv.— spring.

staef m.— staff; letter of the alphabet.

staefcraeft m.— the art of letters, grammar.

staenen aj.— (of) stone (stan).

stan m.— stone, rock.

standan sv.— stand.

steall mn.— position, site.

stede m.— place.

stefn f.— voice.

stelan sv.— steal.

stent, stentst— see standan.

steorra m.— star.

stieran wv. with d.— restrain.

stigan sv.— ascend.

gestillan wv.— stop, restrain.

stod, stodon— see standan.

storm m.— storm, tempest.

stow f.— place; passage (in a book); religious house.

strael fm.— arrow.

straet f.— street, road (l. strata (uia)).

strang aj.— strong, powerful; cp.— strengra.

stredan wv.— strew, scatter, sow.

strengra— see strang.

strengthu f.— strength (strang).

gestreon n.— (acquisition), possession.

gestrienan wv.— gain (gestreon).

strutian wv.— stand rigid, stiff.

stycce n.— piece.

sum prn. aj.— a certain (one), one, a; some.

sumor m. (d. sg. sumera, -e)— Summer.

sumorsaete m. pl.— men of Somerset.

sund n.— swimming.

gesund aj.— sound, healthy; uncorrupted.

gesundfull aj.— safe and sound.

sunne f.— sun.

sunu m.— son.

suth av.— south, southwards.

suthan av.— from the south.

suthdael m.— southern part, south.

suthpeohtas m. pl.— southern Picts.

suthrige m. pl.— (the people of) Surrey.

suthseaxe m. pl.— South Saxons.

swa av.— so; as; swa swa— as, like; swa ... swa correl.— as ...

as; swa thaet— so that, inasmuch as.

swac— see swican.

swaesendu n. pl.— food, meal.

swatheah av.— however, nevertheless.

swefn n.— sleep; dream.

swelc prn. aj.— such.

swelce av.— as if, as it were, as, like; likewise; swelce eac

"also, moreover".

sweltan sv.— die.

swencan wv.— afflict, harass (swincan).

sweng m.— stroke, blow (swingan).

- sweor m.— pillar.
- sweora m.— neck.
- sweord n.— sword.
- sweordbora m.— sword-bearer (beran).
- sweostor f.— sister.
- gesweostor f. pl.— sisters.
- sweotol aj.— clear, evident, manifest.
- gesweotolian wv.— show, indicate.
- sweotolung f.— sign, manifestation.
- swerian sv.— swear.
- swete aj.— sweet.
- geswican sv.— (fail, fall short). Cease; betray.
- swicdom m.— deceit, fraud (swican).
- swicol aj.— deceitful, treacherous.
- swift aj.— swift.
- swigian wv.— be silent.
- swimman sv.— swim.
- swincan sv.— labour, toil.
- swingan sv.— beat, scourge.
- swingel f.— stroke (swingan).
- swipu f.— whip, scourge.
- swithe av.— very, much, greatly, strongly, violently; cp.—
- swithor— rather, more.
- swithlic aj.— very great, immense.
- swulton— see sweltan.

swuncon— see swincan.

swungon— see swingan.

syferlice av.— with purity, chastely.

synderlice av.— separately.

syndrig aj.— separate.

gesyntu f.— (health), prosperity.

T

tacen n.— sign, token; miracle.

getacnian wv.— signify, betoken.

getacnung f.— signification; presage.

getaecan wv.— teach; show.

taere, taeron— see teran.

talū f.— tale.

tam aj.— tame.

tawian wv.— afflict, ill-treat.

teah— see teon.

teald, tealde— see tellan.

telg m.— dye.

tellan wv.— count, account; tellan to naete "count as nothing"

(talū).

temes f.— Thames (l. Tamesis).

tempel n.— temple (l. templum).

teon sv.— draw, pull, drag.

teona m.— injury; insult.

teonraeden f.— humiliation.

teotha aj.— tenth.

teran sv.— tear.

teth— see toth.

ticcen n.— kid.

tid f.— time; hour.

tiegan wv.— tie.

tien num.— ten.

til aj.— good.

tima m.— time.

getimbrian wv.— build.

tintreg n.— torture.

tintregian wv.— torture.

tithian wv. with d. of person and g. of thing— grant, agree to.

to prp. with d. (i.) and (rarely) g. (av.) motion— to; time— at—

to midre nihte— "at midnight"; for— to langre fierste "for a long

time"; purpose, destination— of, as, towards— to abbode gesett—

"appointed abbot"; to thaes— (to that degree), so; to thaem

thaet, to thon thaet— in order that.

toberstan sv.— burst, break asunder.

tobrecan sv.— break apart.

tobregdan sv.— tear to pieces, pull apart.

tocyme m.— coming (cuman).

todaeg av.— today.

todaelan wv.— separate, divide (todael).

- todaeled aj.— separate, diverse.
- todal n.— separation, difference.
- togaedre av.— together.
- togeanes prp. with d.— towards; him togeanes "to meet him".
- togen— see teon.
- tol n.— tool, implement.
- tomiddes prp. with d.— in the midst of.
- torr m.— tower (l. turris).
- tosamne av.— together.
- toteran sv.— tear to pieces.
- toth m.— tooth.
- toward aj.— future, to come.
- toweorpan sv.— overthrow, destroy.
- treow n.— tree.
- treowcynn n.— kind of tree.
- getreowe aj.— true, faithful.
- treowian wv. with d.— trust in.
- trimes mf.— drachm (l. tremissis).
- trum aj.— strong.
- trymman wv.— strengthen (trum).
- trymning f.— strengthening, encouragement, confirmation.
- tu— see twegen.
- tucian wv.— ill-treat, harass, afflict.
- tugon— see teon.
- tun m.— (enclosure); estate, dwelling; village, settlement.

tunge f.— tongue.

twa, twaem— see twegen.

twegen num.— two.

twelf num.— twelve.

twentig num.— twenty.

two m.— doubt.

THORN

tha av. cj.— then; when; tha tha— when; tha ... tha correl.— when

... (then).

tha— see se.

thaem— see se.

thaer av.— there; anticipatory thaer bleowon windas; combined

with prps. it, that— thaerto— "thereto, to it, in it, there"; cj.

(also thaer thaer)— where, if.

thaere— see se.

thaerrihte av.— immediately.

thaes g. of thaet, see se; used as av.— afterwards, from that

time; therefore; thaes the cj.— after.

thaet cj.— that; so that; until.

thaet— see se.

gethafian wv.— allow, permit, consent.

gethafung f.— consent.

thancian wv. with d. of person and g. of thing— thank.

thanon av.— thence, from there, away.

thara — see se.

thas — see thes.

the rel. prn. indecl. — who, which; cj. — when; the ... the

(whether) ... or.

the — see thu.

theah av. — though, yet, however; cj. (also theah the) — although.

getheaht fn. — advice; counsel, consultation.

getheahtere m. — counsellor.

thearf f. — need.

thearf ppv. — need.

thearle av. — very, greatly, thoroughly.

theaw m. — custom, habit; pl. — virtues, morality.

thegen m. — servant, retainer, thane.

thegnian wv. with d. — serve.

thencan wv. — think, expect.

theod f. — people, nation.

getheodan wv. — join, attach oneself to

getheode n. — language.

theof m. — thief.

theon sv. — prosper.

theos — see thes.

theostru n. pl. — darkness.

theow m. — servant.

theowa m. — servant.

theowdom m.— service.

theowot n.— servitude.

thes prn. aj.— this.

thicce aj.— thick, dense; av.— thickly, closed.

thicgan sv.— take, receive; eat, drink.

thider av.— thither, there.

thin prn. aj.— thy, thine, your, yours.

thinen f.— maidservant (thegen).

thing n.— thing, affair, condition, circumstance.

this, thisse, thissum— see thes.

thohte— see thencan.

thon, thone— see se.

thonne av. cj.— then; when; now.

thonne cj.— than.

thorfte— see thearf.

thraed m.— thread.

threo— see thrie.

thrida aj.— third.

thrie num.— three.

thrim— see thrie.

thritig num.— thirty.

thrymm m.— glory.

thu prn.— thou, you.

thuht, thuhte— see thyncan.

gethungen aj.— excellent, virtuous.

thurh prp. w. a.— through, by; throughout.

thurhfleogan sv.— fly through.

thurhwunian wv.— continue, remain.

thurst m.— thirst.

thus av.— thus.

thusend n.— thousand.

gethwaerlaecan wv.— agree, consent.

thy instr. of se, thaet; used as av.— therefore; cj.— because.

thyfel m.— bush.

thylaes (the) cj. with subj.— lest (laes "less").

thyllic aj.— such (thys-lic).

thyncan wv.— seem; often impers. with d.— me thyncth "it seems to me"; sometimes in passive— waes him gethuht "it seemed to him"

(thencan).

thyrel n.— hole (thurh).

U

ufeward aj.— upper, at the top of.

unarimedlic aj.— innumerable, countless (rim).

unc— see ic.

uncuth aj.— unknown.

ungecynde aj.— not of royal stock.

under prp. with d. a.— under; in the circumstances of.

underbeginnan sv.— undertake.

undercyning m.— under-king, tributary king.

underdelfan sv.— dig under.

underfon sv.— receive, take.

undergeat — see undergietan.

undergietan sv.— understand, perceive.

undertid f.— the third hour of the day, 9 a.m.

understandan sv.— understand.

unforht aj.— unafraid, dauntless.

unformolsond aj. (p. pt.)— undecayed.

ungleaw aj. with g.— ignorant.

unhalgod aj. (p. pt.)— unconsecrated.

unhiere aj.— savage, frightful, monstrous.

unhierlic aj.— savage, frightful.

ungehiersum aj. with d.— disobedient.

unhold aj.— hostile.

ungelaered aj.— uneducated, ignorant.

unlucan sv.— unlock.

ungemetlic aj.— immense (metan).

unmihtig aj.— weak, powerless.

unnytt aj.— useless, unprofitable.

unrim n.— countless number.

ungesaelig aj.— unhappy, accursed.

untiemende aj.— barren (pres. pt. of tieman "bring forth").

ungethwaernes f.— discord.

unwis aj. with g.— ignorant, uninformed.

unwittig aj.— innocent, simple; foolish.

unwritere m.— bad, inaccurate scribe.

up av.— up.

upahefednes f.— conceit, arrogance.

upflor f. (d. sg -a)— upper floor, upper story.

uppan prp. with d.— on, upon.

ure prn. aj.— our, ours.

urnon— see iernan.

us— see ic.

ut av.— out.

utan av.— from outside.

utane av.— from outside.

uterra aj. cp.— outer.

W

wacian wv.— be awake, watch.

waedla m.— poor man.

waeg f.— weight.

wael n.— slaughter, carnage; micel wael geslean "do great slaughter".

waelhreow aj.— cruel.

waelhreowlice av.— cruelly, savagely.

waelhreownes f.— cruelty.

waepen n.— weapon, arm.

waepnedcynn n.— male line.

waere, waeron, waes— see wesan.

waestm m.— (growth), fruit.

waeter n.— water.

waeterscipe m.— piece of water, water.

wafung f.— (spectacle), display.

wana aj. indecl., with numerals— wanting, less.

-ware m. pl. (only in composition)— dwellers, inhabitants (orig.

"defenders", cf. werian).

wat— see witan.

we— see ic.

weahte— see weccan.

weald m.— forest.

geweald n.— power, control; ic nah geweald "I cannot help it".

gewealdan sv. with g. or a.— rule, control, have power over.

wealdend m.— ruler, lord (often of God).

wealh m. (pl. wealas)— Briton, Welshman (orig. foreigner).

weall m.— wall (l. uallum).

weallan sv.— boil; swarm.

weardere m.— (keeper), dweller.

wearg m.— felon, criminal (orig. wolf, then outlaw).

wearm aj.— warm.

gewearmian wv.— get warm.

wearnian wv.— take heed.

wearp— see weorpan.

wearth— see weorthan.

weaxan sv.— grow, increase.

weccan wv.— wake.

wecg m.— (mass of) metal.

weg m.— way, road, path.

wel av.— well; cp.— bet, sel, sp.— betst, selest.

weler m.— lip.

welig aj.— rich.

welwillendnes f.— benevolence.

wen f.— hope.

wenan wv.— think, expect.

gewendan wv.— turn; go; return (windan).

weofod n.— altar.

weoloc m.— whelk, murex.

weolocread aj.— scarlet, purple.

weolocsciefl f.— whelk, shellfish.

weorc n.— work, deed, act.

geweorc n.— fortification.

weorpan sv.— throw.

weorth n.— worth, value.

weorthan sv.— become; happen; wurdon aet spraece "talked together".

geweorthan sv. impers. with d. a.— him gewearth "they agreed upon"; hine gewierth "he pleases".

weorthfull aj.— worthy, honourable.

weorthian wv.— honour, worship; exalt.

weorthlice av.— (honourably), splendidly.

weorthmynd fn.— honour.

weorthnes f.— honour; splendour.

weox, weoxon— see weaxan.

wepan sv.— weep.

wer m.— man.

werian wv.— defend.

werod n.— troop, army, force.

wesan v.— be.

west av.— westwards.

westdael m.— western part, west.

weste aj.— waste, desolate.

westseaxe m. pl.— West Saxons, people of Wessex.

wit n.— dwelling; pl.— camp.

wician wv.— (dwell); camp, be encamped.

wicing m.— Viking, pirate (wic).

wicstow f. (often pl.)— camp.

wicu f.— week.

wid aj.— wide.

wide av.— widely, far and wide.

widewe f.— widow.

gewieldan wv.— overpower, conquer (wealdan).

wiell m.— spring, fountain.

wiellan wv. tr.— boil (weallan).

wiellgespring n.— spring.

wielt— see wealdan.

wierdan wv.— injure, damage.

wierman wv.— warm (wearm).

wierth— see weorthan.

wierthe aj. with g.— worthy, deserving (weorth).

wif n.— woman; wife.

wifcynn n.— female line.

wifmann m.— woman.

wiht f.— creature; thing.

wiht f.— The Isle of Wight (l. uectis).

wihtware m. pl.— people of Wight.

wildeor n.— wild beast.

willa m.— will, desire; hiera willum "of their own accord".

willan v.— will, wish.

gewilnian wv. with g.— desire.

win n.— wine (l. uinum).

wind m.— wind.

windan sv.— wind.

wine m.— friend.

wingearde m.— vineyard.

gewinn n.— warfare, conflict.

winnan sv.— fight.

gewinnan sv.— win, gain.

winter mn. (d. sg. wintra, nom. pl. winter)— Winter; in reckoning

time— year.

wintersetl n.— Winter quarters.

wintertid f.— Winter-time.

wis aj.— wise.

wisdom m.— wisdom, knowledge, learning.

wise f.— (wise), way; matter, thing; usage, idiom.

wislic aj.— wise, prudent.

gewissian wv. with d. or a.— guide, direct.

gewisslic aj.— certain, sure.

wissung f.— guidance, direction.

wiste, wiston— see witan.

wit— see ic.

wita m.— councillor, adviser, sage.

witan v.— know.

gewitan sv.— depart, go.

wite n.— punishment.

witega m.— prophet, sage.

witodlice av.— truly, indeed; and (witan).

gewiton— see gewitan.

gewitt n.— wits, intelligence, understanding (witan).

with prp. with d. a.— towards; hostility— against; association,

sharing— with; exchange, price for— in consideration of; with

thaem the— provided, on consideration, that.

withmetennes f.— comparison (metan).

withsacan sv. with d.— deny, renounce, forsake.

withstandan sv. with d.— withstand, resist.

wlite m.— beauty, splendour.

wod aj.— mad.

wodlice av.— madly.

woh n.— wrong, error.

wolde, woldon— see willan.

wop m.— weeping (wepan).

word n.— word; sentence; subject of talk, question, answer,
report.

worden— see weorthan.

worht, -e, -on— see wyrcan.

worpen— see weorpan.

woruld f.— world.

wos n.— juice.

wreca sv.— avenge.

wregan wv.— accuse, bring a charge against.

wringan sv.— wring.

gewrit n.— writing; letter (writan).

writan sv.— write.

writere m.— writer, scribe.

wudu m.— wood.

wuldor n.— glory.

wuldrian wv.— glorify, extol.

wulf m.— wolf.

wull f.— wool.

gewuna m.— habit, custom.

wund f.— wound.

wundor n.— wonder, miracle.

wundorlic aj.— wonderful, wondrous.

wundorlice av.— wonderfully, in a miraculous way.

wundrian wv. with g.— wonder, marvel.

gewunelic aj.— customary, habitual.

wunian wv.— dwell, live; stay, continue (gewuna).

gewunnen— see gewinnan.

wunung f.— dwelling.

wurde, wurdon— see weorthan.

wurpon— see weorpan.

wynn f.— joy.

gewyrcean wv.— work, make; build; do, perform, carry out (weora).

wyrd f.— fate.

wyrhta m.— worker, labourer.

wyrm m.— (worm), serpent.

wyrt f.— herb, plant; crop.

wyrttruma m.— root.

gewyscan wv. with g.— wish (for).

Y

yfel n.— evil, wrong.

yfel aj.— evil, bad.

yfle av.— badly.

ymb, ymbe prp. with a.— around; time— about; beon ymbe "have to

do with".

ymbaernan wv.— travel round, circumnavigate.

yumbsittan sv.— surround, besiege.

ymbutan av.— round about.

yterra aj. cp.— outer; sp.— ytemest— outermost, last (ut).

yth f.— wave.

Discover interesting facts about your family:

First Name:

Last Name:

Fair Use Law

<http://www4.law.cornell.edu/uscode/17/107.html>

Fair Use Law contained in the U.S. CODE

—Federal Law—

17 U.S.C. Section 107 provides in part:

Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 106 and 106A, the fair use of a copyrighted work, including such use by reproduction in copies or phonorecords or by any other means specified by that section, for purposes such as criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching (including multiple copies for classroom use), scholarship, or research, is not an infringement of copyright. In determining whether the use made of a work in any particular case is a fair use the factors to be considered shall include:

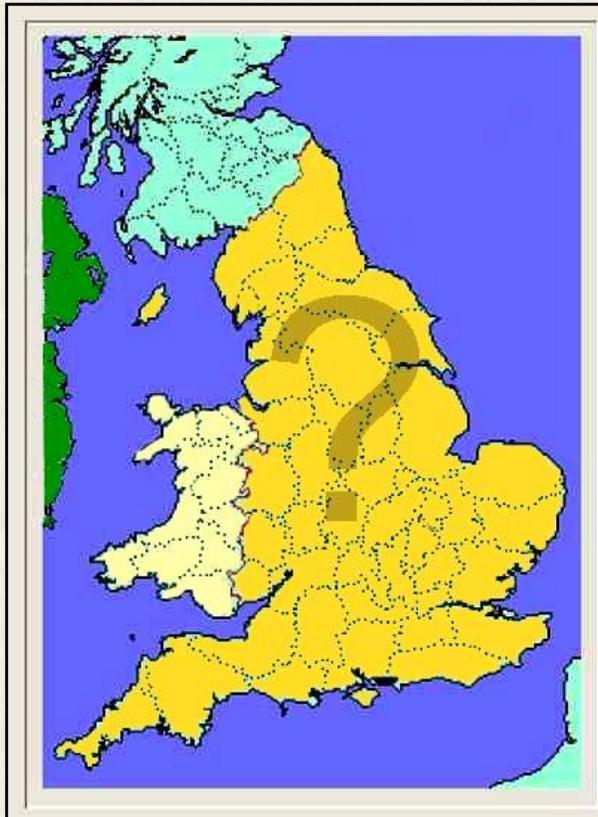
- (1) the purpose and character of the use, including whether such use is of a commercial nature or **is for nonprofit educational purposes**;
- (2) the nature of the copyrighted work;
- (3) the **amount and substantiality of the portion used** in relation to the copyrighted work as a whole; and
- (4) the effect of the use upon the potential market for or value of the copyrighted work.

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WHERE WAS RALPH BLANKENSHIP'S HOME IN ENGLAND?



Copyright © by Donald L. Blankenship

Where did the immigrant Ralph Blankenship come from in England? We know he arrived in Virginia in 1868 and that the English aristocrat Richard Kennon paid for his travel passage to America. But where exactly is the most likely city, town or village he came from in England?

If any of you have examined the web page below then you already know the most likely location of Ralph Blankenship's birth place was Gainsford in County Durham, northern England. However, this analysis was done two or more years ago. Is there something new on the subject?

http://freepages.education.rootsweb.com/~kallenbach/Gainfort_Parish..htm

Quoting from my earlier research.....

"Using County Durham church records from the parish at Gainsford for the mid-1600's we see interesting spelling variations for the surname Blenkinsop and Blenkinship. It is the first and only time in history that we see clear evidence in the 17th century there appeared in use both the surnames Blankinship and Blankenship. This usage occurred in a general area encompassing a quarter circle with a radius of about 20 miles of Gainsford parish in Durham County, northern England." There were only two exceptions of this out of area appearance and that was at Hexam in Northumberland and at Bishopwearmouth in County Durham.

"Nowhere else in English history do we ever find a parish or civil registry record of the surname Blankinship or Blankenship except at this unique time in history. However, we have in Gainford parish at just the right time frame in history some two (possibly three) other Blankinships to match up with the same time frame for the birth and later migration of our immigrant ancestor Ralph Blankinship. Ralph was born about 1662 according to the Varina Court Records of 1695 as recorded in Henrico County, Virginia. So if Ralph Blankinship was born in 1662 and "if" he was the younger brother of Anthony and George Blankinship of Gainford, England (as noted in the 17th century marriage records), then he may have had good reason to venture off to America. His father's inheritance would have gone only to the oldest son, as often was the custom of that era.

Ralph Blankinship probably would have chosen Newcastle upon Tyne as his sea port of departure for America. This is because it was a large east coast sailing port at that time in English history. Indentured servants recruited in Northumberland and County Durham would be departed via Newcastle upon Tyne. Except for a singular instance of a female Blankenship marriage in County Down, Ireland, you'll not find another example of the surname Blankenship or Blankinship in any other English records archive except singular instances at Hexam and Bishopwearmouth in Durham Counties. The coincidence of this rare surname spelling appearing in the mid to late 1600's is singularly unique and the fact that it coincides with the life and times of Ralph Blankinship, the immigrant, is certainly compelling."

It's also possible to take another logical approach in this analysis and make a more current educated guess at where the immigrant Ralph Blankinship came from in England. For centuries the English had this interesting custom of recycling first names from one generation to the next. So did the other Europeans as well. Another interesting aspect of this English naming custom is that for centuries English men and women stayed put in one locale. Even to this day it 's quite likely that when you're tracing an English surname you will find a large cluster within a 50-mile radius of where the surname originated sometime during the centuries following the period when William conquered England in 1066 AD. The English didn't migrate in the way that colonialists did on the North American continent. Theirs was a feudal society and people common remained on their traditional homesteads for century after century.

An interesting aspect of the English naming tradition is that the pattern was very much in observance in colonial America until the Revolutionary War ended. Following the war of independence the new nation began to shuck off the Old World customs, especially those of mother England who lost the war to the patriots. The idea was to disassociate with England and many of it's old traditions and customs. So the traditional naming patterns were dropped and no long followed in America. However the custom and tradition continued to persist in England. Below is the old English naming pattern. The Scottish and Irish had similar, but slightly different naming patterns as well.

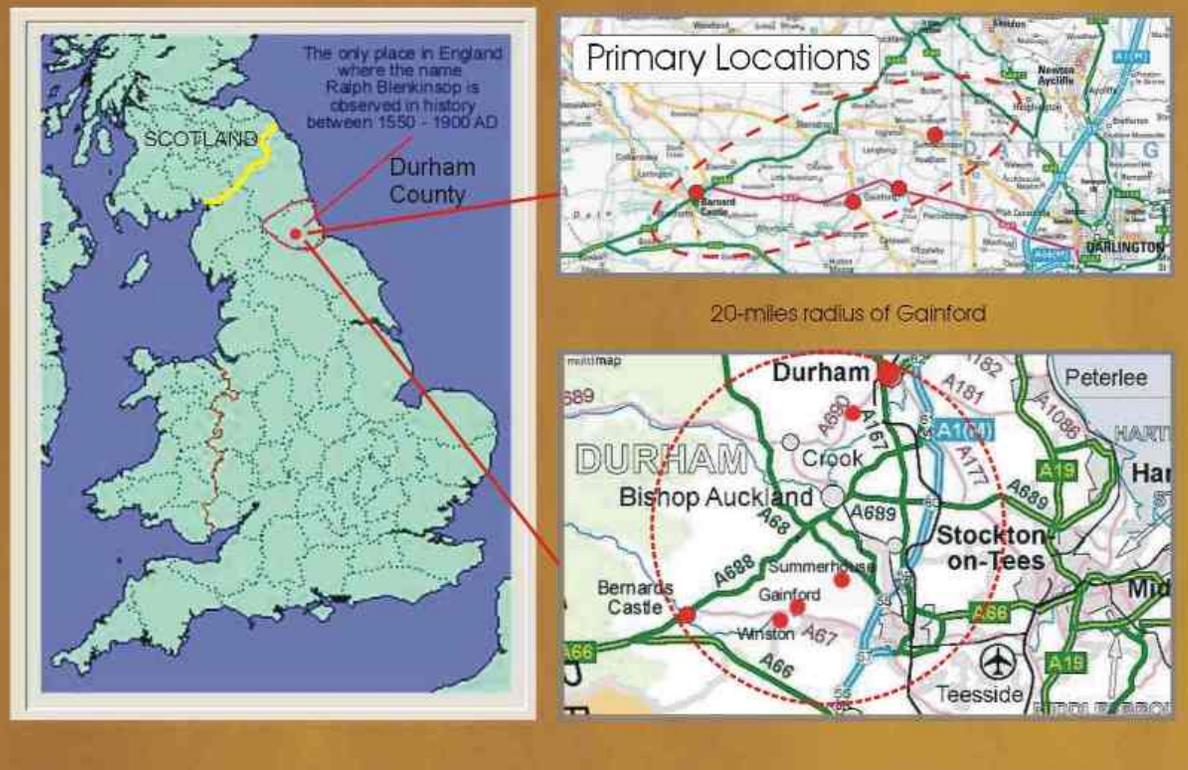
OLD ENGLISH NAMING PATTERNS

- The first son was named after the father's father.
- The second son was named after the mother's father.
- The third son was named after the father.
- The fourth son was named after the fathers eldest brother.
- The first daughter was named after the mother's mother.
- The second daughter was named after the father's mother.
- The third daughter was named after the mother.
- The fourth daughter was named after the mothers eldest sister.

If a son died, another later born son might be given the same name as the earlier deceased son so that the naming pattern could be followed in accordance with tradition.

When I examined the Blenkinship and Blenkinsop records available to me, which go back almost 400 years, I discovered that the Ralph, when used as a first name was found almost exclusively by the few Blenkinsop families living in and around Gainford parish in Durham County, England. This seemed very strange to me because I know from the frequency of use of first names in England during the 17th century that Ralph was the 6th most common name. However, the old English records available to me only show it occurring in a single locale that is primarily centered on Gainford, England. To see where Gainford is located go to [Click here](#). Then zoom in or out to get a perspective in relation to the rest of England.

The only place in England where the name Ralph Blenkinsop can be found throughout history from 1500-1900 AD



When you understand the old English naming pattern and its customary use you also will understand that once you set in motion a particular naming scheme, then that first name keeps popping up generation after generation. We don't see this much today because it gets very confusing and annoying for everyone. For instance if you have Robert Smith, I; then Robert Smith, II; and then Robert Smith, III, Robert Smith, IV, etc. it is not long before everyone gets thoroughly confused. This was not so much a problem in antiquity because the average life span was only two generations or about 50 years of age. It would have been somewhat rare to have a Robert Smith, III in the old medieval days. So people back then got stuck on a first name and used it or recycled it over and over and over again. It was a way to show admiration of an ancestor. Perhaps many people back then thought it would bring good luck to reuse the same first names. This can be very confusing to genealogists who have to deal with this issue. However, at times such as this particular case involving Ralph Blenkinsop, it can be quite useful indeed. If we see the name Ralph Blenkinsop being recycled over and over again and in only one locality in England, then we might be logically assume that an earlier generation of Blenkinsops using the first name Ralph came from the same area. That's exactly what this particular analysis seems to suggest.

I found no evidence in English history of a Ralph BLENKINSHIP but a number of instances of the name Ralph BLENKINSOP. I was delighted to discover the name Ralph Blenkinsop associated with the towns or villages of Gainford, Brandon, Winston, Summerhouse, Winston, Elemore, Stockton and Pitlington which are all in Durham County. The 400 year period of my study of the Blenkinsops showed the surname was fairly widely distributed around the three northern counties of England, i.e. Cumberland, Northumberland and Durham. **However.....** I only found evidence of the name Ralph BLANKINSOP in one of these counties. The name Ralph Blenkinsop is uniquely found only within a 20 mile radius of Gainford. I found the name Ralph Blenkinsop in use at Bernard's Castle, two miles east of Gainford, at Summerhouse 1.5 mile northeast of Gainford, at Winston about one mile east of Gainford. This is a very small clustering of villages. It was stunning to find this clustering of the name Ralph Blenkinsop centered primarily on Gainford. There also are instances of the name Ralph Blenkinsop in Darlington, a few miles east of Gainford and at Durham City some 18 miles northeast of Gainford, all of which are in Durham County.

If we look for the name Ralph BLENKINSHIP in 18th and 19th century English marriage records then we find the only instances of that name at Bernard's Castle, just two miles east of Gainford in Durham County.

MARRIAGE RECORDS FOR DURHAM CO., ENGLAND

Ralph BLENKINSOP, 1785, (Bernard's Castle, Duham County)

Ralph BLENKINSOP, 1794, (Bernard's Castle, Duham County)

Ralph BLENKINSOP, 1826, (Bernard's Castle, Duham County)

It's also quite interesting that the first name George, as in George Blenkinsop, is predominantly used in and around Gainford, England. Apparently the name George and Ralph remained for several hundred years within the Blenkinsop families who resided near Gainford. Below are two legal records from 1815 and 1816 showing the relationships of a George and Ralph Blenkinsop who lived at Winston, located one mile west of Gainsford. It would seem quite likely to me that George and Ralph were first names being recycled by the same Blenkinsop family line which lived in or near Gainford parish.



*Ref No. D/HH 3/1/16/4 August 1815 (1) John Blenkinsop of Barnard Castle, merchant; John Davison of Winston, yeoman and Ann, his wife (nee Blenkinsop); William Hodgson of Barnard Castle, yeoman and Jane, his wife (nee Blenkinsop); Hugh Hodgson of Woodhouse, farmer; and Thomas Harrison of Ovington, Yorks., farmer (2) Francis, **Ralph and George Blenkinsop** Draft release and quit claim by (1) to (2) of all their interest in the estate and effects of the late George Blenkinsop of Heighley House, Winston, whose will is recited (1 file)*

*Ref No. D/HH 3/1/17/21 1816 (1) Hugh Hodgson of Woolhouse, farmer and Thomas Harrison of Hutton, Yorks., farmer (2) Francis, **George and Ralph Blenkinsop**, all of Heighley House, [Winston], farmers (3) William Alderson, shoemaker and Mary Shaw, spinster, both of Barnard Castle Draft release by (1) and (2) to (3) of a dwelling-house on the south side of Newgate Street, Barnard Castle. Recites previous deeds Consideration: £148 by (3) to (2) (1 file)*

For this particular study I used four primary sources referenced below - [The Joiner Marriage Index for northern England](#), by Paul R Joiner; the [National Burial Index of England](#) (2 CD's); the on-line 1881 Census of England provided at their web site:

LDS records of the 1881 Census of England

http://www.familysearch.org/Eng/Search/frameset_search.asp?PAGE=census/search_census.asp

and

the on-line Durham County, England Record Office

[http://www.durham.gov.uk/recordoffice/register.nsf/\\$\\$searchdcc](http://www.durham.gov.uk/recordoffice/register.nsf/$$searchdcc)



Discover interesting facts about your family:

First Name:

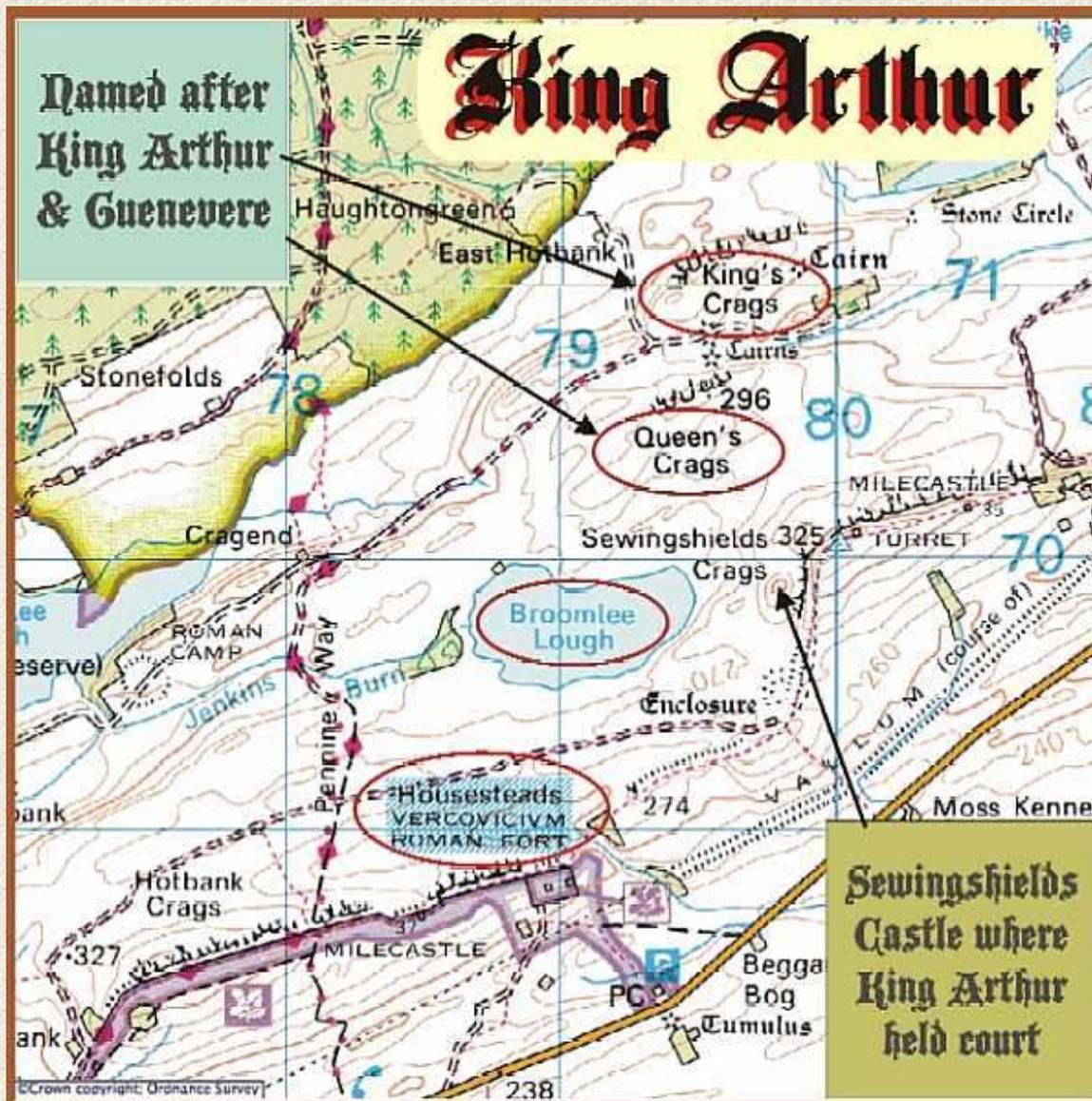
Last Name:

KING ARTHUR'S SECRET HIDEAWAY ?

10 miles east northeast of Blenkinsopp Castle



North of Housesteads is the shallow **Broomlee Lough** and further north still are the **Kings and Queens Craggs**, which are supposedly named after Arthur and Guenevere. Nearby, a mile to the south east are the **Sewingshields Craggs**, once the site of an old castle near [Hadrian's Wall](#), where King Arthur is said to have held court. Arthur, a legendary Celtic king is said to have fought in battle against the invading Anglo-Saxons in the vicinity of Hadrian's Wall. The legendary location of King Arthur's court at Sewingshields Crag (see map below) is about 10 miles east northeast of Blenkinsopp Castle at Greenhead where Blenkinsops lived since at least 1240 AD. Sewingshields Crag is also about seven miles northeast of Bellister Castle at Haltwhistle where Blenkinsops lived for several centuries during the medieval and post-medieval period.





Legend has it that in the nineteenth century, a shepherd sat knitting on the ruins of Sewingshields castle when he accidentally dropped a ball of wool. Chasing it through the mass of weeds and nettles that covered the overgrown ruin, the shepherd stumbled upon a secret passage infested with bats lizards and toads.

Looking towards the end of the passage the shepherd noticed a bright and distant light. He entered the passage to investigate further, until he eventually discovered a blazing but fuelless fire emitting from the centre of a great subterranean hall. Close to the fire, stood a table upon which lay a bugle, a garter and a sword. Around the table were seated King Arthur, his queen, his knights and his hounds All of them lay in a deep, deep sleep.

Instinctively the shepherd removed the Excalibur sword from its scabbard and proceeded to cut the garter. This astonishingly caused Arthur and his knights to awaken. The startled shepherd quickly returned the sword to its sheath, causing all but the king to instantly return to their sleeping state. In terror the shepherd returned to the passage and ran from the hall as quickly as he could, his heart beating faster and faster. As he ran he heard the growling snores of King Arthur echo along the passageway as he fell back into his slumbering sleep. In the distance the king was heard to mutter these last angry words;

" O, woe betide that evil day

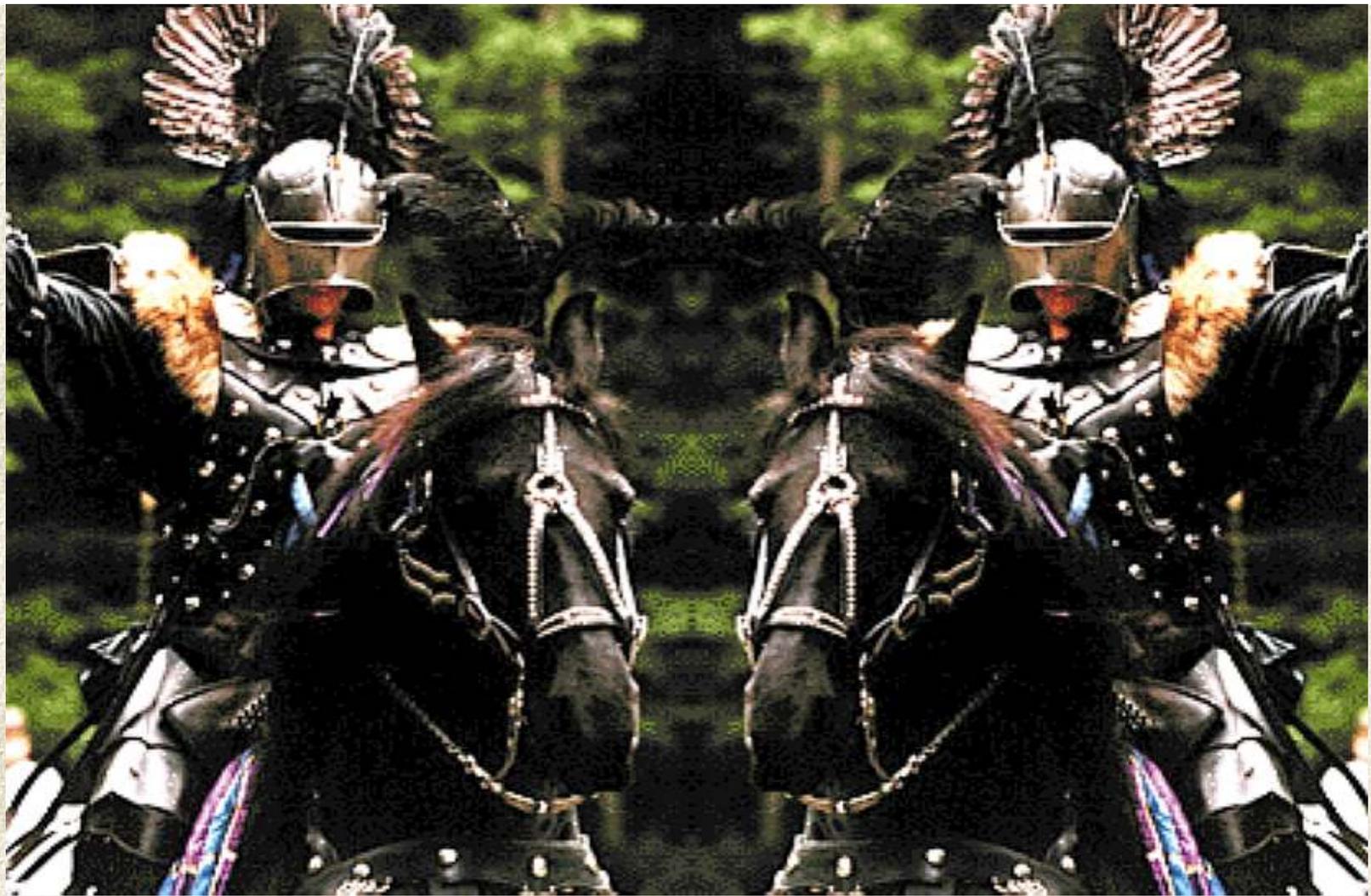
On which this witless wight was born,

Who drew the sword the garter cut,

But never blew the bugle horn."

The shepherd returned to Sewingshields on a number of occasions, but no matter how hard he tried, he could not find the entrance to the secret passage. Some say that King Arthur will be found at Sewingshields once again and that next time the bugle will be blown, freeing Arthur and his knights, from their sleepy spell to fight for Britain in the hour of its greatest need. This legend of King Arthur is similar to the Legend of Sir Guy the seeker associated with Dunstanburgh.

Admittedly King Arthur is usually associated with southwestern England and throughout the country there are many Arthurian legends of a similar nature to the Sewingshields story. Many historians do however agree, that if such a figure as King Arthur ever existed, he seems most likely to have lived in the vicinity of [Hadrian's Wall](#), probably in the region of Carlisle, in Cumbria.



Discover interesting facts about your family:

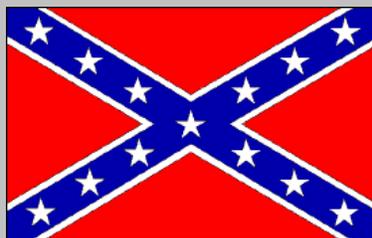
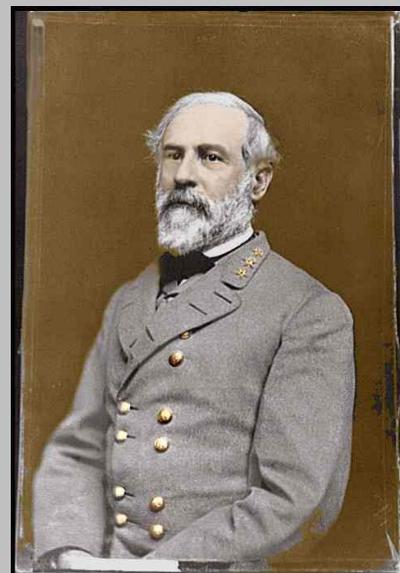
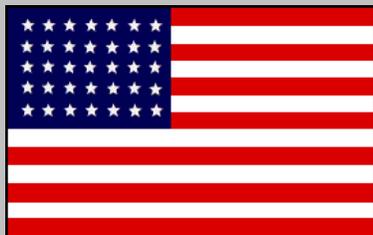
First Name:

Last Name:

BLENKINSHIP's and BLENKINSOP's

who served in the American Civil War

<http://www.itd.nps.gov/cwss/>



BELOW ARE ONLY THE BLENKINSOPS AND BLENKINSHIPS IN THE CIVIL WAR
(Use the web site above to search for Blankenships and Blankinships)

Blenkinship, John

Union

Infantry

60th Regiment, Indiana Infantry

Blenkinship, John

Union

Infantry

14th Regiment, Illinois Infantry

Blenkinship, Presly

Union

Infantry

39th Regiment, Kentucky Infantry

Blenkinship, W.L.

Confederate

Infantry

10th Regiment, Alabama Infantry

Blenkinsop, Peter

Union

Infantry

6th Regiment, West Virginia Infantry

Blenkinsop, Thomas

Union

Infantry

6th Regiment, West Virginia Infantry

Blenkinsop, William

Union

Infantry

6th Regiment, West Virginia Infantry

Discover interesting facts about your family:

First Name:

Last Name:

[Back to Blankenship Origins - Home Page](#)

Blankenship Origins

Legendary Huckleberry Finn was

TOM BLANKENSHIP

of Hannibal, Missouri



Thomas Blankenship, b. 1839

From Reader's Digest June 1974 pg. 60

"**Huckleberry Finn was Tom BLANKENSHIP**", wrote Mark Twain in his Autobiography. "Tom's father was at one time town Drunkard, an exceedingly well-defined and unofficial office of those days. In the book I have drawn Tom BLANKENSHIP exactly as he was. He was ignorant, unwashed, insufficiently fed; but had as good a heart as ever any boy had. His liberties were totally unrestricted. He was the only really independent person, boy or man in the community, and by consequence he was tranquilly and continuously happy and was envied by all the rest of us. We liked him; we enjoyed his society and as his society was forbidden us by our parents, the prohibition trebled and quadrupled its value."

1850 Census

Hannibal Township, Marion Co., Missouri 1850 Census

Family of Samuel Clemens (aka, MARK TWAIN)



Mark Twain circa 1870, b. 1836

Dwelling #679 / Family #705

Jane **CLEMENS** 46 Ky. 1804 - (mother)

Orien " 25 Tenn. Printer 1825

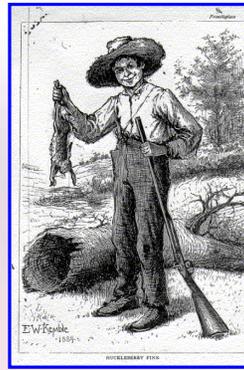
Pamela A. " 23 1827

***Samuel L.** " 14 Mo. 1836 (Mark Twain)

Henry " 12 Mo. 1838

1850 Census

Family of Thomas Blankenship (aka, HUCKLEBERRY FINN)



1850, Marion County, MO. "The City of Hannibal"
Dwelling #696 / Family #726

Woodson **BLANKENSHIP**, age 51, born in S. Carolina in 1799 - (father)
Mahala, age 37, born in Iowa in 1813 - (mother)
Benson, age 21, born in MO in 1829
Martha, age 19, born in MO in 1831 - mar. George Clark 1847 in Lewis Co. MO
Nancy Jane, age 16, born in MO in 1834 - mar. Isaac Patton 1851 Marion Co. MO
Sarah V., age 14, born in MO in 1836 - mar. Amos L. Morgan 1854 Marion Co. MO
Elizabeth, age 13, born in MO in 1838
Thomas, age 11, born in MO in 1839 - (ALIAS Huckleberry Finn)
Mary, age 6, born in MO in 1844
Catherine, age 3, born in MO in 1847

[Mo. = Missouri]

[NOTE: Woodson Blankenship, age 29, married Mahala Onstat, age 15, on 3 Jul 1828 in Pike Co. MO - "Missouri marriages before 1840" - Ormenser)]

"The Blankenship Family History"

by Colonel Leslie Blankenship

published in 1971



In Colonel Leslie Blankinship's book "*The Blankinship Family History*" he writes: **Huck Finn was Tom Blankinship.** "During the summer of 1927, I met an old man from Hannibal, Missouri. He was interesting to talk to and I became completely fascinated when he said, "I Know'd old Sam Clemens and he wrote about some of your kin" Now, I had read many of the works of Mark Twain, but I'd never seen the Blankinships mentioned in any of them. I informed my new friend of this and he replied, "***Didn't call him Blankinship.....gave him the name of Huck Finn. Old Sam always wrote about people he knewed. But his name was really Tom Blankinship, all right, and he had a twin sister, named Martha.***"

"Tom was from a poor family with 5 or 6 other children and they were so poor, they didn't have shoes to wear. They lived at the end of Dead Man's Alley. Last of all, he said Tom went to Oklahoma, where he became a very important judge."

*This story was verified in the July 1956 issue of National Geographic Magazine.
The article originally was printed by: The "Tree Shaker", a Kentucky genealogical society publication.*

Time © Magazine Inc, July 20, 1992

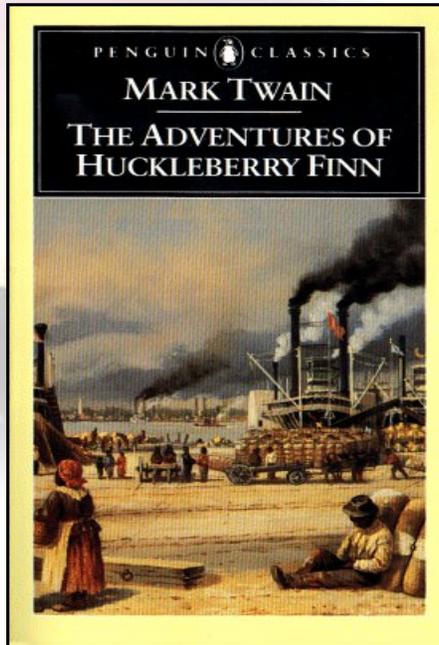
A Twain scholar says a loquacious 10-year-old inspired the character of Huckleberry Finn

So who was Huckleberry Finn anyway? The most celebrated hobo hero in American literature took on a new dimension when Shelley Fisher Fishkin, a professor at the University of Texas at Austin, unveiled the research that went into her forthcoming book, *Was Huck Black? Mark Twain and African-American Voices*.

Twain said Huckleberry Finn, the young narrator of his most famous book, was based on **Tom Blankinship**, a poor white boy in Hannibal, Mo. But Fishkin argues that Huck's voice

was in part inspired by Jimmy, a 10-year-old black servant. Twain described this boy in an 1874 article in the New York Times as "the most artless, sociable and exhaustless talker I ever came across." Added Twain: "He did not tell me a single remarkable thing, or one that was worth remembering. And yet he was himself so interested in his small marvels, and they flowed so naturally and comfortably from his lips that . . . I listened as one who receives a revelation." Beyond fueling a lively debate among Twain scholars, Fishkin's thesis may help vindicate teachers who have been criticized for using the book on the ground that its portrayal of Huck's constant companion Jim, whom Huck calls a "nigger," is racist.

Other Twain scholars made some intriguing discoveries about the writer's personal affairs. Victor Fischer and Michael Frank of the Mark Twain Project at the University of California, Berkeley, said some soon-to-be published letters show that in 1869, Twain, at 33, had launched a campaign to convince Olivia Langdon, 23, that his wanderlust would cease if she married him. Wrote Twain: "It is my strong conviction that, married to you, I would never desire to roam again while I lived." Despite her reservations, Langdon finally relented. Twain triumphantly wrote to his family, "She said she never could or would love me -- but she set herself the task of making a Christian of me. I said she would succeed, but that in the meantime she would unwittingly dig a matrimonial pit & end by tumbling into it -- & lo! the prophecy is fulfilled." Langdon was wed to Twain for the remaining 34 years of her life.



Tom Sawyer's Town

The following information was taken from

The National Geographic Magazine,

July, 1956,

Volume CX, No. 1.

(EXTRACT)

"Jerry Allen is the author of the biography "The Adventures of Mark Twain" published by Little, Brown & Company in 1954. In the course of her research for the book, she visited many of the places where Mark Twain lived. Miss Allen, for several years a foreign correspondent in London and Paris, holds degrees from the University



"Twain's Friends, People, His Books"

Jerry Allen

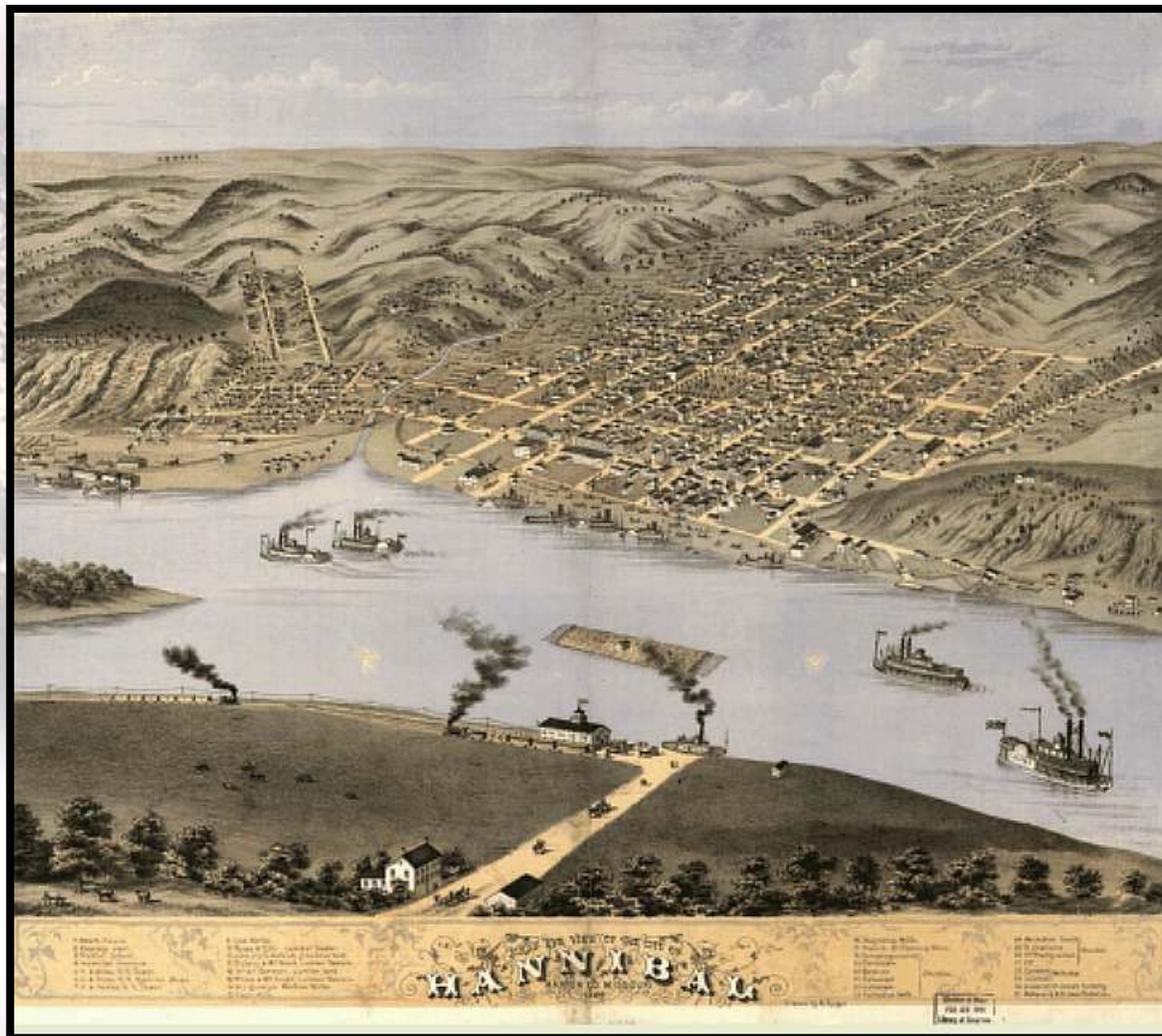
—page 131—

Tom Blankenship, a Hannibal boy with a twin sister named Martha, **became Huckleberry Finn**. One of eight children in a family too poor to own shoes, Tom went barefoot, roaming the countryside during the sunny hours of school. Tattered and woods-wise, he was the envy of every boy in town. Years later Twain said he had heard that Tom Blankenship moved west as a young man and became a justice of the peace in Montana.

The old Hannibal home of the **Blankenships**, a rickety dwelling at the end of Dead Man's Alley, was torn down long ago. In 1926 a statue of Tom and Huck was put up at the foot of Cardiff Hill. Today the town that Mark Twain in fiction called, St Petersburg, is still haunted by the ragamuffin **Blankenship boy** whom everyone knows as **Huck**..."

—page 133—

The home where Mark Twain spent his boyhood is restored throughout, even to 'the room Tom Sawyer slept in' —the bedrooms he shared with two of his brothers. Through its back window Sam Clemens, at a catcall signal from **Tom Blankenship**, dropped to the woodshed roof and the ground for frequent moonlight prowls. ..."



Aerial view of Hannibal, Missouri in 1869

Mark Twain, An Introduction and Interpretation

by Frank Baldanza, 1961

On page 107 (Chapter VI) of the book "*Mark Twain, An introduction and Interpretation*" by Frank Baldanza, pub. In 1961 "*Huckleberry Finn*" is introduced as the "town pariah." The character is patterned after Tom Blankenship, a boyhood companion. Son of an ignorant, bestial drunk, he represents all that is untamed and untamable."

Mark Twain Himself

by Milton Meltzer, 1960

"**Tom Blankenship**, the barefoot 'kindly young heathen' who was the original for **Huck Finn**, lived in a barn-like house on North Street [has a photo], close to Samuel Clemens family home. The house is long gone." (From p. 8 of "**Mark Twain Himself**" by Milton Meltzer, 1960).

Samuel Clemens of Hannibal

By Dixon Wecter, 1952

"Back to back with the old Clemens property but facing upon the less prosperous thoroughfare of North Street stood the big barnlike structure where **Tom Blankenship**, the original of **Huck Finn**, lived with his drunken father and slattery kin, in tempting proximity to young Sam Clemens. (From page 59 of "**Sam Clemens of Hannibal**" by Dixon Wecter, 1952).

"These boys were also conspirators in a prank, loving remembered, involving wholesale distribution of cats inside boxes with detachable lids through all the bedrooms of the Western Star tavern, and the gratifying results caused by escape of these prisoners after the guests at an infare had gone to sleep. **Tom Blankenship**, original of **Huck Finn**, was a ringleader in this plot." (From page 142 of Wecter).

"One such family, whose invincible cheerfulness seemed no less a communal scandal than its indolence, is thus sketched in Mark's reminiscent notes: "Blankenships. The parents paupers and drunkards; the girls charged with prostitution--not proven. Tom, a kindly young heathen. Bence, a fisherman. These children were never sent to school or church. Played out and disappeared."

"They lived in a ramshackle old barn of a house on Hill Street -- a distance quickly covered by Sam[uel Clemens] when summoned with stealthy catcalls from Tom. The site is now cherished by the Chamber of Commerce as that of 'Huck Finn's home,' although the house no longer stands, following several generations of habitation by Negro families whose petty thefts, cutting scrapes, and the didos of a one-time denizen called Cocaine Nell Smith lent it a repete still more dubious than it enjoyed in the Blankenships' day. "Head of the family was **Woodson Blankenship**, a ne'er-do-well from South Carolina, who fitfully worked at the old sawmill but drank whenever possessed of cash to jingle in his jeans. In 1845 he appears on the roll of tax delinquents as owing twenty-nine cents. His eldest boy **Benson**, called Bence, did odd jobs but preferred to angle for catfish and tease the playmates of Sam Clemens by knotting their clothes when they went swimming, or clodding them when they came ashore. But he had a kind streak too--probably furnishing the original for Tom and Huck's friend Muff Potter, who loafed and drank, but shared his catch if they were hungry, and mended their kites." (From pages 147-48 of Wecter).

This book goes on with several other stories pertaining to the Blankenships and Sam Clemens. (Interesting to note that the reference above mentions the Blankenships as living on North Street, while later mentioning Hill Street as the place of their residence).

More on HUCK FINN aka THOMAS BLANKENSHIP

<http://www.underthesun.cc/Classics/Twain/twainbio/twainbio12.html>

The home incidents in '**Tom Sawyer**', most of them, really happened. Sam Clemens did clod Henry for getting him into trouble about the colored thread with which he sewed his shirt when he came home from swimming; he did inveigle a lot of boys into whitewashing, a fence for him; he did give Pain-killer to Peter, the cat. There was a cholera scare that year, and Pain-killer was regarded as a preventive. Sam had been ordered to take it liberally, and perhaps thought Peter too should be safeguarded. As for escaping punishment for his misdeeds in the manner described in that book, this was a daily matter, and the methods adapted themselves to the conditions. In the introduction to Tom Sawyer Mark Twain confesses to the general truth of the history, and to the reality of its characters. "Huck Finn was drawn from life," he tells us. "Tom Sawyer also, but not from an individual--he is a combination of the characteristics of three boys whom I knew." The three boys were--himself, chiefly, and in a lesser degree John Briggs and Will Bowen. John Briggs was also the original of Joe Harper in that book. As for Huck Finn, his original was Tom Blankenship, neither elaborated nor qualified.

There were several of the **Blankenships**: there was old [Woodson?, AKA?] Ben, the father, who had succeeded "General" Gains as the town drunkard; young Ben [Benson born in 1829], the eldest son -- a hard case with certain good traits; and Tom [Thomas, born in 1839] -- that is to say, **Huck** -- who was just as he is described in Tom Sawyer: **a ruin of rags, a river-rat, an irresponsible bit of human drift, kind of heart and possessing that priceless boon, absolute unaccountability of conduct to any living soul**. He could come and go as he chose; he never had to work or go to school; he could do all things, good or bad, that the other boys longed

to do and were forbidden. He represented to them the very embodiment of liberty, and his general knowledge of important matters, such as fishing, hunting, trapping, and all manner of signs and spells and hoodoos and incantations, made him immensely valuable as a companion. The fact that his society was prohibited gave it a vastly added charm.

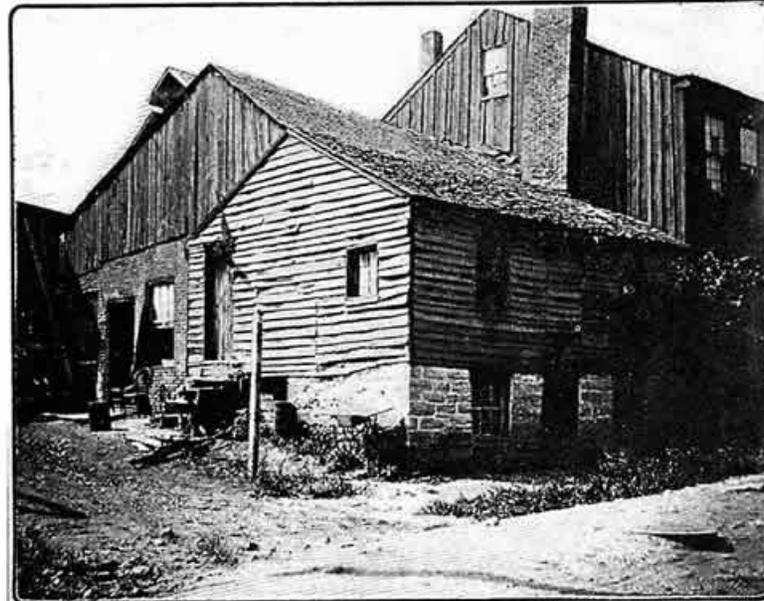
The **Blankenships** picked up a precarious living fishing and hunting, and lived at first in a miserable house of bark, under a tree, but later moved into quite a pretentious building back of the new Clemens home on Hill Street. It was really an old barn of a place--poor and ramshackle even then; but now, more than sixty years later, a part of it is still standing. The siding of the part that stands is of black walnut, which must have been very plentiful in that long-ago time. . Old drunken Ben Blankenship never dreamed that pieces of his house would be carried off as relics because of the literary fame of his son **Tom**--a fame founded on irresponsibility and in consequence. Orion Clemens, who was concerned with missionary work about this time, undertook to improve the Blankenships spiritually. Sam adopted them, outright, and took them to his heart. He was likely to be there at any hour of the day, and he and Tom had cat-call signals at night which would bring him out on the back single-story roof, and down a little arbor and flight of steps, to the group of boon companions which, besides Tom, included John Briggs, the Bowen boys, Will Pitts, and one or two other congenial spirits. They were not vicious boys; they were not really bad boys; they were only mischievous, fun-loving boys--thoughtless, and rather disregardful of the comforts and the rights of others.

ABOUT TOM BLANKENSHIP

From Mark Twain's Autobiography

In Huckleberry Finn I have drawn Tom Blankenship exactly as he was. He was ignorant, unwashed, insufficiently fed; but he had as good a heart as ever any boy had. His liberties were totally unrestricted. He was the only really independent person--boy or man--in the community, and by consequence he was tranquilly and continuously happy and envied by the rest of us. And as his society was forbidden us by our parents the prohibition trebled and quadrupled its value, and therefore we sought and got more of his society than any other boy's. - *Mark Twain's Autobiography*

[NOTE: In interview dated January 25, 1885, in the Minneapolis Tribune, Mark Twain claimed that his character Huckleberry Finn was not based on any one youngster. The story that Huck was based on Tom Blankenship came later in Twain's career. It is not known whether or not the structure identified as Huckleberry Finn's home in Hannibal, Missouri was ever connected with the Blankenship family.]

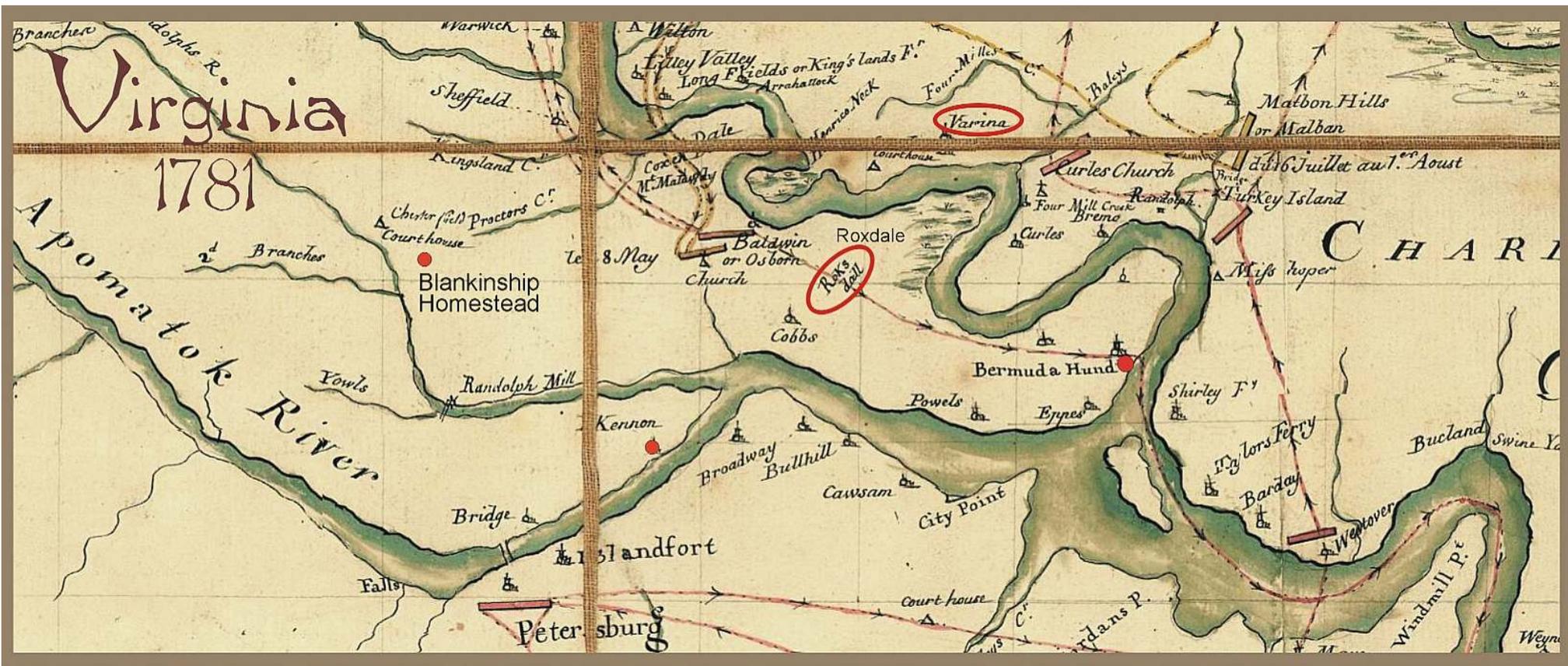


THE HOUSE POINTED OUT AS HUCKLE-
BERRY FINN'S HOME.

MARK TWAIN SAYS THAT THIS IDENTIFICATION SAVES
THE TROUBLE OF BUILDING A HOUSE
FOR THE PURPOSE.

From "The Boyhood Home of Mark Twain" by Rev. Henry M. Wharton. Century Magazine, September 1902. Photo courtesy of Dave Thomson.





Discover interesting facts about your family:

First Name:

Last Name:



RALPH BLANKINSHIP'S TRAVELING COMPANIONS TO AMERICA

List of English passengers who traveled to Henrico Co., VA in 1686/87
and whose fares were paid for by Richard Kennon

(Sailing vessels unknown)

Benjamin Weisiger's "Henrico County, Virginia Deeds 1677-1705"

(Richmond: n. pub., 1986), pp.141-42.

The original shipping records or passenger manifests which note the arrival of the English immigrant Ralph Blankinship in America are archived in the Henrico County, Virginia Order Book for 1678-1693. They contain the source documents for the importation of people seen listed below. All entries on the list of individuals imported by Richard Kennon are numbered according to the year in which they were imported. Group #8 on the list is for those imported in the year 1686. ***There is no mistaking that the individuals in group #8 were imported in the year 1686.*** The legal term "imported" means their sea passage was paid for in advance — in this case by English aristocrat Richard Kennon who resided in the late 1600's at his estate in Bermuda Hundred, Virginia. There he operated a colonial store and warehouse along the banks of the James River. He had many different business ventures in Virginia. Another was that of running a ferry service from Point of Rocks down the James River to Jamestown and beyond. His importing business partner was John Pleasants. The passenger fares for the Englishmen and women brought to Virginia by Richard Kennon were paid for by either him or his London based business partner named William Paggin. Kennon was William Paggin's agent in Virginia. It presumably was Paggin who arranged for the passage to America of the individuals you see below. The original Henrico County document which references Ralph Blankinship is provided as follows:

GROUP #8 - ARRIVALS IN HENRICO COUNTY IN 1686

Jno. **WALKER** (John WALKER)

Tho. MERCEY (Thomas MERCEY)

Ralph BLANKSHIP — *(note the incorrect spelling of the surname)*

Jno. **TOSSILL**, (John TOSSILL – Prob. Corruption of **FOSSITT**)

Roger ROBERTS

John HOWARD

Sarah SHEPHERD

It would appear from this list that the few individuals cited above probably traveled to Virginia on a rather small sailing vessel, perhaps around 100 tons or less. The sailing time would have been around three weeks, perhaps a bit more depending of the time of the year. Many of these sailing vessels traveled first to Barbados, or perhaps one of the other Caribbean island under the dominion and control of the English. Some individuals actually stayed in the Caribbean islands for several months before going north to Maryland and Virginia. Especially well liked by the Englishmen en route to the colonies was the island of Barbados. Some ships actually sailed directly to Virginia from England. Only about 10% of all the shipping records and passenger manifests for these voyages were ever recorded. Most were destroyed by the passage of time. No passenger manifest has ever been found for the voyage of Ralph Blankinship. .

Sanitation and health conditions aboard these sailing vessels were sometimes atrocious and many died en route. Cholera from contaminated water was the major killer. Death from cholera was painful often came very quickly. Scurvy was common place even though sailors knew they needed to eat fruit to avoid the consequences. The problem was preventing the available fruit from rotting on board ship. We don't know how many Englishmen and women may have died on these ships which brought colonists to America. Nor do we know anything at all about the ship that carried Ralph Blankinship to Virginia. My guess is that Ralph Blankinship probably sailed from one of four possible ports which are 1) Newcastle upon Tyne in Northumberland, 2) Bristol (near London), 3) Whitehaven in Cumberland County, or 4) Liverpool, on the west coast of England where the majority of indentured servants shipped out of during the early and late 1700's.

The names given above in Group #8 were obviously phoneticized. They are extracted from 320-year old documents and some names presumably were difficult to read and transcribe. I believe this is why we see the name TOSSILL above, when it clearly had to have been the surname FOSSITT. The surname Tossitt doesn't exist in English history so we know it's in error. The letters "T" and "F" frequently are mistaken in these old documents. The surname Fossitt is also very obviously a phoneticized rendering of Faucet and FAWCETT, a family surname which we see a lot of in County Durham, England during the colonial era. The name BLANKSHIP on the 1686 passenger manifest instead of BLANKINSHIP is still another example of how a near-illiterate person might render the name Blankinship. Illiteracy among the English during the colonial era was probably greater than 95%, perhaps as much as 98%.

It is my impression based upon the analysis you'll read below, that it's likely John Walker, John Fossitt (Fawcett) and Ralph Blankinship may have traveled to America together as friends. This is based entirely upon the fact that the Walkers and Fossitts (Fawcetts) were a clan which, during the 1600's, was concentrated in County Durham around the time period that Ralph Blankinship is known to have immigrated to America. Furthermore, it is my tentative belief that Ralph Blankinship may have emigrated from the area in or near Gainford parish in southern County Durham. Gainford

is one of three localities where Blankinships are noted in historical archives in England. The three locations where Blankinships are observed in recorded history is in **Hexam** (in Northumberland), **Bishopwearmouth** parish near Sunderland in County Durham, and **Gainford** parish, just east of Bernard's Castle in County Durham and slightly west of Darlington.

I don't find the presence of Walkers nor the Fossitts (Fawcetts) in either Hexam or Bishopwearmouth parish during this same time frame in question. However, I do find parish archives for both **Walkers** and Fossitts (**Fawcetts**) and **Blankinships** in the small hamlet of **Gainford** around the year 1686. In 2001 there were 1,572 people living in the villages of Gainford and nearby Winston. In 1686 the total population of these two very small hamlets was probably no more than 100 to 200 people when Ralph Blankinship departed England. It is indeed interesting to find **there were Walkers, Fawcetts and Blankinships living in this same very small parish of Gainford in 1686**. Furthermore, the Fawcett, Walker and Blankinship or Blenkinsop surnames are evidenced in burial records for the area of Gainford going back to the 1550's when the first church records were archived. I therefore tentatively conclude that these three men, John Walker, John Fossitt and Ralph Blankinship possibly traveled to America together because of these surnames appear in Gainford parish records in England and the fact that men with these surnames sailed on the same ship to Virginia 1686. All, of course, were imported by Richard Kennon. It all may be a matter of extraordinary coincidence but the facts are now available for further analysis. Genealogy sometimes offers up many false leads but this is the first in-depth analysis that attempts to locate precisely where Ralph Blankinship may have come from in England. We know from the [Joiner Marriage Index](#) that [Anthony and George Blankinship were married in Gainford](#) during the 1660's and 1670's. In fact, there were two Anthony Blankinships who were married there. One Anython was married in 1664 and perhaps the same individual or another person by the name of Anthony Blankinship was married during 1675. George Blankinship was married in Gainford parish 1674. The question is, were these relatives or brothers of the American immigrant Ralph Blankinship who we know from Henrico County, VA court records was born in 1662 or about that year? In sworn testimony to the Henrico County court in 1695 Ralph Blankinship stated that he was 33 years of age.

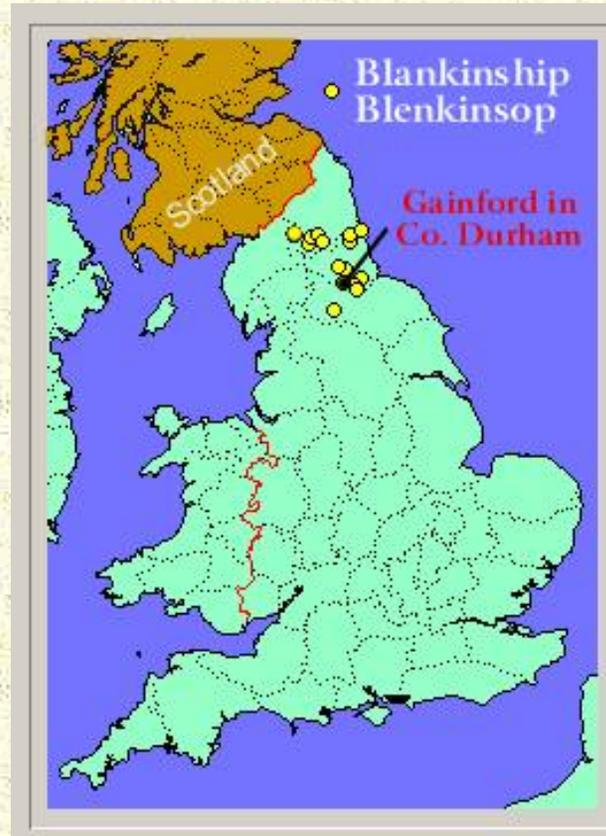
As late as the 1890's the Blenkinsopps and Walkers apparently ran a joint grain milling operation in Darlington nearby to Gainford in County Durham.

(See: [http://www.durham.gov.uk/recordoffice/register.nsf/\\$\\$searchdce](http://www.durham.gov.uk/recordoffice/register.nsf/$$searchdce))

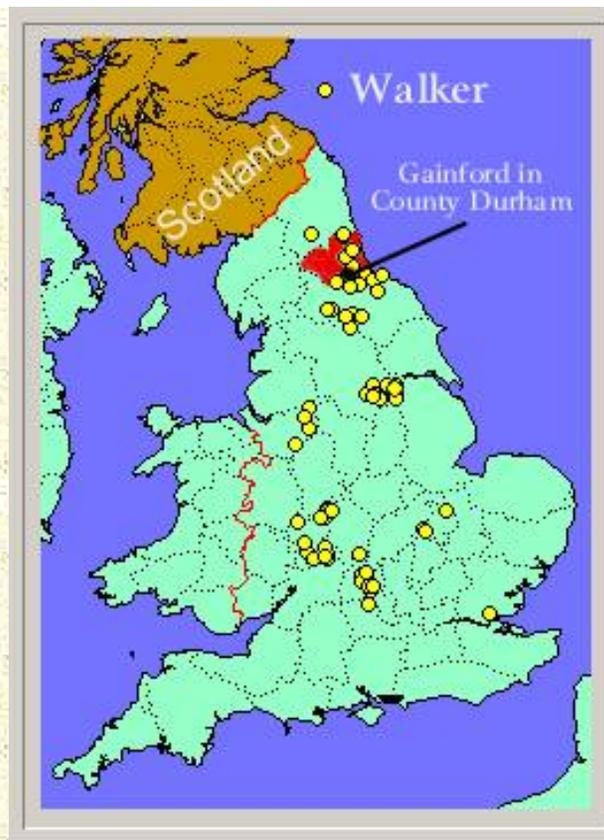
Additional research in England may possibly yield the necessary clues to confirm or deny this line of inquiry. The records in County Durham England are some of the best-recorded in all of Europe. The [NBI computer database for burials in England and Wales](#) will produce burial maps between 1550 and the year 2000. I specifically produced burial maps for the year 1686 (+/- 50 Years). What the casual observer does not know in looking at the three maps below is exactly how many people are represented by a single yellow dot. However, when one interrogates the NBI database those numbers are available for scrutiny and further analysis. In many cases a yellow dot on the map represents only a single burial. In other cases a single yellow dot (which actually is the location of the church parish) may have burial records for several hundred people. Therefore the data below showing the yellow dots is not quantified. You may therefore see yellow dots representing burials of Fawcetts and Walkers in southern England, but the numbers are very small for that particular time period. However, as noted, the quantifying data is available to those who have the actual

database. It is for this reason alone that I am able to say that the Blankinships, Fawcetts and Walkers were largely concentrated in County Durham. I did similar analyses on individual surnames for all 90 on the passenger list of Englishmen and women who Richard Kennon imported to Virginia.

SURNAME CLUSTERS IN ENGLAND
TIME PERIOD 1686
(+/- 50-YEARS)







COMPLETE LIST OF PASSENGERS

The complete list of people that Richard Kennon imported to Virginia between 1686 and 1687 includes the following individuals noted below. I've done an analysis of these individuals to determine the likelihood they may have resided near Ralph Blankinship prior to his emigration to America. Using the National Burial Index for England and Wales I attempted to associate surnames with localities or counties. The NBI allows you to produce a map of England showing where clusters of a particular surname were buried. Furthermore, you may observe surname clustering by time periods centering around a certain date, say +/- 5 years up to +/- 50 years. What I did was to fix the date as 1686 and then interrogated the NBI database for burials of people +/- 50-years of 1686 with the surnames noted below. This gave me a general idea of surname clustering in England for the period just before and just after Ralph Blankinship immigrated to America. If there was a

strong correlation between surnames from Northumberland, Durham or Yorkshire the surname is highlighted in **bold red**. This means that the predominate clustering is found almost exclusively in Northumberland, Durham or Yorkshire. However, if the correlation is weak, indicating that there are clusters of individuals with that surname in other parts of England "including" Northumberland, Durham or Yorkshire, then the surname is highlighted in **light red**. This would mean the name is observed fairly widely dispersed throughout England. If there is little evidence of the surname appearance in Northumberland, Durham or Yorkshire then the name is shown only in black with NX, DX or YX to indicate where there is slight evidence of the appearance of that surname. And lastly, if there is no evidence of the surname in Northumberland, Durham or Yorkshire then the name is shown in black with nothing following it.

(SOURCE OF IMMIGRATION RECORDS: **Henrico Order Book 1678-1793:362**)

The National Burial Index (NBI) for England and Wales was used extensively in this analysis.

RED = During 1600's there was a heavy concentration of this surname in

Northumberland (**NX**), Durham (**DX**) or North Yorkshire (**YX**)

*******—Best location match of possible friends who traveled together

List of English passengers who traveled to the upper James River of Henrico Co., Virginia in 1686/87

and whose passage was paid for by Richard Kennon of Bermuda Hundred

Allen, Richard NX DX YX

Baker, Richard NX DX YX



Bassford, Jacob

Bates, Judith — NX DX

Blankship, Ralph — NX DX***

(Note: Spelling should be Blankinship)

(*** Blankinships were living in Gainford parish, County Durham during the 1600's)

Bone, Thomas NX DX

Bosse, Job

Baldwin, John

Bradshaw, John NX DX

Brett, John

Bridger, Larence

Bridges, John

Brookbank, John

Brooks, Henry

Brooks, Henry

Burrell, Lawrence

Byrd, John — DX

Chambers, William — NX **DX** YX

Coby, Jane



Collins, Diana DX

Corbin, Edward

Cornell, John

Curtis, Johnn DX

Dawson, John — NX DX YX

Edwards, William NX DX

Evans, John NX DX

Fendall, Elizabeth

Fletcher, Richard — NX DX YX

Floyd, Robert

Forer, Richard

Fossitt, John — NX DX ***

(Note: The name **Fossitt** is a corruption of the surname Faucett, Fawcett, Fosett. There were Fawcetts living in **Gainford** parish, Co. Duram in the 1600's. Fawcett family - **See:** Robert Surtees, The History ... of Durham ..., vol.2, p.60)

Franklin, Thomas

Gatchell, John

Gorge, Rebecca

Gill, Anne NX DX

Gill, Isa



Gill, John

Gill, Joseph

Gill, Mary

Gill, Peter

Griffin, Stephen NX DX YX

Griffin, William

Grigg, Robert

Hannan, John

Harris, James NX DX

Higgins, John

Hill, Christopher NX DX

Howard, John NX DX YX

Kendall, Elizabeth NX DX YX

Knight, Henry NX

Lewis, Richard NX DX

Livesay, John

Marshall, Joseph — NX DX YX

Marshall, Mary — NX DX YX



Mercey, Richard

Mercy, Thomas

Middleton, Mary — NX DX YX

Midgely, William

More, Robert NX DX

Oakley, Mathew

Pain, Charles

Parr, Anthony

Petey, Thomas DX YX

Pooke, Simon

Rawlinson, Sarah

Restrict William

Roberts, Roger NX

Saly, Mary

Sharp, Nicholas NX DX

Shepherd, Sarah NX DX

Sissum, Thomas

Skyhorn, William

Sledge, John — YX



Spindlers, Mary

Stephens, Thomas NX DX

Steward, John — NX DX YX

Stowell, Bartholomew — DX

Sweston, William

Triphook, William

Trottman, Elias

Turner, Elizabeth NX DX YX

Tuttle, William

Underhill, John

Walker, John — NX DX YX ***

(***NOTE: Walkers were living in Gainford parish, Co. Durham during the 1600's)

Watson, Thomas — NX DX YX

Webb, John NX DX

Willmer, Samuel

Whitehall, John DX YX

Willowby, Paul — NX

Young, Elizabeth — NX DX YX

HISTORY OF GAINFORD, COUNTY DURHAM, ENGLAND

Gainford is arguably the most attractive village in County Durham and has long been a popular place of retirement for residents of nearby Darlington. During the later Dark Ages (i.e. circa the late 700's AD) **this area was taken by the Vikings**, whose settlement in the area is indicated by the names of the nearby villages of Selaby, Eppleby and Killerby. Selaby was the village where sallow grew, Eppleby the place where apples grew and Killerby was the village of someone called Kilvert. The name Kilvert is thought to be an Old Norse name meaning 'One who defends the prow of a ship'. Place names containing the Viking stem word "Stain" are very common along the Tees valley but virtually absent further to the north. **Archaeologists have found a number of Viking sculptures at Gainford** and some examples of these are on display at the Monk's Dormitory of Durham cathedral. Many of the sculptures found at Gainford show both Northumbrian and Viking influence, suggesting that the vale of the Tees was an area where these two cultures intermixed. Indeed it is known that despite the Viking settlement, Angle Northumbrians continued to be important land owners along the banks of the Tees in Viking times.

The origins of its name are disputed, though there is a legend that there was once a ford on the river and that the ownership of this ford was disputed by the residents on either side of the Tees. In the end a battle was fought in which the residents of the Durham side of the river gained the ford- hence Gainford. On the Yorkshire side of the river we find the site of the deserted village of Barforth or Barford. Its name is said to be a reminder of an attempt by its residents to barricade the ford during the battle with Gainford.

In the nineteenth century Gainford village had its own spa. Today its main features are an unspoilt village green, a Jacobean hall and an attractive Georgian street called High Row. The village church of St Mary's, Gainford is also of interest, it is on the site of an Anglo-Saxon monastery built by Bishop Ecgred of Lindisfarne in the early 9th century and is said to be the resting place of a Northumbrian chieftain called Ida or Eda. In more recent times the church became famed in local folklore as the place where a **vicar married a Pigg, christened a Lamb and buried a Hogg** all in the same week !

THE DIOCESE OF DURHAM AND ITS ORGANIZATION:

HISTORICAL SKETCH

<http://www.durham.anglican.org/reference/dhistory.htm>Archives

Records and Archives

<http://www.durham.anglican.org/reference/dhistory.htm>

Among the records and archives of the diocese of Durham those created and kept in parishes are less plentiful for the period up to 1800 than in some other English dioceses. Except for estate records and court and visitation material the diocesan records prior to 1720 are somewhat sparse. The medieval archives of the cathedral are one of the most complete to survive in western Europe. The substantial records of the administration of the palatinate of Durham date back to the fourteenth century.

Parish records are almost all now deposited in Durham County Record Office at the County Hall DH1 5UL (tel. 0191-383-3253).

The diocesan records, the Auckland Castle Episcopal records and papers, the bishopric estate records deposited by the Church Commissioners, and the muniments of the Dean & Chapter of Durham, together with the associated Church Commission deposit, are in the care of [Durham University Library](#), Archives & Special Collections.

There is also material, including some papers of Bishops Van Mildert, Lightfoot, Henson and Ian Ramsey, in Durham Dean & Chapter Library, DH1 3EH (tel. 0191-386-2489).

Most of the palatinate records were taken from Durham to London in the later nineteenth century and are in the Public Record Office at Kew, London TW9 4DU; Durham University Library holds some later material and also microfilm copies of much of the early material.

Search the County Durham, England Record Office Database

[http://www.durham.gov.uk/recordoffice/register.nsf/\\$\\$searchdcc](http://www.durham.gov.uk/recordoffice/register.nsf/$$searchdcc)

Searching through these on-line archives you'll find references to old parchment documents dating back to the mi-1400's in County Durham. The surnames you'll find among many in this particular records office are **Blenkansop, Blenkinshipp, Blenkynsop, Blenkensopp, Blenkinsopp** and a great many other similar variations. To my knowledge, no one including myself has ever researched the County Durham archives looking for information on Blankinships who once lived in Gainford parish during the period of 1686. I feel certain that the clues to the identity of Ralph Blankinship are located there.

Rootsweb Source:

<http://searches2.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/ifetch2?/u1/textindices/W/WALKER+1999+23603411226+F>



The National Burial Index (NBI) for England and Wales was used extensively in this analysis.

Discover interesting facts about your family:

First Name:

Last Name:

Descendants of William Blankenship

(Son of the English immigrant Ralph Blankinship)

THREE GENERATIONS OF BLANKENSHIP FAMILY DESCENDANTS



To see the image above full size [CLICK HERE](#)

Descendants of WilliamBlankenship

Generation No. 1

1. William² Blankenship (Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1691 in Henrico Co., VA, and died April 1745 in Henrico Co, VA. He married **Mary ?**.

Children of William Blankenship and Mary ? are:

2 i. Ralph³ Blankenship.

+ 3 ii. Wilmoth Blankenship, born Abt. 1730 in Dale Parish Chesterfield Co, VA; died in Edgefield Co., SC.

4 iii. Frances Blankenship, born Aft. 1736. She married William Moor

+ 5 iv. Mary Blankenship, born Abt. 1740.

Generation No. 2

3. Wilmoth³ Blankenship (William², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1730 in Dale Parish Chesterfield Co, VA, and died in Edgefield Co., SC. She married **Thomas Hatcher, Sr.** 1745 in Henrico Co., Va. He was born 1725 in Henrico Co., VA, and died Bef. 1790 in Edgefield Co., SC.

Children of Wilmoth Blankenship and Thomas Hatcher are:

6 i. William⁴ Hatcher, Sr., born Abt. 1747 in Dale Parish, Chesterfield Co., VA; died Bef. 1830 in Sullivan Co., TN. He married Joana ?; born Abt. 1768 in Holston Valley, Sullivan Co., TN; died Bet. 1830 - 1840 in Sullivan Co., TN.

7 ii. Robert Hatcher, born Abt. 1750.

8 iii. Thomas Hatcher, Jr., born Abt. 1765 in Edgefield Co., SC. He married Martha ? Abt. 1778 in SC; born Abt. 1765; died Aft. 1830 in Bibb Co, GA.

9 iv. John Hatcher, Sr., born Abt. 1770.

10 v. Reuben Hatcher, Sr., born Bef. 1774 in Edgefield Co., SC; died Bef. 1850 in Mitchell Co., GA. He married Sarah Kerbo Abt. 1795 in Edgefield Co., SC; born 1773 in NC; died Aft. 1850 in Mitchell Co., GA.

11 vi. Dempsey Hatcher, born 1776 in Edgefield Co., SC.

5. Mary³ Blankenship (William², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1740. She married **William Condrey**.

Child of Mary Blankenship and William Condrey is:

+ 12 i. James⁴ Condra.

Generation No. 3

12. James⁴ Condra (Mary³ Blankenship, William², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) He married **Esther H. Stone**.

Children of James Condra and Esther Stone are:

- 13 i. William F.⁵ Condra, born July 27, 1789.
- 14 ii. Mary Condra, born March 18, 1792.
- 15 iii. Nancy Condra, born June 07, 1794.
- 16 iv. Elizabeth Condra, born March 28, 1796.
- 17 v. Benjamin Condra, born March 25, 1799.
- 18 vi. John Condra, born December 16, 1800.
- 19 vii. Jean Condra, born August 12, 1802.
- 20 viii. Prepare Condra, born April 16, 1804.
- 21 ix. James Condra, Jr., born February 16, 1806.

Discover interesting facts about your family:

First Name:

Last Name:

Descendants of Richard Blankenship

(Son of the English immigrant Ralph Blankinship)

FIVE GENERATIONS OF BLANKENSHIP FAMILY DESCENDANTS FROM ABT 1697 TO 1860

The chart displays the following information for each generation:

- Generation I:** Ralph Blankinship (abt 1697-1764) and Mary (1697-1766).
- Generation II:** Richard Blankenship (1740-1790), Elizabeth (1740-1790), Elizabeth (1740-1790), John (1740-1790), and Mary (1740-1790).
- Generation III:** Various names including Elizabeth, John, and Mary.
- Generation IV:** Names such as Elizabeth, John, and Mary.
- Generation V:** Names including Elizabeth, John, and Mary.

A map of Virginia is included at the bottom left of the chart, with the text 'Blankenship Origins in America'.

To see the image above full size [CLICK HERE](#)

Descendants of Richard Blankenship

Generation No. 1

1. Richard² Blankenship (Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1693 in Henrico Co., VA, and died Aft. 1768 in Goochland Co., VA. He married Elizabeth ? 1735 in Goochland Co., VA.

Children of Richard Blankenship and Elizabeth ? are:

- 2 i. Isham³ Blankenship, born Abt. 1720 in Goochland Co., Virginia. He married Susannah ?**
- + 3 ii. Peter Blankenship, Sr., born Abt. 1725 in Chesterfield Co., VA; died in Montgomery Co., VA.**
- + 4 iii. Lodewick Blankenship, born 1726 in Goochland Co., Virginia.**
- 5 iv. John Blankenship, born 1727 in Goochland Co., Virginia.**
- + 6 v. Richard Blankenship, Jr., born 1740.**

Generation No. 2

3. Peter³ Blankenship, Sr. (Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1725 in Chesterfield Co., VA, and died in Montgomery Co., VA. He married (1) Ann Belcher Abt. 1750 in Goochland Co., VA. She was born Abt. 1730, and died Abt. 1766. He married (2) Cicley Liggon Aft. 1760. She was born Abt. 1743, and died 1825 in Franklin Co., VA.

Children of Peter Blankenship and Ann Belcher are:

- 7 i. Abiah⁴ Blankenship, born Abt. 1752.**
- 8 ii. Margaret Blankenship, born Abt. 1754.**
- + 9 iii. Peter Blankenship, Jr., born Abt. 1755 in Chesterfield Co., VA; died February 1825 in Cabell Co., VA.**
- + 10 iv. Martha Blankenship, born Abt. 1757 in VA; died November 1836 in Giles Co., VA.**
- + 11 v. Mary Elizabeth Blankenship, born Abt. 1759 in Chesterfield Co., VA; died May 08, 1842 in Franklin Co., VA.**

Children of Peter Blankenship and Cicley Liggon are:

- + 12 i. Clayborn⁴ Blankenship, born Abt. 1762 in VA; died 1802 in Tazewell Co., VA.**
- + 13 ii. Liggon Blankenship, Sr., born Abt. 1764 in Chesterfield Co., VA; died 1836 in Franklin County, VA.**
- + 14 iii. Richard Blankenship, born Abt. 1765 in Bedford Co., VA; died 1846 in Mercer Co., VA.**
- + 15 iv. Frances Blankenship, born Abt. 1766 in Bedford County, VA; died August 15, 1870 in Franklin Co, VA.**

+ 16 v. Shadrack Blankenship, born Abt. 1766 in Virginia; died August 1810 in Giles Co., VA.

17 vi. John Blankenship, born Abt. 1768.

+ 18 vii. Cisley Blankenship, born Abt. 1770.

4. Lodewick³ Blankenship (Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1726 in Goochland Co., Virginia. He married Mary Smith Abt. 1746. She was born Abt. 1726.

Children of Lodewick Blankenship and Mary Smith are:

19 i. Lodewick⁴ Blankenship, Jr., born Abt. 1758.

20 ii. Ginny Blankenship, born Abt. 1759.

21 iii. Martha Blankenship, born Abt. 1760.

22 iv. Isam Blankenship, born Abt. 1761.

23 v. Richard Blankenship, born Abt. 1762.

24 vi. Mary Blankenship, born Abt. 1764.

25 vii. John Blankenship, born Abt. 1767.

26 viii. Elizabeth Blankenship, born Abt. 1769.

27 ix. Beverly Blankenship, born 1770 in Virginia.

+ 28 x. Hillery Blankenship, born 1772.

+ 29 xi. Amelia Ann Blankenship, born April 1774; died October 09, 1843 in Boone Co., VA.

6. Richard³ Blankenship, Jr. (Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1740.

Children of Richard Blankenship, Jr. are:

+ 30 i. Henry Hillery⁴ Blankenship, died March 1837 in Giles Co., VA.

+ 31 ii. Arthur Blankenship.

+ 32 iii. Richard Blankenship III, died Abt. 1812 in Gallia Co., OH.

+ 33 iv. Beverly Blankenship, born Bet. 1770 - 1775 in Virginia; died Bef. 1820 in Monroe Co., VA.

+ 34 v. Mary Blankenship, born Abt. 1778.

Generation No. 3

9. Peter⁴ Blankenship, Jr. (Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1755 in Chesterfield Co., VA, and died February 1825 in Cabell Co., VA. He married Jemima Perdue 1777. She was born 1754 in

Chesterfield Co., VA, and died September 1826 in Cabell Co., VA.

Children of Peter Blankenship and Jemima Perdue are:

- 35 i. George Washington⁵ Blankenship, born Abt. 1775.**
- + 36 ii. Sarah Blankenship, born Abt. 1777; died September 09, 1862 in Wayne Co., VA.**
- 37 iii. Richard Blankenship, born Abt. 1778.**
- + 38 iv. John Blankenship, born Abt. 1779.**
- + 39 v. Elizabeth Blankenship, born Abt. 1780; died October 13, 1829 in IN.**
- 40 vi. Phoebe Blankenship, born Abt. 1781. She married John Thomas February 07, 1797 in Montgomery County, Va.**
- + 41 vii. Archibald Blankenship, born 1782; died Abt. 1819 in Cabell Co., VA.**
- + 42 viii. Jesse Blankenship, born Abt. 1783 in Montgomery Co., VA; died Abt. 1833 in Cabell Co., VA.**

10. Martha⁴ Blankenship (Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1757 in VA, and died November 1836 in Giles Co., VA. She married (1) John Miller, Jr Abt. 1770 in Goochland Co., VA. He was born Abt. 1745 in VA, and died Abt. 1784 in Franklin Co., VA. She married (2) John Copley July 16, 1793 in Montgomery County, VA.

Children of Martha Blankenship and John Miller are:

- 43 i. William⁵ Miller.**
- + 44 ii. Phillip Miller, Sr., born 1771 in Franklin Co., Va; died March 04, 1855 in George's Creek, Law Co., KY.**
- 45 iii. Peter Miller, born 1776.**
- 46 iv. Sarah Miller, born 1778.**
- + 47 v. Robert Crawford Miller, born Abt. 1784 in Franklin Co., VA; died Abt. 1865 in West Liberty, Morgan Co., KY.**

11. Mary Elizabeth⁴ Blankenship (Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1759 in Chesterfield Co., VA, and died May 08, 1842 in Franklin Co., VA. She married Jesse Dillon 1776. He was born Abt. 1749 in Franklin Cty., Cumberland County, VA, and died June 12, 1833 in Franklin Co., VA.

Children of Mary Blankenship and Jesse Dillon are:

- 48 i. Elizabeth⁵ Dillon. She married William Pasley May 12, 1812 in Franklin Co., VA.**
- 49 ii. Martha Dillon, died in Roanoke Co., VA. She married Jacob Fowler December 07, 1812 in Franklin Co., Va.**
- 50 iii. Jesse Dillon, Jr., born in Franklin Co., VA; died 1838 in Lawrence Co., OH. He married Rebecca Plyborn January 18, 1808 in Franklin Co., VA.**
- + 51 iv. Delilah Dillon, died in Franklin Co., VA.**

52 v. Frances Dillon. She married Robert Pasley, Jr.

53 vi. Arthur Dillon, born March 04, 1779 in Bedford Co., VA; died August 21, 1875 in Franklin Co., VA. He married Jane Ross April 20, 1797 in Franklin Co., VA.

54 vii. Henry Dillon, born March 04, 1779 in Bedford Co., Va; died August 21, 1875. He married Joanna Pasly April 20, 1797.

55 viii. Asa Dillon, born 1782; died November 1860 in Monroe Co., VA. He married Elizabeth Greer August 13, 1798 in Franklin Co., VA.

+ 56 ix. Mary Ann Dillon, born Abt. 1785 in Franklin Co., VA.

+ 57 x. William Dillon, born 1786; died August 12, 1849 in Franklin Co., VA.

12. Clayborn⁴ Blankenship (Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1762 in VA, and died 1802 in Tazewell Co., VA. He married Mary Toler in VA. She was born Abt. 1766, and died September 08, 1856 in Wyoming Co., VA.

Children of Clayborn Blankenship and Mary Toler are:

+ 58 i. Eli⁵ Blankenship, born Abt. 1786 in Montgomery Co., VA; died Aft. 1850 in Wyoming Co., WV.

59 ii. Ann Blankenship, born 1792. She married Elisha Toler

60 iii. John Blankenship, born 1793.

+ 61 iv. Lucinda Blankenship, born 1795.

+ 62 v. Henry C. Blankenship, born Abt. 1800 in Pulaski, VA; died in Wyoming Co., WV.

13. Liggon⁴ Blankenship, Sr. (Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1764 in Chesterfield Co., VA, and died 1836 in Franklin County, VA. He married Frances Dillon Abt. 1790. She was born 1770.

Children of Liggon Blankenship and Frances Dillon are:

63 i. Francis⁵ Blankenship. She married Daniel Ward May 20, 1809 in Franklin Co., VA.

+ 64 ii. Abiah Blankenship, born in Franklin Co., VA; died in Franklin Co., VA.

+ 65 iii. Samuel B. Blankenship, born Abt. 1797 in Franklin Co., VA.

66 iv. Liggon Blankenship, Jr., born 1801.

+ 67 v. Levi John Blankenship, born August 03, 1801; died 1860.

14. Richard⁴ Blankenship (Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1765 in Bedford Co., VA, and died 1846 in Mercer Co., VA. He married Rebecca Dillion. She was born 1784, and died September 1850 in Mercer Co., VA.

Children of Richard Blankenship and Rebecca Dillion are:

+ 68 i. Rachel⁵ Blankenship.

- 69 ii. John Green Blankenship, born 1790; died December 1815 in Norfolk, VA.
- + 70 iii. Stephen Blankenship, born 1791; died 1880 in Mercer County, VA.
- + 71 iv. Samuel Blankenship, born 1792 in Mercer County, VA.
- + 72 v. Nancy Blankenship, born Abt. 1798.
- 73 vi. Andrew J. Blankenship, born Abt. 1804.
- 74 vii. ? Blankenship, born Abt. 1806.
- 75 viii. Seentha Blankenship, born 1808; died May 1850.
- + 76 ix. Lewis Blankenship, born March 01, 1812 in Mercer Co. VA; died June 05, 1898 in Athens.
- + 77 x. Malinda Blankenship, born February 13, 1813 in Giles Co., VA; died May 16, 1890 in Raleigh Co., WV.
- + 78 xi. Martha Blankenship, born December 1815; died October 10, 1886.
- 79 xii. Rebecca Blankenship, born May 1818; died May 20, 1904.

15. Frances⁴ Blankenship (Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1766 in Bedford County, VA, and died August 15, 1870 in Franklin Co, VA. She married William Dillon August 15, 1790 in Franklin Co, VA. He was born Abt. 1761, and died 1818 in Franklin Co, VA.

Children of Frances Blankenship and William Dillon are:

- 80 i. Marlin⁵ Dillon, born Abt. 1791.
- 81 ii. Reese Dillon, born Abt. 1794.
- 82 iii. John Dillon, born Abt. 1798.
- + 83 iv. Mary Dillon, born Abt. 1800 in Franklin Co., VA.
- 84 v. Lucy Dillon, born Abt. 1800.
- 85 vi. Randolph Dillon, born Abt. 1803.
- 86 vii. Temperance Dillon, born Abt. 1805. She married Obadiah Perdue September 29, 1825 in Franklin Co., VA.
- 87 viii. Elizabeth Dillon, born Abt. 1806.
- + 88 ix. Cynthia Dillon, born 1809 in Franklin Co, VA; died March 03, 1873 in Cabell CO, WV.
- 89 x. Celia Dillon, born 1813. She married Randolph Chitwood
- 90 xi. Cora Frances Dillon, born Abt. 1815. She married Samuel James Dillon, Jr.

16. Shadrack⁴ Blankenship (Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1766 in Virginia, and died August 1810 in Giles Co., VA. He married Edith Perdue June 02, 1792 in Franklin Co., VA. She was born

Abt. 1760, and died July 1854 in Giles Co., VA.

Children of Shadrack Blankenship and Edith Perdue are:

91 i. Oty⁵ Blankenship, born Abt. 1794 in Franklin Co., VA. Oty married (1) Sally Stowers August 05, 1815 in Giles Co., VA; born in Giles Co., VA. Oty married (2) Julia Snider July 07, 1826 in Wayne, KY.

+ 92 ii. Noah Blankenship, born Abt. 1795 in Franklin Co., VA.

+ 93 iii. Benjamin Berry Blankenship, born Abt. 1796 in Burnt Chimney, Franklin Co., VA; died September 28, 1888 in Giles Co., VA.

18. Cisley⁴ Blankenship (Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1770. She married (2) Barnett Jones October 23, 1795.

Child of Cisley Blankenship is:

+ 94 i. John⁵ Blankenship, born Abt. 1790.

28. Hillery⁴ Blankenship (Lodewick³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1772.

Child of Hillery Blankenship is:

95 i. Patsy⁵ ?. She married Augustus Viney

29. Amelia Ann⁴ Blankenship (Lodewick³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born April 1774, and died October 09, 1843 in Boone Co., VA. She married John Scott. He was born 1780.

Children of Amelia Blankenship and John Scott are:

96 i. Virginia Jane⁵ Scott, born Abt. 1794; died December 12, 1893. She married George Green April 26, 1826; born 1812 in Kanawha, VA.

97 ii. Nancy Scott, born 1795 in Monroe Co., VA. She married John D. Massey

98 iii. John Scott, born Abt. 1796.

99 iv. Benjamin Scott, born 1800; died December 10, 1893 in Boone Co., WV. He married Elizabeth Edwards September 19, 1836 in Bedford Co., VA.

+ 100 v. Richard Scott, born June 15, 1807 in Monroe Co., VA; died January 1868 in Scott's Mountain, Boone Co., WV.

101 vi. Helen Scott, born 1810 in Monroe Co., VA. She married George Walker

102 vii. Elizabeth Scott, born 1812 in Fayette Co., WV; died December 12, 1891 in Fayette Co., WV. She married George Green April 26, 1827.

103 viii. Spicy Scott, born 1814; died 1852.

104 ix. Isaac Scott, born 1815 in Monroe Co., VA; died April 08, 1896 in Comfort, Boone Co., WV. He married Martha E. Basham March 02, 1837.

30. Henry Hillery⁴ Blankenship (Richard³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) died March 1837 in Giles Co.,

VA. He married Betty Walker September 25, 1799 in Monroe Co., VA.

Child of Henry Blankenship and Betty Walker is:

+ 105 i. Juliet⁵ Blankenship, born 1814.

31. Arthur⁴ Blankenship (Richard³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) He married Salley Sartain February 25, 1811 in Giles Co., VA.

Children of Arthur Blankenship and Salley Sartain are:

106 i. Nathan⁵ Blankenship, born 1826 in Ohio. He married Ellen ?

107 ii. Sarah Blankenship, born 1832.

108 iii. Frances Blankenship, born 1835 in Ohio.

109 iv. Stephen Blankenship, born 1837 in Ohio.

110 v. Amanda Blankenship, born 1840 in Ohio.

32. Richard⁴ Blankenship III (Richard³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) died Abt. 1812 in Gallia Co., OH. He married Margaret ?.

Children of Richard Blankenship and Margaret ? are:

111 i. Jonathan⁵ Blankenship, born Abt. 1781 in VA; died in Daviess Co., MO. He married (1) Agnes Sharp 1802 in Kanawha Co., VA He married (2) Margaret ? Abt. 1840 in Lawrence Co., OH.

+ 112 ii. Mary Blankenship, born Abt. 1787; died October 27, 1857 in Gallia County, Ohio.

+ 113 iii. Julia Ann Blankenship, born Abt. 1799 in VA.

33. Beverly⁴ Blankenship (Richard³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Bet. 1770 - 1775 in Virginia, and died Bef. 1820 in Monroe Co., VA. He married Nancy Anderson.

Children of Beverly Blankenship and Nancy Anderson are:

114 i. Tony⁵ Blankenship.

115 ii. Stacey Blankenship.

116 iii. Lockey Blankenship.

117 iv. Sandel Blankenship.

118 v. Gracey Blankenship.

119 vi. Rhoda Blankenship, born 1796 in Greenbriar Co, VA; died July 28, 1887 in Vermillion Co., IL. She married Benjamin Martin, Jr.

34. Mary⁴ Blankenship (Richard³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1778. She married Richard McNeely July 22, 1799 in Monroe Co., VA. He was born Abt. 1776 in Virginia.

Child of Mary Blankenship and Richard McNeely is:

120 i. Joseph⁵ McNeely, born 1809 in Virginia. He married Dicy Elkins; born 1820 in Virginia.

Generation No. 4

36. Sarah⁵ Blankenship (Peter⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1777, and died September 09, 1862 in Wayne Co., VA. She married James Anthony Asher Crockett September 11, 1800 in Christiansburg, Montgomery Co., VA. He was born September 1760 in Montgomery, Hampshire Co., VA.

Children of Sarah Blankenship and James Crockett are:

121 i. Elizabeth⁶ Crockett.

122 ii. Charlotte Crockett.

+ 123 iii. Mary Crockett.

124 iv. Margaret Crockett.

+ 125 v. Charlotte Crockett.

126 vi. Peter Crockett, born January 31, 1804.

+ 127 vii. Andrew Johnson Crockett, born August 03, 1813 in Wayne Co., WV.

38. John⁵ Blankenship (Peter⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1779. He married Rhoda Blankenship August 29, 1798 in Franklin Co., VA, daughter of Isham Blankenship and Sarah Wilkinson.

Child of John Blankenship and Rhoda Blankenship is:

128 i. Charles⁶ Blankenship, born Abt. 1800.

39. Elizabeth⁵ Blankenship (Peter⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1780, and died October 13, 1829 in IN. She married Travis Stowers February 1799 in Montgomery Co., VA. He was born March 27, 1777.

Children of Elizabeth Blankenship and Travis Stowers are:

129 i. Sally⁶ Stowers.

130 ii. John Stowers, born December 1806.

131 iii. Peter D. Stowers, born Abt. 1808.

132 iv. Elizabeth Stowers, born Abt. 1810.

133 v. Travis Stowers, born May 22, 1811.

134 vi. Disa Stowers, born Abt. 1813.

135 vii. Mary Stowers, born Abt. 1815.

41. Archibald⁵ Blankenship (Peter⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1782, and died Abt. 1819 in Cabell Co., VA. He married Nancy Totty April 10, 1809.

Children of Archibald Blankenship and Nancy Totty are:

136 i. Ralph⁶ Blankenship.

137 ii. Elizabeth Blankenship.

138 iii. Phebe Blankenship.

42. Jesse⁵ Blankenship (Peter⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1783 in Montgomery Co., VA, and died Abt. 1833 in Cabell Co., VA. He married Margaret Stafford Abt. 1803 in Giles Co., VA. She was born 1786.

Children of Jesse Blankenship and Margaret Stafford are:

+ 139 i. Permelia⁶ Blankenship, born March 04, 1805.

140 ii. Sylvester Blankenship, born November 1806 in VA; died March 13, 1880 in Platte Co., MO. He married (1) Martha Spurlock November 09, 1830 in Louisa, Lawrence County, KY He married (2) Ann D. Edson July 14, 1844 in Platte County, Mo He married (3) Margaret Sims Brown October 17, 1847.

+ 141 iii. William Blankenship, born August 27, 1810 in VA; died January 21, 1892 in Lewis Co., KY.

+ 142 iv. Huldah Blankenship, born 1816.

+ 143 v. John D. Blankenship, born June 14, 1816 in Cabell Co., VA; died March 26, 1861 in Miller's Fork, Wayne County, WV.

+ 144 vi. Eliza Blankenship, born 1817; died September 08, 1894 in Wayne Co., WV.

+ 145 vii. Mary Blankenship, born 1820.

44. Phillip⁵ Miller, Sr. (Martha⁴ Blankenship, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1771 in Franklin Co., Va, and died March 04, 1855 in George's Creek, Law Co., KY. He married Mary Jane Burgess June 13, 1793 in Montgomery Co., VA.

Children of Phillip Miller and Mary Burgess are:

146 i. Abraham⁶ Miller, born 1794 in Montgomery Co., VA.

+ 147 ii. Edward Burgess Miller, born 1798 in Montgomery Co., VA; died March 04, 1855 in Lawrence Co., KY.

+ 148 iii. Henry Benjamin Miller, born 1801 in Montgomery Co., VA.

+ 149 iv. Phillip Miller, Jr, born 1805 in Lawrence Co., KY; died February 19, 1858 in Johnson Co., KY.

+ 150 v. Lucinda Burgess Miller, born 1805 in VA; died 1885 in Mattie, Lawrence Co., KY.

+ 151 vi. Robert G. Miller, born 1809 in Lawrence Co., KY; died June 05, 1855 in Lawrence Co., KY.

152 vii. Julia Miller, born 1810 in Lawrence Co., KY. She married Ralph Stafford December 06, 1829 in Lawrence Co., KY.

47. Robert Crawford⁵ Miller (Martha⁴ Blankenship, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1784 in Franklin Co., VA, and died Abt. 1865 in West Liberty, Morgan Co., KY. He married (1) Levina Louisa Burgess 1804 in Floyd Co., KY. He married (2) Sally Elizabeth Stroud Abt. 1832 in Lawrence Co., KY.

Children of Robert Miller and Levina Burgess are:

+ 153 i. Priscilla⁶ Miller, born 1806 in Lawrence Co., KY; died 1888 in Lawrence Co., KY.

+ 154 ii. Nancy Miller, born 1808 in Lawrence Co., KY; died 1852 in Lawrence Co., KY.

+ 155 iii. William Burgess Miller, Sr, born 1810 in Lawrence Co., KY.

156 iv. Robert Crawford Miller, Jr., born 1811 in Lawrence Co., KY. He married Sarah Elizabeth Cooksey October 15, 1838 in Lawrence Co., KY.

+ 157 v. Garland Miller, born 1815 in Lawrence Co., KY; died Bet. 1860 - 1870 in Lawrence Co., KY.

+ 158 vi. Marcus Lafayette Miller, born 1820 in Lawrence Co., KY.

+ 159 vii. Addison D. Miller, born April 30, 1823 in Ky; died July 09, 1907 in Charley, Lawrence Co., KY.

160 viii. John Burgess Miller, born 1826 in Law Co., KY. He married Judith Hall February 20, 1851 in Law Co., KY.

51. Delilah⁵ Dillon (Mary Elizabeth⁴ Blankenship, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) died in Franklin Co., VA. She married David Sink, Sr. August 16, 1830 in Franklin Co., VA. He was born 1794, and died May 24, 1867.

Children of Delilah Dillon and David Sink are:

161 i. David⁶ Sink, Jr..

162 ii. Jesse Sink.

163 iii. Elizabeth Sink.

164 iv. Silas Sink, born 1834; died May 05, 1900.

165 v. Mary Ann Sink, born March 19, 1837.

56. Mary Ann⁵ Dillon (Mary Elizabeth⁴ Blankenship, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1785 in Franklin Co., VA. She married John Blankenship February 07, 1804 in Stokes Co., NC, son of Cisley Blankenship. He was born Abt. 1790.

Children of Mary Dillon and John Blankenship are:

166 i. Mary Ann⁶ Blankenship.

+ 167 ii. William Moore Blankenship, born 1804.

+ 168 iii. Peter Blankenship, born August 31, 1805 in Virginia.

169 iv. Elizabeth Blankenship, born Abt. 1806. She married Jeremiah Shrewsberry March 03, 1829 in Giles Co., VA; born Abt. 1809 in Mercer Co., VA.

170 v. Arthur Mosley Blankenship, born Abt. 1810. He married Catherine Wertz January 18, 1836 in Botetourt Co., VA.

171 vi. Thomas Rice Blankenship, born 1811. He married Ann T Potter September 18, 1849 in Patrick Co., VA; born 1832 in Virginia.

172 vii. Frances Hannah Blankenship, born Abt. 1814 in Virginia. She married (1) St. Clair Abbott; born October 1869 in Mercer Co., WV. She married (2) Abraham Garrison January 19, 1835 in Giles Co., VA.

57. William⁵ Dillon (Mary Elizabeth⁴ Blankenship, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankenship, Sr.) was born 1786, and died August 12, 1849 in Franklin Co., VA. He married Mary Plyborn April 03, 1809 in Franklin Co., VA.

Children of William Dillon and Mary Plyborn are:

173 i. Lewis⁶ Dillon, born September 20, 1809.

174 ii. Rebecca Dillon, born March 20, 1811.

+ 175 iii. Lydia Dillon, born April 09, 1817.

176 iv. Jacob Dillon, born April 09, 1817.

177 v. Silas Dillon, born Abt. 1819.

178 vi. Jesse Clay Dillon, born August 23, 1820.

179 vii. Moses Dillon, born Abt. 1822.

180 viii. James Reed Dillon, born May 14, 1824.

181 ix. Tyree Thomas Dillon, born February 13, 1826.

58. Eli⁵ Blankenship (Clayborn⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankenship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1786 in Montgomery Co., VA, and died Aft. 1850 in Wyoming Co., WV. He married Mary Polly Smith November 15, 1809 in Tazewell Co., VA. She was born Abt. 1790 in Smyth Co., VA.

Children of Eli Blankenship and Mary Smith are:

182 i. Rebecca⁶ Blankenship. She married William Stacy May 09, 1863 in Tazewell Co., Va.

+ 183 ii. Jesse Blankenship, born 1810 in Tazewell Co., VA; died 1872 in Logan Co., WV.

+ 184 iii. Clayborne Blankenship, born 1813 in Tazewell Co., VA.

+ 185 iv. Shorten Blankenship, born February 26, 1818 in Tazewell Co., VA; died April 13, 1884 in Audrain Co., MO.

186 v. Maude Blankenship, born 1820. She married George Hatfield

- + 187 vi. Reuben Blankenship, born Abt. 1823 in Logan Co., VA.
- + 188 vii. John Blankenship, born Abt. 1825.
- + 189 viii. Annie Blankenship, born Abt. 1826.
- + 190 ix. Henry Blankenship, born 1828.
- + 191 x. Rachel Blankenship, born Abt. 1829 in Tazewell Co., VA; died Abt. 1938.
- + 192 xi. Martha Ann Blankenship, born March 1831 in Logan Co., VA; died July 1928 in Clay Co., WV.
- + 193 xii. Levi Blankenship, born Abt. 1835 in Logan Co., VA.

61. Lucinda⁵ Blankenship (Clayborn⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1795. She married Zachariah Toler November 07, 1809 in Tazewell County, Va.

Children of Lucinda Blankenship and Zachariah Toler are:

- 194 i. William⁶ Toler, born 1814 in Giles Co., VA. He married Elizabeth ?
- + 195 ii. Squire Senior Toler, born Abt. 1817; died 1862 in Wyoming Co., WV.
- + 196 iii. Mary Polly Toler, born Abt. 1818.
- 197 iv. John Toler, born 1825; died January 30, 1901. He married Elizabeth Cline
- + 198 v. Henry Senior Toler, born 1826 in Logan County.
- 199 vi. Charles Toler, born 1826; died June 15, 1895 in Wyoming County, WV. He married Ellen Toler
- 200 vii. Dicey Toler, born Abt. 1830 in Logan County; died in Kentucky.
- 201 viii. Henry Toler, born Abt. 1831 in McDowell Co., WV. He married Martha Lester 1886.
- 202 ix. Jane Toler, born Abt. 1832 in Selden, Kentucky.
- 203 x. Lucinda Toler, born 1836 in Logan County; died March 13, 1863 in Wyoming County, WV.
- 204 xi. James Toler, born 1838 in Wyoming County, WV. He married Juliann Browning

62. Henry C.⁵ Blankenship (Clayborn⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1800 in Pulaski, VA, and died in Wyoming Co., WV. He married (1) Sarah Fortner June 13, 1817 in Giles Co., VA. He married (2) Elizabeth Green Abt. 1850. She was born 1819.

Children of Henry Blankenship and Sarah Fortner are:

- + 205 i. Thomas M.⁶ Blankenship, born Abt. 1820.
- + 206 ii. Elizabeth Blankenship, born Abt. 1823.
- + 207 iii. Nancy Blankenship, born Abt. 1826.

+ 208 iv. Lucinda Blankenship, born Abt. 1828; died Aft. 1880.

209 v. William H Blankenship, born Abt. 1830.

210 vi. John Blankenship, born Abt. 1831.

+ 211 vii. Eli Blankenship, born June 1832 in Spice Creek, Logan Co., WV; died 1909 in Wyoming Co., WV.

+ 212 viii. Julia A. Blankenship, born Abt. 1835.

213 ix. Floyd Blankenship, born Abt. 1836.

Children of Henry Blankenship and Elizabeth Green are:

214 i. Sarah J.⁶ Blankenship.

215 ii. Amanda Blankenship, born Abt. 1845. She married George W. Hatfield November 20, 1874 in Wyoming County; born 1845.

64. Abiah⁵ Blankenship (Liggon⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born in Franklin Co., VA, and died in Franklin Co., VA.

Children of Abiah Blankenship are:

216 i. John⁶ Blankenship.

217 ii. Susanna Blankenship.

218 iii. Nancy Blankenship.

+ 219 iv. Elizabeth Blankenship, born 1800 in Franklin Co., VA; died in Franklin Co., VA.

220 v. Lewis William Blankenship, born 1802 in Franklin Co., VA; died 1896 in Franklin Co., VA. He married Elizabeth Mitchell

65. Samuel B.⁵ Blankenship (Liggon⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1797 in Franklin Co., VA. He married Celia Clay Dillon 1843 in Cabell Co., WV. She was born April 17, 1815 in Franklin Co., VA.

Children of Samuel Blankenship and Celia Dillon are:

221 i. Marlin Thornburg⁶ Blankenship, born December 11, 1844 in Cabell Co., WV.

222 ii. John T Blankenship, born July 17, 1846 in Cabell Co., WV.

223 iii. Samuel Jefferson Blankenship, born December 09, 1847 in Cabell Co., WV.

224 iv. George L Blankenship, born 1848 in Cabell Co., WV.

225 v. William J. Blankenship, born January 1850 in Cabell Co., WV.

226 vi. Columbus Blankenship, born Abt. 1851 in Cabell Co., WV.

227 vii. Reese D. Blankenship, born November 14, 1853 in Cabell Co., WV. He married Mary A. Dillon

228 viii. Edwin Gerald Blankenship, born May 05, 1855 in Cabell Co., WV.

229 ix. Frances Ann Blankenship, born November 19, 1857 in Cabell Co., WV.

230 x. Lucy Blankenship, born Abt. 1858 in Cabell Co., WV.

231 xi. Franklin Blankenship, born August 22, 1860 in Cabell Co., WV.

67. Levi John⁵ Blankenship (Liggon⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born August 03, 1801, and died 1860. He married Permelia Blankenship November 19, 1837 in Cabell Co., VA, daughter of Jesse Blankenship and Margaret Stafford. She was born March 04, 1805.

Children of Levi Blankenship and Permelia Blankenship are:

+ 232 i. Samuel L.⁶ Blankenship, born 1825.

+ 233 ii. Emma Setta Blankenship, born December 29, 1829.

234 iii. Francis Marion Blankenship, born 1830.

235 iv. Matilda Jane Blankenship, born August 26, 1832 in Cabell County, VA. She married John Cox November 03, 1863.

236 v. Mary Francis Blankenship, born November 22, 1838 in Cabell County, VA.

+ 237 vi. Jesse O. Blankenship, born April 09, 1840 in Cabell Co., VA; died January 16, 1903.

+ 238 vii. William Henry Blankenship, born December 05, 1845; died 1907.

68. Rachel⁵ Blankenship (Richard⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) She married Thomas Morgan October 21, 1801 in Tazewell Co., VA. He was born Abt. 1751 in Bedford Co, VA, and died Bef. 1850.

Children of Rachel Blankenship and Thomas Morgan are:

239 i. Jane⁶ Morgan. She married Turner Estep

240 ii. Anthony Morgan, died Aft. 1880 in Mercer Co., WV. He married Chloe Bailey Abt. 1846 in VA.

241 iii. David Morgan, born Bet. 1803 - 1808; died in Wyoming, WV. He married (1) Nellie Cook 1820 in VA He married (2) Nancy Lusk Abt. 1847; born Abt. 1826. He married (3) Hannah Walls July 22, 1858 in Wyoming, WV.

242 iv. Polly Morgan, born 1804 in Indian Creek, Wyoming Co., WV. She married Wyatt Stratton 1830.

+ 243 v. Rebecca Morgan, born August 14, 1808; died 1896 in McDowell Co., WV.

244 vi. Jonathan Morgan, born Bet. 1808 - 1809 in VA; died 1893 in Wyoming, WV. He married (1) Nancy Harvey 1820 in Gilbert Creek, Logan Co., VA He married (2) Mary E. St.Clair Abt. 1853 in Wyoming, WV.

245 vii. Peter Issac Morgan, Rev, born 1811 in VA; died 1879. He married Dollie Stone

246 viii. Elizabeth Morgan, born 1813 in VA; died Bef. 1860 in Wyoming, WV. She married ? Lusk

+ 247 ix. George W. Morgan, born 1816 in VA; died 1864 in Camp Chase, OH.

+ 248 x. Milton Morgan, born 1818 in VA; died 1897.

+ 249 xi. Anna Morgan, born 1819 in VA; died 1860.

70. Stephen⁵ Blankenship (Richard⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1791, and died 1880 in Mercer County, VA. He married Eleanor ?.

Child of Stephen Blankenship and Eleanor ? is:

250 i. Katherine⁶ Blankenship. She married William Stuart September 07, 1846 in Giles Co., VA.

71. Samuel⁵ Blankenship (Richard⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1792 in Mercer County, VA. He married Ann Dillon March 19, 1811 in Giles Co., VA. She was born 1790 in Franklin Co., VA.

Children of Samuel Blankenship and Ann Dillon are:

+ 251 i. Mahala⁶ Blankenship, born 1812 in Giles Co., VA.

+ 252 ii. Andrew J. Blankenship, born 1815.

+ 253 iii. Jonathan B. Blankenship, born March 13, 1817.

254 iv. Martha Blankenship, born 1818.

255 v. Matilda Blankenship, born 1820.

256 vi. William D. Blankenship, born 1825. He married Sarah Bailey October 17, 1844.

257 vii. Witten Blankenship, born 1827.

258 viii. Charlotte Blankenship, born March 03, 1831.

259 ix. Julia Ann Blankenship, born October 15, 1832.

72. Nancy⁵ Blankenship (Richard⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1798. She married John Dillon April 24, 1818 in Giles Co., VA.

Child of Nancy Blankenship and John Dillon is:

260 i. Simeon Clay⁶ Dillon, born April 04, 1835.

76. Lewis⁵ Blankenship (Richard⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born March 01, 1812 in Mercer Co. VA, and died June 05, 1898 in Athens. He married Mary Polly Jones February 23, 1833 in Giles Co., VA. She was born April 30, 1808 in Giles Co., VA, and died December 12, 1879 in Mercer Co., WV.

Children of Lewis Blankenship and Mary Jones are:

261 i. Dorcas Wildon⁶ Blankenship, born 1834 in Mercer Co., WV; died 1908 in Mercer Co., WV. She married Samuel Holden November 27, 1866 in Mercer Co., WV.

+ 262 ii. Wiley B. Winton Blankenship, born 1836 in Mercer Co., WV; died February 14, 1908 in Jackson Co., WV.

+ 263 iii. Rebecca Susan Blankenship, born Abt. 1839 in Mercer Co., VA; died January 03, 1899.

264 iv. Lewis Winton Blankenship, born 1842 in Mercer Co. VA.

265 v. Mary Jane Blankenship, born August 26, 1842 in Mercer Co., WV; died September 23, 1929. She married Allen White

266 vi. Frances Elizabeth Blankenship, born August 26, 1842 in Mercer Co., WV; died August 11, 1898 in Mercer Co., WV. She married James Holdren February 01, 1866.

+ 267 vii. Robert McNutt Blankenship, born June 07, 1845 in Hardy, Mercer Co., WV; died March 10, 1935 in Princeton, Mercer Co., WV.

+ 268 viii. Reuben Garrison Blankenship, born 1846 in Mercer Co., WV.

269 ix. Rhoda Ardellia Blankenship, born 1851 in Mercer Co., WV. She married Jake White February 06, 1873.

77. Malinda⁵ Blankenship (Richard⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankenship, Sr.) was born February 13, 1813 in Giles Co., VA, and died May 16, 1890 in Raleigh Co., WV.

Children of Malinda Blankenship are:

270 i. George P.⁶ Blankenship, born 1834.

+ 271 ii. Arminta Jane Blankenship, born September 13, 1838 in Mercer Co., WV; died January 16, 1926 in Raleigh Co., WV.

+ 272 iii. Rebecca Blankenship, born Abt. 1841.

273 iv. William H. Blankenship, born 1842. He married Nancy J. McKinney October 19, 1864.

+ 274 v. Leantha Priscilla Blankenship, born Abt. 1849; died August 1870.

+ 275 vi. John Almarine Blankenship, born May 17, 1851 in Mercer Co., VA; died November 04, 1930 in Rhodell, WV.

78. Martha⁵ Blankenship (Richard⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankenship, Sr.) was born December 1815, and died October 10, 1886. She married Israel Jones February 23, 1833 in Giles Co., VA.

Child of Martha Blankenship and Israel Jones is:

+ 276 i. Mary E.⁶ Jones, born 1838.

83. Mary⁵ Dillon (Frances⁴ Blankenship, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankenship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1800 in Franklin Co., VA. She married William Webb.

Children of Mary Dillon and William Webb are:

277 i. Hogan Thomas⁶ Webb, born in Franklin Co., VA.

278 ii. Sarah Lucy Webb, born in Franklin Co., VA.

279 iii. Hannah Webb.

280 iv. William Farmer Webb.

281 v. Susannah Webb.

+ 282 vi. Reubin Webb, born 1823 in New London, Franklin Co., VA; died October 1897 in Franklin Co., VA.

88. Cynthia⁵ Dillon (Frances⁴ Blankenship, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankenship, Sr.) was born 1809 in Franklin Co, VA, and died March 03, 1873 in Cabell CO, WV. She married William Henry Harrison October 23, 1826 in Franklin Co, VA. He was born 1809 in Franklin Co, VA, and died May 01, 1881 in Cabell Co, WV.

Child of Cynthia Dillon and William Harrison is:

+ 283 i. Lucinda Abigail⁶ Harrison, born January 05, 1832 in Franklin Co, VA; died March 05, 1873 in Cabell Co, WV.

92. Noah⁵ Blankenship (Shadrack⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankenship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1795 in Franklin Co., VA. He married Nancy ? Abt. 1815. She was born Abt. 1803 in Montgomery Co., VA, and died April 1858 in Wolf Creek, Giles Co., Va.

Children of Noah Blankenship and Nancy ? are:

284 i. Priscilla Ciller⁶ Blankenship. She married Anders Grimmer; born Abt. 1831.

+ 285 ii. Lucinda Blankenship, born May 1816; died 1900 in Giles Co., VA.

+ 286 iii. James Madison Blankenship, born 1819; died 1847.

287 iv. Violet Blankenship, born Abt. 1822.

+ 288 v. William Charlton Blankenship, born Abt. 1823; died January 17, 1922 in Mercer Co., WV.

+ 289 vi. Anderson Jackson Blankenship, born Abt. 1826 in Virginia.

+ 290 vii. Mahala Blankenship, born Abt. 1830 in Virginia; died June 13, 1889 in Mason Co., WV.

+ 291 viii. Noah Greenfield Blankenship, born 1832 in Virginia; died July 27, 1909 in Wayne Co., WV.

+ 292 ix. Mary Ann Blankenship, born Abt. 1836 in Virginia.

293 x. Juliann Blankenship, born Abt. 1838 in Virginia. She married Alexander Burton October 12, 1858 in Giles Co., VA; born Abt. 1836.

+ 294 xi. William Harrison Blankenship, born Abt. 1840; died May 28, 1913 in Mercer Co., WV.

295 xii. Dicey L Blankenship, born Abt. 1843 in Virginia. She married John F Burton April 28, 1859 in Giles Co., VA; born Abt. 1842.

93. Benjamin Berry⁵ Blankenship (Shadrack⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankenship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1796 in Burnt Chimney, Franklin Co., VA, and died September 28, 1888 in Giles Co., VA. He married (1) Frances Burton January 31, 1815 in Giles Co., VA. He married (2) Sally Crawford February 23, 1860 in Mercer, VA. She was born 1812.

Children of Benjamin Blankenship and Frances Burton are:

+ 296 i. Elias⁶ Blankenship, born 1816 in Virginia; died in Bland Co., VA.

297 ii. William Blankenship, born 1820.

298 iii. Elizabeth Blankenship, born 1827; died 1903 in Willowton, WV. She married Joshua Davis, Jr March 13, 1844 in Giles Co., VA.

+ 299 iv. Rhoda Blankenship, born 1830.

+ 300 v. Otey Burl Blankenship, born June 1837 in Giles Co., VA; died 1904.

301 vi. Daniel Blankenship, born 1838; died Bef. 1870 in Giles County, VA.

302 vii. Sarah J. Blankenship, born December 1839.

303 viii. James Isaac Blankenship, born 1844.

94. John⁵ Blankenship (Cisley⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1790. He married Mary Ann Dillon February 07, 1804 in Stokes Co., NC, daughter of Jesse Dillon and Mary Blankenship. She was born Abt. 1785 in Franklin Co., VA.

Children are listed above under (56) Mary Ann Dillon.

100. Richard⁵ Scott (Amelia Ann⁴ Blankenship, Lodewick³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born June 15, 1807 in Monroe Co., VA, and died January 1868 in Scott's Mountain, Boone Co., WV. He married Rebecca Ann Cooper July 12, 1838 in Kanawha Co., VA.

Children of Richard Scott and Rebecca Cooper are:

304 i. Fernanes C.⁶ Scott, born 1838; died 1870 in Scott's Mtn., Boone Co., WV. He married Parthena Cooper January 26, 1860 in Boone Co., VA.

305 ii. Philamelia Frances Scott, born May 1840. She married James M. Pettry

306 iii. Isaac Scott, born January 25, 1841 in Clear Fork, Fayette Co., VA; died July 06, 1916 in Orgas, Boone Co., WV. He married Martha Melvina Clay April 05, 1865 in Kanawha Co., WV.

307 iv. Charles W. Scott, born 1843 in Fayette Co, WV; died February 24, 1893 in Orgas, Boone Co., WV. He married Pauline A. Cooper February 11, 1861 in Kanawha Co., VA.

308 v. Mandaville Jackson Scott, born April 16, 1844 in Raleigh Co., VA; died August 16, 1927 in Kanawha Co., WV. He married Rebecca Cooper August 03, 1865 in Boone Co., WV.

309 vi. John Harvey Scott, born 1853; died August 15, 1853 in Boone Co., VA.

310 vii. Thomas Scott, born 1853; died August 18, 1853 in Boone Co., VA.

311 viii. James Burton Scott, born September 20, 1855 in Raleigh Co., VA; died February 25, 1936 in Chesapeake, Kanawha Co., WV. He married Minerva Susan Toney May 23, 1880 in Kanawha Co., WV.

105. Juliet⁵ Blankenship (Henry Hillery⁴, Richard³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1814. She married James Prince September 17, 1825 in Giles Co., VA.

Children of Juliet Blankenship and James Prince are:

312 i. Cynthia⁶ Prince, born 1833; died March 22, 1877 in Mercer Co., WV.

313 ii. Elizabeth Prince, born 1834.

314 iii. Sarah Prince, born 1835.

315 iv. Eleanor Prince, born 1836. She married Joshua Lilly April 04, 1877 in Mercer Co., WV.

316 v. Narcissa Prince, born Bet. 1837 - 1838. She married Thompson Blankenship April 11, 1856 in Mercer Co., WV.

317 vi. Kinza R. Prince, born Bet. 1838 - 1840.

318 vii. Calvin Prince, born Bet. 1842 - 1844.

319 viii. Andrew C. Prince, born 1847. He married Adeline Janney December 22, 1864 in Mercer Co., WV.

112. Mary⁵ Blankenship (Richard⁴, Richard³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1787, and died October 27, 1857 in Gallia County, Ohio. She married Joshua Willis July 28, 1807 in Gallia County, Ohio. He was born Abt. 1776.

Child of Mary Blankenship and Joshua Willis is:

+ 320 i. Hugh⁶ Willis.

113. Julia Ann⁵ Blankenship (Richard⁴, Richard³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1799 in VA. She married Henley Webb 1816 in Gallia Co., OH. He died 1880 in Daviess Co., MO.

Children of Julia Blankenship and Henley Webb are:

321 i. Elias⁶ Webb, born 1816.

322 ii. Temperance Webb, born Abt. 1817.

323 iii. Mary Hulda Webb, born 1820.

324 iv. Juneatta Webb, born 1822.

325 v. Hanley Webb, Jr, born 1824.

326 vi. Bailey Webb, born 1833.

327 vii. Amanda Webb, born 1835. She married William Williams December 29, 1852 in Daviess Co., MO.

328 viii. Jeremiah Webb, born 1838.

Generation No. 5

123. Mary⁶ Crockett (Sarah⁵ Blankenship, Peter⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankenship, Sr.) She married William Burgess Miller, Sr February 27, 1829 in Cabell Co. VA/WV, son of Robert Miller and Levina Burgess. He was born 1810 in Lawrence Co., KY.

Children of Mary Crockett and William Miller are:

329 i. James Asher⁷ Miller, born 1835 in Lawrence Co., KY. He married (1) Mary Polly Hinkle September 02, 1850 in Lawrence Co., KY He married (2) Sarah New July 21, 1867 in Charley, Lawrence Co., KY; born Abt. 1838 in Russell Co., VA.

330 ii. William Burgess Miller, Jr, born 1838 in Lawrence Co., KY.

331 iii. Charlotte Miller, born 1841 in Lawrence Co., KY; died August 03, 1866. She married John O'Bryan

332 iv. Martha Miller, born 1843 in Lawrence Co., KY. She married Andrew Moore January 20, 1862 in Lawrence Co., KY.

333 v. Edward Miller, born 1846 in Lawrence Co., KY.

125. Charlotte⁶ Crockett (Sarah⁵ Blankenship, Peter⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankenship, Sr.) She married Edward Burgess Miller November 19, 1838 in Lawrence Co., KY, son of Phillip Miller and Mary Burgess. He was born 1798 in Montgomery Co., VA, and died March 04, 1855 in Lawrence Co., KY.

Children of Charlotte Crockett and Edward Miller are:

334 i. Albert H.⁷ Miller, born Abt. 1831 in Lawrence Co., KY. He married Nancy Shannon November 10, 1857 in Lawrence Co., KY.

335 ii. Nancy Miller, born Abt. 1834 in Lawrence Co., KY.

336 iii. James T. Miller, born Abt. 1836 in Lawrence Co., KY.

337 iv. Mahala Miller, born Abt. 1845 in Lawrence Co., KY.

127. Andrew Johnson⁶ Crockett (Sarah⁵ Blankenship, Peter⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankenship, Sr.) was born August 03, 1813 in Wayne Co., WV. He married Eliza Blankenship September 22, 1834 in Louisa, Lawrence County, KY, daughter of Jesse Blankenship and Margaret Stafford. She was born 1817, and died September 08, 1894 in Wayne Co., WV.

Children of Andrew Crockett and Eliza Blankenship are:

338 i. Amanda⁷ Crockett, born July 15, 1832.

339 ii. John Wesley Crockett, born August 1836. He married Mary Stafford

340 iii. Margaret Crockett, born August 28, 1840 in Cabell Co., VA. She married Francis Marion Blankenship January 08, 1868 in Wayne Co., WV; born February 15, 1847 in Miller, s Fork, Wayne Co., VA; died January 01, 1929 in Miller, s Fork, Wayne Co., WV.

341 iv. James A. Crockett, born 1845.

342 v. Sylvester Brooks Crockett, born 1849.

343 vi. Safrona Crockett, born 1852.

344 vii. Talitha Cuma Crockett, born February 09, 1854. She married M. Allen, Jr. October 01, 1875 in Wayne Co., WV.

139. Permelia⁶ Blankenship (Jesse⁵, Peter⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born March 04, 1805. She married Levi John Blankenship November 19, 1837 in Cabell Co., VA, son of Liggon Blankenship and Frances Dillon. He was born August 03, 1801, and died 1860.

Children are listed above under (67) Levi John Blankenship.

141. William⁶ Blankenship (Jesse⁵, Peter⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born August 27, 1810 in VA, and died January 21, 1892 in Lewis Co., KY. He married Virginia Jane Stafford September 13, 1832 in Floyd Co., KY. She was born March 25, 1815 in Johnson Co., KY.

Child of William Blankenship and Virginia Stafford is:

345 i. Thomas Stafford⁷ Blankenship, born February 21, 1855 in Lewis Co., KY; died November 04, 1934. He married Rebecca Stone; born July 23, 1863 in Lewis Co., KY.

142. Huldah⁶ Blankenship (Jesse⁵, Peter⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1816. She married James Stafford, Jr. September 04, 1832 in Cabell Co., VA.

Child of Huldah Blankenship and James Stafford is:

346 i. Polly⁷ Stafford, born 1842.

143. John D.⁶ Blankenship (Jesse⁵, Peter⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born June 14, 1816 in Cabell Co., VA, and died March 26, 1861 in Miller's Fork, Wayne County, WV. He met (1) Matilda Topping Abt. 1842. He married (2) Sarah Stephenson March 1846. She was born 1822 in Georgia, and died 1858. He married (3) Matilda Topping Aft. January 1858.

Children of John Blankenship and Matilda Topping are:

347 i. Benjamin Topping⁷ Blankenship, born 1843.

348 ii. Mary Blankenship, born Bet. 1848 - 1850.

349 iii. Lee Blankenship, born Bet. 1848 - 1850.

350 iv. Lona Blankenship, born Abt. 1855.

351 v. John W. Blankenship, born 1855; died November 13, 1933.

352 vi. Georgia Blankenship, born March 18, 1860; died November 04, 1941 in Wayne Co., WV. She married (1) V. A. Witcher September 02, 1874 in Wayne Co., WV She married (2) Creed Hensley June 19, 1882 in Wayne County, WV.

353 vii. Nancy Blankenship, born 1861. She married M. E. S. Hatten March 28, 1875.

Children of John Blankenship and Sarah Stephenson are:

354 i. Francis Marion⁷ Blankenship, born February 15, 1847 in Miller, s Fork, Wayne Co., VA; died January 01, 1929 in Miller, s Fork, Wayne Co., WV. He married (1) Martha Smith Endicott He married (2) Margaret Crockett January 08, 1868 in Wayne Co., WV; born August 28, 1840 in Cabell Co., VA.

355 ii. Eliza Ellen Blankenship, born November 21, 1848 in Wayne Co., WV. She married Jesse O. Blankenship August 20, 1866 in Cabell Co., WV; born April 09, 1840 in Cabell Co., VA; died January 16, 1903.

356 iii. Marietta Blankenship, born July 28, 1854 in Wayne Co., WV; died Bet. June 09 - 10, 1896. She married James K. Polk Arthur September 09, 1869.

357 iv. William Bener Blankenship, born January 15, 1855; died in in Infancy.

358 v. Elisha M. Blankenship, born May 13, 1856 in Wayne Co., WV. He married Katherine Barnett

359 vi. John Wesley Blankenship, born June 21, 1857 in Wayne Co., WV; died July 25, 1892 in Wayne Co., WV. He married Amasetta Sansom December 17, 1877 in Wayne Co., WV.

360 vii. Sarah Blankenship, born January 06, 1858 in Wayne Co., WV; died November 04, 1941 in Wayne Co., WV. She married Hugh W. Sansom September 02, 1874 in Wayne Co., WV.

144. Eliza⁶ Blankenship (Jesse⁵, Peter⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1817, and died September 08, 1894 in Wayne Co., WV. She married Andrew Johnson Crockett September 22, 1834 in Louisa, Lawrence County, KY, son of James Crockett and Sarah Blankenship. He was born August 03, 1813 in Wayne Co., WV.

Children are listed above under (127) Andrew Johnson Crockett.

145. Mary⁶ Blankenship (Jesse⁵, Peter⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1820. She married Samuel L. Blankenship 1847, son of Levi Blankenship and Permelia Blankenship. He was born 1825.

Children of Mary Blankenship and Samuel Blankenship are:

361 i. Augusta E.⁷ Blankenship, born 1848.

362 ii. Ann F. Blankenship, born 1851.

363 iii. Anna Liza Blankenship, born 1851. She married Lewis P. Sullivan January 20, 1869 in Wayne Co., WV; born February 1836 in Floyd Co., KY.

364 iv. Jefferson Blankenship, born 1852.

365 v. Martha Blankenship, born 1853.

366 vi. Emma Blankenship, born 1856. She married Tolbert Adkins August 06, 1874 in Wayne County, WV.

367 vii. Samuel Blankenship, born 1860.

147. Edward Burgess⁶ Miller (Phillip⁵, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1798 in Montgomery Co., VA, and died March 04, 1855 in Lawrence Co., KY. He married Charlotte Crockett November 19, 1838 in Lawrence Co., KY, daughter of James Crockett and Sarah Blankenship.

Children are listed above under (125) Charlotte Crockett.

148. Henry Benjamin⁶ Miller (Phillip⁵, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1801 in Montgomery Co., VA. He married Elizabeth ?. She was born Abt. 1812.

Children of Henry Miller and Elizabeth ? are:

368 i. James M.⁷ Miller, born Abt. 1832 in Lawrence Co., KY.

369 ii. Thompson Miller, born Abt. 1834 in Lawrence Co., KY.

370 iii. Louisa Miller, born Abt. 1836 in Lawrence Co., KY.

371 iv. Polly Miller, born Abt. 1838 in Lawrence Co., KY.

372 v. Susannah Miller, born Abt. 1841 in Lawrence Co., KY.

373 vi. Mary R. Miller, born Abt. 1843 in Lawrence Co., KY.

374 vii. Nancy E. Miller, born Abt. 1843 in Lawrence Co., KY.

149. Phillip⁶ Miller, Jr (Phillip⁵, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankenship, Sr.) was born 1805 in Lawrence Co., KY, and died February 19, 1858 in Johnson Co., KY. He married Mary Polly Stafford June 15, 1831 in Lawrence Co., KY.

Children of Phillip Miller and Mary Stafford are:

375 i. John Stafford⁷ Miller, born October 05, 1832 in Whitehouse, Johnson Co. KY; died October 25, 1927 in Whites Creek, Wayne Co., WV. He married Sarah Stafford

376 ii. Sylvester D. Miller, born 1837 in Lawrence Co., KY. He married Elizabeth Williamson September 06, 1856 in Johnson Co., KY.

377 iii. Catherine Miller, born 1845 in Lawrence Co., KY; died Abt. 1870 in Johnson Co., KY. She married John Meek May 23, 1859 in Johnson Co., KY.

378 iv. Mary Miller, born Abt. 1847 in Lawrence Co., KY. She married Elias Meek

150. Lucinda Burgess⁶ Miller (Phillip⁵, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankenship, Sr.) was born 1805 in VA, and died 1885 in Mattie, Lawrence Co., KY. She married William P. Moore, Sr. May 02, 1824 in Little Blaine Creek, Lawrence Co., KY. He was born 1785 in Pittsburgh PA, and died 1844 in Mattie, Lawrence Co., KY.

Children of Lucinda Miller and William Moore are:

379 i. Cynthia⁷ Moore, born Abt. 1828 in Little Blaine Creek, Lawrence Co., KY; died Bef. 1875. She married John Spaulding, Jr September 27, 1846 in Little Blaine Creek, Lawrence Co., KY; born Bet. 1826 - 1828 in VA.

380 ii. Julia Ann Moore, born September 16, 1830 in Lawrence Co., KY; died February 17, 1904 in Geary, OK. She married James McKinster April 18, 1848 in Lawrence Co., KY; born August 10, 1824 in Lawrence Co., KY; died August 09, 1905 in Lawrence Co., KY.

381 iii. Joseph Davidson Moore, born Abt. 1831 in Little Blaine Creek, Lawrence Co., KY; died August 05, 1880 in Mattie, Lawrence Co., KY. He married Nancy Thompson January 16, 1855 in Lawrence Co., KY; born August 13, 1839 in Lawrence Co., KY; died December 1919 in Lawrence Co., KY.

382 iv. Cornelius Moore, born February 1833 in Little Blaine Creek, Lawrence Co., KY. He married Lura Justice August 02, 1853 in Lawrence Co., KY; born Abt. 1837 in Little Blaine Creek, Lawrence Co., KY.

383 v. Amanda Moore, born December 1836 in Little Blaine Creek, Lawrence Co., KY; died August 20, 1904 in Lawrence Co., KY. She married Russell T. Thompson 1854 in Lawrence Co., KY; born

1838 in Lawrence Co., KY.

384 vi. Wesley Thomas Moore, born August 17, 1837 in Little Blaine Creek, Lawrence Co., KY; died March 16, 1903 in Lawrence Co., KY. He married Ladocia Victoria McKinster February 16, 1857 in Lawrence Co., KY; born November 13, 1840 in Lawrence Co., KY; died April 28, 1908 in Lawrence Co., KY.

385 vii. Ephraim L. Moore, born July 14, 1839 in Little Blaine Creek, Lawrence Co., KY; died May 29, 1898 in Miami Co., KS.

386 viii. Permelia Moore, born July 14, 1839 in Little Blaine Creek, Lawrence Co., KY. She married William Miller Abt. 1862; born Abt. 1836 in VA.

387 ix. Garland J. Moore, born December 21, 1839 in Little Blaine Creek, Lawrence Co., KY; died May 01, 1908 in Wilbur, Lawrence Co., KY. He married Aramesa Elizabeth Berry March 07, 1862 in Lawrence Co., KY; born May 01, 1844 in Rich Creek, Lawrence Co., KY.

151. Robert G.⁶ Miller (Phillip⁵, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1809 in Lawrence Co., KY, and died June 05, 1855 in Lawrence Co., KY. He married Sarah ?. She was born Abt. 1811.

Children of Robert Miller and Sarah ? are:

388 i. Silverna⁷ Miller, born Abt. 1831 in Lawrence Co., KY.

389 ii. David Crawford Miller, born August 1839 in Lawrence Co., KY. He married Caroline Borders January 20, 1869 in Lawrence Co., KY.

390 iii. Lafayette Miller, born Abt. 1841 in Lawrence Co., KY.

391 iv. Nancy J. Miller, born Abt. 1842 in Lawrence Co., KY. She married Anderson Boyd January 13, 1863 in Lawrence Co., KY; born Abt. 1843.

392 v. Elizabeth Miller, born Abt. 1844 in Lawrence Co., KY.

393 vi. Amanda Miller, born Abt. 1846 in Lawrence Co., KY.

394 vii. Henry C. Miller, born Abt. 1848 in Lawrence Co., KY.

395 viii. Selerda Miller, born Abt. 1849 in Lawrence Co., KY.

153. Priscilla⁶ Miller (Robert Crawford⁵, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1806 in Lawrence Co., KY, and died 1888 in Lawrence Co., KY. She married Stephen Jeffery Preston January 14, 1824 in Lawrence Co., KY.

Children of Priscilla Miller and Stephen Preston are:

396 i. Robert M.⁷ Preston. He married Sarah Millican Childers

397 ii. Eliphus Preston.

154. Nancy⁶ Miller (Robert Crawford⁵, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1808 in Lawrence Co., KY, and died 1852 in Lawrence Co., KY. She married Arthur Preston October 26, 1828 in Lawrence Co., KY.

Children of Nancy Miller and Arthur Preston are:

398 i. Heriford⁷ Preston, born Abt. 1830 in Lawrence Co., KY. He married Susan Taylor August 02, 1864 in Lawrence Co., KY; born in VA.

399 ii. Calvin Preston, born 1832 in Lawrence Co., KY.

400 iii. Moses Preston, born 1834 in Lawrence Co., KY. He married Martha ?; born Abt. 1837.

401 iv. Jane Preston, born 1836 in Lawrence Co., KY. She married William Warnick December 25, 1853 in Lawrence Co., KY.

402 v. Roxyann Preston, born 1838 in Lawrence Co., KY. She married James K. Lesley May 18, 1857 in Lawrence Co., KY.

403 vi. Lafayette Preston, born 1840 in Lawrence Co., KY.

404 vii. Pricey Caroline Preston, born January 01, 1844 in Lawrence Co., KY. She married Major Price July 11, 1859 in Lawrence Co., KY.

405 viii. Perlina Preston, born 1846 in Lawrence Co., KY.

406 ix. Telitha Preston, born 1848 in Lawrence Co., KY.

407 x. Arthur W. Preston, born 1850 in Lawrence Co., KY.

155. William Burgess⁶ Miller, Sr (Robert Crawford⁵, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1810 in Lawrence Co., KY. He married (1) Mary Crockett February 27, 1829 in Cabell Co. VA/WV, daughter of James Crockett and Sarah Blankenship. He married (2) Mary J. O'Bryan July 25, 1862.

Children are listed above under (123) Mary Crockett.

157. Garland⁶ Miller (Robert Crawford⁵, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1815 in Lawrence Co., KY, and died Bet. 1860 - 1870 in Lawrence Co., KY. He married (1) Nancy Thompson June 28, 1831 in Lawrence Co., KY. He married (2) Nancy ? September 15, 1850 in Lawrence Co., KY.

Children of Garland Miller and Nancy Thompson are:

408 i. James C.⁷ Miller, born 1836 in Lawrence Co., KY. He married (1) Cecelia Vermillion He married (2) Amelia Ferguson He married (3) Elizabeth Miller October 16, 1856 in Lawrence Co., KY He married (4) Elizabeth Murray August 12, 1859 in Lawrence Co., KY.

409 ii. Mahala Miller, born Abt. 1844 in Lawrence Co., KY.

Child of Garland Miller and Nancy ? is:

410 i. William⁷ Miller, born Abt. 1855 in Lawrence Co., KY.

158. Marcus Lafayette⁶ Miller (Robert Crawford⁵, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1820 in Lawrence Co., KY. He married Amanda Miller January 28, 1841 in Lawrence Co., KY.

Children of Marcus Miller and Amanda Miller are:

411 i. Stephen P.⁷ Miller, born Abt. 1842 in KY. He married Louise Hargis February 21, 1861 in

Morgan Co., KY.

412 ii. Robert H. Miller, born Abt. 1844 in KY.

413 iii. James F. Miller, born Abt. 1846 in KY.

414 iv. Arthur P. Miller, born Abt. 1848 in KY.

415 v. George W. Miller, born 1850 in KY.

416 vi. Levisa Miller, born Abt. 1853 in KY.

417 vii. Sarah Miller, born Abt. 1855 in KY.

418 viii. Pricey Miller, born Abt. 1857 in KY.

159. Addison D.⁶ Miller (Robert Crawford⁵, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankenship, Sr.) was born April 30, 1823 in Ky, and died July 09, 1907 in Charley, Lawrence Co., KY. He married Nancy Ann Salyers November 04, 1844 in Lawrence Co., KY.

Children of Addison Miller and Nancy Salyers are:

419 i. Erastus⁷ Miller, born December 31, 1845 in Lawrence Co., KY; died September 10, 1934 in Meally, Johnson Co., KY. He married (1) Emilene Davis March 29, 1866 in Lawrence Co., KY He married (2) Jennie Preston Aft. 1880.

420 ii. Allen H. Miller, Sr., born September 12, 1847 in George's Creek, Lawrence Co., KY; died September 15, 1938 in Charley, KY. He married Emaline Thompson March 25, 1875 in Wesley Thompson's' house.

421 iii. Albert Miller, born March 25, 1850 in Lawrence Co., KY; died April 15, 1917 in Lawrence Co., KY. He married Martha Jane Spencer November 22, 1872 in Lawrence Co., KY.

422 iv. Arville Miller, born December 08, 1853 in Lawrence Co., KY; died February 15, 1935 in Lawrence Co., KY. He married Mary Alice Meade March 30, 1879 in Lawrence Co., KY; born Abt. 1853.

423 v. Elizabeth Miller, born December 07, 1854 in Peach Orchard, Lawrence Co., KY; died August 13, 1923 in Mattie, Lawrence Co., KY. She married John Wesley Moore, Sr. May 11, 1871 in Lawrence Co., KY.

424 vi. William Malcolm Miller, born March 1858 in Lawrence Co., KY; died Bet. 1942 - 1943 in Lawrence Co., KY. He married Martha Alifaire O'Bryan Abt. 1880 in Lawrence Co., KY; born Abt. 1863.

425 vii. Samantha Miller, born May 04, 1860 in Lawrence Co., KY; died September 29, 1926 in Norris, Lawrence Co., KY. She married Amos Thompson 1878 in Lawrence Co., KY.

426 viii. Corilda Miller, born December 1866 in Lawrence Co., KY; died Aft. 1938 in Lawrence Co., KY. She married Montrarville G. Thompson April 06, 1881 in Lawrence Co., KY.

427 ix. Louisa M. Miller, born March 30, 1869 in Lawrence Co., KY; died October 04, 1951 in Louisa, Lawrence Co., KY. She married Leander Hayes September 20, 1883 in Lawrence Co., KY; born Abt. 1864.

167. William Moore⁶ Blankenship (John⁵, Cisley⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankenship, Sr.) was born 1804. He married (1) Mary Martin August 28, 1827 in Giles Co., VA. She died Bef. 1846. He married (2) Rebecca McGee July 08, 1846 in Marion Co., Iowa.

Children of William Blankenship and Mary Martin are:

428 i. John Martin⁷ Blankenship. He married Mary Ann McGee May 20, 1852 in Iowa.

429 ii. Amanda Moore Blankenship, born 1812; died April 27, 1916. She married (1) Pleasant Blankenship 1840; died 1851. She married (2) Andrew J. Nunley 1853.

168. Peter⁶ Blankenship (John⁵, Cisley⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born August 31, 1805 in Virginia. He married Nancy Jones July 30, 1825 in Kanawha Co., VA.

Children of Peter Blankenship and Nancy Jones are:

430 i. Mary Anne⁷ Blankenship, born 1826. She married George Washington Davis Abt. 1850.

431 ii. William Moore Blankenship, born July 21, 1831; died May 14, 1928. He married Mildred Hewlett January 02, 1854 in Lawrence Co., KY; born July 06, 1834; died March 15, 1922.

175. Lydia⁶ Dillon (William⁵, Mary Elizabeth⁴ Blankenship, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born April 09, 1817. She married Stephen Sink November 23, 1836 in Franklin Co., VA. He was born Abt. 1809, and died January 01, 1884.

Children of Lydia Dillon and Stephen Sink are:

432 i. Martha Ann⁷ Sink, born December 09, 1837; died February 24, 1917 in Franklin Co., VA. She married John Courtland Cabaniss December 13, 1858; born June 06, 1838; died April 17, 1875.

433 ii. William H. Sink, born May 25, 1839; died in KY.

434 iii. Jess M. Sink, born November 03, 1840.

435 iv. Mary Elizabeth Sink, born March 22, 1842; died Abt. 1919 in Roanoke, VA.

436 v. Omey F. Sink, born November 03, 1843.

437 vi. Stephen Sink, born December 04, 1845; died December 16, 1896.

438 vii. Reed Sink, born June 19, 1847; died May 02, 1902. He married Isabella Divers

439 viii. Easom Sink, born December 06, 1848.

440 ix. Lucy J. Sink, born July 26, 1850; died Aft. 1943 in Roanoke, VA.

441 x. John T. Sink, born February 25, 1852.

442 xi. Daniel S. Sink, born September 11, 1853.

443 xii. Ammon Sink, born August 25, 1855.

444 xiii. Margaret S. Sink, born June 09, 1857.

445 xiv. George B. Sink, born February 10, 1862.

183. Jesse⁶ Blankenship (Eli⁵, Clayborn⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1810 in Tazewell Co., VA, and died 1872 in Logan Co., WV. He married Hannah Allen Bef. 1834 in Logan Co., WV. She was

born Abt. 1815 in VA, and died Abt. 1887 in Logan Co., WV.

Children of Jesse Blankenship and Hannah Allen are:

446 i. Jane⁷ Blankenship, born Abt. 1834. She married Joseph Murphy March 26, 1857 in Logan Co., WV.

447 ii. Druzilla Blankenship, born Abt. 1836 in Wyoming Co., WV; died in Logan Co., WV. She married Anders Grimmett; born Abt. 1831.

448 iii. Clarsy Blankenship, born Abt. 1838 in Logan Co., VA. She married Andrew Grimet November 20, 1860 in Logan Co., VA.

449 iv. John William Blankenship, born Abt. 1840 in Wyoming Co., WV. He married (1) Francis Allen February 11, 1858 in Wyoming Co., WV; born Abt. 1839 in Logan Co., VA. He married (2) Lydia Workman April 10, 1912 in Wyoming Co., WV; born Abt. 1855 in Wyoming Co., WV.

450 v. Eli Harrison Blankenship, born Abt. 1842 in VA; died 1916. He married (1) Elizabeth Bailey October 26, 1863 in Mercer Co., WV; born in Mercer Co., Va. He married (2) Amanda Jane Bailey October 13, 1897 in Wyoming County, WV; born 1868; died November 1921.

451 vi. Renea Blankenship, born Abt. 1843.

452 vii. Emaline Blankenship, born Abt. 1846.

453 viii. Allen Calhoun Blankenship, born February 07, 1846 in Logan Co., VA; died in Wyoming Co., WV. He married (1) Laura Ruhama Lafferty August 17, 1865; born Abt. 1844 in Logan Co., VA. He married (2) Dollie Goodman December 20, 1894; born in Wyoming Co., WV.

454 ix. Waid B. Blankenship, born Abt. 1847 in Logan Co., VA. He married Nancy Harless August 04, 1868 in Wyoming Co., WV; born 1842 in Giles Co., Va.

455 x. Clarisa Blankenship, born Abt. 1849.

456 xi. Mary Ann Blankenship, born July 1850 in Wyoming Co., VA. She married Thomas Jefferson Dunnigan September 16, 1873 in Logan Co. WV; born 1853 in Surry Co., NC.

457 xii. Nancy Ann Blankenship, born July 1850.

458 xiii. Juliet Blankenship, born Abt. 1851 in Logan Co., Va. She married Henry Allen November 28, 1868 in Wyoming Co., WV; born Abt. 1846 in Logan Co., Va.

459 xiv. Henry T. Blankenship, born Abt. 1853. He married Julia P. Farley March 21, 1876 in Mercer County, WV; born in Mercer County, WV.

460 xv. Sarah Ann Blankenship, born Abt. 1857 in Wyoming Co., WV. She married (1) Allen Dix Workman Bef. 1873 She married (2) Harrison Toler July 25, 1876 in Wyoming Co., WV; born Abt. 1852.

461 xvi. Loyd E. Blankenship, born Abt. 1860 in Wyoming Co., WV. He married Amanda Burgess September 12, 1878 in Wyoming Co., WV.

184. Clayborne⁶ Blankenship (Eli⁵, Clayborn⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1813 in Tazewell Co., VA. He married Mary Polly Toler, daughter of Zachariah Toler and Lucinda Blankenship. She was born Abt. 1818.

Children of Clayborne Blankenship and Mary Toler are:

462 i. Ballard⁷ Blankenship, born Abt. 1834. He married Eliza Smithe October 22, 1857 in Wyoming Co., WV; born Abt. 1833 in Logan Co., VA.

463 ii. Louisa Blankenship, born 1834 in Logan Co., WV.

464 iii. Patterson Blankenship, born Abt. 1840 in Logan County, (West) Virginia.

465 iv. Floyd Blankenship, born Abt. 1842 in Logan Co., WV. He married (1) Elizabeth Grimet July 12, 1862 in Wyoming Co., WV; born Abt. 1842 in Logan Co., VA. He married (2) Mary Frances Toler December 12, 1866 in Wyoming Co., WV; born Abt. 1840 in Logan Co., WV. He married (3) Mary A. Grimet December 12, 1869 in Wyoming County, WV.

466 v. Jesse Blankenship, born Abt. 1843 in Logan County, (West) Virginia.

467 vi. George Blankenship, born Abt. 1844; died 1910. He married (1) Louisa Bell Smith October 22, 1857 in Wyoming County, (West) Virginia He married (2) Arisba Toler November 17, 1868 in Wyoming Co., WV; born Abt. 1850 in Logan Co., WV.

468 vii. Rena Blankenship, born Abt. 1845 in Wyoming Co., WV. She married John Morgan November 17, 1869 in Wyoming Co., WV; born Abt. 1845 in Wyoming Co., WV.

469 viii. Lousinda Sarilda Blankenship, born Abt. 1846 in Logan Co., WV. She married Andrew J. Goodman June 14, 1860 in Wyoming Co., WV; born Abt. 1838 in Nicholas Co., VA.

470 ix. Emily Blankenship, born Abt. 1849.

185. Shorten⁶ Blankenship (Eli⁵, Clayborn⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born February 26, 1818 in Tazewell Co., VA, and died April 13, 1884 in Audrain Co., MO. He married (1) Minerva Martin March 27, 1834 in Lawrence Co., KY. She was born in Virginia, and died 1852 in Callaway Co., MO. He married (2) Elizabeth Mannen Abt. 1853 in Tazewell Co., VA. She was born Abt. 1833.

Children of Shorten Blankenship and Minerva Martin are:

471 i. Isabelle⁷ Blankenship, born Abt. 1840 in VA; died in Callaway Co., MO. She married Moses Patrick Estes October 17, 1858 in Callaway Co., MO; born Abt. 1836 in Callaway Co., MO; died March 16, 1907 in Callaway Co., MO.

472 ii. Hester Ann Blankenship, born Abt. 1849.

Children of Shorten Blankenship and Elizabeth Mannen are:

473 i. Steve⁷ Blankenship. He married Pearl ?

474 ii. Lucy Blankenship, born Abt. 1856. She married Warren Marshall

475 iii. Jane Elizabeth Blankenship, born March 20, 1858 in Prairie Twp., Audrain Co., MO; died December 07, 1939 in Newton, KS. She married Elias Dye February 01, 1877 in Mexico, Audrain Co., MO; born December 07, 1855 in Shelby Co., MO; died March 24, 1943 in Newton, KS.

476 iv. William Blankenship, born Abt. 1859.

477 v. Wesley Blankenship, born 1867; died May 31, 1948. He married Kate Thirlkel

187. Reuben⁶ Blankenship (Eli⁵, Clayborn⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1823 in Logan Co., VA. He married Emeree Allen. She was born Abt. 1828 in Logan Co., VA.

Children of Reuben Blankenship and Emeree Allen are:

478 i. James A.⁷ Blankenship, born Abt. 1847 in Logan Co., WV. He married (1) Sarah Toler August 01, 1866 in Wyoming Co., WV; born Abt. 1841 in Logan Co., WV. He married (2) Mary Matelia Toler June 21, 1886 in Wyoming Co., VA; born Abt. 1844 in Wyoming Co., VA.

479 ii. Jeremiah Blankenship, born Abt. 1849; died February 15, 1853 in Wyoming Co., WV.

480 iii. David Magnus Blankenship, born Abt. 1854 in VA; died October 29, 1923 in Garrett's Bend, Lincoln Co., WV. He married (1) Mary King He married (2) Penelopy Elizabeth Runyon March 15, 1873 in Logan Co., WV; born April 26, 1858 in Wyoming Co., VA.

481 iv. Britten Blankenship, born Abt. 1856 in Wyoming Co., WV. He married Elizabeth Lafferty April 08, 1875 in Wyoming Co., WV; born Abt. 1853 in Wyoming Co., WV.

482 v. Nancy Blankenship, born April 11, 1857 in Wyoming Co., WV. She married Wilborn H. Walls October 18, 1877.

483 vi. Henry Wise Blankenship, born Abt. 1861 in Wyoming Co., VA. He married (1) Margaret Mounts He married (2) Mazella Wesley November 29, 1882 in Wyoming Co., WV.

188. John⁶ Blankenship (Eli⁵, Clayborn⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1825. He married Adaline ?. She was born Abt. 1830.

Children of John Blankenship and Adaline ? are:

484 i. Eli L.⁷ Blankenship, born Abt. 1848.

485 ii. James C. Blankenship, born Abt. 1849.

486 iii. Domerica Blankenship, born October 21, 1853.

189. Annie⁶ Blankenship (Eli⁵, Clayborn⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1826. She married Henry Senior Toler, son of Zachariah Toler and Lucinda Blankenship. He was born 1826 in Logan County.

Children of Annie Blankenship and Henry Toler are:

487 i. Mary⁷ Toler, born 1848.

488 ii. Inda Toler, born Aft. 1850.

489 iii. Eli Toler, born Abt. 1870. He married Mary Elizabeth Blankenship May 25, 1901 in Wyoming Co., WV; born April 30, 1855 in Wyoming Co., WV.

190. Henry⁶ Blankenship (Eli⁵, Clayborn⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1828. He married Mary Morgan December 04, 1844. She was born Abt. 1828.

Child of Henry Blankenship and Mary Morgan is:

490 i. Lurrna⁷ Blankenship, born 1857.

191. Rachel⁶ Blankenship (Eli⁵, Clayborn⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1829 in Tazewell Co., VA, and died Abt. 1938. She married (1) Isaac Q. Runion February 17, 1848 in Tazewell Co., VA. She married (2) John T. Barnett July 23, 1863 in Wyoming Co., VA. He was born January 28, 1820 in GA.

Children of Rachel Blankenship and Isaac Runion are:

491 i. Josiah⁷ Runion, born 1851 in Wyoming Co., VA.

492 ii. Penelopy Elizabeth Runyon, born April 26, 1858 in Wyoming Co., VA. She married David Magnus Blankenship March 15, 1873 in Logan Co., WV; born Abt. 1854 in VA; died October 29, 1923 in Garrett's Bend, Lincoln Co., WV.

493 iii. James T. Runyon, born June 26, 1860 in Wyoming Co., VA. He married ? September 12, 1882.

Children of Rachel Blankenship and John Barnett are:

494 i. Mary Ingabo⁷ Barnett, born October 27, 1863 in Justice, Logan Co., WV; died October 12, 1928 in Huntington, Cabell Co., WV. She married Joseph Johnson; born September 27, 1856 in Lincoln Co., WV; died March 14, 1931 in Huntington, Cabell Co., WV.

495 ii. Nancy Ann Barnett, born February 14, 1865 in Justice, Logan Co., WV; died August 11, 1954 in Barboursville, Cabell Co., WV. She met (2) ? Berkley She married (3) Marshall Benjamin Pullen December 27, 1888 in Lincoln Co., WV; born October 21, 1861 in Hamlin, Lincoln Co., VA; died February 05, 1947 in West Hamlin, Lincoln Co., WV.

496 iii. John Barnett, born July 10, 1866 in Lincoln Co., WV; died July 14, 1866 in Lincoln Co., WV.

497 iv. Manerva Jane Barnett, born January 11, 1867 in Lincoln Co., WV; died in Akron, OH. She married ? Brachton

498 v. Delila Queen Barnett, born February 09, 1870 in Lincoln Co., WV. She married ? Webb

499 vi. Benjamin Lee Barnett, born October 06, 1871 in Lincoln Co., WV.

192. Martha Ann⁶ Blankenship (Eli⁵, Clayborn⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born March 1831 in Logan Co., VA, and died July 1928 in Clay Co., WV. She married John William Johnson 1848. He was born Abt. 1821, and died Abt. 1910 in Clay Co., WV.

Children of Martha Blankenship and John Johnson are:

500 i. Alexander⁷ Johnson, born Abt. 1851.

501 ii. Louisa Johnson, born Abt. 1853.

502 iii. William H. Johnson, born Abt. 1855.

503 iv. Andrew Johnson, born Abt. 1857.

504 v. Walker Johnson, born Abt. 1860.

505 vi. Eli Johnson, born Abt. 1862.

506 vii. Minerva Johnson, born Abt. 1864. She married Jesse Stillman Hayes May 10, 1894 in Clay Co., WV.

507 viii. Viola Johnson, born Abt. 1866.

193. Levi⁶ Blankenship (Eli⁵, Clayborn⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1835 in Logan Co., VA. He married (1) ? Claybourn. He married (2) Rachel Louise Grimmitt November 29, 1866 in

Wyoming Co., WV. She was born Abt. 1842 in Logan Co., VA. He married (3) Elizabeth Toler February 13, 1887 in Wyoming County, WV.

Child of Levi Blankenship and ? Claybourn is:

508 i. Sarah F.⁷ Blankenship, born Abt. 1864.

Children of Levi Blankenship and Rachel Grimmett are:

509 i. William Riley⁷ Blankenship, born Abt. 1869. He married Mary Elizabeth Blankenship February 21, 1892 in Wyoming County, WV; born Abt. 1870 in Webster Co., WV.

510 ii. Mary I Blankenship, born 1877.

511 iii. George W. Blankenship, born August 03, 1878 in Wyoming Co., WV; died May 07, 1879 in Wyoming Co., WV.

Children of Levi Blankenship and Elizabeth Toler are:

512 i. Harrison B⁷ Blankenship, born March 02, 1887.

513 ii. Sigga Birta Blankenship, born May 18, 1889.

514 iii. Thomas M Blankenship, born March 05, 1890.

515 iv. Martia Blankenship, born January 07, 1893.

516 v. Sara E. Blankenship, born January 1895.

517 vi. Levi K Blankenship, born December 1897.

518 vii. Rebecca Blankenship, born January 1900.

195. Squire Senior⁶ Toler (Lucinda⁵ Blankenship, Clayborn⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1817, and died 1862 in Wyoming Co., WV. He married Elizabeth Blankenship Abt. 1835 in Tazewell Co., VA, daughter of Henry Blankenship and Sarah Fortner. She was born Abt. 1823.

Children of Squire Toler and Elizabeth Blankenship are:

519 i. Lucinda⁷ Toler, born 1836.

520 ii. Wyatt Toler, born September 1838. He married Juliet Lester January 05, 1867 in Wyoming Co., WV.

521 iii. Mary Frances Toler, born Abt. 1840 in Logan Co., WV. She married Floyd Blankenship December 12, 1866 in Wyoming Co., WV; born Abt. 1842 in Logan Co., WV.

522 iv. Sarah Toler, born Abt. 1841 in Logan Co., WV. She married James A. Blankenship August 01, 1866 in Wyoming Co., WV; born Abt. 1847 in Logan Co., WV.

523 v. John Toler, born Abt. 1843.

524 vi. Reece Toler, born Abt. 1844.

525 vii. Harriet Toler, born Abt. 1846. She married Larkin Cline June 30, 1870 in Wyoming Co.,

WV.

526 viii. Miles Toler, born 1847.

527 ix. Susan Toler, born 1849. She married Harvey Smith May 24, 1871 in Wyoming Co., WV.

528 x. Julian Toler, born 1850.

529 xi. Hannah Toler, born Abt. 1851.

530 xii. Harrison Toler, born Abt. 1852. He married Sarah Ann Blankenship July 25, 1876 in Wyoming Co., WV; born Abt. 1857 in Wyoming Co., WV.

531 xiii. Luvena Toler, born Abt. 1853.

532 xiv. Crockett Toler, born Abt. 1854 in Wyoming Co., WV; died September 04, 1855 in Wyoming Co., WV.

533 xv. Margaret Toler, born Abt. 1855.

196. Mary Polly⁶ Toler (Lucinda⁵ Blankenship, Clayborn⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1818. She married Clayborne Blankenship, son of Eli Blankenship and Mary Smith. He was born 1813 in Tazewell Co., VA.

Children are listed above under (184) Clayborne Blankenship.

198. Henry Senior⁶ Toler (Lucinda⁵ Blankenship, Clayborn⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1826 in Logan County. He married Annie Blankenship, daughter of Eli Blankenship and Mary Smith. She was born Abt. 1826.

Children are listed above under (189) Annie Blankenship.

205. Thomas M.⁶ Blankenship (Henry C.⁵, Clayborn⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1820. He married Malinda Holbrook 1850.

Children of Thomas Blankenship and Malinda Holbrook are:

534 i. Sarah L.⁷ Blankenship.

535 ii. Isaac C. Blankenship.

536 iii. Mary Jane Blankenship.

537 iv. Thomas W. Blankenship, born 1855 in Tazewell Co., VA; died Aft. 1906.

206. Elizabeth⁶ Blankenship (Henry C.⁵, Clayborn⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1823. She married Squire Senior Toler Abt. 1835 in Tazewell Co., VA, son of Zachariah Toler and Lucinda Blankenship. He was born Abt. 1817, and died 1862 in Wyoming Co., WV.

Children are listed above under (195) Squire Senior Toler.

207. Nancy⁶ Blankenship (Henry C.⁵, Clayborn⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1826.

Child of Nancy Blankenship is:

538 i. Mary C.⁷ Blankenship, born 1851. She married Canary Drayton Wampler

208. Lucinda⁶ Blankenship (Henry C.⁵, Clayborn⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1828, and died Aft. 1880. She married Nicholas Grimmett July 10, 1854 in Wyoming Co., WV.

Child of Lucinda Blankenship and Nicholas Grimmett is:

539 i. Sarah⁷ Grimmett.

211. Eli⁶ Blankenship (Henry C.⁵, Clayborn⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born June 1832 in Spice Creek, Logan Co., WV, and died 1909 in Wyoming Co., WV. He married (1) Nancy Harless. She was born 1842 in Giles Co., Va. He married (2) Nancy Lester June 29, 1854 in Wyoming Co., West Virginia. She was born Abt. 1829 in Logan Co., VA, and died 1911.

Child of Eli Blankenship and Nancy Harless is:

540 i. Eliza M.⁷ Blankenship, born Abt. 1861.

Children of Eli Blankenship and Nancy Lester are:

541 i. Mary Elizabeth⁷ Blankenship, born April 30, 1855 in Wyoming Co., WV. She married (1) Joseph Browning February 15, 1877 in Wyoming Co., WV; born March 18, 1854 in Spice Creek, Verner, WV; died 1920. She married (2) Eli Toler May 25, 1901 in Wyoming Co., WV; born Abt. 1870.

542 ii. Taza Blankenship, born May 03, 1856; died August 31, 1856 in Wyoming Co., WV.

543 iii. Lane Blankenship, born March 10, 1860 in Wyoming Co., WV; died 1938 in Wyoming Co., WV. He married (1) Ollie Cook July 18, 1888 in Wyoming Co., WV; born Abt. 1869 in Wyoming Co., WV. He married (2) Roxie Delaney Morgan April 09, 1891 in Hanover, Wyoming Co., WV; born Abt. 1872 in Wyoming Co., WV. He married (3) Susannah Frances Harless March 19, 1911 in Wyoming County, WV; born Abt. 1867 in Wyoming County, WV.

544 iv. Joseph Henry Blankenship, born May 1861; died 1931. He married Martelia Frances Toler March 13, 1880 in Wyoming County; born 1861.

545 v. Robert L. Blankenship, born Abt. 1865; died 1884 in Wyoming County.

546 vi. William Jackson Blankenship, born September 02, 1866; died June 16, 1950. He married Arminta Jane Harless January 15, 1891 in Wyoming County.

547 vii. Harvey B. Blankenship, born Abt. 1868; died 1902 in Wyoming County. He married Mary Victoria Hatfield May 13, 1893 in Wyoming County; born Abt. 1879 in Logan County, VA.

548 viii. Louossa Loring Blankenship, born December 10, 1885; died 1948 in Wyoming County. He married Laura Alice Hatfield April 09, 1891 in Wyoming County; born Abt. 1872.

212. Julia A.⁶ Blankenship (Henry C.⁵, Clayborn⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1835. She married Patterson Harvey September 21, 1855 in Wyoming Co., WV.

Children of Julia Blankenship and Patterson Harvey are:

549 i. Andrew Kemper⁷ Harvey, born 1856. He married Sarah Elizabeth Gadd January 06, 1872 in Wyoming Co., WV.

550 ii. Philo Harvey, born September 1857.

219. Elizabeth⁶ Blankenship (Abiah⁵, Liggon⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1800 in Franklin Co., VA, and died in Franklin Co., VA.

Children of Elizabeth Blankenship are:

551 i. Abarilla⁷ Blankenship.

552 ii. Sarah Blankenship.

553 iii. Nancy Blankenship.

554 iv. Lewis J. Blankenship, born 1822 in Franklin Co., VA; died 1904 in Franklin Co., VA. He married (1) Frances Hambrick Bef. 1845; born 1825; died 1859 in Franklin Co., VA. He married (2) Nancy Rucker Abt. 1860 He married (3) Elizabeth Clingenpeel 1867 in Franklin Co., VA; born January 10, 1840; died November 1922 in New Carlisle, Ohio.

232. Samuel L.⁶ Blankenship (Levi John⁵, Liggon⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1825. He married Mary Blankenship 1847, daughter of Jesse Blankenship and Margaret Stafford. She was born 1820.

Children are listed above under (145) Mary Blankenship.

233. Emma Setta⁶ Blankenship (Levi John⁵, Liggon⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born December 29, 1829. She married John Porter.

Child of Emma Blankenship and John Porter is:

555 i. Levisa Belle⁷ Porter, born November 07, 1871 in Wayne County, WV. She married Lewis Dewey Sullivan October 03, 1897 in Wayne County, WV; born March 1870; died 1943.

237. Jesse O.⁶ Blankenship (Levi John⁵, Liggon⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born April 09, 1840 in Cabell Co., VA, and died January 16, 1903. He married Eliza Ellen Blankenship August 20, 1866 in Cabell Co., WV, daughter of John Blankenship and Sarah Stephenson. She was born November 21, 1848 in Wayne Co., WV.

Children of Jesse Blankenship and Eliza Blankenship are:

556 i. Margaret⁷ Blankenship, born December 03, 1867 in Wayne Co., WV. She married (1) Paragon Wroten She married (2) Perigid Rolen

557 ii. Cora Blankenship, born October 10, 1870 in Wayne County, WV; died July 15, 1946 in Cabell County, WV. She married Andrew Sullivan September 10, 1890 in Cabell County, WV; born January 27, 1862 in Wayne County, WV.

558 iii. Sarah Blankenship, born 1873 in Wayne Co., WV. She married Henry McDonald

559 iv. John William Blankenship, born June 12, 1876. He married Clarendia Jarrells

238. William Henry⁶ Blankenship (Levi John⁵, Liggon⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born December 05, 1845, and died 1907. He married Margaret Ann Barnett January 14, 1864 in Tazewell Co., VA. She was born 1832.

Children of William Blankenship and Margaret Barnett are:

560 i. Rosalie⁷ Blankenship.

561 ii. Maud Blankenship.

562 iii. Lula Blankenship.

563 iv. Willie Edward Blankenship.

564 v. Alfred B. Blankenship.

565 vi. Millie Blankenship.

566 vii. Charles F. Blankenship, born February 14, 1865.

567 viii. John P. Blankenship, born 1878.

568 ix. Mattie Blankenship, born 1879.

243. Rebecca⁶ Morgan (Rachel⁵ Blankenship, Richard⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankenship, Sr.) was born August 14, 1808, and died 1896 in McDowell Co., WV. She married Phillip H.Lambert, Sr Bef. 1831 in Tazewell Co., VA. He was born June 1803 in Tazewell Co., VA, and died Abt. October 1874 in McDowell Co., WV.

Children of Rebecca Morgan and Phillip H.Lambert are:

569 i. Isaac M.⁷ Lambert, born February 11, 1831 in VA. He married (1) Dicy Cline March 04, 1860; born 1843 in Logan Co., VA. He married (2) Lucinda Bishop November 18, 1876 in McDowell Co., WV; born Abt. 1862.

570 ii. Clarrisa Lambert, born February 18, 1832 in VA; died Abt. 1930 in Wyoming Co., WV. She married Floyd Lusk, Sr April 10, 1851 in Tazewell Co., VA; born July 08, 1830 in Logan Co., VA; died Bef. June 02, 1896 in Wyoming Co., VA.

571 iii. Nancy Lambert, born May 12, 1833 in Tazewell Co., VA; died Abt. 1890 in Nicholas Co., WV. She married William Collins, Jr June 1852 in Tazewell Co., VA; born Abt. 1830 in KY; died 1905 in Nicholas Co., WV.

572 iv. Polly Lambert, born November 30, 1834 in VA.

573 v. Susannah Lambert, born March 04, 1836 in Tazewell Co., VA. She married (1) William Belcher Aft. 1857 in McDowell Co., WV She married (2) William James Mullins July 08, 1857 in Tazewell Co., VA.

574 vi. Julia Anne Lambert, born May 17, 1837.

575 vii. Hiram Anderson Lambert, born December 21, 1838 in Tazewell Co., VA; died March 06, 1928 in Randle Co., VA. He married (1) Charlotte Beavers He married (2) Louisa Collins January 20, 1860 in Logan Co., VA; born Abt. 1840 in Logan Co., VA; died Abt. 1881 in McDowell Co., WV. He married (3) Rebecca Cyphers Allison April 16, 1896 in Roderfield, WV.

576 viii. Wawno Jassie Lambert, born September 30, 1840 in VA.

577 ix. Thomas M. Lambert, born January 07, 1842 in Tazewell Co., VA.

578 x. Philip H. Lambert, Jr, born June 07, 1843 in Tazewell Co., VA.

579 xi. Rebecca Lambert, born November 28, 1845.

580 xii. Wyatt S. Lambert, born August 19, 1847 in Tazewell Co., VA. He married Mary Ann Trent

1869; born Abt. 1854 in VA.

581 xiii. Rena Lambert, born March 18, 1849 in Tazewell Co., VA; died November 01, 1922 in Rowan Co., KY. She married Harvey Trent January 16, 1872 in McDowell Co., WV; born January 09, 1851 in Logan Co., VA; died November 27, 1929 in Rowan Co., KY.

582 xiv. Aurelia Lambert, born Abt. 1850 in Wyoming Co., VA; died Bef. 1860.

583 xv. Nicatie Lambert, born December 25, 1852 in Wilmore, McDowell Co., WV; died April 10, 1927 in Wilmore, McDowell Co., WV. She married Lorenzo Dowell Trent Abt. 1872 in Appomattox, VA; born August 16, 1852 in Pigeon Creek, VA; died February 05, 1929 in McDowell Co., WV.

247. George W.⁶ Morgan (Rachel⁵ Blankenship, Richard⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankenship, Sr.) was born 1816 in VA, and died 1864 in Camp Chase, OH. He married Judah Cooke 1830 in Logan Co., VA. She was born Abt. 1813.

Children of George Morgan and Judah Cooke are:

584 i. Nancy⁷ Morgan, born Abt. 1836.

585 ii. Emily Morgan, born Abt. 1837.

586 iii. Mary F. Morgan, born Abt. 1838.

587 iv. Minerva J. Morgan, born Abt. 1840.

588 v. Isaac L. Morgan, born Abt. 1842. He married Charlotte ?; born Abt. 1845.

589 vi. Lewis A. Morgan, born Abt. 1844.

590 vii. James T. Morgan, born Abt. 1847.

591 viii. John C. Morgan, born Abt. February 1850.

592 ix. George Morgan, born Abt. 1856. He married Mary ?

248. Milton⁶ Morgan (Rachel⁵ Blankenship, Richard⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankenship, Sr.) was born 1818 in VA, and died 1897. He married Surilda Bailey Abt. 1841. She was born June 10, 1822.

Children of Milton Morgan and Surilda Bailey are:

593 i. Clara Elizabeth⁷ Morgan, born Abt. 1835. She married Gordon C. Cline April 25, 1867 in Wyoming Co., WV; born August 01, 1843 in Logan Co., VA.

594 ii. Rebecca J. Morgan, born Abt. 1842.

595 iii. John Morgan, born Abt. 1843.

596 iv. Thomas Morgan, born Abt. 1845.

597 v. Archibald Morgan, born Abt. 1847.

598 vi. Amos E. Morgan, born Abt. July 1850.

599 vii. Alexander Morgan, born Abt. 1858. He married Louvisa Cline January 25, 1877 in

Wyoming Co., WV; born September 26, 1856 in Tazewell Co., VA.

249. Anna⁶ Morgan (Rachel⁵ Blankenship, Richard⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankenship, Sr.) was born 1819 in VA, and died 1860. She married (1) Samuel Lambert, Jr 1836 in VA. He was born Abt. 1816 in Briar Creek, VA, and died 1852 in VA. She married (2) Peter Cline Abt. 1854. He was born 1825 in Pike Co., KY.

Children of Anna Morgan and Samuel Lambert are:

600 i. Martha Jane⁷ Lambert, born March 18, 1838 in Tazewell Co., VA; died March 07, 1930 in Charleston, WV. She married John Cline September 22, 1853 in Tazewell Co., VA; born March 27, 1828 in Pike Co., KY; died September 10, 1915 in Kanawha, WV.

601 ii. Rachel Lambert, born 1840. She married James Beavers February 12, 1857 in Tazewell Co., VA.

602 iii. Melissa Lambert, born 1841.

603 iv. Susan Lambert, born 1844.

604 v. Gordon Lambert, born 1846.

605 vi. Thomas Morgan Lambert, born October 25, 1847 in VA; died March 05, 1889. He married Rebecca Hinkle

606 vii. Samuel Lambert, born 1849.

607 viii. Abram Lambert, born 1850.

608 ix. Twin Lambert, born 1850.

609 x. John Lambert, born March 17, 1852 in VA; died May 16, 1939 in Tazewell Co., VA. He married (1) Mary Jane Hankins October 08, 1874 in Tazewell Co., VA He married (2) Nora Taylor Aft. 1898.

Children of Anna Morgan and Peter Cline are:

610 i. Clarissa⁷ Cline, born July 1855 in Tazewell Co., VA; died March 26, 1934 in Pineville, WV. She married (1) ? Mullins

611 ii. Nancy Cline, born 1856 in Tazewell Co., VA. She married Edward Lambert

612 iii. Michael Cline, born May 1858 in Wyoming Co., WV. He married Mary Lockhart August 17, 1877.

613 iv. Milton Cline, born May 1858. He married Sarah Lambert June 30, 1885.

251. Mahala⁶ Blankenship (Samuel⁵, Richard⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankenship, Sr.) was born 1812 in Giles Co., VA. She married Micajah Bailey, Jr. June 07, 1832 in Tazewell Co., VA. He was born 1812 in VA.

Child of Mahala Blankenship and Micajah Bailey is:

614 i. Elizabeth⁷ Bailey, born in Mercer Co., Va. She married Eli Harrison Blankenship October 26, 1863 in Mercer Co., WV; born Abt. 1842 in VA; died 1916.

252. Andrew J.⁶ Blankenship (Samuel⁵, Richard⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankenship, Sr.) was born 1815. He married Mary Dempsey.

Children of Andrew Blankenship and Mary Dempsey are:

615 i. Alonzo⁷ Blankenship.

616 ii. Everett Blankenship.

617 iii. James M. Blankenship.

618 iv. John B. Blankenship.

253. Jonathan B.⁶ Blankenship (Samuel⁵, Richard⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born March 13, 1817. He married Wilmuth McKinney 1844 in Wyoming Co., VA.

Children of Jonathan Blankenship and Wilmuth McKinney are:

619 i. Matilda⁷ Blankenship, born 1845.

620 ii. Samuel P. Blankenship, born February 27, 1847.

621 iii. Joseph Blankenship, born October 1849.

622 iv. Sarah E. Blankenship, born 1850.

623 v. Mary Blankenship, born 1851.

624 vi. Charlotta Blankenship, born 1854.

625 vii. Nancy Blankenship, born 1856.

626 viii. James Harrison Blankenship, born February 28, 1861.

627 ix. William J. Blankenship, born January 30, 1864.

628 x. Allen L. Blankenship, born September 10, 1866.

262. Wiley B. Winton⁶ Blankenship (Lewis⁵, Richard⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1836 in Mercer Co., WV, and died February 14, 1908 in Jackson Co., WV. He married (1) Mary E. Jones September 25, 1856 in Mercer Co., WV, daughter of Israel Jones and Martha Blankenship. She was born 1838. He married (2) Ruth Casto 1872 in Jackson Co., WV. She was born October 01, 1853 in Jackson Co., WV, and died August 23, 1932 in Putnam Co., WV.

Children of Wiley Blankenship and Mary Jones are:

629 i. Winton⁷ Blankenship.

630 ii. Laura Blankenship, born September 30, 1856.

Children of Wiley Blankenship and Ruth Casto are:

631 i. Walter Perry⁷ Blankenship.

632 ii. Ruby Ann Blankenship, born June 14, 1873 in Fairplains, Jackson Co., WV; died September 01, 1953 in Buffalo, WV. She married George William Pullins January 01, 1900; born April 03, 1869 in Jackson Co., WV; died December 23, 1947 in Buffalo, WV.

633 iii. Georgia Blankenship, born 1874; died 1892.

263. Rebecca Susan⁶ Blankenship (Lewis⁵, Richard⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1839 in Mercer Co., VA, and died January 03, 1899. She married (2) Thomas White October 09, 1868 in Mercer Co., WV.

Children of Rebecca Susan Blankenship are:

634 i. Baby⁷ Blankenship, born October 18, 1856 in Mercer Co. WV; died October 19, 1856 in Mercer Co. WV.

635 ii. Baby Blankenship, born October 18, 1856 in Mercer Co. WV; died October 19, 1856 in Mercer Co. WV.

636 iii. Zora E. Blankenship, born 1863 in Mercer Co. WV. She married Joseph M. Holdren; born 1841.

637 iv. Paschal Blankenship, born February 18, 1866 in Mercer Co. WV; died July 02, 1937 in Elgood WV. He married Lilly Hazelwood November 12, 1885 in Mercer Co. WV.

Children of Rebecca Blankenship and Thomas White are:

638 i. John L.⁷ White, born 1869.

639 ii. Howard M. White, born 1871.

267. Robert McNutt⁶ Blankenship (Lewis⁵, Richard⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born June 07, 1845 in Hardy, Mercer Co., WV, and died March 10, 1935 in princeton, Mercer Co., WV. He married (1) Cynthia Jane Massie December 29, 1869 in Mercer Co., WV. She was born July 26, 1849 in Mercer Co., WV, and died August 10, 1891 in Elgood, WV. He married (2) Mary Medley Murphy December 1895 in Mercer Co., WV.

Children of Robert Blankenship and Cynthia Massie are:

640 i. William Kerr⁷ Blankenship, born September 26, 1869; died January 08, 1938. He married Nora Dean Ferguson

641 ii. George Cordell Blankenship, born 1871.

642 iii. Minnie Boyd Blankenship, born 1872.

643 iv. Phillip Kelley Blankenship, born 1873. He married Ida B. Dunn

644 v. Stewart Allen Blankenship, born 1875.

645 vi. Winton French Blankenship, born 1876.

646 vii. Ella Mae Blankenship, born 1878. She married Harry E. Cooke

647 viii. Viva Garfield Blankenship, born 1880. She married Joe Miller

648 ix. Ida Ernestine Blankenship, born May 22, 1882. She married Burman C. Snidow October 14, 1903; born March 29, 1881.

649 x. Robert Edwin Blankenship, born 1885.

650 xi. Moody Carlyle Blankenship, born 1887.

651 xii. Corinne Bennett Blankenship, born 1889.

Child of Robert Blankenship and Mary Murphy is:

652 i. Joseph Kyle⁷ Blankenship, born 1896.

268. Reuben Garrison⁶ Blankenship (Lewis⁵, Richard⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankenship, Sr.) was born 1846 in Mercer Co., WV. He married (1) Hester Martin. He married (2) Martha Wiley.

Child of Reuben Blankenship and Martha Wiley is:

653 i. Cynthia⁷ Blankenship, born in Mercer Co., WV. She married Alpha O. Kagey

271. Arminta Jane⁶ Blankenship (Malinda⁵, Richard⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankenship, Sr.) was born September 13, 1838 in Mercer Co., WV, and died January 16, 1926 in Raleigh Co., WV. She married (2) Lewis Graham October 19, 1864 in Wyoming Co., WV.

Children of Arminta Jane Blankenship are:

654 i. Victoria Virginia⁷ Blankenship, born May 29, 1854 in Mercer Co., WV; died May 19, 1940 in Wyoming Co., WV. She married (1) George Rinehart McKinney, Sr. September 01, 1870 in Wyoming Co., WV; born February 08, 1850; died May 16, 1888 in was shot and killed by Ben Mills. She married (2) Perry A. Cunningham May 21, 1893.

655 ii. Robert Nelson Blankenship, Sr, born April 1857 in Mercer County, WV. He married Sarah Angeline McKinney November 24, 1887.

Children of Arminta Blankenship and Lewis Graham are:

656 i. Mary Malinda⁷ Graham. She married Robert Winton McKinney

657 ii. Leantha Priscilla Graham. She married Charles Andrew Graham April 22, 1889.

658 iii. George Washington Graham, born December 11, 1861; died March 11, 1941. He married Henrietta Jane Garretson Abt. 1887.

659 iv. William Riley Graham, born February 01, 1864; died October 03, 1929. He married Mary C. Roach September 08, 1883.

660 v. Areley Graham, born 1869.

661 vi. Rebecca Ardelia Graham, born September 16, 1869; died April 26, 1974. She married Samuel Wesley Akers December 16, 1889.

662 vii. Lee A. Graham, born June 30, 1872; died March 04, 1900.

663 viii. John Lewis Graham, born August 03, 1874; died December 26, 1961. He married Martha Melissa McKinney; born December 18, 1878.

664 ix. Luke Graham, born May 1888; died December 13, 1888.

272. Rebecca⁶ Blankenship (Malinda⁵, Richard⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankenship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1841. She married (2) Isaac M. Mitchem February 18, 1869. He died Bef. 1880.

Children of Rebecca Blankenship are:

665 i. Josephine Adaline⁷ Blankenship, born April 04, 1854 in Mercer Co., WV; died March 25, 1906. She married Lewis Harvey Akers December 13, 1874.

666 ii. Patrick Leslie Blankenship, born April 11, 1859 in Wyoming Co., WV; died October 29, 1924 in Beckley, WV. He married Julia Ann Garretson

Children of Rebecca Blankenship and Isaac Mitchem are:

667 i. Mary Angeletta⁷ Mitchem.

668 ii. Nathaniel L. Mitchem.

669 iii. Malinda J. Mitchem, died May 09, 1889.

670 iv. Zora E. Mitchem.

671 v. William George Mitchem. He married Mary Elizabeth McKinney July 24, 1890; born 1874.

672 vi. Henry W. Mitchem, born 1864; died March 30, 1877.

673 vii. Dennis H. Mitchem, born April 1875.

274. Leantha Priscilla⁶ Blankenship (Malinda⁵, Richard⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1849, and died August 1870. She married James Augustus Mitchum October 19, 1864.

Children of Leantha Blankenship and James Mitchum are:

674 i. Martha E.⁷ Mitchum.

675 ii. Nancy J. Mitchum.

676 iii. John R. Mitchum.

677 iv. John L. Mitchum.

678 v. Arvilla Esteline Mitchum.

275. John Almarine⁶ Blankenship (Malinda⁵, Richard⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born May 17, 1851 in Mercer Co., VA, and died November 04, 1930 in Rhodell, WV. He married Mary Melissa Cadle May 22, 1873 in Raleigh Co., WV. She was born June 23, 1858 in Wyoming Co., VA, and died August 12, 1926 in Rhodell, WV.

Children of John Blankenship and Mary Cadle are:

679 i. Pearis Calloway⁷ Blankenship, born May 18, 1875; died November 03, 1879.

680 ii. Sarah Jane Blankenship, born December 01, 1876; died August 14, 1965. She married Daniel J. J. T. O'Neal January 12, 1900 in Raleigh Co., WV; born May 07, 1879; died April 17, 1964.

681 iii. Genetta C. Blankenship, born June 22, 1878 in Beckley, Raleigh Co., WV; died December 06, 1922. She married Alden Smith August 27, 1904 in Raleigh Co., WV; born June 22, 1879; died June 06, 1950.

682 iv. Ardelia Ann Blankenship, born February 23, 1880; died June 06, 1944. She married Jacob Ingram Garretson September 24, 1901 in Raleigh Co., WV; born 1881; died 1972.

683 v. William Ballard Blankenship, born October 03, 1881 in Basin, Raleigh Co., WV; died September 30, 1932 in Hinton, Summers Co., WV. He married Annie Alice Cadle December 01, 1907 in Raleigh Co., WV; born October 27, 1886 in Pemberton, Raleigh Co., WV; died December 1967 in Greenbrier Co., WV.

684 vi. Ida Alice Blankenship, born April 15, 1883; died March 04, 1920 in Beckley, Raleigh Co., WV. She married (1) Ben McKinney She married (2) Harrison Wesley Henry Roach April 26, 1900 in Raleigh Co., WV; born October 26, 1881; died Abt. 1910.

685 vii. George Nelson Blankenship, born June 16, 1885. He married Victoria Virginia Graham April 03, 1903 in Raleigh Co., WV.

686 viii. Mary Melissa Blankenship, born January 1888; died 1966. She married Walter Winton Cadle January 09, 1907 in Raleigh Co., WV; born March 01, 1883; died January 1966.

687 ix. John Lewis Blankenship, born March 19, 1890; died May 16, 1951 in Helen, WV. He married Helen Virginia Rycroft March 23, 1931 in Beckley, WV; born May 14, 1914 in Roanoke, VA; died May 02, 1948 in Beckley, WV.

688 x. Henry Harrison Blankenship, born February 26, 1893; died May 12, 1927. He married Ivory E. Fletcher April 14, 1918 in Rhodell, WV; born 1902 in Rhodell, WV.

689 xi. Laura Bell Blankenship, born June 13, 1895; died January 16, 1938 in Beckley, Raleigh Co., WV. She married Lewis Harrison Graham; born May 03, 1898; died February 27, 1947.

690 xii. Lillie Lee Blankenship, born July 28, 1898; died 1950 in Josephine, Raleigh Co., WV. She married Luther Fletcher May 08, 1918 in Rhodell, WV.

276. Mary E.⁶ Jones (Martha⁵ Blankenship, Richard⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1838. She married Wiley B. Winton Blankenship September 25, 1856 in Mercer Co., WV, son of Lewis Blankenship and Mary Jones. He was born 1836 in Mercer Co., WV, and died February 14, 1908 in Jackson Co., WV.

Children are listed above under (262) Wiley B. Winton Blankenship.

282. Reubin⁶ Webb (Mary⁵ Dillon, Frances⁴ Blankenship, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1823 in New London, Franklin Co., VA, and died October 1897 in Franklin Co., VA. He married Amanda Jane Bowles. She was born December 31, 1829 in Bedford Co., VA, and died Aft. June 1900 in Franklin Co., VA.

Children of Reubin Webb and Amanda Bowles are:

691 i. Sarah⁷ Webb.

692 ii. John Webb.

693 iii. Griffin Webb.

694 iv. Edgar Webb.

695 v. Nancy Jane Webb.

696 vi. Mary Ann Webb.

697 vii. Amanda Elizabeth Webb.

698 viii. Reubin Benjamin Webb.

699 ix. Robert Lee Webb.

700 x. Sallie Virginia Webb.

283. Lucinda Abigail⁶ Harrison (Cynthia⁵ Dillon, Frances⁴ Blankenship, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born January 05, 1832 in Franklin Co, VA, and died March 05, 1873 in Cabell Co, WV. She married Edward Franklin Shy November 10, 1854 in Cabell Co, WV. He was born January 1831 in Cabell Co, WV, and died March 16, 1878 in Cabell Co, WV.

Child of Lucinda Harrison and Edward Shy is:

701 i. Cenna Clarona⁷ Shy, born September 1859 in Cabell Co, WV; died May 1911 in Cabell Co, WV. She married Gordon Lunsford October 23, 1879 in Cabell Co, WV; born September 30, 1856 in Ohio; died October 1922 in Cabell Co, WV.

285. Lucinda⁶ Blankenship (Noah⁵, Shadrack⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born May 1816, and died 1900 in Giles Co., VA. She married Colby Burton April 19, 1834 in Giles Co., VA.

Child of Lucinda Blankenship and Colby Burton is:

702 i. Elisha⁷ Burton, born 1835.

286. James Madison⁶ Blankenship (Noah⁵, Shadrack⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1819, and died 1847. He married Mary Lambert. She was born 1824 in Tazewell Co., VA.

Children of James Blankenship and Mary Lambert are:

703 i. James C⁷ Blankenship, born 1842 in Tazewell Co., VA; died November 25, 1863 in Mission Ridge, TN.

704 ii. Sarah Jane Blankenship, born July 26, 1845 in Wapello Co., VA; died November 15, 1906 in Pleasantville, Marion Co., VA. She married William Reed; born July 31, 1843.

705 iii. Statirah Blankenship, born February 27, 1847; died August 31, 1934 in Jewell Co., KS. She married Nehemiah Reed; born 1846.

288. William Charlton⁶ Blankenship (Noah⁵, Shadrack⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1823, and died January 17, 1922 in Mercer Co., WV. He married Parthena ?. She was born May 1825 in Virginia.

Children of William Blankenship and Parthena ? are:

706 i. Nancy⁷ Blankenship, born 1848 in Giles Co., VA.

707 ii. Noah Blankenship, born 1851 in Virginia; died January 17, 1922 in Mercer Co., WV. He married (1) Elizabeth Palmer November 18, 1872 in Giles Co., VA; born 1851. He married (2) Margaret Fink September 10, 1892; born Abt. 1855.

708 iii. Polly Blankenship, born 1852.

709 iv. James T Edward Blankenship, born July 26, 1854 in Virginia; died August 19, 1929. He

married Juliann F Biby September 09, 1875 in Giles County, Va; born Abt. 1859.

710 v. Isabel Elizabeth Blankenship, born February 02, 1855 in Virginia. She married William J Fink December 03, 1877.

711 vi. Hiram Louis Blankenship, born October 30, 1856 in Virginia; died November 06, 1888 in Wolf Creek, Giles Co., VA. He married Margaret Fink December 03, 1877 in Giles County, Va; born Abt. 1855.

712 vii. William Charlton Blankenship, Jr., born 1859 in Virginia. He married Jane ?

713 viii. Jesse Green Blankenship, born 1862 in Narrows, Giles Co., VA; died 1930 in Narrows, Giles Co., VA. He married Mary Margaret Snidow March 15, 1908 in Giles Co., VA; born 1877.

714 ix. George W Blankenship, born December 20, 1865 in Va. He married Margaret Burton Crawford September 04, 1889 in Bland Co., VA.

715 x. Charlotte V. Blankenship, born April 03, 1868 in Virginia. She married George M Fink October 22, 1891 in Giles Co., VA.

289. Anderson Jackson⁶ Blankenship (Noah⁵, Shadrack⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1826 in Virginia. He married (1) Sarah Jane Burton Abt. 1849. She was born 1830 in Virginia. He married (2) Julia ? Aft. 1868.

Children of Anderson Blankenship and Sarah Burton are:

716 i. Juliana⁷ Blankenship, born 1850 in Giles Co., VA.

717 ii. James Blankenship, born 1854.

718 iii. George W. Blankenship, born 1856.

719 iv. Elisha Blankenship, born 1858.

720 v. Sarah Blankenship, born January 1861. She met (1) Matt Burton She married (2) Issac Burton 1913.

721 vi. Crease Blankenship, born 1865.

722 vii. Jane Blankenship, born 1868.

Children of Anderson Blankenship and Julia ? are:

723 i. Mary⁷ Blankenship, born 1872.

724 ii. Presilla Blankenship, born 1872.

725 iii. Ardelia Blankenship, born 1874.

726 iv. Emma Blankenship, born 1878.

290. Mahala⁶ Blankenship (Noah⁵, Shadrack⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1830 in Virginia, and died June 13, 1889 in Mason Co., WV. She married John Andrew Lambert July 08, 1850 in Giles Co., VA. He was born in Giles, VA.

Children of Mahala Blankenship and John Lambert are:

727 i. Priscilla⁷ Lambert, born 1852.

728 ii. Mary S Lambert, born June 29, 1853.

729 iii. Sarah Jane Lambert, born 1855 in Greenbrier Co, VA; died 1886 in Mason Co, WV. She married Thomas Houston Knapp March 06, 1873 in Mason Co, WV; born September 1852 in Greenbrier Co, VA; died 1943 in Mason Co, WV.

730 iv. Hiram Anderson Lambert, born January 22, 1856.

731 v. John Wesley Lambert, born March 08, 1859.

732 vi. Emily Victoria Lambert, born May 01, 1860.

733 vii. Ardelia Lambert, born Abt. 1861.

734 viii. Charles C Lambert, born Abt. 1867.

735 ix. Thomas Lee Lambert, born Abt. 1869.

736 x. Ida Mae Lambert, born Abt. 1870.

291. Noah Greenfield⁶ Blankenship (Noah⁵, Shadrack⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1832 in Virginia, and died July 27, 1909 in Wayne Co., WV. He married Maratha Elizabeth Armentrout March 27, 1856. She was born 1842 in Alleghany Co., VA, and died September 05, 1910.

Children of Noah Blankenship and Maratha Armentrout are:

737 i. Barbara⁷ Blankenship, born 1857. She married Columbus Davis

738 ii. Nancy Blankenship, born 1859.

739 iii. Mary Ola Blankenship, born 1860. She married James Blankenship; born 1868 in Mercer Co., WV.

740 iv. Martha Blankenship, born 1861. She married (1) Hudson Shannon She married (2) John Hazlett

741 v. Louisa Blankenship, born Abt. 1864. She married Harvy Strother

742 vi. John Blankenship, born 1866.

743 vii. William Blankenship, born 1870.

292. Mary Ann⁶ Blankenship (Noah⁵, Shadrack⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1836 in Virginia. She married George D Armentrout December 06, 1856 in Giles Co., VA. He was born Abt. 1838.

Child of Mary Blankenship and George Armentrout is:

744 i. Barbara⁷ Armentrout, born 1859.

294. William Harrison⁶ Blankenship (Noah⁵, Shadrack⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1840, and died May 28, 1913 in Mercer Co., WV. He married Louisa J Garrison April 22, 1859 in Giles Co., VA. She was born Abt. 1840 in Mercer Co., VA.

Child of William Blankenship and Louisa Garrison is:

745 i. James⁷ Blankenship, born 1868 in Mercer Co., WV. He married Mary Ola Blankenship; born 1860.

296. Elias⁶ Blankenship (Benjamin Berry⁵, Shadrack⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1816 in Virginia, and died in Bland Co., VA. He married Solitia Lettecia Pruitt July 29, 1833 in Giles Co., VA. She was born 1814 in Virginia.

Children of Elias Blankenship and Solitia Pruitt are:

746 i. William Washington⁷ Blankenship, born 1834 in Giles Co., VA; died Abt. 1880. He married Julia Lambert September 13, 1855; born 1839 in Tazewell Co., VA.

747 ii. Frances Blankenship, born July 04, 1836 in Giles Co., VA. She married Jeremiah Sarver August 22, 1854 in Giles Co., VA; born 1830.

748 iii. Elizabeth Blankenship, born 1839 in Giles Co., VA. She married William Stowers August 27, 1856 in Giles Co., VA; born 1839 in Giles Co., VA.

749 iv. Isam Blankenship, born 1842 in Giles Co., VA; died 1865.

750 v. Randolph Blankenship, born 1842 in Giles Co., VA.

751 vi. Berry Blankenship, born 1844 in Giles Co., VA.

752 vii. Minerva Blankenship, born 1846 in Giles Co., VA.

753 viii. Martha E. Blankenship, born 1848 in Giles Co., VA.

754 ix. Polley Ann Blankenship, born June 1850.

755 x. Juda Catherine Blankenship, born February 01, 1853 in Giles Co., VA.

299. Rhoda⁶ Blankenship (Benjamin Berry⁵, Shadrack⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1830. She married Conley Perdue January 25, 1846 in Giles Co., VA.

Children of Rhoda Blankenship and Conley Perdue are:

756 i. Mary⁷ Perdue, born 1848.

757 ii. William Perdue, born 1849.

758 iii. Margaret A . Perdue, born 1852.

759 iv. James Perdue, born 1853.

760 v. Ardelia Perdue, born 1855.

761 vi. Sarah Perdue, born 1856.

762 vii. Daniel Perdue, born 1858.

763 viii. Malinda Perdue, born 1860.

764 ix. Otey B Perdue, born 1864.

765 x. Rhoda Perdue, born Abt. 1870.

300. Otey Burl⁶ Blankenship (Benjamin Berry⁵, Shadrack⁴, Peter³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born June 1837 in Giles Co., VA, and died 1904.

Child of Otey Burl Blankenship is:

766 i. Conley⁷ Blankenship, born April 10, 1855 in Giles Co., VA.

320. Hugh⁶ Willis (Mary⁵ Blankenship, Richard⁴, Richard³, Richard², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) He married Phoebe Crowley.

Child of Hugh Willis and Phoebe Crowley is:

767 i. George⁷ Willis. He married Alice Badger

END OF GENERATION 6 FOR RICHARD BLANKENSHIP

Discover interesting facts about your family:

First Name:

Last Name:

Descendants of Ralph Blankenship, Jr.

(Son of the English immigrant Ralph Blankinship)

SIX GENERATIONS OF BLANKENSHIP FAMILY DESCENDANTS



To see the image above full size [CLICK HERE](#)

Descendants of Ralph Blankenship

Generation No. 1

1. Ralph² Blankinship, Jr. (Ralph¹) was born Abt. 1695 in Chesterfield Co., VA, and died November 1754 in Chesterfield Co., VA. He married Elizabeth ? 1735 in Goochland Co., VA.

Children of Ralph Blankinship and Elizabeth ? are:

+ 2 i. Ephraim³ Blankenship, Sr., died April 1791 in Chesterfield Co, VA.

+ 3 ii. Joseph Blankinship, Sr., died October 1787 in Chesterfield Co, VA.

4 iii. Francis Blankenship, died 1759 in ChesterfieldCo, VA.

5 iv. Sarah Blankenship. She married ? Cobb

6 v. Jeremiah Blankenship.

+ 7 vi. Ralph Blankenship III.

+ 8 vii. William Blankenship, born Abt. 1730 in Henrico Co., VA; died February 1799 in Bedford County, VA.

+ 9 viii. Frederick Blankenship, born Abt. 1730; died 1788.

10 ix. John Blankenship, born Abt. 1745.

+ 11 x. Matthew Blankenship, born Abt. 1748.

Generation No. 2

2. Ephraim³ Blankenship, Sr. (Ralph² Blankinship, Jr., Ralph¹) died April 1791 in Chesterfield Co, VA. He married Ann Wilson Abt. 1751 in Chesterfield Co., VA. She was born Abt. 1730.

Children of Ephraim Blankenship and Ann Wilson are:

12 i. Ephraim⁴ Blankenship, Jr, died March 1785 in Chesterfield Co., VA. He married Rhody ?

13 ii. Olive Blankenship.

3. Joseph³ Blankinship, Sr. (Ralph², Ralph¹) died October 1787 in Chesterfield Co, VA. He married Mary Elizabeth Anderson Abt. 1750. She was born 1730.

Children of Joseph Blankinship and Mary Anderson are:

14 i. Martha⁴ Blankinship.

15 ii. Judy Blankinship. She married ? Davis

16 iii. Lucy Blankinship.

17 iv. Mary Ann Blankinship. She married (1) ? Thornton She married (2) James Adkinson

18 v. Matthew Blankinship.

19 vi. Olive Blankinship.

20 vii. Sarah Blankinship. She married ? Snelling

+ 21 viii. John Blankenship, born Abt. 1750.

+ 22 ix. Joseph Blankinship, Jr., born Abt. 1750; died 1799 in Russell Co., VA.

23 x. Elizabeth Blankinship, born 1763 in Warren Co., NC. She married (1) ? Davis She married (2) William Humphrey Garland February 11, 1780 in Warren Co., NC.

7. Ralph³ Blankenship III (Ralph² Blankinship, Jr., Ralph¹) He married Edith Nunnally Abt. 1765. She was born 1740 in Chesterfield, Virginia, and died May 1793.

Children of Ralph Blankenship and Edith Nunnally are:

24 i. Womack⁴ Blankenship, born Abt. 1767.

+ 25 ii. Gideon Blankenship, born Abt. 1769; died July 1802 in Buckingham Co., VA.

26 iii. Ralph Blankenship IV, born Abt. 1771.

8. William³ Blankenship (Ralph² Blankinship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born Abt. 1730 in Henrico Co., VA, and died February 1799 in Bedford County, VA. He married Elizabeth Dickerson October 31, 1789 in Bedford Co, Virginia. She was born Abt. 1730 in Virginia, and died July 1801 in Bedford County, VA.

Children of William Blankenship and Elizabeth Dickerson are:

+ 27 i. Abraham Abram⁴ Blankenship, born 1759 in Chesterfield County, VA; died March 08, 1845 in Bedford County, VA.

+ 28 ii. Benjamin Blankenship, born 1760 in Bedford Co, VA.

+ 29 iii. Milly Blankenship, born Abt. 1766 in Bedford Co, Virginia.

30 iv. Unity Blankenship, born Abt. 1766 in Bedford Co, Virginia. She married John Kennett, Jr. November 26, 1789 in Bedford Co., VA; born Abt. 1769 in Maryland.

9. Frederick³ Blankenship (Ralph² Blankinship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born Abt. 1730, and died 1788.

Children of Frederick Blankenship are:

31 i. Rebecca⁴ Blankenship.

32 ii. Elizabeth Blankenship.

+ 33 iii. Thomas Blankenship, Sr., born Abt. 1748 in Chesterfield Co., VA; died September 30, 1802 in Iredell Co., NC.

34 iv. Josiah Blankenship, born Abt. 1750.

11. Matthew³ Blankenship (Ralph² Blankinship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born Abt. 1748. He married Lucy ?.

Children of Matthew Blankenship and Lucy ? are:

35 i. Ann⁴ Blankenship, born Abt. 1768.

36 ii. Archibald Blankenship, born Abt. 1768.

37 iii. Polly Blankenship, born 1768.

Generation No. 3

21. John⁴ Blankenship (Joseph³ Blankinship, Sr., Ralph², Ralph¹) was born Abt. 1750. He married Mary Wallace.

Child of John Blankenship and Mary Wallace is:

+ 38 i. Levi⁵ Blankenship, born Abt. 1769.

22. Joseph⁴ Blankinship, Jr. (Joseph³, Ralph², Ralph¹) was born Abt. 1750, and died 1799 in Russell Co., VA. He married Sarah Tolbert 1788.

Children of Joseph Blankinship and Sarah Tolbert are:

39 i. Polly⁵ Blankenship, born Abt. 1785. She married Charles H. Stuart October 28, 1805 in Bedford Co. VA.

+ 40 ii. William Blankenship, born 1790 in Russell Co, VA; died April 1873 in Tazwell Co, VA.

41 iii. Arthur M. Blankenship, born Abt. 1793.

42 iv. Tolbert Blankenship, born 1797. He married Jane Bostiff October 20, 1818; born Abt. 1797.

43 v. Daniel Blankenship, born Abt. 1799.

25. Gideon⁴ Blankenship (Ralph³, Ralph² Blankinship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born Abt. 1769, and died July 1802 in Buckingham Co., VA. He married Sarah Nunnally.

Children of Gideon Blankenship and Sarah Nunnally are:

44 i. Elijah⁵ Blankenship.

45 ii. Gad Blankenship, died in Robertson Co., TN. He married Delilah ?

+ 46 iii. John N. Blankenship, born Abt. 1784 in Chesterfield Co., VA; died Bef. 1834 in Robertson Co., TN.

27. Abraham Abram⁴ Blankenship (William³, Ralph² Blankinship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born 1759 in Chesterfield County, VA, and died March 08, 1845 in Bedford County, VA. He married Susanna Wyatt 1781 in Chesterfield County, VA. She was born Abt. 1757, and died Aft. 1845.

Children of Abraham Blankenship and Susanna Wyatt are:

- + 47 i. Mason⁵ Blankenship, born Abt. 1782 in Bedford Co., VA.
- + 48 ii. Able Blankenship, born Abt. 1784 in Bedford Co., VA.
- + 49 iii. Lawson Blankenship, born Abt. 1789 in Bedford Co., VA; died in Bedford Co., VA.
- + 50 iv. Abraham Blankenship, Jr., born Abt. 1794 in Chesterfield Co, VA; died in Bedford Co., VA.
- + 51 v. Susanna Blankenship, born Abt. 1798 in Bedford Co, VA.

28. Benjamin⁴ Blankenship (William³, Ralph² Blankinship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born 1760 in Bedford Co, VA. He married (1) Polly Shepard. She was born March 01, 1814 in Bedford Co, VA. He married (2) Patience Jackson March 09, 1792 in Bedford Co., VA. She was born Abt. 1760 in Chesterfield Co., VA, and died in Bedford, VA.

Children of Benjamin Blankenship and Patience Jackson are:

- 52 i. J. C.⁵ Blankenship.
- + 53 ii. Nancy Emeline Blankenship, born Abt. December 1791 in Bedford Co., VA; died 1834 in Piqua, Ohio.
- 54 iii. Aaron Blankenship, born Abt. 1792. He married Mary Shepard March 01, 1814 in Bedford Co., Virginia.
- 55 iv. Rhoda Blankenship, born Bef. 1793. She married (1) Zachariah Milam She married (2) Zachariah Milarn January 08, 1812 in Bedford Co., Va.
- 56 v. Sarah Blankenship, born Abt. 1796. She married John Watkins January 10, 1818 in Bedford Co., Virginia.
- 57 vi. Micajah Blankenship, born 1798.

29. Milly⁴ Blankenship (William³, Ralph² Blankinship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born Abt. 1766 in Bedford Co, Virginia. She married Peter Kennett October 31, 1789 in Bedford Co., VA. He was born Abt. 1769 in Bedford Co, Virginia.

Children of Milly Blankenship and Peter Kennett are:

- 58 i. Lucy⁵ Kennett, born Abt. 1790.
- + 59 ii. Barnabas Kennett, born Abt. 1792.
- 60 iii. Elizabeth Kennett, born Abt. 1795. She married Daniel McNeil
- 61 iv. Unis Kennett, born Abt. 1797.
- + 62 v. Solomon Kennett, born Abt. 1798 in Bedford Co., Virginia; died August 01, 1860 in Floyd Co., Va.
- 63 vi. Anna Kennett, born Abt. 1800.
- 64 vii. Patients Kennett, born Abt. 1804.

65 viii. Peter Kennett, born Abt. 1808.

33. Thomas⁴ Blankenship, Sr. (Frederick³, Ralph² Blankinship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born Abt. 1748 in Chesterfield Co., VA, and died September 30, 1802 in Iredell Co., NC. He married Mary Lackey Bef. 1764. She died June 03, 1802.

Children of Thomas Blankenship and Mary Lackey are:

+ 66 i. Samuel⁵ Blankenship, Sr., born 1764; died August 19, 1847 in Iredell Co., NC.

67 ii. Stephen Blankenship, born March 03, 1764; died August 19, 1847. He married Betsy Patterson February 22, 1822 in Rutherford, NC.

+ 68 iii. Ritter Blankenship, born March 03, 1766 in Chesterfield Co., VA; died December 28, 1835 in Alexander Co., NC.

69 iv. James F. Blankenship, born Abt. 1768.

70 v. Nancy Blankenship, born Abt. 1770.

71 vi. Thomas Blankenship, Jr., born Abt. 1772.

Generation No. 4

38. Levi⁵ Blankenship (John⁴, Joseph³ Blankinship, Sr., Ralph², Ralph¹) was born Abt. 1769. He married Millinder Calvert July 26, 1788.

Children of Levi Blankenship and Millinder Calvert are:

72 i. Edy⁶ Blankenship. She married David Hooper April 27, 1829 in Warren Co., KY.

73 ii. Eliza Blankenship.

74 iii. Mary Blankenship. She married Nathan Hix November 17, 1811 in Warren Co., KY.

+ 75 iv. Asa Blankenship, Sr., born Abt. 1789 in Lunenburg Co., VA; died in Arkansas.

40. William⁵ Blankenship (Joseph⁴ Blankinship, Jr., Joseph³, Ralph², Ralph¹) was born 1790 in Russell Co, VA, and died April 1873 in Tazwell Co, VA. He married (1) Sarah Drake Bef. 1810. He married (2) Sarah Sallie Bailey 1844. She was born Abt. 1825. He married (3) Anna Lewis January 09, 1865.

Children of William Blankenship and Sarah Drake are:

76 i. William⁶ Blankenship, Jr., born 1810 in Tazewell Co., VA.

77 ii. Tolbert Blankenship, born 1811 in Tazewell Co., VA; died 1869 in Clinton C0., MO. He married Mary Burgin in Lee Co., VA.

78 iii. George W. Blankenship, born 1814 in Tazewell Co., VA; died in WV.

+ 79 iv. John W. Blankenship, born July 17, 1816 in Tazewell Co., VA; died May 04, 1889 in Tazewell Co., VA.

+ 80 v. Edmund Blankenship, born Abt. 1817 in Tazewell Co., VA.

81 vi. Wilburn Blankenship, born 1819 in Tazewell Co., VA. He married Malinda Burgin; born in Lee Co., VA.

+ 82 vii. Eleanor Nelly Blankenship, born Abt. 1821 in Tazewell Co., VA; died in Morgan , KY.

83 viii. Martha Patsy Blankenship, born Abt. 1825 in Tazewell Co., VA. She married Shadrach Steel

84 ix. Nancy Blankenship, born 1830 in Tazewell Co., VA. She married Samuel Waltz July 17, 1851 in Tazewell Co., VA.

46. John N.⁵ Blankenship (Gideon⁴, Ralph³, Ralph² Blankinship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born Abt. 1784 in Chesterfield Co., VA, and died Bef. 1834 in Robertson Co., TN. He married Elizabeth ?.

Children of John Blankenship and Elizabeth ? are:

85 i. John C.⁶ Blankenship.

86 ii. Andrew J. Blankenship.

87 iii. Robert B. Blankenship.

88 iv. Adeline Blankenship.

89 v. William Blankenship, born Abt. 1810.

47. Mason⁵ Blankenship (Abraham Abram⁴, William³, Ralph² Blankinship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born Abt. 1782 in Bedford Co., VA. She married (1) Joseph Franklin December 30, 1805 in Bedford County, VA. He was born Abt. 1780. She married (2) Abrahan Smith August 18, 1812 in Bedford Co., VA.

Child of Mason Blankenship and Joseph Franklin is:

+ 90 i. Milton⁶ Franklin, born Abt. 1806 in Bedford Co., VA; died 1881 in Bedford Co., VA.

48. Able⁵ Blankenship (Abraham Abram⁴, William³, Ralph² Blankinship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born Abt. 1784 in Bedford Co., VA. He married Rhoda Wood February 02, 1813 in Bedford County, VA. She was born 1795 in Bedford Co., VA.

Children of Able Blankenship and Rhoda Wood are:

+ 91 i. Buford⁶ Blankenship, born 1818 in Bedford Co., Va.

92 ii. Catharine Blankenship, born 1826 in Bedford Co., Va.

+ 93 iii. James Addison Blankenship, Sr., born November 1833 in Bedford Co., Va; died August 01, 1900 in Roanoke, Va.

49. Lawson⁵ Blankenship (Abraham Abram⁴, William³, Ralph² Blankinship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born Abt. 1789 in Bedford Co., VA, and died in Bedford Co., VA. He married (1) Sarah Sally Debo January 29, 1818 in Bedford County, VA. She was born 1803 in Bedford Co., VA, and died Bef. 1821 in Bedford Co., VA. He married (2) Luney Martin January 22, 1827 in Bedford Co., VA. She was born Abt. 1808 in Bedford Co., VA.

Children of Lawson Blankenship and Sarah Debo are:

94 i. William B.⁶ Blankenship, born Abt. 1818 in Bedford Co., VA. He married Elizabeth Murray December 27, 1849 in Montginery Co., Virginia.

95 ii. Ardena Blankenship, born Abt. 1820 in Bedford Co., VA. She married William Moses March 21, 1843 in Montgomery Co., Virginia.

Children of Lawson Blankenship and Luney Martin are:

96 i. Henry Calvin⁶ Blankenship, born in Montgomery Co., VA. He married Regina Deaton

97 ii. D. M. Blankenship, born Abt. 1829 in Montgomery Co., VA. He married (1) Lucy Martin in Montgomery Co., VA; born in Montgomery Co., VA. He married (2) Susan F. Perdue April 14, 1859 in Montgomery Co., VA; born in Montgomery Co., VA.

50. Abraham⁵ Blankenship, Jr. (Abraham Abram⁴, William³, Ralph² Blankinship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born Abt. 1794 in Chesterfield Co, VA, and died in Bedford Co., VA. He married Mary Elizabeth Debo February 06, 1816 in Bedford County, VA. She was born 1801 in Bedford Co., VA, and died March 1845 in Bedford Co., VA.

Children of Abraham Blankenship and Mary Debo are:

+ 98 i. John Jago⁶ Blankenship, born September 26, 1817 in Bedford Co, VA; died November 04, 1862 in Franklin Co, VA.

99 ii. Nancy Emeline Blankenship, born 1818 in Bedford Co., VA. She married Wyatt W Trueman December 15, 1840.

100 iii. Alexander Blankenship, born 1820.

+ 101 iv. James Callohill Blankenship, born Abt. 1822; died February 18, 1886 in Campbell Co., Virginia.

+ 102 v. Michael Jeffrey Blankenship, born Abt. 1824 in Bedford Co., Va.

103 vi. Martha Ann Blankenship, born 1825 in Bedford Co., Va; died November 04, 1880 in Bedford Co., Virginia. She married Andrew J. Carter May 20, 1856 in Bedford Co., Virginia; born in Bedford Co., Virginia.

51. Susanna⁵ Blankenship (Abraham Abram⁴, William³, Ralph² Blankinship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born Abt. 1798 in Bedford Co, VA. She married Thomas Wyatt March 30, 1819 in Bedford Co., VA.

Child of Susanna Blankenship and Thomas Wyatt is:

104 i. Mary A⁶ Wyatt, born Abt. 1820 in Bedford Co., Virginia. She married Abner H Franklin November 16, 1839 in Bedford Co., Virginia.

53. Nancy Emeline⁵ Blankenship (Benjamin⁴, William³, Ralph² Blankinship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born Abt. December 1791 in Bedford Co., VA, and died 1834 in Piqua, Ohio. She married Thomas Jefferson DeFrees June 10, 1831 in Piqua, Ohio. He was born 1804, and died 1884.

Children of Nancy Blankenship and Thomas DeFrees are:

105 i. Alice⁶ DeFrees. She married Henry Denton

106 ii. Franklin DeFrees, born 1832 in Piqua, Ohio; died 1838.

107 iii. Flora DeFrees, born 1834. She married O. C. Weedon

59. Barnabas⁵ Kennett (Milly⁴ Blankenship, William³, Ralph² Blankinship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born Abt. 1792. He married Phebe Scott November 06, 1826 in Franklin Co., Va.

Child of Barnabas Kennett and Phebe Scott is:

108 i. Solomon⁶ Kennett. He married Elizabeth Vest August 23, 1855; born Abt. 1832.

62. Solomon⁵ Kennett (Milly⁴ Blankenship, William³, Ralph² Blankinship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born Abt. 1798 in Bedford Co., Virginia, and died August 01, 1860 in Floyd Co., Va. He married Rebecca W. Hudson. She was born Abt. 1811 in Bedford Co., Virginia, and died June 05, 1892 in Floyd Co., Va.

Children of Solomon Kennett and Rebecca Hudson are:

+ 109 i. Robert L.⁶ Kennett, born Abt. 1837 in Floyd Co., Va; died November 10, 1888 in Simpsons, Va.

110 ii. John H. Kennett, born July 1839 in Floyd Co., Va.

111 iii. James M. Kennett, born Abt. 1841 in Floyd Co., Va.

112 iv. Mildred Jane Kennett, born Abt. 1844 in Floyd Co., Va.

113 v. William Barney Kennett, born Abt. 1851 in Floyd Co., Va.

66. Samuel⁵ Blankenship, Sr. (Thomas⁴, Frederick³, Ralph² Blankinship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born 1764, and died August 19, 1847 in Iredell Co., NC. He married Susannah Weathers April 11, 1792. She was born October 03, 1776, and died May 10, 1844.

Children of Samuel Blankenship and Susannah Weathers are:

114 i. John⁶ Blankenship, born 1793.

115 ii. Elias Blankenship, born January 03, 1795; died December 21, 1819.

116 iii. Mary Ann Blankenship, born April 03, 1797; died July 31, 1817.

117 iv. Samuel Blankenship, Jr., born December 11, 1799; died November 23, 1824.

118 v. Alley F. Blankenship, born May 27, 1802; died May 24, 1803.

119 vi. Marian Blankenship, born March 09, 1804.

+ 120 vii. Nancy Blankenship, born September 09, 1806 in Alexander Co., NC; died October 03, 1828.

+ 121 viii. Benjamin W. Blankenship, born March 12, 1809 in NC.

+ 122 ix. James Arthur Blankenship, born August 01, 1811; died June 04, 1894.

123 x. Edward Green Blankenship, born October 22, 1814; died January 29, 1835.

124 xi. Berryman G. Blankenship, born April 11, 1817; died September 05, 1842.

68. Ritter⁵ Blankenship (Thomas⁴, Frederick³, Ralph² Blankinship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born March 03, 1766 in Chesterfield Co., VA, and died December 28, 1835 in Alexander Co., NC. She married James Washington Adams, Sr. Abt. 1800 in Cheraw, Marlboro Co., SC. He was born 1748 in Tysoe, Warwickshire, England, and died in Alexander Co., NC.

Children of Ritter Blankenship and James Adams are:

- + 125 i. James Washigon⁶ Adams, Jr., born June 16, 1803 in Cheraw, Marlboro, SC; died June 21, 1879 in Brushy Creek, Williams Co., TX.
- + 126 ii. Sarah Adams, born September 06, 1806; died April 06, 1883 in Alexander Co., NC.
- + 127 iii. John Jefferson Adams, born 1808 in South Carolina; died April 05, 1891 in Hutts, Williamson Co., TX.

Generation No. 5

75. Asa⁶ Blankenship, Sr. (Levi⁵, John⁴, Joseph³ Blankinship, Sr., Ralph², Ralph¹) was born Abt. 1789 in Lunenburg Co., VA, and died in Arkansas. He married Elizabeth Houchin August 15, 1815 in Warren, KY. She was born 1796 in Logan Co., KY, and died in Arkansas.

Children of Asa Blankenship and Elizabeth Houchin are:

- 128 i. Eliza⁷ Blankenship. She married Elijah Burris October 19, 1848 in Sevier Co.; born in Sevier Co..
- + 129 ii. Hezekiah Blankenship, born 1816 in MO.
- 130 iii. John Blankenship, born Abt. 1822 in Texas. He married Elizabeth Brown January 15, 1847.
- 131 iv. Nancy Blankenship, born Abt. 1824. She married Henry Robertson April 04, 1844 in Lamar Co.
- + 132 v. Asa Blankenship, Jr., born February 01, 1827 in AR; died June 23, 1902 in Pike, Collin Co., TX.
- + 133 vi. Raymond Fielding Blankenship, born 1830 in Washington, Sevier Co., AR.
- + 134 vii. Levi Blankenship, born 1834 in Washington, Sevier Co., AR.
- 135 viii. Mary Blankenship, born 1836 in Washington, Sevier Co., AR.
- + 136 ix. James B. Blankenship, born 1838 in Washington, Sevier Co., AR.

79. John W.⁶ Blankenship (William⁵, Joseph⁴ Blankinship, Jr., Joseph³, Ralph², Ralph¹) was born July 17, 1816 in Tazewell Co., VA, and died May 04, 1889 in Tazewell Co., VA. He married Olivie Gilleland March 29, 1852 in Pulaski Co., KY. She was born in Pulaski Co., KY.

Child of John Blankenship and Olivie Gilleland is:

- + 137 i. Charles Edward⁷ Blankenship, born Abt. 1854.

80. Edmund⁶ Blankenship (William⁵, Joseph⁴ Blankinship, Jr., Joseph³, Ralph², Ralph¹) was born Abt. 1817 in

Tazewell Co., VA. He married Mahala Johnson.

Children of Edmund Blankenship and Mahala Johnson are:

138 i. Frank⁷ Blankenship, born 1838.

139 ii. Malinda Blankenship, born 1840.

140 iii. William Blankenship, born 1842.

141 iv. Ascar Blankenship, born 1846.

82. Eleanor Nelly⁶ Blankenship (William⁵, Joseph⁴ Blankenship, Jr., Joseph³, Ralph², Ralph¹) was born Abt. 1821 in Tazewell Co., VA, and died in Morgan , KY. She married Joseph Blankenship February 26, 1841 in Tazewell Co., VA. He was born 1814 in NC, and died in KY.

Children of Eleanor Blankenship and Joseph Blankenship are:

+ 142 i. William A.⁷ Blankenship, born Abt. 1843 in Tazewell Co., VA.

143 ii. Stephen P. Blankenship, born Abt. 1844 in Tazewell Co., VA.

144 iii. Earline Avery Blankenship, born 1845 in Tazewell Co., VA.

+ 145 iv. Hugh Blankenship, born Abt. 1848 in Tazewell Co., VA.

146 v. Wilburn Blankenship, born 1851 in Tazewell Co., VA.

+ 147 vi. Margaret Blankenship, born Abt. 1853 in Tazewell Co., VA; died May 03, 1886 in Morgan Co., KY.

+ 148 vii. John Blankenship, born Abt. 1858 in Tazewell Co., VA; died 1919 in Menifee , KY.

90. Milton⁶ Franklin (Mason⁵ Blankenship, Abraham Abram⁴, William³, Ralph² Blankenship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born Abt. 1806 in Bedford Co., VA, and died 1881 in Bedford Co., VA. He married Sarah Dakin April 27, 1826 in Bedford Co., VA. She died 1884.

Children of Milton Franklin and Sarah Dakin are:

+ 149 i. Louisa⁷ Franklin, born 1827 in Bedford Co., Va.

150 ii. Ann Julicia Franklin, born 1828 in Bedford Co., Va. She married James C. Franklin December 24, 1849 in Bedford Co., VA; born May 1832; died July 03, 1876.

151 iii. Mary J. Franklin, born 1830 in Bedford Co., Va.

+ 152 iv. Elizabeth Susan Franklin, born 1832 in Bedford Co., VA.

+ 153 v. Martha Ann Franklin, born 1832 in Bedford Co., Va.

+ 154 vi. John Thomas Franklin, born May 05, 1836 in Bedford Co., VA; died August 14, 1895.

+ 155 vii. Henry J. Franklin, born October 14, 1838 in Bedford Co., VA; died February 1899 in Vinton, Roanoke Co., VA.

156 viii. McHenry Franklin, born 1840 in Bedford Co., Va; died May 1859 in Bedford Co., Va.

157 ix. Stephen D. Franklin, born 1842 in Bedford Co., Va.

+ 158 x. Missouri Malinda Franklin, born February 08, 1842 in Bedford Co., Va; died September 11, 1906 in Kentucky.

159 xi. Silas R. Franklin, born 1846 in Bedford Co., Va.

91. Buford⁶ Blankenship (Able⁵, Abraham Abram⁴, William³, Ralph² Blankinship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born 1818 in Bedford Co., Va. He married Nellie E. Ore March 04, 1860 in Bedford Co., Virginia.

Child of Buford Blankenship and Nellie Ore is:

160 i. Thomas J.⁷ Blankenship, born 1862 in Bedford Co., Virginia. He married Susan B. Krantz November 28, 1897 in Bedford Co., Virginia; born 1875 in Bedford Co., Virginia.

93. James Addison⁶ Blankenship, Sr. (Able⁵, Abraham Abram⁴, William³, Ralph² Blankinship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born November 1833 in Bedford Co., Va, and died August 01, 1900 in Roanoke, Va. He married Cassandra M. Creasy October 25, 1860 in Bedford Co., Va. She was born February 01, 1835 in Bedford Co., Va, and died in Roanoke, Va.

Children of James Blankenship and Cassandra Creasy are:

161 i. Mary L. A.⁷ Blankenship, born April 30, 1862 in Bedford Co., Va.

+ 162 ii. John W. Blankenship, born 1865 in Bedford Co., Va; died in Roanoke, Va.

+ 163 iii. James Addison Blankenship, Jr, born December 18, 1867 in Bedford Co., Va; died June 16, 1945 in Ellerson, Va.

+ 164 iv. Daniel Thomas Blankenship, born October 18, 1869 in Bedford Co., Va; died April 22, 1949 in Roanoke, Va.

+ 165 v. Robert Edward Blankenship, born January 28, 1871 in Bedford Co; died December 19, 1918 in Bedford Co., Va.

166 vi. Minton Bennett Blankenship, born September 01, 1874 in Bedford Co., Va; died November 10, 1910 in Roanoke, Va. He married Minnie Eliza Aliff; born December 26, 1878; died December 25, 1954 in Roanoke, Va.

+ 167 vii. Ida Blankenship, born September 13, 1878 in Bedford Co., Va; died in Franklin Co., Va.

98. John Jago⁶ Blankenship (Abraham⁵, Abraham Abram⁴, William³, Ralph² Blankinship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born September 26, 1817 in Bedford Co, VA, and died November 04, 1862 in Franklin Co, VA. He married Christina Catharine Plymale April 25, 1838 in Bedford County, VA. She was born June 18, 1819 in Bedford Co. Virginia, and died in Franklin Co., Virginia.

Children of John Blankenship and Christina Plymale are:

168 i. Frances Flora⁷ Blankenship, born December 29, 1839 in Bedford Co., Va; died January 26, 1916 in Bedford Co., Va.

169 ii. Julina Blankenship, born September 06, 1841. She married Joseph Robertson; born Abt. 1841.

+ 170 iii. John Henry Blankenship, born September 28, 1843 in Bedford Co, VA; died May 17, 1909 in Bedford Co, VA.

+ 171 iv. Thomas G. Blankenship, born April 07, 1845 in Bedford Co, Virginia; died August 25, 1909 in Franklin Co., VA.

172 v. Abraham S. Blankenship, born February 05, 1848 in Bedford Co. Virginia.

+ 173 vi. Missouri C. Blankenship, born April 11, 1851 in Bedford Co. Virginia; died October 14, 1928 in Franklin Co., Virginia.

174 vii. Virginia B. Blankenship, born June 18, 1852 in Bedford Co. Virginia. She married Jeremiah Jerry Whitworth; born 1856 in Bedford Co. Virginia.

+ 175 viii. William Pierce Blankenship, born March 11, 1855 in Franklin Co., Virginia; died October 14, 1928 in Franklin Co., Virginia.

176 ix. James C. Blankenship, born September 26, 1856 in Franklin Co., Virginia.

+ 177 x. Daniel Perry Blankenship, Sr., born January 12, 1859 in Franklin Co., Virginia; died January 02, 1933 in Roanoke, VA.

101. James Callohill⁶ Blankenship (Abraham⁵, Abraham Abram⁴, William³, Ralph² Blankinship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born Abt. 1822, and died February 18, 1886 in Campbell Co., Virginia. He married America Eveline Fielder December 09, 1859 in Bedford Co., Virginia. She was born April 20, 1885.

Child of James Blankenship and America Fielder is:

178 i. Frances Fannie⁷ Blankenship, died June 15, 1871.

102. Michael Jeffrey⁶ Blankenship (Abraham⁵, Abraham Abram⁴, William³, Ralph² Blankinship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born Abt. 1824 in Bedford Co., Va. He married Sarah Ann Carter December 21, 1847 in Bedford Co., VA. She was born Abt. 1826 in Bedford Co., Va.

Children of Michael Blankenship and Sarah Carter are:

179 i. Elizabeth Frances⁷ Blankenship, born 1848 in Bedford Co., Virginia. She married Robert W. Goad January 22, 1874 in Bedford Co., Virginia.

180 ii. Son Blankenship, born 1857 in Bedford Co., VA.

181 iii. Martha J. Blankenship, born 1858 in Bedford Co., VA; died April 10, 1889 in Bedford Co., VA.

182 iv. Nancy B. Blankenship, born March 03, 1859 in Bedford Co., VA; died October 1881 in Bedford Co., VA.

183 v. John G. Blankenship, born 1860 in Bedford Co., Va; died May 15, 1882 in Bedford Co., Va.

+ 184 vi. D. Stanhope Blankenship, born 1868 in Bedford Co., Va.

185 vii. Idella Blankenship, born 1868 in Bedford Co., Va.

109. Robert L.⁶ Kennett (Solomon⁵, Milly⁴ Blankenship, William³, Ralph² Blankinship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born Abt. 1837 in Floyd Co., Va, and died November 10, 1888 in Simpsons, Va. He married Emmaline Mills November 21, 1860 in Floyd Co., Va. She was born Abt. 1839 in Franklin Co., Va.

Children of Robert Kennett and Emmaline Mills are:

186 i. Fayette⁷ Kennett, born August 27, 1861.

187 ii. Isidora Kennett, born December 28, 1864.

188 iii. Horace Maynard Kennett, born August 31, 1869.

189 iv. Rebecca Clementine Kennett, born August 06, 1871.

190 v. James Edmund Kennett, born August 30, 1873.

191 vi. Robert Emmett Kennett, born January 17, 1876.

192 vii. Sarah Elizabeth Kennett, born May 19, 1878 in Floyd Co., Va; died November 25, 1932 in Draper, NC. She married Charles Jefferson Vest May 04, 1898 in Floyd Co., Va; born April 29, 1874 in Floyd Co., Va; died March 04, 1954 in Draper, Rockingham Co., NC.

193 viii. Eulabi Kennett, born April 14, 1881.

194 ix. Lucy Jane Kennett, born July 11, 1883.

120. Nancy⁶ Blankenship (Samuel⁵, Thomas⁴, Frederick³, Ralph² Blankinship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born September 09, 1806 in Alexander Co., NC, and died October 03, 1828. She married James Washington Adams, Jr. March 1826 in Alexander Co., NC, son of James Adams and Ritter Blankenship. He was born June 16, 1803 in Cheraw, Marlboro, SC, and died June 21, 1879 in Brushy Creek, Williams Co., TX.

Child of Nancy Blankenship and James Adams is:

195 i. Susannah Nancy⁷ Adams.

121. Benjamin W.⁶ Blankenship (Samuel⁵, Thomas⁴, Frederick³, Ralph² Blankinship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born March 12, 1809 in NC. He married Mary Jane Thompson. She was born 1811 in NC.

Children of Benjamin Blankenship and Mary Thompson are:

196 i. James⁷ Blankenship, born 1833.

+ 197 ii. Sydney C. Blankenship, born January 1835 in Alexander Co., NC; died January 23, 1919 in Madison Co., NC.

198 iii. Tizah Blankenship, born 1837.

199 iv. Martha Jane Blankenship, born 1842. She married Oliver Henry Looper in Alexander Co., NC; born December 28, 1842 in Iredell Co., NC; died November 28, 1904 in Alexander Co., NC.

+ 200 v. Benjamin Lafayette Blankenship, born 1846 in Alexander Co., N.C; died 1921 in Davie Co., N.C.

122. James Arthur⁶ Blankenship (Samuel⁵, Thomas⁴, Frederick³, Ralph² Blankinship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born August 01, 1811, and died June 04, 1894. He married (1) Martha Clary March 09, 1834. She was born Abt. 1811 in Iredell Co., NC, and died 1857. He married (2) Anna Melissa Sherrill December 22, 1858. She was born August 06, 1826, and died April 01, 1899.

Children of James Blankenship and Martha Clary are:

+ 201 i. Susan J.⁷ Blankenship, born September 16, 1832; died July 23, 1917.

202 ii. Rebecca L. Blankenship, born January 03, 1834; died December 20, 1895.

+ 203 iii. Richard C. Blankenship, born September 21, 1835.

204 iv. James Norman Blankenship, born Abt. 1838.

+ 205 v. Mary Arena Blankenship, born May 07, 1841 in Blankenship Homestead, Hiddenite, Alexander Co., NC; died July 26, 1920.

+ 206 vi. Prudence Blankenship, born 1844 in Blankenship Homestead, Hiddenite, Alexander Co., NC.

+ 207 vii. William Thomas Blankenship, born 1849 in Blankenship Homestead, Hiddenite, Alexander Co., NC; died September 30, 1890.

+ 208 viii. John G. Blankenship, born September 24, 1850 in Hiddenite, Alexander Co., NC; died November 24, 1940.

Children of James Blankenship and Anna Sherrill are:

209 i. Anderson Jackson⁷ Blankenship, born March 16, 1859. He married (1) Jessie C. Jones October 13, 1887 He married (2) Jenny Claywell December 14, 1893.

+ 210 ii. Washington Sherrill Blankenship, born August 13, 1861; died January 13, 1949.

211 iii. Thomas Lafayette Blankenship, born September 29, 1863; died August 29, 1920. He married Ida Lackey November 15, 1888.

212 iv. Maxi Miller Blankenship, born 1866. He married Claudia A. Bowman December 03, 1893.

213 v. Martha A. Blankenship, born 1869.

125. James Washington⁶ Adams, Jr. (Ritter⁵ Blankenship, Thomas⁴, Frederick³, Ralph² Blankinship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born June 16, 1803 in Cheraw, Marlboro, SC, and died June 21, 1879 in Brushy Creek, Williams Co., TX. He married (1) Nancy Blankenship March 1826 in Alexander Co., NC, daughter of Samuel Blankenship and Susannah Weathers. She was born September 09, 1806 in Alexander Co., NC, and died October 03, 1828. He married (2) Hilda Looper Aft. 1828.

Child is listed above under (120) Nancy Blankenship.

126. Sarah⁶ Adams (Ritter⁵ Blankenship, Thomas⁴, Frederick³, Ralph² Blankinship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born September 06, 1806, and died April 06, 1883 in Alexander Co., NC. She married Wesley Richard Looper. He was born May 15, 1817 in Iredell Co., NC, and died August 29, 1898 in Alexander Co., NC.

Children of Sarah Adams and Wesley Looper are:

214 i. John G.⁷ Looper, born December 25, 1836 in Iredell Co., NC; died December 25, 1836 in Iredell Co., NC.

215 ii. Susan Catherine Looper, born March 19, 1839 in Iredell Co., NC; died May 24, 1924 in Alexander Co., NC. She married James Perry Gwaltney

216 iii. James L. Looper, born 1841 in Iredell Co., NC; died January 13, 1855 in Alexander Co., NC.

217 iv. Joseph Melver Looper, born October 21, 1843 in Iredell Co., NC; died September 24, 1896 in Alexander Co., NC. He married Polly Mayberry January 14, 1872 in Alexander Co., NC.

218 v. Amanda Elizabeth Looper, born Abt. 1845. She married Solomon Lee Mitchell January 10, 1866.

127. John Jefferson⁶ Adams (Ritter⁵ Blankenship, Thomas⁴, Frederick³, Ralph² Blankinship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born 1808 in South Carolina, and died April 05, 1891 in Hutts, Williamson Co., TX. He married Sophronoia Louisa Thompson 1831 in Iredell Co., NC. She died 1857 in Williamson Co., TX.

Children of John Adams and Sophronoia Thompson are:

219 i. Wiley⁷ Adams.

220 ii. Greenberry Adams.

+ 221 iii. Louisa Caroline Adams, born June 15, 1829 in NC; died February 10, 1918 in Gwaultney Twp., Alexander Co., NC.

Generation No. 6

129. Hezekiah⁷ Blankenship (Asa⁶, Levi⁵, John⁴, Joseph³ Blankinship, Sr., Ralph², Ralph¹) was born 1816 in MO. He married Rebecca McFarland September 14, 1843 in Fannin Co.. She was born in MO.

Children of Hezekiah Blankenship and Rebecca McFarland are:

222 i. James H.⁸ Blankenship.

223 ii. S.E. Blankenship.

224 iii. E.G. Blankenship, born in MO. She married James Cummins; born in North Carolina.

225 iv. John W. Blankenship, born Abt. 1848.

132. Asa⁷ Blankenship, Jr. (Asa⁶, Levi⁵, John⁴, Joseph³ Blankinship, Sr., Ralph², Ralph¹) was born February 01, 1827 in AR, and died June 23, 1902 in Pike, Collin Co., TX. He married Letha Mahan June 16, 1853 in Honey Grove, Fannin Co, TX. She was born March 14, 1827 in AR, and died March 20, 1898 in Pike, Collin Co., TX.

Children of Asa Blankenship and Letha Mahan are:

226 i. James⁸ Blankenship, born 1854 in Collin Co., TX; died 1857.

227 ii. William Mathew Blankenship, born February 01, 1856 in Pike, Collin Co., TX; died September 17, 1938 in Cleveland, Blount Co., AL. He married Nancy Malissa Steelman April 13, 1899 in Montague, Montague Co., TX; born November 24, 1877 in Upshur Co., TX; died January 30, 1930 in Roscoe, Nolan Co., TX.

228 iii. Samuel L. Blankenship, born April 01, 1858 in Collin Co., TX; died April 28, 1930. He married Susan A. Elkins 1880.

229 iv. Mary E. Blankenship, born November 07, 1860 in Collin Co., TX; died February 23, 1928. She married S. Levi Morris

230 v. Moses Asa Blankenship, born May 02, 1863 in Collin Co., TX; died September 26, 1932 in Bernecker, Fisher Co., TX. He married M. H. Dement

231 vi. Kair David Blankenship, born June 30, 1866 in Collin Co., TX; died Abt. 1938.

133. Raymond Fielding⁷ Blankenship (Asa⁶, Levi⁵, John⁴, Joseph³ Blankinship, Sr., Ralph², Ralph¹) was born 1830 in Washington, Sevier Co., AR. He married Telitha Maxwell. She was born in Alabama.

Children of Raymond Blankenship and Telitha Maxwell are:

232 i. Anna⁸ Blankenship.

233 ii. Nexikiah Blankenship.

234 iii. Betty Blankenship.

235 iv. John Blankenship, born Abt. 1855.

134. Levi⁷ Blankenship (Asa⁶, Levi⁵, John⁴, Joseph³ Blankinship, Sr., Ralph², Ralph¹) was born 1834 in Washington, Sevier Co., AR. He married Mary ?. She was born in Texas.

Children of Levi Blankenship and Mary ? are:

236 i. Miney⁸ Blankenship.

237 ii. Tuss Blankenship.

238 iii. James Blankenship.

239 iv. Tenny Blankenship.

136. James B.⁷ Blankenship (Asa⁶, Levi⁵, John⁴, Joseph³ Blankinship, Sr., Ralph², Ralph¹) was born 1838 in Washington, Sevier Co., AR. He married Clarissa Ann Brady December 23, 1858 in Hunt Co., TX.

Children of James Blankenship and Clarissa Brady are:

240 i. Joseph⁸ Blankenship, born July 28, 1861 in Bowie, Montague, TX. He married Mary Logan Sullivan December 03, 1885 in Bowie, Montague Co., TX; born May 01, 1862 in Eastern Twp., Franklin Co., IL; died February 28, 1905.

241 ii. Clarissa Diana Blankenship, born February 09, 1867. She married Jesse Henry Nelson

242 iii. Christopher Columbus Blankenship, born January 22, 1869; died August 23, 1872.

243 iv. Mary Elizabeth Blankenship, born July 09, 1871. She married Harrison Sneed

244 v. Cynthia Eliza Blankenship, born January 22, 1873. She married (1) W. T. Weese She married (2) Bob Bass

245 vi. Edna Jone Blankenship, born August 06, 1875. She married Dave Willoughby

246 vii. Martha Emiline Blankenship, born February 20, 1879. She married ? Stafford

247 viii. Loner May Blankenship, born June 01, 1881. She married Dave Blevins

248 ix. Bertie Alexander Blankenship, born April 08, 1886 in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, OK; died March 1977. She married James William Johnson October 30, 1901.

137. Charles Edward⁷ Blankenship (John W.⁶, William⁵, Joseph⁴ Blankinship, Jr., Joseph³, Ralph², Ralph¹) was born Abt. 1854.

Child of Charles Edward Blankenship is:

249 i. James Lilburn⁸ Blankenship. He married Helen Blankenship

142. William A.⁷ Blankenship (Eleanor Nelly⁶, William⁵, Joseph⁴ Blankinship, Jr., Joseph³, Ralph², Ralph¹) was born Abt. 1843 in Tazewell Co., VA.

Children of William A. Blankenship are:

250 i. William⁸ Blankenship, born 1877 in Morgan Co., KY.

251 ii. Wilbern Blankenship, born 1894 in Morgan Co., KY.

145. Hugh⁷ Blankenship (Eleanor Nelly⁶, William⁵, Joseph⁴ Blankinship, Jr., Joseph³, Ralph², Ralph¹) was born Abt. 1848 in Tazewell Co., VA.

Child of Hugh Blankenship is:

252 i. George⁸ Blankenship, born 1879.

147. Margaret⁷ Blankenship (Eleanor Nelly⁶, William⁵, Joseph⁴ Blankinship, Jr., Joseph³, Ralph², Ralph¹) was born Abt. 1853 in Tazewell Co., VA, and died May 03, 1886 in Morgan Co., KY. She married James Yates November 02, 1884 in Morgan Co., KY. He died Bet. 1888 - 1899.

Child of Margaret Blankenship and James Yates is:

253 i. Joseph Edward⁸ Yates, born May 03, 1886 in Ezel, Morgan Co., KY; died October 1967 in Madison, Boone Co., WV. He married Sherla E. Dennis April 01, 1908 in Morgan Co., KY; born June 01, 1885 in Menifee Co., KY; died June 28, 1980 in Madison, Boone Co., WV.

148. John⁷ Blankenship (Eleanor Nelly⁶, William⁵, Joseph⁴ Blankinship, Jr., Joseph³, Ralph², Ralph¹) was born Abt. 1858 in Tazewell Co., VA, and died 1919 in Menifee , KY. He married Martha Catherine Wages 1886 in Morgan, KY. She was born October 29, 1869 in Morgan, KY, and died August 18, 1955 in Menifee , Ky.

Children of John Blankenship and Martha Wages are:

254 i. William⁸ Blankenship, born June 1887 in KY. He married (1) Emma Goad He married (2) Elsie Donahue

255 ii. Rose Blankenship, born August 08, 1889 in KY; died July 24, 1960 in OH.

256 iii. Amanda Jane Blankenship, born 1893. She married Kelly Whitt

257 iv. James Newt Blankenship, born 1895 in KY. He married Minnie Wagers

258 v. Claude Blankenship, born October 1899 in KY. He married Mable Thompson August 28, 1918; born 1902.

259 vi. Mary Blankenship, born 1902.

260 vii. Albert H. Blankenship, born 1905 in KY; died September 1978 in Indiana. He married Elizabeth Williams; died 1975 in Indiana.

261 viii. Ina Blankenship, born 1908 in KY.

149. Louisa⁷ Franklin (Milton⁶, Mason⁵ Blankenship, Abraham Abram⁴, William³, Ralph² Blankinship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born 1827 in Bedford Co., Va.

Children of Louisa Franklin are:

262 i. Anne⁸ ?, born 1863.

263 ii. Bennet ?, born 1867.

264 iii. Bascom H. ?, born 1870.

152. Elizabeth Susan⁷ Franklin (Milton⁶, Mason⁵ Blankenship, Abraham Abram⁴, William³, Ralph² Blankinship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born 1832 in Bedford Co., VA. She married James Alexander Harrison.

Child of Elizabeth Franklin and James Harrison is:

265 i. Anna James⁸ Harrison.

153. Martha Ann⁷ Franklin (Milton⁶, Mason⁵ Blankenship, Abraham Abram⁴, William³, Ralph² Blankinship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born 1832 in Bedford Co., Va. She married William Burrell Stump October 15, 1850 in Bedford Co., VA.

Children of Martha Franklin and William Stump are:

266 i. M. T.⁸ Stump, born Abt. 1851 in Bedford Co., VA; died August 03 in Bedford Co., VA. He married M. T. Harrison

267 ii. Alice Stump, born Abt. 1853 in Bedford Co., VA; died in Bedford Co., VA.

154. John Thomas⁷ Franklin (Milton⁶, Mason⁵ Blankenship, Abraham Abram⁴, William³, Ralph² Blankinship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born May 05, 1836 in Bedford Co., VA, and died August 14, 1895. He married Julina Ellen Mitchell December 23, 1858 in Bedford Co., VA. She was born November 20, 1844, and died September 11, 1917.

Children of John Franklin and Julina Mitchell are:

268 i. John Henry⁸ Franklin, born April 01, 1860; died May 25, 1925. He married Mary E. Wertz; born May 31, 1869; died August 18, 1950.

269 ii. Laura Belle Franklin, born November 01, 1862; died July 29, 1949. She married Anthony Franklin

270 iii. Milton Clay Franklin, born January 27, 1865 in Bedford Co., VA; died May 02, 1947 in Roanoke, VA. He married Mary Elizabeth McClure 1887; born January 13, 1867; died April 07, 1909.

271 iv. Cora L. Franklin, born April 1867.

272 v. Emma L. Franklin, born April 1869. She married ? Beckly

273 vi. Virginia L. Franklin, born April 1869.

274 vii. Nicholas Hamlor Franklin, born June 07, 1873 in Bedford Co., VA; died November 22, 1951 in Cincinnati, OH. He married Thomas Lucinda Buckland August 22, 1894 in Graham, VA; born August 18, 1875; died September 04, 1961.

275 viii. Martha J. Franklin, born July 24, 1874 in Bedford Co., VA. She married ? Stouffer

155. Henry J.⁷ Franklin (Milton⁶, Mason⁵ Blankenship, Abraham Abram⁴, William³, Ralph² Blankinship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born October 14, 1838 in Bedford Co., VA, and died February 1899 in Vinton, Roanoke Co., VA. He married Jennie Linn Calvert October 12, 1869 in Sullivan, Sullivan Co., TN. She was born November 01, 1848 in Bedford Co., VA, and died March 19, 1876 in Gish Mills, Roanoke Co., VA.

Children of Henry Franklin and Jennie Calvert are:

276 i. Raymond Hunter⁸ Franklin, born August 19, 1870 in Bedford Co., VA; died November 22, 1902 in Tyler, TX.

277 ii. Birtha Lillian Franklin, born November 01, 1872 in Bedford Co., VA; died March 23, 1937 in Houston, TX. She married Robert Edgar Davis December 01, 1897 in Pine Bluff, Jefferson Co., AR; born January 19, 1869 in Pine Bluff, Jefferson Co., AR; died June 06, 1925 in Tremont, LA.

278 iii. Samuel Howard Franklin, born September 03, 1875 in Bedford Co., VA; died May 11, 1876 in Bedford Co., VA.

158. Missouri Malinda⁷ Franklin (Milton⁶, Mason⁵ Blankenship, Abraham Abram⁴, William³, Ralph² Blankinship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born February 08, 1842 in Bedford Co., Va, and died September 11, 1906 in Kentucky. She married (1) Oliver VanBuren Dearing October 16, 1860 in Bedford Co., Virginia. He was born October 29, 1840 in Bedford Co., Virginia, and died April 11, 1890 in Trigg Co., Kentucky. She married (2) David Hall January 29, 1893 in Caldwell County, KY.

Children of Missouri Franklin and Oliver Dearing are:

279 i. Annie⁸ Dearing, born Abt. 1864.

280 ii. Robert L. Dearing, born Abt. 1865 in Bedford County, VA. He married Nannie Kate Ringo August 14, 1889 in Shawneetown, Gallatin Co., IL; born Abt. 1875.

281 iii. Albert S. Dearing, born Abt. 1867.

282 iv. Ellen Nora Dearing, born November 22, 1868 in Bedford Co., Virginia; died September 22, 1943 in Sturgis, Union Co, Kentucky. She married John Thomas Lee May 27, 1885 in Trigg Co., Kentucky; born July 28, 1856 in Rutherford Co., Tennessee; died July 13, 1928 in Sturgis, Union Co, Kentucky.

283 v. Merrill E. Dearing, born Abt. 1879. He married Sadie ?

162. John W.⁷ Blankenship (James Addison⁶, Able⁵, Abraham Abram⁴, William³, Ralph² Blankinship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born 1865 in Bedford Co., Va, and died in Roanoke, Va. He married (1) Julia ?. She died in Roanoke, Va. He married (2) Sallie Payne December 24, 1891 in Roanoke, Va. She was born 1875 in Franklin Co., Va, and died June 20, 1896 in Roanoke, Va. He married (3) Mary Aliff February 13, 1898 in Roanoke, Va. She was born 1875.

Children of John Blankenship and Julia ? are:

284 i. Walte⁸ Blankenship.

285 ii. Nettie Blankenship.

286 iii. Ruth Blankenship.

287 iv. Hazel Blankenship.

288 v. Clarence Blankenship.

289 vi. Joseph Blankenship, born Abt. 1890.

Children of John Blankenship and Sallie Payne are:

290 i. Oather⁸ Blankenship.

291 ii. Bertha Blankenship.

163. James Addison⁷ Blankenship, Jr (James Addison⁶, Able⁵, Abraham Abram⁴, William³, Ralph² Blankinship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born December 18, 1867 in Bedford Co., Va, and died June 16, 1945 in Ellerson, Va. He married (1) M. Flora Trent April 21, 1892 in Roanoke, Va. He married (2) Ella Talbert Abt. 1905. She was born March 29, 1876 in Bedford Co., Va, and died February 02, 1944 in Ellerson, Va.

Children of James Blankenship and M. Trent are:

292 i. Willie⁸ Blankenship, born February 10, 1893 in Roanoke, Va; died November 11, 1899 in Roanoke, Va.

293 ii. Walter E. Blankenship, born February 02, 1895 in Roanoke, Va; died April 30, 1977 in Bedford Co., Va. He married Florence P. ?; born May 05, 1905; died September 16, 1967 in Bedford Co., Va.

Children of James Blankenship and Ella Talbert are:

294 i. Sallie M.⁸ Blankenship, born in Bedford Co., Va. She married ? Fisher

295 ii. Randolph Blankenship, born in Bedford Co., Va; died in Ellerson, Va. He married Maude Huddleston

296 iii. Theodore Blankenship, born in Bedford Co., Va. He married Mildred ?

297 iv. Ernest Blankenship, born in Bedford Co., Va.

298 v. Lottie Susan Blankenship, born October 31, 1907 in Bedford Co., Va; died March 24, 1976 in Vinton, Va. She married Harry Arron Blankenship, Sr; born January 01, 1905; died April 20, 1960 in Roanoke, Va.

299 vi. Mary Elizabeth Blankenship, born May 17, 1917 in Bedford Co., Va; died June 01, 1987. She married John Gilbert

164. Daniel Thomas⁷ Blankenship (James Addison⁶, Able⁵, Abraham Abram⁴, William³, Ralph² Blankinship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born October 18, 1869 in Bedford Co., Va, and died April 22, 1949 in Roanoke, Va. He married (1) Georgia L Payne March 20, 1894. She was born April 03, 1880 in Franklin Co., Va, and died December 11, 1896 in Roanoke, Va. He married (2) Sarah Whitlock Abt. 1897. She was born August 13, 1880 in Floyd Co., Va,

and died July 21, 1953 in Roanoke, Va.

Child of Daniel Blankenship and Georgia Payne is:

300 i. Kate⁸ Blankenship, born September 20, 1894 in Roanoke, Va; died September 20, 1968 in Roanoke, Va. She married (1) Walter Amos Doran; born November 22, 1889; died January 28, 1977 in Roanoke, Va. She married (2) William C. Manning September 27, 1911; born February 03, 1889; died December 06, 1918 in Roanoke, Va.

Children of Daniel Blankenship and Sarah Whitlock are:

301 i. Lillie Myrtle⁸ Blankenship, born August 16, 1898 in Roanoke, Va; died in Chesapeake, Va. She married Charles T. Calhoon November 11, 1915 in Roanoke, Va.

302 ii. Herman Edward Blankenship, born January 16, 1900 in Roanoke, Va; died January 02, 1973 in Hampton, Va. He married (1) Ruby Vaughan He married (2) Marcie Duncan

303 iii. Willie Earl Blankenship, born October 19, 1901 in Roanoke, Va; died in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada. He married Kathleen Cecile Fajal; born January 23, 1901 in Austria; died September 24, 1990 in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

304 iv. Thomas Alvin Blankenship, born April 27, 1904 in Roanoke, Va; died June 06, 1904 in Roanoke, Va.

305 v. Harry Arron Blankenship, Sr, born January 01, 1905; died April 20, 1960 in Roanoke, Va. He married Lottie Susan Blankenship; born October 31, 1907 in Bedford Co., Va; died March 24, 1976 in Vinton, Va.

306 vi. Mildred Irene Blankenship, born February 14, 1908 in Roanoke, Va; died January 13, 1985. She married (1) Theodore Hodges She married (2) Frank Farriss

307 vii. Clarence Russell Blankenship, born Abt. 1910 in Roanoke, Va. He married Kathleen Hutson

308 viii. Minnie Beatrice Blankenship, born Abt. 1912 in Roanoke, Va. She married Lee Roy Foster

309 ix. Robert Earon Blankenship, born Abt. 1916 in Roanoke, Va. He married Mable Biller; born May 16, 1917 in Roanoke, Va; died January 28, 1993 in Portsmouth, Va.

310 x. Helen Louise Blankenship, born January 03, 1920 in Roanoke, Va; died April 23, 1979 in Roanoke, Va. She married Alvin Carter Hammer, Sr.

311 xi. Mary Rosabell Blankenship, born May 21, 1922 in Roanoke, Va; died May 21, 1922 in Roanoke, Va.

165. Robert Edward⁷ Blankenship (James Addison⁶, Able⁵, Abraham Abram⁴, William³, Ralph² Blankenship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born January 28, 1871 in Bedford Co, and died December 19, 1918 in Bedford Co., Va. He married Ora Frances Spradlin Abt. 1893 in Bedford Co., Va. She was born May 05, 1877, and died December 26, 1960 in Bedford Co., Va.

Children of Robert Blankenship and Ora Spradlin are:

312 i. Mary Blanche⁸ Blankenship, born December 29, 1893 in Bedford Co., Va; died February 26, 1972.

313 ii. Nora Jean Blankenship, born January 04, 1896 in Bedford Co., Va.

314 iii. Herbert Edward Blankenship, born April 15, 1897 in Bedford Co., Va; died December 22, 1917.

315 iv. Willie Rucker Blankenship, born May 20, 1899 in Bedford Co., Va; died December 20, 1918 in Bedford Co., Va.

316 v. Mack Collier Blankenship, born March 1903 in Bedford Co., Va; died December 18, 1918 in Bedford Co., Va.

317 vi. Harry Watson Blankenship, born February 23, 1905 in Bedford Co., Va; died November 15, 1912 in Bedford Co., Va.

318 vii. Mallie Frances Blankenship, born Abt. 1908 in Bedford Co., Va. She married Raymond L Stevens; born March 06, 1906; died April 27, 1952 in Bedford Co., Va.

319 viii. Amos Kelly Blankenship, born August 08, 1911 in Bedford Co., Va; died December 20, 1965 in Bedford Co., Va.

320 ix. Emmett Gilbert Blankenship, born August 22, 1915 in Bedford Co., Va; died February 02, 1978 in Bedford Co., Va. He married Amergale Corbin; born October 09, 1925; died July 13, 1970 in Bedford Co., Va.

321 x. Marie Vertlie Blankenship, born June 16, 1917 in Bedford Co., Va; died November 28, 1926 in Bedford Co., Va.

322 xi. Laurence Ray Blankenship, born Abt. 1919 in Bedford Co., Va.

167. Ida⁷ Blankenship (James Addison⁶, Able⁵, Abraham Abram⁴, William³, Ralph² Blankinship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born September 13, 1878 in Bedford Co., Va, and died in Franklin Co., Va. She married David Crocket Patsel. He was born April 15, 1877 in Franklin Co., Va, and died in Franklin Co., Va.

Children of Ida Blankenship and David Patsel are:

323 i. Cicero⁸ Patsel.

324 ii. Rowena Patsel.

325 iii. Delilah Patsel.

326 iv. Robert Lee Patsel.

327 v. William C Patsel.

328 vi. Emma Patsel.

329 vii. Clifton Patsel.

170. John Henry⁷ Blankenship (John Jago⁶, Abraham⁵, Abraham Abram⁴, William³, Ralph² Blankinship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born September 28, 1843 in Bedford Co, VA, and died May 17, 1909 in Bedford Co, VA. He married Ursula A Louisa Saunders December 01, 1870 in Bedford Co, Virginia. She was born February 18, 1850 in Bedford Co, VA, and died December 23, 1923 in Bedford Co, VA.

Children of John Blankenship and Ursula Saunders are:

330 i. John Walter⁸ Blankenship, born September 02, 1872 in Bedford Co, Virginia; died December 17, 1940 in Bedford Co, Virginia. He married Cammie Ferguson in Bedford Co, Virginia; born October 1872 in Bedford Co, Virginia; died Abt. 1937 in Bedford Co, Virginia.

331 ii. Mary Maude Blankenship, born January 1875 in Bedford Co, Virginia; died in Roanoke, Virginia. She married (1) John J. Musgrove; born Abt. 1874 in Bedford Co, Virginia; died in Bedford Co, Virginia. She married (2) Add Dillion; born February 26, 1877 in Franklin Co., Virginia; died November 20, 1942 in Franklin Co., Virginia.

332 iii. Henry Christopher Blankenship, born February 02, 1878 in Bedford Co, Virginia; died August 18, 1917 in Bedford Co, Virginia. He married Mary E. Toney Abt. 1898; born January 06, 1879 in Bedford Co, Virginia; died October 05, 1916 in Bedford Co, Virginia.

333 iv. Annie B. Blankenship, born December 02, 1879 in Bedford Co, Virginia; died May 28, 1880 in Bedford Co, Virginia.

334 v. Effie C. Blankenship, born December 02, 1879 in Bedford Co, Virginia; died June 02, 1880 in Bedford Co, Virginia.

335 vi. William Robert Blankenship, born November 06, 1882. He married Revi Bell Morgan; born Abt. 1882.

336 vii. Jesse Moses Blankenship, born September 13, 1884 in Bedford Co, Virginia; died March 30, 1935 in Roanoke, Virginia. He married Susie Myrtle Divers April 06, 1918 in Bedford Co, Virginia; born February 13, 1896 in Franklin Co., Virginia; died February 1972 in Roanoke, Va.

337 viii. Thomas Joshua Blankenship, Sr., born December 1886 in Bedford Co, Virginia; died 1960 in Hopewell, Virginia. He married Marguerite Johnstone; born Abt. 1886.

338 ix. Ida Florence Blankenship, born November 1890 in Bedford Co, Virginia. She married Elbert W. Martin; born Abt. 1890 in Hopewell, Virginia.

339 x. Aaron Morgan Blankenship, born April 1895 in Bedford Co, Virginia; died in Bedford Co, Virginia. He married Ruth Thompson in Bedford Co, Virginia; born Abt. 1895 in Bedford Co, Virginia; died in Bedford Co, Virginia.

171. Thomas G.⁷ Blankenship (John Jago⁶, Abraham⁵, Abraham Abram⁴, William³, Ralph² Blankenship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born April 07, 1845 in Bedford Co, Virginia, and died August 25, 1909 in Franklin Co., VA. He married (1) Missouri Williamson Abt. 1859 in Franklin Co., Virginia. She was born Abt. 1845 in Franklin Co., Virginia, and died 1859 in Franklin Co., Virginia. He married (2) Julia A. Morgan December 06, 1871 in Pitt. Co., VA. She was born 1856, and died in Franklin Co., Virginia.

Child of Thomas Blankenship and Missouri Williamson is:

340 i. Alexander⁸ Blankenship, born November 11, 1859 in Franklin Co., Virginia; died February 23, 1922 in Franklin Co., Virginia. He married Nannie Bettie ?; born February 18, 1863 in Franklin Co., Virginia; died October 20, 1950 in Franklin Co., Virginia.

Children of Thomas Blankenship and Julia Morgan are:

341 i. Ernest Edgar⁸ Blankenship, born Abt. 1873 in Franklin Co., Virginia.

342 ii. William Thomas Blankenship, born January 29, 1875 in Franklin Co., Virginia; died April 06, 1946 in Franklin Co., Virginia. He married Bertha Perdue January 25, 1903 in Franklin Co., Virginia; born April 15, 1883 in Franklin Co., Virginia; died January 12, 1977 in Franklin Co., Virginia.

343 iii. Casper E. Blankenship, born Abt. 1877 in Franklin Co., Virginia. He married Sarah J. Perdue; born 1881.

344 iv. John M. Blankenship, born Abt. 1879 in Franklin Co., Virginia.

345 v. Oakie Blankenship, born Abt. 1881 in Franklin Co., Virginia.

346 vi. Fay Blankenship, born Abt. 1885 in Franklin Co., Virginia. She married John T. Craghead September 27, 1905 in Bedford Co., Virginia; born 1880 in Bedford Co., Virginia.

347 vii. Carrie Blankenship, born April 05, 1887 in Franklin Co., Virginia; died July 17, 1902 in Franklin Co., Virginia.

173. Missouri C.⁷ Blankenship (John Jago⁶, Abraham⁵, Abraham Abram⁴, William³, Ralph² Blankinship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born April 11, 1851 in Bedford Co. Virginia, and died October 14, 1928 in Franklin Co., Virginia. She married John R. Maxey August 09, 1874 in Franklin Co., Virginia. He was born September 19, 1853 in Franklin Co., Virginia.

Children of Missouri Blankenship and John Maxey are:

348 i. Benjamin W⁸ Maxey, born June 17, 1875 in Bedford Co., Virginia.

349 ii. Bettie B Maxey, born March 24, 1877 in Franklin Co., Virginia.

350 iii. John Pearce Maxey, born 1878 in Franklin Co., Virginia.

175. William Pierce⁷ Blankenship (John Jago⁶, Abraham⁵, Abraham Abram⁴, William³, Ralph² Blankinship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born March 11, 1855 in Franklin Co., Virginia, and died October 14, 1928 in Franklin Co., Virginia. He married Samuel Elizabeth Scruggs Abt. 1875 in Franklin Co., Virginia. She was born 1859, and died January 29, 1946 in Franklin Co., Virginia.

Children of William Blankenship and Samuel Scruggs are:

351 i. Samuel Early⁸ Blankenship, born Abt. 1876 in Franklin Co., Virginia.

352 ii. Mary P. Blankenship, born March 07, 1884 in Franklin Co., Virginia; died October 07, 1935 in Franklin Co., Virginia.

353 iii. Lucy Lee Blankenship, born April 10, 1890 in Franklin Co., Virginia; died April 11, 1971 in Franklin Co., Virginia.

354 iv. Vaughnie Blankenship, born November 23, 1893 in Franklin Co., Virginia; died November 21, 1949 in Franklin Co., Virginia. She married John Silas Meeks Abt. 1923 in Franklin Co., Virginia; born February 14, 1891 in Franklin Co., Virginia; died December 31, 1955 in Franklin Co., Virginia.

355 v. Virginia Jennie Blankenship, born May 23, 1899 in Franklin Co., Virginia; died May 24, 1952 in Franklin Co., Virginia. She married Mose Thomas in Franklin Co., Virginia; born in Franklin Co., Virginia; died in Franklin Co., Virginia.

177. Daniel Perry⁷ Blankenship, Sr. (John Jago⁶, Abraham⁵, Abraham Abram⁴, William³, Ralph² Blankinship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born January 12, 1859 in Franklin Co., Virginia, and died January 02, 1933 in Roanoke, VA. He married Narcissia Plymale March 27, 1896 in Huddleston, Bedford Co, VA. She was born June 28, 1862.

Children of Daniel Blankenship and Narcissia Plymale are:

356 i. Talmadge⁸ Blankenship, born Abt. 1898 in Bedford Co, VA.

357 ii. Berkley Blankenship, born Abt. 1900 in Bedford Co, VA.

358 iii. Daniel Perry Blankenship, Jr, born Abt. 1902 in Bedford Co, VA. He married Bertha ?

184. D. Stanhope⁷ Blankenship (Michael Jeffrey⁶, Abraham⁵, Abraham Abram⁴, William³, Ralph² Blankenship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born 1868 in Bedford Co., Va. He married Estella Hubbard January 26, 1893 in Bedford Co., Virginia. She was born 1874 in Bedford Co., Virginia.

Child of D. Blankenship and Estella Hubbard is:

359 i. May E.⁸ Blankenship, born August 02, 1894 in Bedford Co., Virginia.

197. Sydney C.⁷ Blankenship (Benjamin W.⁶, Samuel⁵, Thomas⁴, Frederick³, Ralph² Blankenship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born January 1835 in Alexander Co., NC, and died January 23, 1919 in Madison Co., NC. He married (1) S. Elizabeth ? Bef. 1858 in Alexander Co., NC. He married (2) Susan J. Looper Abt. 1860 in Alexander Co., NC. She was born May 1841 in Alexander Co., NC, and died December 16, 1918 in Madison Co., NC.

Children of Sydney Blankenship and S. ? are:

360 i. Emma R.⁸ Blankenship, born Abt. 1858 in Alexander Co., NC.

361 ii. I. C. Blankenship, born Bet. 1859 - 1860 in Alexander Co., NC; died Bef. 1870.

Children of Sydney Blankenship and Susan Looper are:

362 i. Lula Martha⁸ Blankenship, born 1867.

363 ii. Walter Sidney Blankenship, born 1868 in Alexander Co., NC. He married Martha M. Reynolds November 20, 1892 in Madison Co., NC; born December 07, 1873 in Madison Co., NC; died October 09, 1933 in Madison Co., NC.

364 iii. Mary Jane Blankenship, born 1870 in Madison Co., NC; died December 04, 1953 in Madison Co., NC. She married James P. Moore April 28, 1885 in Madison Co., NC; born Abt. 1866.

365 iv. John Quincy Blankenship, born 1872 in Alexander Co., NC. He married Mary Lucinda Higgs June 14, 1894 in Madison Co., NC; born Abt. 1876 in Madison Co., NC.

366 v. James Thomas Blankenship, born September 25, 1873 in NC; died September 28, 1947 in Bluff, Madison Co., NC. He married Altha Lorena Miller April 15, 1894 in Madison Co., NC; born October 02, 1877 in Madison Co., NC; died November 30, 1957 in Asheville, Buncombe Co., NC.

367 vi. William Blankenship, born 1876.

368 vii. Emmaline Blankenship, born June 23, 1877 in Madison Co., NC; died January 20, 1967 in Morristown, TN. She married Perry Newton Gowan; born December 27, 1875 in NC; died December 02, 1954 in Wolf Creek, TN.

369 viii. Clementine Blankenship, born June 23, 1877 in Madison Co., NC; died November 28, 1968 in Madison Co., NC. She married Charles Gowan; born February 28, 1874; died October 19, 1955 in Madison Co., NC.

370 ix. Robert Vance Blankenship, born August 08, 1879 in Madison Co., NC; died May 02, 1972 in Madison Co., NC. He married Teresa Roberts September 17, 1900 in Madison Co., NC; born Abt. 1882; died Abt. 1909.

200. Benjamin Lafayette⁷ Blankenship (Benjamin W.⁶, Samuel⁵, Thomas⁴, Frederick³, Ralph² Blankenship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born 1846 in Alexander Co., N.C, and died 1921 in Davie Co., N.C. He married Rebecca C. McLain 1867 in Alexander Co., N.C. She was born Abt. 1845 in Alexander Co., N.C.

Children of Benjamin Blankenship and Rebecca McLain are:

371 i. Fannie Jane⁸ Blankenship, born 1869 in Alexander Co., N.C; died 1954 in Alexander Co., N. C. She married Daniel David Millsaps 1895 in Alexander Co., N.C; born 1871.

372 ii. Clementine Bell Blankenship, born 1875 in Alexander Co., N.C.

373 iii. Lodedia Delia Blankenship, born 1875 in Alexander Co., N.C. She married (1) Rueben Propst She married (2) Robert Campbell

374 iv. John Watson Blankenship, born 1877 in Alexander Co., N.C.

375 v. Martha Evalyn Blankenship, born 1880 in Alexander Co., N.C; died 1960 in Cabarrus County, N.C. She married Columbus LaFayette Beaver 1899; born 1876 in Alexander Co., N.C.

376 vi. W. E. Blankenship, born 1882 in Alexander Co., N.C.

377 vii. Chattie Mae Blankenship, born 1884 in Alexander Co., N.C.

378 viii. Carrie Hester Blankenship, born 1888 in Alexander Co., NC; died October 06, 1970. She married Robert Lawrence Cowan, Sr. June 06, 1923 in Cincinnati, Ohio; born July 28, 1882; died December 09, 1961.

201. Susan J.⁷ Blankenship (James Arthur⁶, Samuel⁵, Thomas⁴, Frederick³, Ralph² Blankenship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born September 16, 1832, and died July 23, 1917. She married Thomas Patterson May 20, 1868. He was born September 12, 1801, and died January 19, 1885.

Children of Susan Blankenship and Thomas Patterson are:

379 i. Emma⁸ Patterson, born August 22, 1870; died April 12, 1985. She married Newton Payne March 09, 1887; born October 18, 1864; died February 20, 1944.

380 ii. Quince Patterson, born January 31, 1872; died October 08, 1944. He married Margaret Dowey Norton December 19, 1895; born July 15, 1871; died October 05, 1949.

203. Richard C.⁷ Blankenship (James Arthur⁶, Samuel⁵, Thomas⁴, Frederick³, Ralph² Blankenship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born September 21, 1835. He married Silvey S. Bolin August 19, 1854. She was born March 10, 1838, and died February 19, 1922.

Children of Richard Blankenship and Silvey Bolin are:

381 i. John C.⁸ Blankenship.

382 ii. Glenn Blankenship.

383 iii. James C. Blankenship, born August 18, 1858.

384 iv. J. Daulphus Blankenship, born January 15, 1860; died March 28, 1860.

385 v. Quincy Logan Blankenship, born April 19, 1861. He married Rebecca Mitchell

386 vi. George Blankenship, born Abt. 1866.

205. Mary Arena⁷ Blankenship (James Arthur⁶, Samuel⁵, Thomas⁴, Frederick³, Ralph² Blankenship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born May 07, 1841 in Blankenship Homestead, Hiddenite, Alexander Co., NC, and died July 26, 1920. She married Ptolomy P. Matheson 1862. He was born March 16, 1827, and died February 24, 1909.

Children of Mary Blankenship and Ptolomy Matheson are:

- 387 i. Alexander⁸ Matheson, born April 30, 1864; died February 1940. He married Mary Elizabeth Icenhour May 20, 1894; born February 02, 1873; died April 01, 1950.
- 388 ii. Elizabeth Matheson, born 1865.
- 389 iii. Phillip S. Matheson, born December 13, 1866; died November 29, 1892.
- 390 iv. Laura Josephine Matheson, born February 27, 1869; died May 01, 1959. She married William Allen Keever; born December 25, 1854; died May 24, 1945.
- 391 v. Caswell B. Matheson, born June 11, 1870; died June 23, 1939.
- 392 vi. James A. Matheson, born 1873.
- 393 vii. Absolam Matheson, born September 15, 1876; died October 22, 1953.
- 394 viii. Emma Matheson, born June 30, 1879; died May 06, 1969. She married Lester P. Keeter November 25, 1908; born June 15, 1874; died March 07, 1962.
- 395 ix. Eva Matheson, born March 14, 1884; died January 04, 1920.
- 396 x. Bessie Matheson, born June 16, 1886; died August 11, 1954.

206. Prudence⁷ Blankenship (James Arthur⁶, Samuel⁵, Thomas⁴, Frederick³, Ralph² Blankenship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born 1844 in Blankenship Homestead, Hiddenite, Alexander Co., NC. She married Ellison Browning.

Children of Prudence Blankenship and Ellison Browning are:

- 397 i. Mary Jane⁸ Browning.
- 398 ii. William Browning, born May 06, 1870; died August 09, 1939. He married Minnie Cora Sharpe April 23, 1902; born October 18, 1872; died August 05, 1942.
- 399 iii. Jacob Robert Browning, born August 06, 1880; died April 28, 1975.

207. William Thomas⁷ Blankenship (James Arthur⁶, Samuel⁵, Thomas⁴, Frederick³, Ralph² Blankenship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born 1849 in Blankenship Homestead, Hiddenite, Alexander Co., NC, and died September 30, 1890. He married Mary Catherine McIntosh January 23, 1865. She was born June 1839, and died June 03, 1902.

Children of William Blankenship and Mary McIntosh are:

- 400 i. Chattie Charity⁸ Blankenship.
- 401 ii. James C. Blankenship, born 1865. He married Elisa Jane Easton; born 1868 in Stark, VA.
- 402 iii. Stark Virginia A. Blankenship, born Abt. 1867; died Abt. 1883.
- 403 iv. William Pool Blankenship, born October 28, 1869 in Alexander Co., NC; died November 17, 1931 in Alexander Co., NC. He married Elilie Jana Wiseman March 07, 1890; born October 08, 1869 in McDowell Co., NC; died June 13, 1930 in Stoney Point, Alexander Co., NC.
- 404 v. Lillie Cleopatra Jane Blankenship, born April 17, 1872; died August 11, 1944. She married Lee Griffin February 18, 1886; born 1866.

405 vi. Mert Ola Blankenship, born July 09, 1875; died 1945. She married John Thomas Ward February 18, 1896; born January 03, 1875; died 1948.

406 vii. Q. B. Blankenship, born April 08, 1879. He married (1) Gertrude Canter He married (2) Laura F. Warren December 05, 1894; born September 19, 1873; died February 03, 1923. He married (3) Annie N. Bost February 21, 1901.

208. John G.⁷ Blankenship (James Arthur⁶, Samuel⁵, Thomas⁴, Frederick³, Ralph² Blankenship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born September 24, 1850 in Hiddenite, Alexander Co., NC, and died November 24, 1940. He married Laura Susan Ostrich November 11, 1872. She was born March 20, 1849, and died November 17, 1916.

Children of John Blankenship and Laura Ostrich are:

407 i. William Arthur⁸ Blankenship, born June 09, 1876; died December 13, 1967. He married Martha Keever May 27, 1897; born August 11, 1878; died January 09, 1962.

408 ii. Dorcas Annie Blankenship, born April 20, 1880; died February 23, 1973. She married James Jefferson Pennell; born July 19, 1874; died April 15, 1953.

409 iii. Charles F. Blankenship, born August 22, 1884; died June 09, 1960.

410 iv. Zora Blankenship, born July 14, 1888; died December 02, 1985. She married Wilson Sweet

411 v. Minnie Estella Blankenship, born November 18, 1893; died November 25, 1986.

210. Washington Sherrill⁷ Blankenship (James Arthur⁶, Samuel⁵, Thomas⁴, Frederick³, Ralph² Blankenship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born August 13, 1861, and died January 13, 1949. He married Ada Eleanor Johnson January 18, 1899.

Children of Washington Blankenship and Ada Johnson are:

412 i. Espie Delia⁸ Blankenship.

413 ii. Beulah Melo Blankenship, born February 10, 1906; died April 27, 1998 in Iredell Memorial Hospital, Statesville, NC.

221. Louisa Caroline⁷ Adams (John Jefferson⁶, Ritter⁵ Blankenship, Thomas⁴, Frederick³, Ralph² Blankenship, Jr., Ralph¹) was born June 15, 1829 in NC, and died February 10, 1918 in Gwaultney Twp., Alexander Co., NC. She married James Washington Warren. He was born September 02, 1828 in Alexander Co., NC, and died April 21, 1916 in Sharps Twp., Alexander Co., NC.

Children of Louisa Adams and James Warren are:

414 i. Margaret Catherine⁸ Warren. She married William A. Abernathy October 10, 1891.

415 ii. James Jefferson Warren, born April 06, 1852; died April 23, 1883. He married Sarah Roseman August 17, 1871.

416 iii. Hosea Fillmore Warren, born July 11, 1854 in Hiddenite, Alexander Co., NC; died June 26, 1932 in Alexander Co., NC. He married Elizabeth Bruce October 23, 1874.

417 iv. Pinkney Leroy Warren, born October 02, 1857 in Alexander Co., NC; died June 24, 1930 in Statesville, NC. He married (1) Martha E. S. Smith August 04, 1878; born Abt. 1857. He married (2) Rebecca Goble Little December 13, 1893.

418 v. Sarah Elizabeth Warren, born 1859. She married Gaston Lackey November 08, 1877.

419 vi. Alexander Warren, born 1861. He married Nelia Watts September 06, 1883.

420 vii. George Washington Warren, born October 10, 1862; died May 25, 1948 in Alexander Co., NC. He married Candace Josephine Goble May 07, 1885; born August 1860; died June 17, 1946 in Alexander Co., NC.

421 viii. William H. Warren, born July 16, 1867; died November 28, 1946. He married Myrtle Abernathy January 30, 1891.

END OF GENERATION 6 FOR RICHARD BLANKINSHIP

Discover interesting facts about your family:

First Name:

Last Name:

Descendants of John Blankenship

(Son of the English immigrant Ralph Blankinship)

FIVE GENERATIONS OF BLANKENSHIP FAMILY DESCENDANTS FROM ABT 1697 TO 1860



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Descendants of John Blankenship

(184-page document)

Generation No. 1

1. John² Blankenship (Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1697 in Chesterfield Co., VA, and died April 09, 1754 in Chesterfield Co., VA. He married **Elizabeth Hudson** Abt. 1728 in Chesterfield Co., VA. She was born July 16, 1704 in Woodhouse, Leicester, England, and died 1789 in Chesterfield Co., VA.

Children of John Blankenship and Elizabeth Hudson are:

- + 2 i. Hudson³ Blankenship, born Abt. 1729 in Chesterfield Co., Va; died 1814 in Campbell Co., Virginia.
- + 3 ii. William Blankenship, born Abt. 1730 in Chesterfield Co., VA; died 1802 in Chesterfield Co., VA.
- + 4 iii. Amy Blankenship, born Abt. 1731 in Chesterfield Co., VA.
- + 5 iv. Joseph Chesterfield Blankenship, born Abt. 1735 in Chesterfield Co., VA.
- + 6 v. Isham Blankenship, Sr., born Abt. 1738 in Chesterfield Co., Va; died Abt. 1805 in Cane Creek, Rutherford Co., N.C.
- + 7 vi. Henry Blankenship, born Abt. 1744 in Chesterfield Co., VA; died in West Virginia.
- + 8 vii. Nowell Tom Blankenship, born Abt. 1746 in Chesterfield Co., VA; died 1794 in Amherst Co., VA.
- + 9 viii. Matthew Blankenship, born Abt. 1748 in Chesterfield Co., VA.
- 10 ix. Elizabeth Blankenship, born Abt. 1752 in Chesterfield Co., VA. She married Jean Morrisette
- + 11 x. Elisha Blankenship, born Abt. 1754 in Chesterfield Co., VA.

Generation No. 2

2. Hudson³ Blankenship (John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1729 in Chesterfield Co., Va, and died 1814 in Campbell Co., Virginia. He married **Edith Wilkinson** 1755 in Virginia.

Children of Hudson Blankenship and Edith Wilkinson are:

- + 12 i. Henry⁴ Blankenship, born Abt. 1756 in Chesterfield Co., VA.
- + 13 ii. Archibald Blankenship, born Abt. 1758 in Virginia; died 1861.
- + 14 iii. Daniel Blankenship, born February 05, 1761 in Chesterfield Co., VA; died June 29, 1849 in Coosa County, Alabama.
- + 15 iv. Reuben Blankenship, born 1763 in Chesterfield Co., Va; died October 27, 1850 in Hatchet Creek, Coosa Co., Alabama.
- + 16 v. Jesse Blankenship, born 1765 in Chesterfield Co., VA.
- + 17 vi. Edith Blankenship, born Abt. 1766.

18 vii. Sally Blankenship, born Abt. 1767. She married Benjamin Chaulkey February 16, 1784.

+ 19 viii. Obedience Blankenship, born Abt. 1770.

+ 20 ix. Phebie Blankenship, born Abt. 1771 in Campbell Co., VA; died Abt. 1860 in Pittsylvania Co., VA.

21 x. Prudence Blankenship, born Abt. 1781. She married Thomas Mann September 30, 1800.

+ 22 xi. Nancy Blankenship, born Abt. 1782.

23 xii. Loraine Blankenship, born Abt. 1783. She married M. R. Johnson January 26, 1802.

+ 24 xiii. Elizabeth Blankenship, born Abt. 1784.

+ 25 xiv. Hezekiah Blankenship, born Abt. 1785; died 1826 in Morgan County, Alabama.

26 xv. John Blankenship, born 1788.

3. William³ Blankenship (John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1730 in Chesterfield Co., VA, and died 1802 in Chesterfield Co., VA. He married **Mary Farmer**.

Children of William Blankenship and Mary Farmer are:

27 i. Dorothy⁴ Blankenship.

28 ii. Archibald Blankenship. He married Agnes ?

29 iii. Benjamin Blankenship, born Abt. 1753. He married Jane Harrold April 08, 1786 in Campbell Co., VA.

+ 30 iv. William Blankenship, Jr., born Abt. 1754 in Chesterfield, Virginia; died December 29, 1859 in Andrew, Missouri.

31 v. Mary Blankenship, born Abt. 1756.

4. Amy³ Blankenship (John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1731 in Chesterfield Co., VA. She married **William Turner** in Henrico Co., VA. He was born in Chesterfield Co, VA.

Children of Amy Blankenship and William Turner are:

32 i. Hannah⁴ Turner.

33 ii. Lucy Turner. She married ? Horner

34 iii. Tabitha Turner. She married ? Hatcher

35 iv. Thomas Turner.

36 v. William Turner.

+ 37 vi. Matthew Turner, Sr., born Abt. 1750 in Chesterfield Co, VA; died 1795.

5. Joseph Chesterfield³ Blankenship (John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1735 in Chesterfield Co., VA. He married **Phoebe Summerfeld**.

Children of Joseph Blankenship and Phoebe Summerfeld are:

- + 38 i. Stephan⁴ Blankenship.
- 39 ii. Daniel Blankenship, born Abt. 1755.
- + 40 iii. Martha Blankenship, born 1775 in Chesterfield Co. VA; died Aft. 1860 in Carter Co., KY.

6. Isham³ Blankenship, Sr. (John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1738 in Chesterfield Co., Va, and died Abt. 1805 in Cane Creek, Rutherford Co., N.C. He married **Sarah Wilkinson** Abt. 1756. She was born 1740 in North Carolina, and died 1810 in Rutherford Co., NC.

Children of Isham Blankenship and Sarah Wilkinson are:

- + 41 i. Rhoda⁴ Blankenship.
- + 42 ii. Hezekiah Blankenship, born September 13, 1757 in Franklin Co., Va; died February 28, 1816 in Smith Co., TN.
- 43 iii. Elizabeth Blankenship, born Abt. 1759.
- + 44 iv. Elisha Blankenship, born Abt. 1760 in Clearwater Run, Chesterfield Co., VA; died June 02, 1844 in Cand Creek, Rutherford Co., NC.
- + 45 v. William Blankenship, Sr., born Abt. 1761 in Va; died July 06, 1835 in Pike Co., Ky.
- + 46 vi. Isham Blankenship, Jr., born 1763; died Aft. December 1836 in Monroe Co., TN.
- + 47 vii. Zachariah Blankenship, born Abt. 1764.
- + 48 viii. Elijah Blankenship, born 1766 in Virginia; died Abt. 1830 in McMinn Co, TN.
- + 49 ix. Presley Blankenship, born November 20, 1767 in Chesterfield Co., VA; died 1820 in Yancey Co., North Carolina.
- + 50 x. Barnett Blankenship, born July 12, 1768 in Franklin Co., VA; died 1848 in Macon Co., TN.
- + 51 xi. David Blankenship, born Abt. 1773 in Chesterfield Co., Va; died January 1815 in Greene Co., Ga.

7. Henry³ Blankenship (John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1744 in Chesterfield Co., VA, and died in West Virginia. He married **Edith ?**.

Child of Henry Blankenship and Edith ? is:

- + 52 i. Henry⁴ Blankenship, born Abt. 1765.

8. Nowell Tom³ Blankenship (John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1746 in Chesterfield Co., VA, and died 1794 in Amherst Co., VA. He married **Mary ?**.

Children of Nowell Blankenship and Mary ? are:

- + 53 i. Able⁴ Blankenship, born 1760 in Chesterfield Co., VA; died June 1820 in Russell Co., KY.

+ 54 ii. Noel Blankenship, born Abt. 1765.

+ 55 iii. Arthur M. Blankenship, born November 07, 1772 in Chesterfield Co., VA; died 1865 in Trading Creek/Sugar Run, Lee Co., VA.

9. Matthew³ Blankenship (John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1748 in Chesterfield Co., VA. He married **Lucy Via** 1779 in Chesterfield Co., VA.

Children of Matthew Blankenship and Lucy Via are:

+ 56 i. Sylvester⁴ Blankenship, born 1779; died March 08, 1869 in Macon Co., IL.

57 ii. Kesiah Blankenship, born 1780. She married Lodowick Puckett

+ 58 iii. Sina Blankenship, born 1781 in Mecklenberg Co., VA; died 1814 in Williamson Co., TN.

59 iv. Laban Blankenship, born 1782 in VA; died 1855 in Gibson Co., TN.

60 v. Benjamin Blankenship, born 1785 in VA; died April 1853 in Bedford Co., TN. He married Sarah B. Webb July 16, 1808 in Warren Co., NC.

61 vi. Allen Blankenship, born 1787; died 1853 in Gibson Co., TN. He married Mary B. Webb August 18, 1808 in Warren Co. NC.

11. Elisha³ Blankenship (John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1754 in Chesterfield Co., VA.

Children of Elisha Blankenship are:

62 i. Presley⁴ Blankenship, died in Rutherford Co., NC.

+ 63 ii. James Blankenship, born Abt. 1777.

Generation No. 3

12. Henry⁴ Blankenship (Hudson³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1756 in Chesterfield Co., VA. He married **Nancy Potter** January 06, 1782 in Campbell Co., VA.

Child of Henry Blankenship and Nancy Potter is:

+ 64 i. Joel H.⁵ Blankenship, born October 04, 1792.

13. Archibald⁴ Blankenship (Hudson³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1758 in Virginia, and died 1861. He married **Prudence Condoy** October 08, 1794 in Virginia.

Children of Archibald Blankenship and Prudence Condoy are:

65 i. Katie⁵ Blankenship.

66 ii. Sally Blankenship.

67 iii. Levi D. Blankenship, born 1791.

68 iv. Mary Blankenship, born Abt. 1796.

+ 69 v. Rowland Blankenship, born 1803 in VA.

14. Daniel⁴ Blankenship (Hudson³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born February 05, 1761 in Chesterfield Co., VA, and died June 29, 1849 in Coosa County, Alabama.

Children of Daniel Blankenship are:

+ 70 i. Edmond⁵ Blankenship, born 1793.

+ 71 ii. Mary Ann Blankenship, born 1795.

72 iii. Soloman Blankenship, born 1797.

73 iv. Louisa Blankenship, born 1803.

+ 74 v. Francis Blankenship, born 1805 in Hancock Co., Georgia.

75 vi. Henry Blankenship, born 1805.

15. Reuben⁴ Blankenship (Hudson³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1763 in Chesterfield Co., Va, and died October 27, 1850 in Hatchet Creek, Coosa Co., Alabama. He married **Elizabeth Wilkenson** 1784 in Virginia. She was born 1760 in Virginia, and died in CAmpbell Co., VA.

Children of Reuben Blankenship and Elizabeth Wilkenson are:

+ 76 i. Mary Polly⁵ Blankenship, born 1790 in Virginia.

+ 77 ii. John Buck Blankenship, born 1793 in Green Co., Georgia; died October 08, 1857 in Coosa County, Alabama.

+ 78 iii. James S. Blankenship, born 1795 in Hancock Co., Georgia.

+ 79 iv. Mark Blankenship, born 1795 in Hancock Co., Georgia; died Aft. 1860.

80 v. Edith Blankenship, born 1800 in Georgia. She married Thomas Robinson

+ 81 vi. Miles Green Blankenship, born 1801 in Georgia; died 1858 in Coosa Co., AL.

82 vii. Susan Blankenship, born 1805 in Georgia. She married John Colburn

83 viii. Rhoda Blankenship, born 1807 in Georgia. She married Silas Brewer

16. Jesse⁴ Blankenship (Hudson³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1765 in Chesterfield Co., VA. He married **Molly Jane Worsham** 1783 in Halifax Co, VA.

Children of Jesse Blankenship and Molly Worsham are:

84 i. Letty⁵ Blankenship. She married John McFall April 09, 1807.

+ 85 ii. Hudson Blankenship, born Abt. 1785 in Campbell Co., VA; died Bef. September 10, 1853 in Bond Co., IL.

86 iii. Mary Blankenship, born Abt. 1786. She married Robert Newberry Mann March 02, 1802 in

Cumberland Co., KY.

+ 87 iv. John Blankenship, born 1788 in Campbell Co., VA; died in Russell Co., Ky.

17. Edith⁴ Blankenship (Hudson³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1766. She married **Zachariah Blankenship** January 29, 1784, son of Isham Blankenship and Sarah Wilkinson. He was born Abt. 1764.

Child of Edith Blankenship and Zachariah Blankenship is:

+ 88 i. Sarah⁵ Blankenship, born Abt. 1795.

19. Obedience⁴ Blankenship (Hudson³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1770. She married **Thomas Cochran**.

Child of Obedience Blankenship and Thomas Cochran is:

+ 89 i. Hudson⁵ Cothorn, born January 06, 1787.

20. Phebie⁴ Blankenship (Hudson³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1771 in Campbell Co., VA, and died Abt. 1860 in Pittsylvania Co., VA. She married **Leonard Colbert** November 23, 1790 in Campbell Co., VA.

Children of Phebie Blankenship and Leonard Colbert are:

90 i. Thomas⁵ Colbert.

91 ii. William Colbert.

92 iii. John Colbert.

93 iv. Nancy Colbert.

22. Nancy⁴ Blankenship (Hudson³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1782. She married **Obediah Henry Trent** December 09, 1810.

Children of Nancy Blankenship and Obediah Trent are:

94 i. Roland H.⁵ Trent.

95 ii. Benjamin W. Trent.

96 iii. Louisa Trent.

97 iv. Obediah B. Trent.

98 v. Hezekiah Trent.

99 vi. Nancy Trent.

100 vii. John H. Trent.

101 viii. Edmund William Trent.

102 ix. Monroe Trent.

103 x. Elizabeth Trent.

24. Elizabeth⁴ Blankenship (Hudson³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1784. She married **Richard W. Hicks** May 02, 1802 in Campbell County, Virginia. He was born 1787 in Virginia.

Child of Elizabeth Blankenship and Richard Hicks is:

+ 104 i. Richard W.⁵ Hicks, Jr., born Abt. 1805 in North Carolina.

25. Hezekiah⁴ Blankenship (Hudson³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1785, and died 1826 in Morgan County, Alabama. He married **Nancy Polly Potter** August 29, 1798 in Franklin Co., VA.

Children of Hezekiah Blankenship and Nancy Potter are:

105 i. Sampson⁵ Blankenship. He married Cassandra Glaze March 19, 1823.

106 ii. Hudson Blankenship.

107 iii. Cullen Blankenship. He married Martha Cherry Borden

108 iv. Augustine Blankenship.

109 v. Levi Franklin Blankenship.

110 vi. Joshua Blankenship, born Abt. 1798 in GA; died 1859 in Morgan Co, AL. He married Sarah Ann Pate June 26, 1819 in Madison Co, AL.

+ 111 vii. Joel H. Blankenship, born May 21, 1799 in Morgan Co, AL; died October 09, 1844 in McNairy Co, TN.

30. William⁴ Blankenship, Jr. (William³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1754 in Chesterfield, Virginia, and died December 29, 1859 in Andrew, Missouri. He married **(1) ? Hundley**. She was born 1758. He married **(2) Assenath Blankenship** September 23, 1803. She was born 1781 in Chesterfield, Virginia.

Children of William Blankenship and ? Hundley are:

112 i. Elijah⁵ Blankenship, born 1781 in Virginia.

113 ii. William Blankenship, born 1801 in North Carolina.

114 iii. Thomas S. Blankenship, born 1803.

Children of William Blankenship and Assenath Blankenship are:

115 i. Breckenridge⁵ Blankenship.

+ 116 ii. Coleman Hargrove Blankenship, Sr., born 1804 in Surry, North Carolina; died Abt. 1882 in Doniphan, Kansas.

117 iii. Martha Blankenship, born 1805 in Kentucky.

37. Matthew⁴ Turner, Sr. (Amy³ Blankenship, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1750 in Chesterfield Co, VA, and died 1795. He married **Martha B. Muse**.

Child of Matthew Turner and Martha Muse is:

118 i. Matthew⁵ Turner, Jr., born Abt. 1774 in Henrico Co, Va; died in Chesterfield Co, VA. He married Mary Ann Farmer

38. Stephan⁴ Blankenship (Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.)

Children of Stephan Blankenship are:

119 i. Branch⁵ Blankenship.

120 ii. Rioldie Blankenship.

121 iii. Susan Blankenship.

122 iv. Dycie Blankenship.

123 v. Phoebe Blankenship.

40. Martha⁴ Blankenship (Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1775 in Chesterfield Co. VA, and died Aft. 1860 in Carter Co., KY. She married **Obediah Fulks, Sr.** October 16, 1787 in Bedford Co. VA. He was born March 07, 1765 in Russell Co, VA, and died Abt. 1845 in Buffalo Creek, Carter Co., KY.

Children of Martha Blankenship and Obediah Fulks are:

124 i. Obediah⁵ Fultz, Jr..

+ 125 ii. Priscilla Fultz, born Aft. 1788; died in Tazwell Co, WV.

+ 126 iii. John M. Fults, born Abt. 1790 in Russell Co., VA; died Aft. July 04, 1870 in Oldtown, Greenup Co., KY.

+ 127 iv. Joseph Fults, born Abt. 1794 in Virginia.

+ 128 v. Arthur Fultz, born Bet. 1796 - 1800 in Russell Co, VA; died in Greenup Co, KY.

+ 129 vi. Hezekiah Fultz, born 1797 in Russell Co., VA; died December 18, 1851 in Greenup Co., KY.

+ 130 vii. Robert H. Fultz, born July 1805 in Russell Co., VA; died June 20, 1888 in San Diego, CA.

+ 131 viii. Martha Fultz, born 1806 in Russell Co., VA; died 1849 in Carter Co., KY.

132 ix. Ralph Fults, born July 16, 1807.

+ 133 x. Elizabeth Fults, born Abt. 1810 in Russell Co., VA; died January 21, 1875 in Carter Co., KY.

+ 134 xi. Wesley Fantley Fultz, born August 15, 1815 in Russell Co, VA; died June 29, 1887 in Wesleyville, Carter, KY.

41. Rhoda⁴ Blankenship (Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) She married **John Blankenship** August 29, 1798 in Franklin Co., VA, son of Peter Blankenship and Jemima Perdue. He was born Abt. 1779.

Child of Rhoda Blankenship and John Blankenship is:

135 i. Charles⁵ Blankenship, born Abt. 1800.

42. Hezekiah⁴ Blankenship (Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born September 13, 1757 in Franklin Co., Va, and died February 28, 1816 in Smith Co., TN. He married **Rhoda Meador** February 28, 1791 in Franklin Co., Va. She was born March 10, 1770, and died May 04, 1862 in Macon Co., TN.

Children of Hezekiah Blankenship and Rhoda Meador are:

- + 136 i. Milly⁵ Blankenship, born 1791; died November 28, 1869 in Fayette Co., Ill.
- + 137 ii. Elijah Blankenship, born June 17, 1793 in Franklin Co., Va; died October 14, 1840 in Allen Co., Ky.
- 138 iii. Mary Blankenship, born 1795.
- + 139 iv. Lydia Blankenship, born Abt. 1796 in Franklin Co., Va; died Bef. 1870 in Allen Co., Ky.
- + 140 v. Sarah Blankenship, born Abt. 1798 in Franklin Co., Va; died Bet. 1843 - 1846.
- + 141 vi. Smith Blankenship, born 1799.
- + 142 vii. Joel Blankenship, born May 21, 1799 in Franklin Co., VA; died October 09, 1882 in Macon Co., TN.
- + 143 viii. Lewis Blankenship, born 1801 in Gill Creek Dist, Franklin Co., Va.; died November 1891.
- + 144 ix. Thomas Blankenship, born 1802 in Franklin Co., VA.
- + 145 x. Isham Thomas Blankenship, born Abt. 1805 in Lafayette, Smith Co., TN; died Aft. 1880 in Smith Co., TN.
- + 146 xi. Robert Hezekiah Blankenship, born Abt. 1807 in Smith Co., TN; died September 03, 1843 in Fayette Co., IL.
- 147 xii. John Blankenship, born Abt. 1816.

44. Elisha⁴ Blankenship (Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1760 in Clearwater Run, Chesterfield Co., VA, and died June 02, 1844 in Cand Creek, Rutherford Co., NC. He married **Elizabeth Ross** 1790 in Bedford, Chesterfield Co., VA. She was born November 03, 1773 in Goochland, VA, and died December 30, 1839 in Cand Creek, Rutherford Co., NC.

Children of Elisha Blankenship and Elizabeth Ross are:

- 148 i. John⁵ Blankenship, born 1794 in Franklin Co., VA. He married Nancy J. Long December 20, 1819 in Rutherford Co., TN.
- 149 ii. Elizabeth Blankenship, born 1796 in Franklin Co., VA. She married James Moore February 04, 1818 in Rutherford Co., TN.
- 150 iii. Nancy Blankenship, born 1797 in Franklin Co., VA. She married James Allen January 19, 1821 in Rutherford Co., NC.
- + 151 iv. Susannah Blankenship, born 1798 in Franklin Co., VA; died March 17, 1885 in Rutherford Co., TN.
- 152 v. David Blankenship, born 1799 in Franklin Co., VA; died 1884 in Palo Pinto, TX. He married Precious Lewis

+ 153 vi. Stephen Blankenship, born 1802 in Franklin Co., VA.

+ 154 vii. James Blankenship, born June 15, 1808 in Cane Creek, Rutherford Co., NC; died August 12, 1879 in Benton, Polk Co., TN.

155 viii. Spencer B. Blankenship, born August 05, 1809 in Cand Creek, Rutherford Co., NC; died October 13, 1886 in Texas, MO. He married Mariah Scoogins October 02, 1832 in Rutherford Co., TN.

156 ix. Elisha Blankenship, born 1810 in Cand Creek, Rutherford Co., NC. He married Mary Robinson August 08, 1831.

157 x. Sarah Blankenship, born 1811 in Cand Creek, Rutherford Co., NC. She married John Whitesides February 24, 1831 in Rutherford Co., TN.

158 xi. Gilbert Blankenship, born 1812 in Cand Creek, Rutherford Co., NC. He married Fanny Deane July 25, 1832 in Rutherford Co., TN.

159 xii. Margaret Blankenship, born 1815 in Cand Creek, Rutherford Co., NC. She married Goldsbury Dycus January 17, 1828.

45. William⁴ Blankenship, Sr. (Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1761 in Va, and died July 06, 1835 in Pike Co., Ky. He married **(1) Martha Riggins** Abt. 1779 in Chesterfield Co., VA. She was born Abt. 1761. He married **(2) Molly Trent** Aft. 1807. She was born Abt. 1775.

Children of William Blankenship and Martha Riggins are:

+ 160 i. Zachariah⁵ Blankenship, born Abt. 1780 in North Carolina.

+ 161 ii. Conley Blankenship, born Abt. 1782 in Virginia.

+ 162 iii. Obadiah Blankenship, born Abt. 1784 in Virginia.

163 iv. Solomon Blankenship, born Abt. 1786. He married Catherine Daniels June 08, 1823 in Pike Co., KY.

164 v. Henry Blankenship, born Abt. 1788.

+ 165 vi. William Blankenship, born 1790 in Bedford Co., VA; died 1835 in Morgan Co., VA.

166 vii. Virginia Blankenship, born Abt. 1792; died March 12, 1841 in Pike Co., Kentucky. She married William Blackburn; born Abt. 1784 in Pike Co., Kentucky.

+ 167 viii. Hezekiah Blankenship, born Abt. 1794 in Tazewell Co., Va.

168 ix. Presley Blankenship, born Abt. 1800. He married (1) Ruth Jones He married (2) Ruth Lester

+ 169 x. Spencer Blankenship, born Abt. 1804 in Virginia; died Abt. 1880 in Martin Co., KY.

+ 170 xi. Isham Blankenship, born Abt. 1808.

Children of William Blankenship and Molly Trent are:

+ 171 i. William⁵ Blankenship, Jr., born Aft. 1808.

+ 172 ii. Barnett Blankenship, born Abt. 1810.

46. Isham⁴ Blankenship, Jr. (Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1763, and died Aft. December 1836 in Monroe Co., TN. He married **(1) Susannah Edy Lane** Abt. 1778 in Monroe Co., TN. He married **(2) Polly Chambers** 1799 in Rutherford Co., NC.

Children of Isham Blankenship and Susannah Lane are:

173 i. Frances⁵ Blankenship.

174 ii. Sally Blankenship.

175 iii. Barnett Blankenship, born Abt. 1779.

+ 176 iv. John William Blankenship, born Abt. 1781 in Henry Co., VA; died 1836 in Henderson Co., TN.

177 v. James Blankenship, born Abt. 1783.

+ 178 vi. Spencer Isham Blankenship, born March 17, 1783 in VA; died December 07, 1866 in Monroe Co., Tn.

179 vii. Mary Blankenship, born Abt. 1784.

+ 180 viii. Elizabeth Blankenship, born 1786 in VA; died 1859 in MO.

+ 181 ix. William Blankenship, born March 05, 1789 in NC.

+ 182 x. Gilbert Blankenship, born September 18, 1790 in Virginia; died Abt. 1871 in Blount County, Tennessee.

47. Zachariah⁴ Blankenship (Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1764. He married **Edith Blankenship** January 29, 1784, daughter of Hudson Blankenship and Edith Wilkinson. She was born Abt. 1766.

Child is listed above under (17) Edith Blankenship.

48. Elijah⁴ Blankenship (Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1766 in Virginia, and died Abt. 1830 in McMinn Co, TN. He married **(2) Judith Snow** January 05, 1787 in at the Quaker Meeting House. She was born Abt. 1770.

Child of Elijah Blankenship is:

+ 183 i. Hezekiah⁵ Blankenship, born Abt. 1786.

Children of Elijah Blankenship and Judith Snow are:

184 i. Zachariah⁵ Blankenship.

185 ii. Hezekiah Blankenship, born 1787.

186 iii. Mary Ann Blankenship, born 1788. She married Joab Johnson June 13, 1807 in Rutherford County, NC.

187 iv. Micajah Blankenship, born 1789.

188 v. John W. Blankenship, born 1790. He married Rebecca Hough January 15, 1813 in Rutherford County, NC.

189 vi. Sara Blankenship, born 1795. She married Stephen Bedford in McMinn County, Tennessee.

190 vii. Alay Blankenship, born 1802. She married Lewis Hunt in McMinn County, Tennessee.

191 viii. Phoebe Blankenship, born 1805. She married Richard McAdoo in McMinn County, Tennessee.

192 ix. Elijah Blankenship, Jr., born 1807. He married Nancy Proctor December 11, 1823 in Rutherford County, NC.

+ 193 x. Isham W. Blankenship, born 1812 in North Carolina; died January 1860 in Lost Creek Twnshp, Newton Co, Missouri.

49. Presley⁴ Blankenship (Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born November 20, 1767 in Chesterfield Co., VA, and died 1820 in Yancey Co., North Carolina. He married **Frances Ross** December 24, 1791 in Franklin Co., Va. She was born 1775 in Franklin Co., VA, and died in Yancy Co., NC.

Children of Presley Blankenship and Frances Ross are:

194 i. Harriett⁵ Blankenship.

+ 195 ii. James Blankenship, born 1795 in Va.

+ 196 iii. Micajah Blankenship, born 1797 in Chesterfield Co., VA; died 1861 in Washington Co., TN.

+ 197 iv. Francis Blankenship, born 1804.

198 v. Male Child Blankenship, born 1804.

+ 199 vi. Archibald Blankenship, born 1809 in Rutherford Co., NC.

+ 200 vii. Barnett Blankenship, born 1811 in Rutherford Co., NC.

+ 201 viii. Mourning Blankenship, born 1815 in North Carolina.

50. Barnett⁴ Blankenship (Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born July 12, 1768 in Franklin Co., VA, and died 1848 in Macon Co., TN. He married **Bersheba Meador** October 15, 1792 in Franklin Co., VA. She was born Abt. 1776.

Children of Barnett Blankenship and Bersheba Meador are:

+ 202 i. Jesse⁵ Blankenship, born Abt. 1793 in VA; died October 11, 1870 in Randolph Co., MO.

+ 203 ii. Lucy Blankenship, born Abt. 1795 in Franklin Co., VA; died October 10, 1864 in Allen Co., KY.

+ 204 iii. Agatha Blankenship, born 1796.

+ 205 iv. John Blankenship, born Abt. 1798 in Rocky Mound, Franklin Co., Va; died 1870.

206 v. Nancy Jane Blankenship, born Abt. 1803.

207 vi. Sarah Blankenship, born 1804; died 1880.

+ 208 vii. Mary Blankenship, born Abt. 1807.

+ 209 viii. David B. Blankenship, born March 21, 1817 in Franklin Co., VA; died December 18, 1889.

51. David⁴ Blankenship (Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1773 in Chesterfield Co., Va, and died January 1815 in Greene Co, . Ga. He married **(1) Susanna Stringer** December 25, 1798 in Chesterfield Co., VA. She was born Abt. 1778, and died Abt. 1804 in Prob. Hancock Co., Ga. He married **(2) Jenny Ellis** 1806 in Hancock Co, . GA.

Children of David Blankenship and Susanna Stringer are:

+ 210 i. Nancy⁵ Blankenship, born Abt. 1799 in Hancock Co., GA; died Aft. 1827 in Shelby Co., TX.

+ 211 ii. John Spencer Blankenship, born September 11, 1801 in Hancock Co., GA; died April 19, 1870 in Shelby Co., TX.

212 iii. James R. Blankenship, born 1804 in Hancock Co., GA. He married Eleanor Parker September 17, 1828 in Pike Co., GA.

52. Henry⁴ Blankenship (Henry³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1765.

Child of Henry Blankenship is:

+ 213 i. Eli⁵ Blankenship.

53. Able⁴ Blankenship (Nowell Tom³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1760 in Chesterfield Co., VA, and died June 1820 in Russell Co., KY. He married **(1) Anna Warren**. He married **(2) Frances Worsham** 1782 in Halifax Co., VA. She was born 1761, and died 1844 in Cumberland Co., KY.

Children of Able Blankenship and Frances Worsham are:

214 i. Daniel⁵ Blankenship, born Abt. 1783.

+ 215 ii. Ephraim Blankenship, born Abt. 1784.

+ 216 iii. David Blankenship, born Abt. 1786; died 1863.

217 iv. Noel Blankenship, born Abt. 1787. He married (1) Lavina Blankenship March 30, 1809 in Cumberland Co., KY; born Abt. 1789. He married (2) Mary Blakey January 23, 1825 in Adair County, Kentucky; born 1799 in North Carolina.

+ 218 v. Drury Blankenship, born 1790 in Bedford Co., VA; died 1835 in Hardin Co., TN.

+ 219 vi. Sallie Nancy Blankenship, born Abt. 1792 in Chesterfield County, Virginia; died Aft. 1860 in Russell County, Kentucky.

220 vii. Fanny Blankenship, born 1796. She married Archibald Moore September 17, 1837 in Russell Co., KY.

+ 221 viii. Henry Blankenship, Sr., born Abt. 1805.

222 ix. Joel Blankenship, born 1808. He married Nancy ?

+ 223 x. Thomas L. Blankenship, born July 09, 1813 in prob. Russell Co., KY; died Bef. 1853.

54. Noel⁴ Blankenship (Nowell Tom³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1765. He married **Anna Warren**.

Child of Noel Blankenship and Anna Warren is:

+ 224 i. Henry⁵ Blankenship, Sr.

55. Arthur M.⁴ Blankenship (Nowell Tom³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born November 07, 1772 in Chesterfield Co., VA, and died 1865 in Trading Creek/Sugar Run, Lee Co., VA. He married **(1) Mary Francis Munsey** September 06, 1794 in Montgomery Co, VA. She was born Abt. 1774 in Augusta Co., VA, and died 1826. He married **(2) Lavina Munsey** Abt. 1821. She was born Abt. 1795 in Augusta Co., VA, and died Abt. 1853 in Jonesville, Lee Co., VA. He married **(3) Lavina Jane Burgin** July 13, 1834 in Lee Co., Va. She was born 1814 in Lee Co., Va, and died Aft. 1882.

Children of Arthur Blankenship and Mary Munsey are:

+ 225 i. Jeremiah Wilkinson⁵ Blankenship, born Abt. 1796 in Montgomery Co., VA; died 1863 in possibly Green or Newton Co., MO.

+ 226 ii. Archibald Blankenship, born Abt. 1798 in Wythe Co, VA; died Abt. 1860 in Capuchin, Scott Co., TN.

227 iii. Lydia Blankenship, born Abt. 1799. She married John McElroy; born November 04, 1798 in Jonesville, Lee Co., VA.

228 iv. Hezekiah Blankenship, born Abt. 1803.

229 v. Hattie Blankenship, born 1807. She married John Green

+ 230 vi. Mary Blankenship, born April 04, 1807 in Tazewell Co., VA; died March 02, 1870 in Lee Co., VA.

231 vii. Elizabeth Blankenship, born Abt. 1808 in Tazewell Co., VA; died in Lee Co., VA. She married John B. Harper; born Abt. 1799.

232 viii. Rosa Blankenship, born 1814.

233 ix. Sarah Blankenship, born Abt. 1816. She married John Pennington; born May 22, 1820; died August 10, 1893.

234 x. Josephus Blankenship, born 1819.

+ 235 xi. Charles Campbell Blankenship, Sr., born October 27, 1820; died 1911.

Children of Arthur Blankenship and Lavina Munsey are:

236 i. George⁵ Blankenship, born Abt. 1825.

+ 237 ii. Benjamin F. Blankenship, born Abt. 1832 in VA.

Children of Arthur Blankenship and Lavina Burgin are:

238 i. Nancy⁵ Blankenship, born 1834. She married Mitchell Barker

239 ii. Lavina Blankenship, born 1835. She married (1) Joshua Deeds She married (2) Hiram Lyttle Jones; born 1844.

+ 240 iii. Louise Blankenship, born Abt. 1836.

241 iv. Lousia Blankenship, born August 04, 1839; died March 26, 1922. She married Marquis Lafayette Yeary 1857.

+ 242 v. John Blankenship, born December 24, 1840 in Jonesville, Lee Co., VA; died March 1863.

243 vi. Louvinia Blankenship, born June 23, 1843; died August 05, 1890. She married Noble Covey Burkhart April 1863.

244 vii. Catherine Blankenship, born November 22, 1846; died July 29, 1924. She married John Sergeant Abt. 1865.

245 viii. Letitia Blankenship, born January 31, 1848; died March 23, 1940 in Clinton, OK. She married James Smith March 24, 1867.

246 ix. Elvira Blankenship, born July 05, 1853; died January 15, 1859.

247 x. Sallie Blankenship, born Abt. 1854.

56. Sylvester⁴ Blankenship (Matthew³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1779, and died March 08, 1869 in Macon Co., IL. He married **(1) Ann Wilson** January 18, 1800 in Chesterfield Co., VA. He married **(2) Hannah Witherspoon** October 13, 1830 in Rutherford Co., TN.

Children of Sylvester Blankenship and Ann Wilson are:

248 i. Thomas P.⁵ Blankenship.

249 ii. John F. Blankenship.

250 iii. Matthew L. Blankenship.

251 iv. Robert Blankenship.

252 v. Sophia Blankenship.

253 vi. Betsy Blankenship.

254 vii. Rachel Jane Blankenship.

255 viii. Susan Blankenship.

256 ix. Nancy Elizabeth Blankenship, died February 16, 1915 in Macon Co., IL. She married Benjamin Cross September 23, 1873.

+ 257 x. Katherine Blankenship, born March 18, 1812 in Rutherford Co., TN.

258 xi. Joseph Blankenship, born November 16, 1816 in Chesterfield, VA; died October 31, 1872 in Macon Co., IL. He married Amy Ridgeway; died October 10, 1854.

58. Sina⁴ Blankenship (Matthew³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1781 in Mecklenberg Co., VA, and died 1814 in Williamson Co., TN. She married **John Webb III** December 16, 1802 in Mecklenberg Co., VA. He was born Abt. 1773, and died January 12, 1831 in Weakley Co., TN.

Children of Sina Blankenship and John Webb are:

+ 259 i. Amasa P.⁵ Webb, born June 29, 1803 in Mecklenberg County, Virginia; died March 05, 1858 in Weakley County, Tennessee.

260 ii. Mary Webb, born 1807. She married ? Davis

+ 261 iii. John B. Webb, born 1813 in Mecklenberg County, Virginia; died in Weakley County, Tennessee.

63. James⁴ Blankenship (Elisha³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1777. He married **Elmira ?**.

Children of James Blankenship and Elmira ? are:

262 i. Susan⁵ Blankenship.

263 ii. Elisha Blankenship.

264 iii. Alfred Blankenship.

265 iv. Albert G. Blankenship.

266 v. William Blankenship, born Abt. 1800.

267 vi. Calvin Blankenship, born Abt. 1802.

268 vii. Mary Blankenship, born Abt. 1804.

Generation No. 4

64. Joel H.⁵ Blankenship (Henry⁴, Hudson³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born October 04, 1792. He married **Nancy Trent** July 21, 1814. She was born July 02, 1797.

Children of Joel Blankenship and Nancy Trent are:

269 i. Mary A.⁶ Blankenship, born February 01, 1816.

+ 270 ii. Martha Jane Blankenship, born March 13, 1818.

+ 271 iii. Nancy P. Blankenship, born September 08, 1820; died September 1884 in Charlotte Co., VA.

272 iv. Catherine B. Blankenship, born December 12, 1822.

273 v. William H. Blankenship, born March 11, 1823.

+ 274 vi. John C. Blankenship, born April 15, 1826.

275 vii. James P Blankenship, born April 15, 1826.

+ 276 viii. Joel L. Blankenship, born July 18, 1827.

277 ix. Jerymiah K Blankenship, born June 11, 1829.

278 x. Richard W. Blankenship, born November 20, 1831.

279 xi. Sarah Elizabeth Blankenship, born August 25, 1836. She married John H. Cumby; born January 16, 1836.

280 xii. Chestinia A.W. Blankenship, born November 18, 1839. She married Joseph Smith February 07, 1858.

281 xiii. Samuel O. Blankenship, born June 20, 1842.

69. Rowland⁵ Blankenship (Archibald⁴, Hudson³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1803 in VA. He married **Sarah Johnson**. She was born Abt. 1805 in Near Winfall, Campbell Co., VA.

Children of Rowland Blankenship and Sarah Johnson are:

282 i. John Archer⁶ Blankenship, born July 29, 1827 in Near Winfall, Campbell Co., VA; died Abt. 1901.

283 ii. Mary P. Blankenship, born Abt. 1828.

284 iii. Ann N. Blankenship, born Abt. 1832.

285 iv. Elvira M. Blankenship, born Abt. 1834.

286 v. Edward L. Blankenship, born Abt. 1837.

287 vi. Lesley L. Blankenship, born Abt. 1840.

288 vii. Charles T. Blankenship, born Abt. 1847.

70. Edmond⁵ Blankenship (Daniel⁴, Hudson³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1793. He married **Sarah ?**. She was born 1793.

Children of Edmond Blankenship and Sarah ? are:

289 i. Lavinia⁶ Blankenship, born Abt. 1829. She married William Anderson Glasscock November 12, 1847 in Coosa Co, AL.

290 ii. David Blankenship, born 1830.

291 iii. Thomas Blankenship, born 1834.

292 iv. Eliza Blankenship, born 1844.

71. Mary Ann⁵ Blankenship (Daniel⁴, Hudson³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1795. She married **James S. Blankenship**, son of Reuben Blankenship and Elizabeth Wilkenson. He was born 1795 in Hancock Co., Georgia.

Children of Mary Blankenship and James Blankenship are:

293 i. Mary⁶ Blankenship, born Abt. 1828.

294 ii. Faithy Blankenship, born Abt. 1830.

295 iii. Reuben Blankenship, born Abt. 1832.

296 iv. Martha Blankenship, born Abt. 1834.

297 v. Washington Blankenship, born Abt. 1839.

298 vi. John Blankenship, born Abt. 1841.

74. Francis⁵ Blankenship (Daniel⁴, Hudson³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1805 in Hancock Co., Georgia. She married **Mark Blankenship** August 24, 1824 in Bibb Co., AL, son of Reuben Blankenship and Elizabeth Wilkenson. He was born 1795 in Hancock Co., Georgia, and died Aft. 1860.

Children of Francis Blankenship and Mark Blankenship are:

299 i. Daniel⁶ Blankenship, born 1831.

300 ii. Mary Blankenship, born 1835.

301 iii. Lucy Blankenship, born August 11, 1836. She married Thomas Jones February 17, 1856 in Coosa Co., AL.

302 iv. George W. Blankenship, born 1838. He married Emeline Walker August 15, 1861 in Coosa Co., AL.

+ 303 v. Jasper Newton Blankenship, born October 14, 1839; died August 02, 1921 in Talladega Co. AL.

304 vi. Elizabeth Blankenship, born 1842. She married Henry B. Jones May 06, 1859 in Coosa Co., AL.

305 vii. Pamela Frances Blankenship, born 1847.

306 viii. Josephine Blankenship, born 1852.

76. Mary Polly⁵ Blankenship (Reuben⁴, Hudson³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1790 in Virginia. She married **William Dross** June 24, 1810 in Jasper County, Georgia.

Child of Mary Blankenship and William Dross is:

307 i. John⁶ Dross.

77. John Buck⁵ Blankenship (Reuben⁴, Hudson³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1793 in Green Co., Georgia, and died October 08, 1857 in Coosa County, Alabama. He married **Millie Thompson** 1824 in Cherokee Nation, Georgia. She was born 1790 in Cherokee Nation, Georgia.

Children of John Blankenship and Millie Thompson are:

+ 308 i. William Henry⁶ Blankenship, born 1824 in GA; died September 07, 1864 in Union Prisoner of War Camp, Chicago, Ill.

+ 309 ii. Susan Blankenship, born 1826 in Shelby County, Alabama; died Abt. 1860 in Coosa County, Alabama.

+ 310 iii. James Thomas Blankenship, born 1828 in Shelby Co., Alabama; died 1880 in Shelby Co., Alabama.

+ 311 iv. John T. R. Blankenship, born April 1830 in Coosa Co., AL; died October 06, 1903 in Talladega, Talladega Co., AL.

312 v. Mary T Blankenship, born 1832 in Coosa Co., AL. She married John Wright December 08, 1852 in Coosa Co., AL.

+ 313 vi. Miles Green Blankenship, Sr., born December 01, 1834 in Coosa County, Alabama; died February 1908 in Coosa County, Alabama.

+ 314 vii. Reuben Buck Blankenship, born March 17, 1836 in Coosa County, Alabama; died May 01, 1907 in Livingston, Polk County, Texas.

+ 315 viii. Margaret H. Blankenship, born 1838 in Shelby County, Alabama.

78. James S.⁵ Blankenship (Reuben⁴, Hudson³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1795 in Hancock Co., Georgia. He married **Mary Ann Blankenship**, daughter of Daniel Blankenship. She was born 1795.

Children are listed above under (71) Mary Ann Blankenship.

79. Mark⁵ Blankenship (Reuben⁴, Hudson³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1795 in Hancock Co., Georgia, and died Aft. 1860. He married **Francis Blankenship** August 24, 1824 in Bibb Co., AL, daughter of Daniel Blankenship. She was born 1805 in Hancock Co., Georgia.

Children are listed above under (74) Francis Blankenship.

81. Miles Green⁵ Blankenship (Reuben⁴, Hudson³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1801 in Georgia, and died 1858 in Coosa Co., AL. He married **Penelope Vert**. She was born 1812 in Georgia.

Children of Miles Blankenship and Penelope Vert are:

316 i. John⁶ Blankenship, born 1830.

317 ii. Sarah Blankenship, born 1832.

318 iii. Robert Blankenship, born 1834.

319 iv. Sephernah Blankenship, born 1836 in AL.

+ 320 v. William Jackson Blankenship, born March 26, 1840 in Hatchet Creek, Coosa Co., Alabama; died November 13, 1911 in Fayette Co., Alabama.

321 vi. James Blankenship, born 1842.

322 vii. Allen Blankenship, born 1845.

323 viii. Mark Blankenship, born 1848.

85. Hudson⁵ Blankenship (Jesse⁴, Hudson³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1785 in Campbell Co., VA, and died Bef. September 10, 1853 in Bond Co., IL. He married **Elizabeth Sara Karnes** October 30, 1807 in Cumberland Co., KY.

Children of Hudson Blankenship and Elizabeth Karnes are:

324 i. John⁶ Blankenship, born Abt. 1822. He married Susannah Elam; died in Bond Co., IL.

325 ii. James Blankenship, born Abt. 1825. He married Cassandra Walker; died in Bond Co., IL.

+ 326 iii. Thomas Blankenship, born August 29, 1827 in Adair Co., KY; died 1906 in Platte Co., MO.

327 iv. Sarah Blankenship, born 1829. She married William R. Neatherly in Bond Co., IL; died in Bond Co., IL.

87. John⁵ Blankenship (Jesse⁴, Hudson³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1788 in Campbell Co., VA, and died in Russell Co., Ky. He married **Ancatron Martha McFall** March 14, 1808 in Adair Co., KY.

Children of John Blankenship and Ancatron McFall are:

328 i. Mary⁶ Blankenship. She married Augustine Lawless

329 ii. Susan Blankenship. She married John Brockman

330 iii. William Blankenship. He married Martha Popplewell

331 iv. Benjamin Blankenship. He married Mary Wilkerson October 19, 1852.

332 v. George S. Blankenship.

333 vi. Elizabeth Blankenship.

334 vii. Polly Blankenship. She married Shelby Hammonds March 05, 1845.

335 viii. David Blankenship, born 1818. He married Mary Ballinger February 25, 1840 in Russell Co., KY.

336 ix. Hudson Blankenship, born 1823. He married Nancy Helm March 05, 1846.

88. Sarah⁵ Blankenship (Zachariah⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1795. She married **Hudson Cothern**, son of Thomas Cochran and Obedience Blankenship. He was born January 06, 1787.

Children of Sarah Blankenship and Hudson Cothern are:

337 i. Calvin⁶ Cothern.

338 ii. Jesse Cothern.

339 iii. Eda Cothern.

340 iv. Sarah Cothern.

341 v. John Cothern.

342 vi. Prudence Cothern.

89. Hudson⁵ Cothern (Obedience⁴ Blankenship, Hudson³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born January 06, 1787. He married **Sarah Blankenship**, daughter of Zachariah Blankenship and Edith Blankenship. She was born Abt. 1795.

Children are listed above under (88) Sarah Blankenship.

104. Richard W.⁵ Hicks, Jr. (Elizabeth⁴ Blankenship, Hudson³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1805 in North Carolina. He married **Keziah Sidwell**. She was born in Kentucky.

Children of Richard Hicks and Keziah Sidwell are:

343 i. William Henry⁶ Hicks, born Abt. 1827 in Kentucky. He married Salena Lee March 09, 1847 in

Fayette County, Illinois.

344 ii. Mary E. Hicks, born Abt. 1828.

+ 345 iii. Anderson John Hicks, born August 21, 1831 in Fayette Co., IL; died April 18, 1909 in Fayette Co., IL.

+ 346 iv. Daniel David Hicks, born Abt. 1832.

347 v. Silas Hicks, born Abt. 1834.

348 vi. Richard Hicks, born Abt. 1840.

349 vii. James Hicks, born Abt. 1847.

350 viii. Isaac Hicks, born Abt. 1849.

111. Joel H.⁵ Blankenship (Hezekiah⁴, Hudson³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born May 21, 1799 in Morgan Co, AL, and died October 09, 1844 in McNairy Co, TN. He married **Mary Smith** December 20, 1823 in Morgan Co., AL.

Children of Joel Blankenship and Mary Smith are:

+ 351 i. Levi Franklin⁶ Blankenship.

352 ii. Jane Blankenship, born Abt. 1830.

353 iii. Hezekiah Blankenship, born Abt. 1831.

354 iv. Elizabeth Blankenship, born Abt. 1833. She married ? Young

355 v. Malvina Blankenship, born Abt. 1834. She married Thurman

356 vi. Joel Blankenship, born Abt. 1834.

357 vii. Martha Blankenship, born Abt. 1837. She married ? Young

358 viii. Wesley W. Blankenship, born Abt. 1839.

359 ix. Lucretia Blankenship, born Abt. 1841. She married ? Capooth

360 x. Julia Blankenship, born 1843 in McNairy Co, TN. She married Henry M. Melton September 29, 1869.

+ 361 xi. Samuel Newton Blankenship, born July 22, 1844 in Ramer, McNairy Co., TN; died November 25, 1909 in Ramer, McNairy Co., TN.

116. Coleman Hargrove⁵ Blankenship, Sr. (William⁴, William³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1804 in Surry, North Carolina, and died Abt. 1882 in Doniphan, Kansas. He married **Margaret Regal** 1825 in Cumberland, Harlan, Kentucky. She was born 1813 in West Virginia.

Children of Coleman Blankenship and Margaret Regal are:

362 i. Grandville⁶ Blankenship, born 1826.

363 ii. Louisa Blankenship, born September 20, 1827.

364 iii. Thompson Hargrove Blankenship, born September 11, 1828 in Cumberland, Harlan Co., Kentucky; died January 24, 1908 in St. Joseph, Buchanan Co., Missouri. He married Viania Mitilda Carrol October 07, 1855 in Andrew Co., MO; born July 15, 1838; died May 21, 1920 in St. Joseph, Buchanan Co., Missouri.

365 iv. Barney Blankenship, born Abt. 1830.

366 v. Calvin Blankenship, born Abt. 1832. He married Pricilla Burnside

367 vi. Rachel Emeline Blankenship, born Abt. 1833. She married ? Etchison

+ 368 vii. Adaline Blankenship, born August 28, 1834; died 1919.

369 viii. Nancy Frances Blankenship, born Abt. 1835. She married ? Rennear

370 ix. Sylvester Blankenship, born 1837. He married Sarah E. McLaine

371 x. Martha Patsy Blankenship, born 1840; died 1901. She married (1) William McClaren She married (2) John T. Lewis

+ 372 xi. William C. Blankenship, born 1842 in Missouri.

373 xii. Lemuel W. Blankenship, born 1844 in Missouri.

374 xiii. Rowen E. Blankenship, born 1845; died January 24, 1928. He married Alice ?

+ 375 xiv. Major MacDonald Blankenship, Sr., born April 12, 1848 in Andrew, Co., Missouri; died October 01, 1894 in Springdale, Washington Co., Arkansas.

+ 376 xv. Albrada Blankenship, born 1849; died February 03, 1891 in Wathena, Doniphan Co., Kansas.

377 xvi. Coleman Hargrove Blankenship, Jr., born 1850. He married Polly Long

378 xvii. Shelby Blankenship, born 1851.

125. Priscilla⁵ Fultz (Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Aft. 1788, and died in Tazwell Co, WV. She married **Peter Gollihue** May 28, 1807 in Tazewell Co, VA. He was born Bet. 1760 - 1770 in Prince William Co, VA.

Children of Priscilla Fultz and Peter Gollihue are:

+ 379 i. Priscilla⁶ Gollahue, born Abt. 1808.

+ 380 ii. John Gollahue, born Abt. 1810 in Virginia; died Bef. February 10, 1890 in Carter Co., KY.

+ 381 iii. Barbary Eliza Gollahue, born Abt. 1813 in Kentucky.

+ 382 iv. Henry Wesley Gollahue, born December 20, 1831 in Lawrence Co., KY; died November 09, 1915 in Carter Co., KY.

126. John M.⁵ Fults (Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1790 in Russell Co., VA, and died Aft. July 04, 1870 in Oldtown, Greenup Co., KY. He married **(1) Dicy Slone** July 15, 1816 in Floyd Co., KY. She was born Bet. 1799 - 1803 in Virginia, and died Bef. 1859 in Rowan Co., KY. He married **(2) Elizabeth Fannin** January 28, 1859 in Rowan Co., KY. She was born 1825 in Morgan Co., KY.

Children of John Fults and Dicy Slone are:

- + 383 i. Morgan⁶ Fultz, born 1818 in Floyd Co., KY; died Aft. 1900 in Rowan Co., KY.
- + 384 ii. Barbery Fultz, born April 1822 in KY; died Aft. 1900 in Rowan Co., KY.
- 385 iii. Michael Fultz, born Abt. 1829 in Perry Co., Ky; died November 10, 1852 in Stillwater, Morgan Co., KY.
- + 386 iv. Pricey Ann Fultz, born 1829 in Carter Co., KY.
- + 387 v. Priscilla Fultz, born 1830 in Lawrence Co., KY; died Aft. 1900.
- + 388 vi. Scott W. Fultz, born 1830 in Lawrence Co., KY; died Abt. 1879 in Rowan Co., KY.
- + 389 vii. Clarinda Fultz, born Abt. 1837 in Morgan Co., KY.
- + 390 viii. James H. Fultz, born 1840 in Morgan Co., KY; died May 23, 1883 in Sandy Hook, Elliott Co., KY.
- 391 ix. Jedediah Fultz, born 1854 in Rowan Co., Ky.

Children of John Fults and Elizabeth Fannin are:

- 392 i. Lockey Ann⁶ Fults, born Abt. 1858 in Rowan Co., KY; died June 23, 1942 in Stonewall Dist, Appomatox Co., VA. She married Martin Frisby October 18, 1876 in Boyd Co., KY; born April 1837 in Greenup Co., KY; died September 20, 1904 in McDowell Co., WV.
- 393 ii. John C. Fults, born Abt. 1859 in Boyd Co., KY.
- 394 iii. Rine King Fults, born Abt. 1862 in Rowan Co., KY.
- 395 iv. William S. Fults, born Abt. 1865 in Rowan Co., KY. He married (1) Eva Horton October 27, 1888 in Carter Co., KY He married (2) Eliza Williams January 03, 1910 in Greenup Co., KY.

127. Joseph⁵ Fults (Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1794 in Virginia. He married **Elizabeth Smith** November 22, 1838 in Carter Co., KY.

Children of Joseph Fults and Elizabeth Smith are:

- 396 i. John⁶ Fultz.
- 397 ii. James Madison Fultz.
- 398 iii. Joseph Fultz.
- 399 iv. Martha Fultz.
- 400 v. Polly Fultz.
- 401 vi. Thomas Randall Fultz, born Abt. 1860; died 1934.

128. Arthur⁵ Fultz (Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Bet. 1796 - 1800 in Russell Co, VA, and died in Greenup Co, KY. He married (1) **Rachael Wallace** 1817 in Virginia. She died Abt. 1820 in Kentucky. He married (2) **Rachel McLaughlin** Abt. 1822 in Kentucky. She died Bef. 1850. He married

(3) Rachel Presley September 25, 1850 in Carter Co, KY.

Children of Arthur Fultz and Rachael Wallace are:

- + 402 i. Joseph⁶ Fultz, born September 16, 1818 in Russell Co., VA; died June 21, 1897 in Carter Co., KY.
- + 403 ii. Daniel Fultz, born 1820 in Kentucky.

Children of Arthur Fultz and Rachel McLaughlin are:

- 404 i. Cynthiann⁶ Fultz, born Abt. 1822 in Kentucky. She married William Sherman November 22, 1838 in Carter County, Ky.
- + 405 ii. Nancy Fultz, born 1826 in Kentucky.
- 406 iii. Hezekiah Fults, born December 20, 1831 in Lawrence Co., KY; died November 09, 1915 in Carter Co., KY.

Children of Arthur Fultz and Rachel Presley are:

- 407 i. Simer⁶ Fults, born Abt. 1852.
- + 408 ii. Robert H. Fults, born March 18, 1854 in Carter Co., KY; died April 17, 1935 in Otsego Co., Michigan.
- 409 iii. Richard M. Fults, born Abt. 1858.
- 410 iv. Martha E. Fults, born Abt. 1860.

129. Hezekiah⁵ Fultz (Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1797 in Russell Co., VA, and died December 18, 1851 in Greenup Co., KY. He married **(1) Virginia Day** August 22, 1822 in Floyd Co., KY. She was born 1798 in Virginia. He married **(2) Matilda Fannin** December 18, 1851.

Children of Hezekiah Fultz and Virginia Day are:

- + 411 i. Hiram⁶ Fultz, born 1824 in Kentucky.
- + 412 ii. William Fultz, born Abt. 1826 in Kentucky.
- + 413 iii. Elizabeth Fultz, born 1827 in Kentucky.
- + 414 iv. Harrison Fultz, born 1828 in Kentucky.
- + 415 v. Obediah Fultz, born 1828 in Kentucky; died February 1878 in Carter Co., KY.
- + 416 vi. James K. Fultz, born 1832 in Greenup Co., KY.
- + 417 vii. Matilda Fults, born Abt. 1835 in KY.
- + 418 viii. Milton Fultz, born May 31, 1837 in Greenup Co., KY; died April 11, 1911 in Ironton, Ohio.
- 419 ix. Martha Jane Fults, born Abt. 1839.
- 420 x. Hezekiah Fultz, born Abt. 1847.

421 xi. Delilah Fultz, born 1848.

422 xii. Anna Fultz, born Abt. 1850.

Child of Hezekiah Fultz and Matilda Fannin is:

423 i. Christopher⁶ Fults, born Abt. 1852.

130. Robert H.⁵ Fultz (Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born July 1805 in Russell Co., VA, and died June 20, 1888 in San Diego, CA. He married **Elizabeth Holland** 1826 in KY. She was born November 1811 in Kentucky, and died May 12, 1896 in San Diego, CA.

Children of Robert Fultz and Elizabeth Holland are:

+ 424 i. Thomas⁶ Fultz, born March 15, 1830 in Little Fork, Lawrence Co., KY; died January 22, 1910 in Topeka, Shawnee Co., KS.

+ 425 ii. Zachariah Fultz, born April 14, 1835 in Lawrence Co., KY; died Aft. 1879 in Labette Co., KS.

+ 426 iii. David P. Fultz, born 1836 in Lawrence Co., KY; died October 22, 1864 in Westport, MO.

+ 427 iv. Abraham Fultz, born January 16, 1836 in Lawrence Co., KY; died February 04, 1915 in Jasper Co., MO.

+ 428 v. Perry Fultz, born Abt. 1838 in Carter Co., KY; died August 24, 1863 in Quincy, Lewis Co., Ky.

+ 429 vi. William Fultz, born June 03, 1842 in Carter Co., KY; died November 28, 1921 in Arkansas City, Cowley Co., KS.

+ 430 vii. Manfred Fultz, born Abt. 1843 in Carter Co., KY; died July 21, 1884 in Labette Co., KS.

431 viii. John Wesley Fultz, born Abt. 1846 in Carter Co., KY; died March 26, 1871 in San Diego, CA. He married Bertie Spriggs

432 ix. Robert T. Fultz, born Abt. 1849 in Carter Co., KY; died in San Diego, CA. He married Emma Burgess April 17, 1886 in San Diego, CA.

+ 433 x. Mary Elizabeth Fultz, born July 01, 1851 in Carter Co., KY; died May 01, 1920 in Bakersfield, CA.

+ 434 xi. George Washington Fultz, born January 28, 1855 in Smokey, Carter Co., KY.

131. Martha⁵ Fultz (Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1806 in Russell Co., VA, and died 1849 in Carter Co., KY. She married **Pleasant Mullins** August 12, 1822 in Lawrence Co., KY. He was born 1801 in Virginia, and died Abt. 1881 in Elliott Co., KY.

Children of Martha Fultz and Pleasant Mullins are:

+ 435 i. Mary⁶ Mullins, born Abt. 1823 in Morgan Co., KY; died in Carter Co., KY.

+ 436 ii. James Wesley Mullins, born March 24, 1824 in Morgan Co., KY; died December 24, 1907 in Carter Co., KY.

+ 437 iii. Elias Mullins, born 1826 in Lawrence Co., KY.

+ 438 iv. Squire Mullins, born February 09, 1828 in Lawrence Co., KY; died November 14, 1903 in Carter Co., KY.

+ 439 v. Larkin Mullins, born Abt. 1832 in Lawrence Co., Ky.

+ 440 vi. Lucinda Mullins, born 1836 in Lawrence Co., KY; died 1913 in Grahm, Carter Co., KY.

441 vii. Burrell Mullins, born Abt. 1837 in Carter Co., KY.

133. Elizabeth⁵ Fults (Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1810 in Russell Co., VA, and died January 21, 1875 in Carter Co., KY. She married **Overton M. Buckner** April 09, 1832 in Lawrence Co., KY. He was born November 09, 1812 in Scott Co., VA, and died April 23, 1893 in Bulger, Arkansas.

Children of Elizabeth Fults and Overton Buckner are:

+ 442 i. James⁶ Buckner, born August 1833 in Carter Co., KY; died May 27, 1864 in Buzzards Roost, GA.

443 ii. Martha Jane Buckner, born 1836 in Kentucky. She married James M. Gollahue February 14, 1854 in Carter Co., KY.

444 iii. William Buckner, born 1838 in Carter Co., KY; died September 13, 1884 in Carter Co., KY. He married Eliza Jane Kitchen April 09, 1856 in Carter Co, KY; born Abt. 1838 in Kentucky.

445 iv. John W. Buckner, born Abt. 1840 in Carter Co., KY. He married Julia A. Gordon; born 1840.

446 v. Mary Buckner, born Abt. 1841 in Kentucky. She married James Kitchen March 01, 1856 in Carter Co., KY.

447 vi. Sarah Buckner, born Abt. 1842. She married Jess Rice; born Abt. 1842.

+ 448 vii. Emanuel Buckner, born November 30, 1843 in Wesleyville, Carter Co., KY; died January 05, 1918 in Evergreen, Langlade Co., WI.

449 viii. Harrison Buckner, born October 22, 1845 in Carter Co., KY. He married Ann Collins in Kentucky.

450 ix. Cornelius Buckner, born Abt. 1848 in Carter Co., KY. He married Mary Lawson November 21, 1872 in Carter Co., KY; born April 14, 1850 in Virginia; died October 31, 1923.

451 x. Andrew Lafayette Buckner, born October 04, 1852 in Carter Co., KY; died October 04, 1852 in Carter Co., KY.

452 xi. Overton Buckner, born June 07, 1853 in Buffalo Fork, Carter Co., KY. He married Mary A. J. Evans September 08, 1868 in Carter Co., KY; born 1850 in Kentucky.

+ 453 xii. Barnabas K. Buckner, born October 13, 1855 in Buffalo Fork, Carter Co., Ky.

134. Wesley Fantley⁵ Fultz (Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born August 15, 1815 in Russell Co, VA, and died June 29, 1887 in Wesleyville, Carter, KY. He married **Sylvia Stamper** January 28, 1840 in Carter Co., KY. She was born August 12, 1822 in Smokey Valley, Greenup, KY, and died March 19, 1904 in Carter Co, KY.

Children of Wesley Fultz and Sylvia Stamper are:

+ 454 i. James W.⁶ Fultz, born December 28, 1841 in Wesleyville, Carter Co., KY; died December 13, 1924 in Grayson, Carter Co., KY.

- + 455 ii. John Wesley Fultz, born May 12, 1843 in Wesleyville, Carter, KY; died March 10, 1923 in Olive Hill, Carter, KY.
- + 456 iii. Obediah Fultz, born February 07, 1845 in Wesleyville, Carter, KY; died January 30, 1878 in Maysville, Mason Co, KY.
- + 457 iv. Martha Fultz, born November 29, 1846 in Wesleyville, Carter, KY; died June 06, 1892 in Marysville, Mason Co, KY.
- + 458 v. George Washington Fultz, born February 24, 1848 in Wesleyville, Carter, KY; died in Marysville, Mason, KY.
- + 459 vi. Andrew Jackson Fultz, born December 18, 1849 in Wesleyville, Carter Co., KY; died February 28, 1930 in Carter Co., KY.
- + 460 vii. Sarah Elizabeth Fultz, born August 12, 1851 in Wesleyville, Carter Co., KY; died May 01, 1916 in Brushy Creek, Carter Co., KY.
- + 461 viii. Mildred Fultz, born April 05, 1853 in Wesleyville, Carter Co., KY; died August 11, 1904 in Carter Co., KY.
- + 462 ix. Nancy Fultz, born February 02, 1855 in Wesleyville, Carter Co., KY; died 1913 in Carter Co., KY.
- + 463 x. Symantha Evaline Fultz, born December 08, 1856 in Buffalo Creek, Carter Co., KY; died March 12, 1927 in Carter Co., KY.
- + 464 xi. Joseph Fultz, born September 22, 1859 in Wesleyville, Carter Co., KY; died September 03, 1927 in Fort Benton, Clear Lake, Montana.
- 465 xii. William Lafayette Fultz, born February 14, 1861.
- + 466 xiii. Emmaline Fultz, born November 05, 1863 in Wesleyville, Carter Co., KY; died February 24, 1901 in Portsmouth, Scioto Co., OH.

136. Milly⁵ Blankenship (Hezekiah⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1791, and died November 28, 1869 in Fayette Co., Ill. She married **Daniel McConnell** 1813 in Gallatin, Sumner Co., TN. He was born May 20, 1767 in Ireland, and died August 01, 1832 in Fayette Co. Ill.

Children of Milly Blankenship and Daniel McConnell are:

- 467 i. Sarah⁶ McConnell.
- 468 ii. Elizabeth McConnell, born 1814.
- + 469 iii. Hezekiah McConnell, born 1818 in Sumner Co., TN; died 1866 in Bates Co., MO.
- + 470 iv. Rebecca McConnell, born February 07, 1819 in Tennessee; died January 01, 1881 in Fayette Co. Ill.
- + 471 v. Daniel M. McConnell, born 1824 in Tennessee.
- + 472 vi. John M. McConnell, Sr., born July 04, 1827 in Tennessee; died October 09, 1912.
- 473 vii. Humphrey Montgomery McConnell, born 1831; died January 04, 1863.

137. Elijah⁵ Blankenship (Hezekiah⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born June 17, 1793 in Franklin Co., Va, and died October 14, 1840 in Allen Co., Ky. He married **Christina Fishburn** Abt. 1814. She was born February 23, 1790, and died August 03, 1837 in Macon Co., TN.

Children of Elijah Blankenship and Christina Fishburn are:

474 i. Lurana⁶ Blankenship.

+ 475 ii. Susanne Kitterman Blankenship, born February 08, 1815; died September 05, 1896.

476 iii. John Blankenship, born June 23, 1817; died September 23, 1820.

477 iv. Anrni S Blankenship, born December 17, 1821; died December 17, 1821.

+ 478 v. Nathan S. Blankenship, born January 27, 1822; died May 19, 1849 in Allen Co., KY.

+ 479 vi. Celia J Blankenship, born October 04, 1824; died August 20, 1880 in Holland, Allen Co., KY.

139. Lydia⁵ Blankenship (Hezekiah⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1796 in Franklin Co., Va, and died Bef. 1870 in Allen Co., Ky. She married **Jesse Perdue, Sr.** Abt. 1815. He was born Abt. 1794 in Franklin County, Virginia, and died Aft. 1880 in Macon County, Tennessee.

Children of Lydia Blankenship and Jesse Perdue are:

480 i. Joseph⁶ Perdue, born Abt. 1816 in Virginia. He married Margaret McGuire January 30, 1834 in Allen County, Kentucky.

+ 481 ii. Rhoda Perdue, born July 22, 1818 in Virginia; died November 11, 1906 in Muhlenburg Co., Kentucky.

+ 482 iii. Daniel Perdue, born Abt. 1820 in Allen County, Kentucky; died 1901.

+ 483 iv. Jesse Perdue, Jr., born March 05, 1821 in Allen County, Kentucky; died July 01, 1892.

+ 484 v. Matilda Perdue, born October 03, 1824 in KY; died August 09, 1909 in Macon Co., TN.

+ 485 vi. Hezikah Perdue, born August 04, 1827 in Allen County, Kentucky; died October 28, 1911 in Allen County, Kentucky.

486 vii. Elizabeth Perdue, born Abt. 1830 in Allen Co., KY. She married James S. Divine August 19, 1853 in Allen Co., KY; born Abt. 1816.

+ 487 viii. James E. Perdue, born November 1833 in Allen Co., KY; died Abt. 1911 in Macon Co., TN.

+ 488 ix. Robert Hale Perdue, born March 09, 1840 in Allen Co., KY; died February 14, 1903 in Macon Co., TN.

489 x. V. Susan Perdue, born Abt. 1845 in Allen Co., KY; died October 18, 1855 in Allen Co., KY.

140. Sarah⁵ Blankenship (Hezekiah⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1798 in Franklin Co., Va, and died Bet. 1843 - 1846. She married **Calvin Cook, Sr.** Abt. 1830. He was born Abt. 1809.

Children of Sarah Blankenship and Calvin Cook are:

490 i. Calvin⁶ Cook, Jr..

491 ii. Celia Cook.

+ 492 iii. Amanda Jane Cook, born July 23, 1843 in Macon Co., TN; died February 17, 1893 in Kentucky.

141. Smith⁵ Blankenship (Hezekiah⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1799.

Children of Smith Blankenship are:

+ 493 i. Lewis⁶ Blankenship, born 1822 in Franklin Co., VA.

494 ii. Nancy Blankenship, born 1824.

495 iii. Mary Blankenship, born 1826.

142. Joel⁵ Blankenship (Hezekiah⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born May 21, 1799 in Franklin Co., VA, and died October 09, 1882 in Macon Co., TN. He married **Mary Hardy** January 17, 1820 in Allen Co., KY. She was born August 06, 1804 in Kentucky, and died July 08, 1869.

Children of Joel Blankenship and Mary Hardy are:

+ 496 i. Samuel⁶ Blankenship, born January 13, 1821; died 1860.

+ 497 ii. Rhoda Blankenship, born September 29, 1822 in TN.

+ 498 iii. Wesley Blankenship, Sr., born September 16, 1824; died Abt. 1848.

+ 499 iv. John Blankenship, born July 02, 1826.

+ 500 v. Sarah Blankenship, born April 27, 1828; died July 03, 1905.

+ 501 vi. Hezekiah Blankenship, born November 11, 1829 in TN; died June 27, 1888.

+ 502 vii. Isham Blankenship, born October 01, 1831 in TN.

+ 503 viii. Joel W Blankenship, born May 06, 1833; died March 04, 1913.

+ 504 ix. Mary Margaret Blankenship, born March 19, 1835; died April 09, 1919.

505 x. Lydia Blankenship, born July 10, 1837 in TN; died August 17, 1865 in Macon Co. TN. She married Henry Granville Napier January 21; born August 27, 1839; died October 04, 1916.

506 xi. Melvina Jane Blankenship, born August 06, 1840. She married ? Pirtle

507 xii. Alfred Ferel Blankenship, born July 29, 1844.

+ 508 xiii. Sidney C. Blankenship, born October 05, 1846 in TN; died February 27, 1910.

509 xiv. Joseph H Blankenship, born June 23, 1847.

143. Lewis⁵ Blankenship (Hezekiah⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1801 in Gill Creek Dist, Franklin Co., Va., and died November 1891. He married **(1) Elizabeth Mitchell** 1832 in Franklin Co., Va. He married **(2) Lucy Shoemaker** October 02, 1856 in Franklin Co., Va. She was born Abt. 1822.

Children of Lewis Blankenship and Elizabeth Mitchell are:

510 i. Mary⁶ Blankenship, born Abt. 1834 in Franklin Co., Va..

511 ii. Sarah Blankenship, born Abt. 1836 in Franklin Co., Va..

+ 512 iii. Thomas Montague Blankenship, born Abt. 1840 in Franklin Co., VA; died September 19, 1907 in Franklin Co., VA.

513 iv. John Blankenship, born Abt. 1842 in Franklin Co., Va..

514 v. William E. Blankenship, born 1844 in Franklin Co., Va..

Children of Lewis Blankenship and Lucy Shoemaker are:

515 i. Elizabeth⁶ Blankenship, born Abt. 1857.

516 ii. Lydia Blankenship, born Abt. 1858.

144. Thomas⁵ Blankenship (Hezekiah⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1802 in Franklin Co., VA. He married **Mary ?** 1824 in Franklin Co., VA.

Children of Thomas Blankenship and Mary ? are:

517 i. Sarah⁶ Blankenship, born 1826.

518 ii. George Blankenship, born 1828.

+ 519 iii. William Blankenship, born 1832 in Bedford Co., VA.

145. Isham Thomas⁵ Blankenship (Hezekiah⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1805 in Lafayette, Smith Co., TN, and died Aft. 1880 in Smith Co., TN. He married **Sarah Bass**. She was born Abt. 1805 in Lafayette, Smith Co., Tenn, and died 1860.

Children of Isham Blankenship and Sarah Bass are:

+ 520 i. John⁶ Blankenship, born October 10, 1826; died February 03, 1893 in Macon Co., Tenn.

521 ii. James Blankenship, born Abt. 1828.

522 iii. Daniel Blankenship, born Abt. 1830; died Abt. 1880.

+ 523 iv. Joel B Blankenship, born May 08, 1833 in Carthage, Smith Co., Tenn; died March 04, 1911 in Macon Co., Tenn.

524 v. Lydia Blankenship, born Abt. 1834; died in Macon Co., Tenn.

+ 525 vi. Elijah Blankenship, born January 06, 1836 in Lafayette, Smith Co., TN; died March 10, 1906 in Macon Co., Tenn.

526 vii. Millie Blankenship, born Abt. 1837.

+ 527 viii. Samuel Robert Blankenship, born May 16, 1838; died October 19, 1906 in Macon Co., Tenn.

528 ix. Rhoda Blankenship, born Abt. 1839.

146. Robert Hezekiah⁵ Blankenship (Hezekiah⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1807 in Smith Co., TN, and died September 03, 1843 in Fayette Co., IL. He married **Rosanna Magee** Abt. 1826 in Campbell Co., Va. She was born July 10, 1809, and died September 22, 1859 in Marion Co., IL.

Children of Robert Blankenship and Rosanna Magee are:

529 i. Bernard⁶ Blankenship, born Abt. 1828.

+ 530 ii. Elizabeth Blankenship, born Abt. 1830; died Abt. 1910.

+ 531 iii. Rhoda Blankenship, born Abt. 1832; died Abt. 1910.

+ 532 iv. Francis Isham Blankenship, born 1835; died Abt. 1883.

+ 533 v. Charles Edward Blankenship, born November 09, 1836.

534 vi. John Blankenship, born November 09, 1839 in Tenn; died 1904. He married (1) Jenny ? He married (2) Emma Virginia Hopple March 02, 1870 in Fayette Co., Ill; born 1841 in PA.

535 vii. Nancy Blankenship, born Abt. 1841; died Abt. 1868 in Ill.

151. Susannah⁵ Blankenship (Elisha⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1798 in Franklin Co., VA, and died March 17, 1885 in Rutherford Co., TN. She married **Hezekiah Blankinship** Abt. 1815. He died Abt. 1842.

Children of Susannah Blankenship and Hezekiah Blankinship are:

536 i. James⁶ Blankinship.

537 ii. Hezekiah Blankinship.

538 iii. Joseph Blankinship.

539 iv. Martha Blankinship.

153. Stephen⁵ Blankenship (Elisha⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1802 in Franklin Co., VA. He married (1) **Elizabeth Patterson** February 22, 1822. He married (2) **Jenira ?** Aft. 1850. She was born 1837.

Children of Stephen Blankenship and Elizabeth Patterson are:

540 i. William⁶ Blankenship, born 1831.

541 ii. Elisha Blankenship, born 1833.

542 iii. Drewry Blankenship, born 1836.

543 iv. Henry Blankenship, born 1844.

Children of Stephen Blankenship and Jenira ? are:

544 i. Mary⁶ Blankenship, born 1854.

+ 545 ii. John J. Blankenship, born 1856.

546 iii. Malinda Blankenship, born 1858.

154. James⁵ Blankenship (Elisha⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born June 15, 1808 in Cane Creek, Rutherford Co., NC, and died August 12, 1879 in Benton, Polk Co., TN. He married **Mary Elmira Dycus** 1832 in NC. She was born September 12, 1815 in Sandy Run Creek, Rutherford Co., NC, and died October 25, 1878 in Ocoee, Polk Co., TN.

Children of James Blankenship and Mary Dycus are:

547 i. Susan⁶ Blankenship, born 1834 in Cane Creek, Rutherford Co., NC.

548 ii. Elisha Blankenship, born 1836 in Cane Creek, Rutherford Co., NC.

549 iii. Alfred Burton Blankenship, born July 10, 1840 in Cane Creek, Rutherford Co., NC; died May 22, 1902.

+ 550 iv. William Hampton Blankenship, born April 08, 1843 in Cane Creek, Rutherford Co., NC; died February 06, 1917 in Walter, Cotton Con., OK.

551 v. Mary Blankenship, born 1845 in Cane Creek, Rutherford Co., NC.

552 vi. Clavin Bryson Blankenship, born 1847 in Cane Creek, Rutherford Co., NC.

553 vii. Elbert G. Blankenship, born 1847 in Cane Creek, Rutherford Co., NC; died May 21, 1923.

554 viii. Milley Blankenship, born 1853 in Benton, Polk Co., TN.

555 ix. Albert Blankenship, born 1858 in Benton, Polk Co., TN.

556 x. Florida Blankenship, born 1862 in Benton, Polk Co., TN.

160. Zachariah⁵ Blankenship (William⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1780 in North Carolina. He married **Dorcus Lester**. She was born Abt. 1791.

Children of Zachariah Blankenship and Dorcus Lester are:

557 i. Martha⁶ Blankenship.

558 ii. John Blankenship, born Abt. 1818.

559 iii. Sarah Blankenship, born Abt. 1821.

560 iv. Catherine Blankenship, born Abt. 1823.

+ 561 v. James Calvin Blankenship, born 1834 in Bull Creek, VA; died 1909.

562 vi. Armistead Blankenship, born 1837.

563 vii. William Blankenship, born Abt. 1838.

161. Conley⁵ Blankenship (William⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1782 in Virginia. He married **Martha Patsy Lester** July 24, 1809 in Floyd Co., KY. She was born Abt. 1786 in Virginia.

Children of Conley Blankenship and Martha Lester are:

564 i. Raleigh⁶ Blankenship, born 1815. He married Rebecca ?

+ 565 ii. Hezekiah Blankenship, born 1816 in VA.

566 iii. William R. Blankenship, born 1818. He married Lucinda Johnson November 24, 1842.

567 iv. Rebecca Blankenship, born Abt. 1820.

+ 568 v. Daniel David Blankenship, born 1823.

569 vi. Willis Blankenship, born 1827. He married Mary Jane Smith December 05, 1847 in Tazewell Co., VA.

570 vii. Conley B Blankenship, born 1830. He married Polly Justice

571 viii. Presley Blankenship, born 1834.

162. Obadiah⁵ Blankenship (William⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1784 in Virginia. He married (1) **Mary McCoy** Abt. 1808. She was born Abt. 1785 in Maryland, and died Bef. 1849. He married (2) **Elizabeth Craft** April 08, 1849 in Carter Co., Ky. She was born 1795.

Children of Obadiah Blankenship and Mary McCoy are:

+ 572 i. Hiram⁶ Blankenship, born Abt. 1810 in Floyd Co., Ky; died Abt. 1883 in Logan Co., WV.

573 ii. Henry Blankenship, born Abt. 1812.

+ 574 iii. Ezekial Blankenship, born Abt. 1813.

+ 575 iv. John Blankenship, born 1814 in Floyd, KY; died 1864.

+ 576 v. James Riley Blankenship, born Abt. 1815.

577 vi. Betty Blankenship, born Abt. 1817. She married Allen McCoy September 09, 1841.

+ 578 vii. Conley Blankenship, born 1820 in Pike Co., Ky.

+ 579 viii. Presley Blankenship, born June 12, 1821 in Pike Co., KY.

+ 580 ix. Elizabeth Blankenship, born Abt. 1824 in Pike Co., Ky; died Aft. 1880 in Pike Co., Ky.

581 x. William Blankenship, born April 29, 1825 in Pike Co., Ky; died March 17, 1903 in Pike Co., Ky. He married Judy Phillips February 12, 1846 in Pike Co., Ky; born Abt. 1829.

165. William⁵ Blankenship (William⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1790 in Bedford Co., VA, and died 1835 in Morgan Co., VA. He married **Anna Osborne** August 16, 1810 in Floyd Co., KY. She was born 1792 in Wilkes Co., NC, and died 1835.

Children of William Blankenship and Anna Osborne are:

582 i. Mary Anna⁶ Blankinship, born in Floyd County , Kentucky.

+ 583 ii. Martha Blankenship, born Abt. 1811 in Floyd Co., KY.

+ 584 iii. Lydia Blankenship, born Abt. 1814 in Virginia; died Abt. 1860.

167. Hezekiah⁵ Blankenship (William⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1794 in Tazewell Co., Va. He married (1) **Nancy Bowling** September 14, 1815 in Tazewell Co., Va. She was born Abt. 1800 in Tazewell Co., Va, and died November 1842 in Tazewell Co., Va. He married (2) **Rachel Sanders** Aft. 1842.

Children of Hezekiah Blankenship and Nancy Bowling are:

+ 585 i. Dewitt Clinton⁶ Blankenship, born 1828.

+ 586 ii. Evaline Blankenship, born 1832 in Tazewell Co., WV.

169. Spencer⁵ Blankenship (William⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1804 in Virginia, and died Abt. 1880 in Martin Co., KY. He married **Polly Neal**. She was born Abt. 1811 in Virginia.

Child of Spencer Blankenship and Polly Neal is:

+ 587 i. Paulina⁶ Blankenship, born September 1834.

170. Isham⁵ Blankenship (William⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1808. He married **Martha Patsy White** August 25, 1824 in Pike Co., KY. She was born 1807.

Children of Isham Blankenship and Martha White are:

588 i. Wash⁶ Blankenship, born Abt. 1832.

589 ii. Polly Blankenship, born Abt. 1833.

+ 590 iii. Presley I. Blankenship, born January 15, 1837; died 1888.

591 iv. Rebecca Blankenship, born 1839.

592 v. Louisa Blankenship, born 1840. She married David Blankenship April 04, 1858 in Tazewell, VA.

593 vi. Spicy Blankenship, born Abt. 1842.

594 vii. Barbara Blankenship, born Abt. 1847.

171. William⁵ Blankenship, Jr. (William⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Aft. 1808. He married **Spica McCown** October 27, 1836. She was born Abt. 1811.

Child of William Blankenship and Spica McCown is:

595 i. Lurissa⁶ Blankenship, born November 1859. She married Elijah Hall 1872; born October 1849.

172. Barnett⁵ Blankenship (William⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1810.

Child of Barnett Blankenship is:

+ 596 i. Henry⁶ Blankenship, born 1838 in Letcher Co., KY.

176. John William⁵ Blankenship (Isham⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1781 in Henry Co., VA, and died 1836 in Henderson Co., TN. He married **Sarah Elizabeth ?**.

Children of John Blankenship and Sarah ? are:

- + 597 i. Isham⁶ Blankenship, born Abt. 1800 in Blount Co., TN; died September 03, 1860 in Henderson Co., TN.
- + 598 ii. Caleb Franklin Blankenship, Sr., born 1803 in TN; died 1877 in Henderson Co. TN.
- + 599 iii. Gilbert Blankenship, born 1805 in KY; died December 04, 1868 in Oregon Co., MO.
- + 600 iv. Lewis Blankenship, born 1806 in KY; died Abt. 1880 in Izard Co., AR.
- + 601 v. Elisha Blankenship, born 1813 in KY; died 1881 in Izard Co., AR.
- 602 vi. Elizabeth Jane Blankenship, born 1814 in TN; died in Izard Co., AR. She married William Wood
- + 603 vii. William Henry Blankenship, Sr., born November 24, 1818 in KY; died February 11, 1899 in Pearson, AR.
- 604 viii. Christiana Blankenship, born 1819 in North Carolina; died 1880 in Henderson Co., TN. She married (1) ? Horn She married (2) William Washington Smith; born February 22, 1809.
- + 605 ix. Nancy Blankenship, born 1821 in TN; died March 1886 in OK.
- + 606 x. Curtis Jackson Blankenship, born January 07, 1823 in KY; died Bet. 1861 - 1867 in Pearson, AR.
- 607 xi. Susan Blankenship, born January 01, 1828 in TN; died November 03, 1894 in Benton, Arkansas. She married James Kellam Abt. 1845 in Henderson, Co., TN; born July 04, 1826 in Mississippi; died August 27, 1873 in Benton, Arkansas.

178. Spencer Isham⁵ Blankenship (Isham⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born March 17, 1783 in VA, and died December 07, 1866 in Monroe Co., Tn. He married **Mary Asbury Brewer**. She was born July 02, 1789 in North Carolina.

Children of Spencer Blankenship and Mary Brewer are:

- + 608 i. William⁶ Blankenship, born February 21, 1807 in Bat Creek, Monroe Co., TN; died June 11, 1882 in Polk Co., TN.
- + 609 ii. John Preston Blankenship, born March 25, 1809 in Monroe Co., TN; died May 22, 1873 in Monroe Co., TN.
- + 610 iii. Lewis Blankenship, born 1812.
- + 611 iv. Berton Blankenship, born Abt. 1814; died in Monroe County, TN.
- 612 v. Jane Blankenship, born May 31, 1815; died June 16, 1896.
- + 613 vi. Spencer Blankenship, Jr., born 1823 in Tennessee.
- 614 vii. Mary Ann Blankenship, born March 10, 1824 in New Hope, Monroe Co., TN; died August 23, 1903.
- + 615 viii. Isham Blankenship, born April 01, 1825 in Bat Creek, Monroe Co., TN; died February 02, 1885 in Williamson Co., IL.

180. Elizabeth⁵ Blankenship (Isham⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1786 in VA, and died 1859 in MO. She met (1) **Robert E. Trailer**. She married (2) **John Watson**.

Child of Elizabeth Blankenship and Robert Trailer is:

+ 616 i. John Asa⁶ Blankenship, born 1803 in Patrick Co, VA; died Bef. 1850 in IN.

181. William⁵ Blankenship (Isham⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born March 05, 1789 in NC. He married **(1) Betsy Chambers** January 24, 1811 in NC. He married **(2) Polly Whitsett** October 18, 1820.

Children of William Blankenship and Betsy Chambers are:

617 i. Aly⁶ Blankenship.

618 ii. Avery Blankenship.

619 iii. Sally Blankenship.

620 iv. William Chambers Blankenship.

Children of William Blankenship and Polly Whitsett are:

621 i. Alexander C.⁶ Blankenship, born 1822.

622 ii. Martin Blankenship, born 1824.

623 iii. Anna Blankenship, born 1826.

624 iv. Elizabeth Blankenship, born 1827.

625 v. Samuel Blankenship, born 1833.

626 vi. Mary Blankenship, born 1835.

627 vii. James William Blankenship, born 1837.

182. Gilbert⁵ Blankenship (Isham⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born September 18, 1790 in Virginia, and died Abt. 1871 in Blount County, Tennessee. He married **(1) Bertha Davis** Abt. 1812 in TN. He married **(2) Edy Lane** August 09, 1820 in Blount Co., TN. He married **(3) Elizabeth Hughes** April 10, 1828.

Children of Gilbert Blankenship and Bertha Davis are:

628 i. Fields D.⁶ Blankenship, born 1813 in East TN; died August 1869 in Blount Co., TN. He married Mahalia ?; born Abt. 1821.

629 ii. Matilda J. Blankenship, born Abt. 1815 in East TN. She married Elbridg G. Tipton December 20, 1842 in Blount Co., TN.

+ 630 iii. Isham Blankenship, born July 06, 1817 in Blount Co., TN; died March 28, 1852 in Blount Co., TN.

Children of Gilbert Blankenship and Edy Lane are:

+ 631 i. Peyton⁶ Blankenship, born Abt. 1821 in Blount Co., TN.

632 ii. Miriam Adeline Blankenship, born Abt. 1822 in Blount Co., TN. She married Isaac D. Wear June 07, 1849 in Blount Co., TN.

633 iii. James A. Blankenship, born Abt. 1826 in Blount Co., TN. He married Mary ? in Blount Co., TN; born in Blount Co., TN; died in Blount Co., TN.

Children of Gilbert Blankenship and Elizabeth Hughes are:

+ 634 i. Blackmore Hiram⁶ Blankenship, born July 15, 1829 in Blount Co., TN; died May 15, 1875 in Blount Co., TN.

635 ii. Malinda Blankenship, born Abt. 1830 in Blount Co., TN. She married James Keen March 05, 1844 in Blount Co., TN.

636 iii. Elizabeth Blankenship, born Abt. 1833 in Blount Co., TN.

637 iv. Charles W. Blankenship, born Abt. 1838 in Blount Co., TN.

638 v. Martha S. Blankenship, born Abt. 1841 in Blount Co., TN. She married Samuel D. Lane Abt. 1859.

639 vi. Gilbert L. Blankenship, born Abt. 1843 in Blount Co., TN; died in Polk Co., TN. He married Elisa Jane Bryant February 03, 1864 in Blount Co., TN.

640 vii. John M. Blankenship, born Abt. 1845 in Blount Co., TN. He married Martha Jones in Blount Co., TN.

183. Hezekiah⁵ Blankenship (Elijah⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1786.

Child of Hezekiah Blankenship is:

+ 641 i. Hezekiah⁶ Blankenship, born 1833.

193. Isham W.⁵ Blankenship (Elijah⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1812 in North Carolina, and died January 1860 in Lost Creek Twnshp, Newton Co, Missouri. He married **Delilah Holmes** December 31, 1827 in Rutherford Co, NC. She was born 1808 in South Carolina.

Children of Isham Blankenship and Delilah Holmes are:

642 i. Abigail⁶ Blankenship, born Abt. 1828. She married F.M. Thompson

+ 643 ii. Judy Blankenship, born 1831 in Tennessee.

+ 644 iii. William Erby Blankenship, born August 31, 1832 in McMinn Co, TN.

645 iv. Elijah Blankenship, born 1834 in Tennessee; died 1871.

646 v. Sarah Blankenship, born 1836 in Tennessee.

647 vi. John Blankenship, born 1838 in Tennessee.

648 vii. Delilah Blankenship, born 1841 in Missouri.

649 viii. Isham Jackson Blankenship, born 1843 in Missouri.

650 ix. Francis Marion Blankenship, born 1843 in Missouri.

+ 651 x. Missouri Blankenship, born 1847 in Missouri.

652 xi. Tennessee Blankenship, born Abt. 1854.

195. James⁵ Blankenship (Presley⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1795 in Va. He married **Martha Marlow** January 1820 in Rutherford Co., NC. She was born 1800 in Rutherford Co., NC.

Children of James Blankenship and Martha Marlow are:

653 i. Zorie⁶ Blankenship, born Bet. 1820 - 1825.

+ 654 ii. Archibald Blankenship, born 1823 in North Carolina.

655 iii. Andrew Blankenship, born 1828.

656 iv. Drury Blankenship, born 1831. He married Martha Adair November 29, 1866 in Rutherford County, NC.

+ 657 v. David Blankenship, born July 04, 1833 in NC.

658 vi. Elizabeth Blankenship, born 1838.

196. Micajah⁵ Blankenship (Presley⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1797 in Chesterfield Co., VA, and died 1861 in Washington Co., TN. He married **Emelia Marlow** August 02, 1813 in Rutherford Co., NC. She was born 1797 in Rutherford Co., NC.

Children of Micajah Blankenship and Emelia Marlow are:

+ 659 i. Alexander⁶ Blankenship, born 1814 in Rutherford County, Tennessee; died 1885 in Burnsville, NC.

+ 660 ii. William Pleasant Blankenship, born 1820 in Rutherford County, NC.

+ 661 iii. Presley Blankenship, born 1822; died 1865 in Washington County, Tennessee.

+ 662 iv. John O. Blankenship, born 1825.

197. Francis⁵ Blankenship (Presley⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1804. She married **Charles Hill** August 29, 1821 in Rutherford Co., NC. He was born 1796 in NC.

Children of Francis Blankenship and Charles Hill are:

663 i. Mary⁶ Hill, born 1824.

664 ii. James Hill, born Abt. 1825.

665 iii. Jackson Hill, born Abt. 1827.

666 iv. Barnett Hill, born September 28, 1828; died December 30, 1917. He married Narcissia Nanney March 29, 1848.

667 v. Jonathan Hill, born 1831.

668 vi. Ruth Hill, born 1833.

669 vii. Alexander Hill, born 1836.

670 viii. Nancy Hill, born 1840. She married ? Tomlin

671 ix. Sara Hill, born 1843. She married ? Potter

672 x. Caroline Hill, born 1846. She married ? Early

199. Archibald⁵ Blankenship (Presley⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1809 in Rutherford Co., NC. He married **Martha Keeter** March 31, 1830 in Rutherford Co., N.C.

Children of Archibald Blankenship and Martha Keeter are:

+ 673 i. Joshua K.⁶ Blankenship.

674 ii. Wesley Blankenship.

675 iii. Alfred Blankenship.

676 iv. Calvin Blankenship.

677 v. Malcom Blankenship.

678 vi. Frances Blankenship.

+ 679 vii. Elizabeth Blankenship, born Abt. 1843 in Rutherford Co., NC.

200. Barnett⁵ Blankenship (Presley⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1811 in Rutherford Co., NC. He married **Ruth Koon** August 30, 1832 in Rutherford County, TN. She was born 1813.

Children of Barnett Blankenship and Ruth Koon are:

+ 680 i. Jonas K.⁶ Blankenship, born 1834 in NC.

+ 681 ii. Groven M. Blankenship, born 1837.

682 iii. Frances Blankenship, born 1840. She married (1) Manning Shepard She married (2) John Banks

683 iv. Presley Devoe Blankenship, born November 30, 1841 in NC; died November 02, 1896 in Marion Co., AR. He married Martha Louise Ray February 20, 1860 in Yancey County, N C.

684 v. George A. Blankenship, born 1844.

+ 685 vi. Miller T. Blankenship, born 1849.

686 vii. Calonis Calvin Blankenship, born 1854. He married Margaret Elkins October 12, 1873 in Yancey Co., NC.

201. Mourning⁵ Blankenship (Presley⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1815 in North Carolina. She married **Madison Koon** October 26, 1833 in Rutherford County, NC. He was born June 01, 1810.

Children of Mourning Blankenship and Madison Koon are:

687 i. Elvira⁶ Koon, born 1833.

688 ii. Calvin Koon, born 1835.

689 iii. Julie Koon, born 1837.

690 iv. Caroline Koon, born 1839.

691 v. George Koon, born 1841.

692 vi. Mary Koon, born 1844.

693 vii. Lafayette Koon, born 1846.

694 viii. Mira Jane Koon, born 1849.

695 ix. Joseph C Koon, born 1852.

696 x. Columbus Koon, born 1854.

697 xi. Martha J Koon, born 1856.

202. Jesse⁵ Blankenship (Barnett⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1793 in VA, and died October 11, 1870 in Randolph Co., MO. He married **(1) Sarah Butler** January 28, 1817 in Franklin Co., VA. She was born Abt. 1795, and died Abt. 1835. He married **(2) Susan Law** October 15, 1839. She died September 23, 1886 in Randolph Co., MO.

Children of Jesse Blankenship and Sarah Butler are:

+ 698 i. A. J.⁶ Blankenship, born Abt. 1818.

+ 699 ii. Jane Blankenship, born Abt. 1819.

+ 700 iii. Isham Blankenship, born Abt. 1830 in TN.

+ 701 iv. Sarah Blankenship, born October 16, 1831; died November 20, 1896.

203. Lucy⁵ Blankenship (Barnett⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1795 in Franklin Co., VA, and died October 10, 1864 in Allen Co., KY. She married **Mackey Shelton**. He was born Abt. 1795, and died June 02, 1866.

Children of Lucy Blankenship and Mackey Shelton are:

702 i. John⁶ Shelton.

703 ii. P. Shelton, born Abt. 1825.

704 iii. S. Shelton, born Abt. 1828.

705 iv. William Shelton, born Abt. 1834.

204. Agatha⁵ Blankenship (Barnett⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1796. She married **Richard Bandy** 1817.

Children of Agatha Blankenship and Richard Bandy are:

+ 706 i. John⁶ Bandy, born 1818.

- + 707 ii. Cornelia Bandy, born 1821.
- + 708 iii. Silas Elbert Bandy, born July 01, 1825; died January 21, 1905.
- + 709 iv. Barney A. Bandy, born March 30, 1828; died September 04, 1904.
- 710 v. R. Bathsheba Bandy, born 1840.

205. John⁵ Blankenship (Barnett⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1798 in Rocky Mound, Franklin Co., Va, and died 1870. He married **Sarah Roark**. She was born Abt. 1808 in TN.

Children of John Blankenship and Sarah Roark are:

- + 711 i. Alfred⁶ Blankenship, born Abt. 1827 in Allen Co., KY; died in Hopkins or Webster Co., KY.
- + 712 ii. Mary Polly Blankenship, born January 1831.
- 713 iii. Mazie Blankenship, born Abt. 1832. She married James Gardner Jones; born 1830.
- + 714 iv. Susannah Blankenship, born June 05, 1833; died August 15, 1905.
- 715 v. Sarah Matilda Blankenship, born Abt. 1835 in Macon Co., TN. She married Meredith Horn
- + 716 vi. Hiram Blankinship, born July 12, 1838 in Macon Co., TN; died August 05, 1905.
- 717 vii. Emeline Blankenship, born Abt. 1841. She married Carrol Moody
- + 718 viii. Asa Blankenship, born February 1843 in TN.
- + 719 ix. Mary Elizabeth Blankenship, born June 10, 1845 in Lafayette, Macon Co., TN; died February 25, 1927.
- + 720 x. Bersheba Blankenship, born August 27, 1847; died January 30, 1916.
- 721 xi. Nancy Minerva Blankenship, born January 15, 1849; died October 11, 1892. She married Wilson N Driver
- + 722 xii. Wesley Blankenship, born February 1852.
- 723 xiii. Isabelle Blankenship, born Abt. 1856. She married James Fagg

208. Mary⁵ Blankenship (Barnett⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1807. She married **Elijah Roark**. He was born Abt. 1807.

Children of Mary Blankenship and Elijah Roark are:

- + 724 i. Neadam⁶ Roark, born Abt. 1832.
- + 725 ii. Bersheba Roark, born December 26, 1833; died March 24, 1895.
- + 726 iii. Lucy Roark, born July 09, 1835; died May 06, 1866.
- 727 iv. Lenca Roark, born Abt. 1838.
- 728 v. Clara Roark, born Abt. 1841.

729 vi. Sarah Roark, born Abt. 1841.

730 vii. Margaret Roark, born Abt. 1843.

+ 731 viii. Moses Roark, born Abt. 1845 in TN.

732 ix. Nancy Roark, born Abt. 1847.

209. David B.⁵ Blankenship (Barnett⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born March 21, 1817 in Franklin Co., VA, and died December 18, 1889. He married **Judith Holland** May 09, 1838 in Smith Co., TN. She was born January 02, 1812, and died March 1890.

Children of David Blankenship and Judith Holland are:

+ 733 i. Stephen Samuel McCarnahay⁶ Blankenship, born March 03, 1842 in Macon Co., TN; died June 1924.

+ 734 ii. Mary Elizabeth Barsheba Blankenship, born July 19, 1843; died November 18, 1924.

+ 735 iii. Sarah Matilda Jane Blankenship, born June 18, 1845; died January 08, 1887.

736 iv. John Henry Barnett Blankenship, born Abt. 1847.

737 v. Aggie Absilla Frances Blankenship, born 1850.

+ 738 vi. Lucy Amanda Catherine Blankenship, born July 20, 1851; died April 24, 1917.

739 vii. Nancy Minerva Angeline Blankenship, born 1852. She married Charles Crowder

210. Nancy⁵ Blankenship (David⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1799 in Hancock Co., GA, and died Aft. 1827 in Shelby Co., TX. She married **(1) Enoch Ellington, Jr.** February 12, 1816 in Greene Co., . GA. He died Bet. 1827 - 1830. She married **(2) Wylie Minton Brooks** December 17, 1833 in Pike Co., Ga.

Children of Nancy Blankenship and Enoch Ellington are:

+ 740 i. Sarah Woodson⁶ Ellington, born September 28, 1816 in Ga..

741 ii. Elizabeth T. Ellington, born August 01, 1818 in GA; died Bef. 1830 in Ala.

+ 742 iii. Milton Jasper Ellington, born November 10, 1822 in Ga; died July 22, 1870 in Shelby Co. Tx.

743 iv. Katherine Jane Ellington, born April 06, 1825; died Bef. 1830 in Ala.

744 v. William Crawford Ellington, born January 18, 1827 in prob. Chambers Co., Ala..

211. John Spencer⁵ Blankenship (David⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born September 11, 1801 in Hancock Co., GA, and died April 19, 1870 in Shelby Co., TX. He married **(1) Mahala Anne Caldwell** December 24, 1833 in Greene Co., . Ga.. She was born September 07, 1808 in Greene Co. Ga., and died March 20, 1854 in Harrison Co. Tx.. He married **(2) Elizabeth Ball Westbrook** March 26, 1857 in Cass County, Tx.. She was born March 1825 in Henry Co. Ga., and died 1910 in Cass County, Tx..

Children of John Blankenship and Mahala Caldwell are:

+ 745 i. Augustus J.⁶ Blankenship, born December 31, 1834 in Chambers Co. Ala; died November 13,

1906 in Bowie Co. Tx.

746 ii. John L. Blankenship, born June 09, 1836; died July 09, 1858 in Cass County, Tx.

+ 747 iii. James A. Blankenship, born April 18, 1838 in Chambers Co., Ala.; died February 21, 1908 in Shelby Co., Tx..

+ 748 iv. Marcus D. Blankenship, born 1840 in Chambers Co. Ala; died 1904 in Shelby Co. Tx.

+ 749 v. Martha A. Blankenship, born 1842; died Bef. 1880 in Shelby Co., Tx..

750 vi. William G. Blankenship, born 1845; died June 18, 1862 in killed in Civil war.

+ 751 vii. Sarah Ann Elizabeth Blankenship, born February 15, 1847 in Chambers Co., Ala.; died August 12, 1871 in Shelby Co., Tx..

+ 752 viii. Monemia Clementina Blankenship, born August 07, 1850 in Harrison Co. Tx.; died Aft. 1880.

Children of John Blankenship and Elizabeth Westbrook are:

+ 753 i. Robert⁶ Blankenship, born July 07, 1858 in Cass Co. Tx; died July 10, 1900.

+ 754 ii. John Henry Blankenship, born October 03, 1865 in Shelby Co. Tx; died July 29, 1958.

213. Eli⁵ Blankenship (Henry⁴, Henry³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) He married **Nancy Lester**.

Children of Eli Blankenship and Nancy Lester are:

755 i. James Bates⁶ Blankenship, born May 04, 1854 in KY; died May 10, 1930.

756 ii. Lane Blankenship, born October 03, 1860; died August 13, 1925. He married Roxie Morgan April 19, 1891.

215. Ephraim⁵ Blankenship (Able⁴, Nowell Tom³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1784. He married **Nancy J. Graves** September 01, 1809 in Chesterfield Co., Virginia. She was born 1789.

Children of Ephraim Blankenship and Nancy Graves are:

+ 757 i. Frances⁶ Blankenship.

758 ii. Saroida Blankenship.

759 iii. Matilda Blankenship. She married Elias J. Barnes February 01, 1965 in Russell County, KY.

+ 760 iv. Elzey J. Blankenship, born Abt. 1812 in poss. Russell Co., KY; died 1878.

761 v. Angel Blankenship, born Abt. 1836.

762 vi. William Blankenship, born Abt. 1839.

+ 763 vii. John W. Blankenship, born 1840.

764 viii. Minty Blankenship, born Abt. 1841.

216. David⁵ Blankenship (Able⁴, Nowell Tom³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1786, and died 1863.

He married **Margaret McLaughlin** September 24, 1823 in Adair Co., KY. She was born 1808.

Children of David Blankenship and Margaret McLaughlin are:

765 i. David⁶ Blankenship, Jr.

766 ii. Jane Underwood Blankenship.

767 iii. Sally Lindle Blankenship.

768 iv. Dolly Brunch Blankenship.

769 v. Soloman Blankenship, born 1832.

+ 770 vi. Daniel Blankenship, born August 17, 1835 in KY; died March 23, 1915.

771 vii. Harrison Blankenship, born 1838.

772 viii. George W. Blankenship, born 1839.

218. Drury⁵ Blankenship (Able⁴, Nowell Tom³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1790 in Bedford Co., VA, and died 1835 in Hardin Co., TN. He married **Mary Johnson** March 06, 1810 in Adair Co., KY. She was born 1795 in Bedford Co., VA.

Children of Drury Blankenship and Mary Johnson are:

773 i. C. I.⁶ Blankenship. C. married Sarah ? Abt. 1845 in Henderson Co., TN.

774 ii. Henry Blankenship, born Abt. 1811. He married Martha ? Abt. 1842 in Hardin Co., TN.

+ 775 iii. Thomas J. Blankenship, born July 11, 1813 in Russell Co., KY; died January 01, 1855 in Hardin Co., TN.

+ 776 iv. Able Blankenship, born Abt. 1816 in Russell Co., KY; died July 1874 in Hardin Co., TN.

+ 777 v. Drury Worsham Blankenship, born December 03, 1825 in Russell Co., KY; died October 30, 1894 in Cravens Lodge, Hardin Co., TN.

778 vi. Mary A. Blankenship, born Abt. 1829 in Russell Co., KY; died in Hardin Co., TN. She married Moses W. Woods Abt. 1850 in Hardin Co., TN.

+ 779 vii. Perlity Blankenship, born Abt. 1830 in Russell Co., KY; died Aft. 1900 in Hardin Co., TN.

780 viii. Pythias Blankenship, born Abt. 1832; died 1860 in Cerro Gordo, Hardin Co., TN. Pythias married Sarah A. Bain 1855 in Hardin Co., TN.

781 ix. Nancy Jane Blankenship, born 1836. She married George W. Swinea 1858 in Hardin Co., TN; born 1836 in Hardin Co., TN.

219. Sallie Nancy⁵ Blankenship (Able⁴, Nowell Tom³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1792 in Chesterfield County, Virginia, and died Aft. 1860 in Russell County, Kentucky. She married **James Ephraim Pierce** January 01, 1809 in Cumberland County, KY. He was born Abt. 1770 in Virginia.

Children of Sallie Blankenship and James Pierce are:

+ 782 i. William B.⁶ Pierce, born Abt. 1818 in Adair County, Kentucky.

+ 783 ii. David Pierce, born Abt. 1818 in Adair County, Kentucky.

+ 784 iii. Joel Pierce, born Abt. 1824 in Adair County, Kentucky.

+ 785 iv. John Pierce, born March 07, 1826 in Adair County, Kentucky; died February 28, 1911 in Russell County, Kentucky.

786 v. Nancy Pierce, born Abt. 1833.

+ 787 vi. Elizabeth Jane Pierce, born Abt. 1835 in Wayne County, Kentucky.

221. Henry⁵ Blankenship, Sr. (Able⁴, Nowell Tom³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1805. He married **Nancy Tubbs**. She was born Abt. 1810.

Children of Henry Blankenship and Nancy Tubbs are:

788 i. Catherin⁶ Blankenship, born Abt. 1834.

+ 789 ii. Henry Blankenship, Jr., born Abt. 1837; died 1911.

790 iii. Lucinda Blankinship, born 1842.

791 iv. Simeon Blankinship, born 1847.

792 v. Permelia Blankinship, born 1853.

793 vi. Samuel Blankenship, born 1856.

223. Thomas L.⁵ Blankenship (Able⁴, Nowell Tom³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born July 09, 1813 in prob. Russell Co., KY, and died Bef. 1853. He married **Sarah Burgess** February 17, 1834 in Russell Co., KY. She was born in Warren Co., KY.

Children of Thomas Blankenship and Sarah Burgess are:

794 i. Francis Marion⁶ Blankenship, died 1861 in Calhoun Co., Ky.

795 ii. William Henry Blankenship.

796 iii. Sarah Blankenship.

797 iv. Solomon Blankenship.

798 v. John Barham Blankenship.

799 vi. Thomas Hardin Blankenship, born Abt. 1839.

224. Henry⁵ Blankenship, Sr (Noel⁴, Nowell Tom³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) He married **Nancy Tubbs**.

Child of Henry Blankenship and Nancy Tubbs is:

+ 800 i. Henry⁶ Blankenship, Jr.

225. Jeremiah Wilkinson⁵ Blankenship (Arthur M.⁴, Nowell Tom³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1796 in Montgomery Co., VA, and died 1863 in possibly Green or Newton Co., MO. He married **Naomi Munsey** 1819 in Lee Co., VA.

Children of Jeremiah Blankenship and Naomi Munsey are:

- + 801 i. Lorenzo Jackson⁶ Blankenship, born April 04, 1820 in Lee Co., VA; died October 11, 1901.
- + 802 ii. Hezekiah Scott Blankenship, born August 20, 1821 in Lee Co., VA; died November 07, 1895 in Springfield, MO.
- 803 iii. Arthur Blankenship, born 1828 in Lee Co., VA. He married Mary Ann Jessup May 06, 1851 in Greene Co., MO.
- + 804 iv. Jerome Bonepart Blankenship, born February 26, 1830; died May 13, 1906.
- + 805 v. Sarah Blankenship, born 1834 in Morgan Co., Indiana.
- + 806 vi. William Blankenship, born 1837 in Morgon Co., Indiana.

226. Archibald⁵ Blankenship (Arthur M.⁴, Nowell Tom³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1798 in Wythe Co, VA, and died Abt. 1860 in Capuchin, Scott Co., TN. He married **Sarah Richardson** 1817 in Ashe Co, NC. She was born 1787 in NC, and died Aft. 1850.

Children of Archibald Blankenship and Sarah Richardson are:

- 807 i. Nancy⁶ Blankenship, born 1817. She married Pharoh Matthew Wright April 22, 1838 in Campbell Co, TN.
- + 808 ii. William Blankenship, born 1818 in VA; died 1854 in MO.
- + 809 iii. Canada Blankenship, born March 1819 in Ashe Co, NC; died February 1901.
- 810 iv. Selley Blankenship, born 1826.
- 811 v. Mary Blankenship, born 1828. She married John Lewellen
- + 812 vi. Camilla Blankenship, born 1830.
- + 813 vii. Daniel Blankenship, born February 18, 1832; died June 18, 1918 in Elk Valley, Campbell Co., TN.

230. Mary⁵ Blankenship (Arthur M.⁴, Nowell Tom³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born April 04, 1807 in Tazewell Co., VA, and died March 02, 1870 in Lee Co., VA. She married **George N. Ely**. He was born August 09, 1797 in VA.

Children of Mary Blankenship and George Ely are:

- 814 i. Arthur⁶ Ely, born 1825.
- 815 ii. Precious Ely, born 1828.
- 816 iii. Lavina Ely, born 1831.
- 817 iv. Lettia Ely, born 1833.

818 v. Mary Ely, born 1835.

819 vi. Robert Ely, born 1839.

820 vii. Malinda Ely, born 1841.

821 viii. George Ely, born 1843.

822 ix. Lydia McElroy Ely, born 1846.

235. Charles Campbell⁵ Blankenship, Sr. (Arthur M.⁴, Nowell Tom³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born October 27, 1820, and died 1911. He married **(1) Susan Elizabeth Ann Little** July 22, 1838 in Claiborne Co., TN. She was born in Russell Co., VA. He married **(2) Nancy Orr** March 24, 1898. She was born October 11, 1824. He married **(3) Lucinda ?** Aft. 1899.

Children of Charles Blankenship and Susan Little are:

823 i. Josephus⁶ Blankenship.

+ 824 ii. Charles Campbell Blankenship, Jr., died in Norton, Virginia.

+ 825 iii. Arthur M. Blankenship, born 1839 in Lee Co., VA.

826 iv. David Blankenship, born 1840.

827 v. Lavina Blankenship, born Abt. 1842. She married Robert Bolin; born Abt. 1842.

828 vi. Benjamin Blankenship, born Abt. 1844.

829 vii. Mary Blankenship, born Abt. 1848. She married Dave Ely; born Abt. 1845.

830 viii. John Blankenship, born Abt. 1850.

831 ix. Emily Blankenship, born 1850.

832 x. Louisa Blankenship, born 1852. She married William Archibald Rigsby; born Abt. 1844.

+ 833 xi. George Blankenship, born Abt. 1860.

237. Benjamin F.⁵ Blankenship (Arthur M.⁴, Nowell Tom³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1832 in VA. He married **Elizabeth Wilson** in KY. She was born 1835 in KY.

Children of Benjamin Blankenship and Elizabeth Wilson are:

834 i. Emily⁶ Blankenship, born 1858 in KY.

835 ii. Arthur J. D. Blankenship, born 1860 in KY.

836 iii. Nancy Jane Blankenship, born 1863 in KY.

837 iv. Bennet Blankenship, born 1868 in KY.

838 v. Levina L. Blankenship, born 1870 in KY.

240. Louise⁵ Blankenship (Arthur M.⁴, Nowell Tom³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1836. She married ? **Munsey**.

Children of Louise Blankenship and ? Munsey are:

- 839 i. Susan⁶ Munsey.
- 840 ii. Caledonia Munsey.
- 841 iii. Louisa Munsey.
- 842 iv. Joseph Munsey.
- 843 v. Robert Munsey.
- 844 vi. John Munsey, born Abt. 1845.

242. John⁵ Blankenship (Arthur M.⁴, Nowell Tom³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born December 24, 1840 in Jonesville, Lee Co., VA, and died March 1863. He married **Elizabeth Ann Deeds** February 08, 1860 in Lee Co., VA. She was born Abt. 1840, and died April 30, 1899.

Children of John Blankenship and Elizabeth Deeds are:

- 845 i. Vise⁶ Blankenship, born Abt. 1864.
- 846 ii. Catherine Blankenship, born Abt. 1866.
- 847 iii. Renia Blankenship, born Abt. 1868.

257. Katherine⁵ Blankenship (Sylvester⁴, Matthew³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born March 18, 1812 in Rutherford Co., TN. She married **David Columbus Witherspoon** October 23, 1828 in Rutherford Co., TN. He was born September 21, 1807 in Murfreesboro, Rutherford Co., TN.

Child of Katherine Blankenship and David Witherspoon is:

- + 848 i. Elizabeth⁶ Witherspoon.

259. Amasa P.⁵ Webb (Sina⁴ Blankenship, Matthew³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born June 29, 1803 in Mecklenberg County, Virginia, and died March 05, 1858 in Weakley County, Tennessee. He married **Susan Buckley** January 26, 1823 in Weakley County, Tennessee. She was born August 18, 1803 in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, and died April 21, 1877 in Weakley County, Tennessee.

Children of Amasa Webb and Susan Buckley are:

- 849 i. William⁶ Webb, born January 09, 1824 in Weakley Co., TN; died November 21, 1895 in Weakley Co., TN. He married Mary Ann Carroll August 18, 1853 in Weakley County, Tennessee; born December 18, 1803 in Pittsylvania County, Virginia; died April 21, 1877 in Weakley Co., TN.
- 850 ii. Mary Ann Webb, born December 23, 1825 in Weakley Co., TN; died October 07, 1905 in Weakley Co., TN. She married (1) Edwin Allen Olds March 28, 1843 in Weakley Co., TN; born April 21, 1819 in Piedmont, Calhoun County, Alabama; died March 23, 1858 in Weakley Co., TN. She married (2) John McWherter December 17, 1860 in Weakley County, Tennessee; born June 27, 1807 in Kentucky; died February 01, 1873 in Weakley County, Tennessee.
- 851 iii. John Wesley Webb, born 1827 in Weakley Co., TN; died 1854 in Weakley Co., TN. He married

Mary Ann Brite 1849 in Weakley Co., TN; born April 15, 1834 in Kentucky; died October 10, 1909 in Weakley Co., TN.

852 iv. James C. Webb, born July 25, 1830 in Weakley Co., TN; died February 10, 1879 in Weakley Co., TN. He married Amanda F. McWherter December 1851 in Weakley Co., TN; born February 23, 1836 in Henry County, Tennessee; died August 23, 1914 in Weakley Co., TN.

853 v. Clark Hardaway Webb, born December 12, 1832 in Weakley Co., TN; died September 01, 1894 in Weakley Co., TN. He married Elizabeth McWherter August 09, 1853 in Weakley Co., TN; born June 26, 1838 in Henry County, Tennessee; died September 01, 1894 in Weakley Co., TN.

854 vi. Nancy Tabitha Webb, born April 19, 1835 in Weakley Co., TN; died October 27, 1913 in Weakley Co., TN. She married Stephen M. McWherter November 16, 1852 in Weakley Co., TN; born June 12, 1834 in Weakley Co., TN; died August 07, 1905 in Weakley Co., TN.

855 vii. Elizabeth Jane Webb, born January 28, 1837 in Weakley Co., TN; died March 14, 1904 in Weakley Co., TN. She married William Vincent Brann August 21, 1859; born August 23, 1828 in Palmersville, Weakley Co. TN; died August 25, 1909 in Ruthville, Weakley Co. TN.

856 viii. Francis Isabella Webb, born September 28, 1838 in Weakley Co., TN; died August 20, 1904. She married Harvey Alexander Brann November 05, 1858 in Weakley Co., TN; born August 04, 1836 in Weakley Co., TN; died December 16, 1896 in Erath County, Texas.

857 ix. Amaso Olander Webb, born January 31, 1841 in Weakley Co., TN; died April 10, 1880 in Weakley Co., TN. He married Margaret E.V. Bowles December 05, 1866 in Weakley County, Tennessee; born February 18, 1847 in Hart County, Kentucky; died April 04, 1933 in Weakley Co., TN.

858 x. Sina Victoria Elizabeth Webb, born December 24, 1843 in Weakley Co., TN; died February 20, 1913 in Weakley Co., TN. She married George M. Dallas McWherter March 15, 1863 in Weakley County, Tennessee; born September 22, 1842 in Henry County, Tennessee; died April 10, 1920 in Weakley Co., TN.

261. John B.⁵ Webb (Sina⁴ Blankenship, Matthew³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1813 in Mecklenberg County, Virginia, and died in Weakley County, Tennessee. He married **Rosa Ridgeway** Abt. 1833 in Weakley Co., TN. She was born 1815 in Henry Co., TN.

Children of John Webb and Rosa Ridgeway are:

859 i. Mary⁶ Webb, born 1835 in Henry County, Tennessee.

860 ii. Elizabeth Webb, born 1838 in Henry County, Tennessee.

861 iii. John Webb, born 1840 in Henry County, Tennessee.

862 iv. Polk Webb, born 1845 in Henry County, Tennessee.

863 v. Samuel Houston Webb, born March 04, 1846 in Weakley County, Tennessee; died November 10, 1920 in Henry County, Tennessee. He married Mary Ann Key January 20, 1868 in Henry County, Tennessee; born October 08, 1864 in Henry County, Tennessee; died October 09, 1923 in Colloway County, Kentucky.

864 vi. Sina Amanda Webb, born 1850 in Weakley County, Tennessee. She married John C. Stephenson

Generation No. 5

270. Martha Jane⁶ Blankenship (Joel H.⁵, Henry⁴, Hudson³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born March 13,

1818. She married **Marshall Trent, Sr.** September 27, 1836 in Campbell Co., VA. He was born October 17, 1810 in Campbell Co., VA.

Children of Martha Blankenship and Marshall Trent are:

865 i. Catherine⁷ Trent, born Abt. 1838.

866 ii. Booker F. Trent, born Abt. 1840 in Campbell Co., VA; died April 03, 1862 in Atlanta, GA.

867 iii. Washington Trent, born Abt. 1842.

868 iv. Marshall Trent, Jr., born Abt. 1844 in Campbell Co., VA; died June 1862 in Charlotte Co., VA.

869 v. Martha J. Trent, born May 09, 1847; died June 29, 1877. She married Stephen Marty Trent June 01, 1866 in Charlotte Co., VA; born November 14, 1842 in Campbell Co., VA; died January 02, 1912 in Charlotte Co., VA.

271. Nancy P.⁶ Blankenship (Joel H.⁵, Henry⁴, Hudson³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born September 08, 1820, and died September 1884 in Charlotte Co., VA. She married **Noah Trent** December 01, 1846 in Charlotte Co., VA. He was born Abt. 1817.

Children of Nancy Blankenship and Noah Trent are:

870 i. Joel⁷ Trent, born Abt. 1849. He married Nancy Ann Catherine Trent May 23, 1871 in Charlotte Co., VA; born Abt. 1838 in Campbell Co., VA.

871 ii. Nancy Trent, born Abt. 1857.

274. John C.⁶ Blankenship (Joel H.⁵, Henry⁴, Hudson³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born April 15, 1826.

Children of John C. Blankenship are:

872 i. Mityann W.⁷ Blankenship, born May 19, 1856.

873 ii. Jery M. Blankenship, born December 30, 1858.

874 iii. Richard R. Blankenship, born December 24, 1861.

875 iv. Joel L. Blankenship, born February 23, 1862.

276. Joel L.⁶ Blankenship (Joel H.⁵, Henry⁴, Hudson³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born July 18, 1827. He married **Sara Jane Hurt** August 10, 1848 in Charlotte Co. VA.

Children of Joel Blankenship and Sara Hurt are:

876 i. J. William⁷ Blankenship.

877 ii. James Henry Blankenship.

878 iii. David Richard Blankenship.

879 iv. Robert Thomas Blankenship, born July 24, 1849; died 1899. He married Mary Brizedine

880 v. Charles Edward Blankenship, born Abt. 1855. He married (1) Mary Frances Starkey September 07, 1874 in Franklin Co., VA; born Abt. 1856. He married (2) Martha F. Perdue May 14, 1895 in

FranklinCo., VA; born Abt. 1855.

303. Jasper Newton⁶ Blankenship (Mark⁵, Reuben⁴, Hudson³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born October 14, 1839, and died August 02, 1921 in Talladega Co. AL. He married **Elizabeth Littlejohn** September 19, 1860 in Coosa Co., AL.

Children of Jasper Blankenship and Elizabeth Littlejohn are:

881 i. Mallisa⁷ Blankenship, born 1860. She married James M. Glascock December 10, 1879 in Shelby.

882 ii. Nancy Jane Blankenship, born 1862.

308. William Henry⁶ Blankenship (John Buck⁵, Reuben⁴, Hudson³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1824 in GA, and died September 07, 1864 in Union Prisoner of War Camp, Chicago, Ill. He married **Sarah Ellen Roberts** February 03, 1845 in Rockford, Coosa County, Alabama. She was born February 18, 1826 in Georgia.

Children of William Blankenship and Sarah Roberts are:

883 i. Millie Elizabeth⁷ Blankenship, born November 23, 1846 in Coosa County, Alabama; died May 04, 1903 in Weogufka, Coosa County, Alabama. She married J. Marcus Lafayette Bailey October 28, 1869 in Rockford, Coosa County, Alabama; born February 15, 1848 in Coosa County, Alabama; died November 15, 1918 in Weogufka, Coosa County, Alabama.

884 ii. Frances Emily Blankenship, born June 09, 1848 in Coosa Co., AL. She married James M. Kelley 1864 in Coosa Co. AL.

885 iii. Nancy Blankenship, born Abt. 1849.

886 iv. Julius Russell Blankenship, born March 22, 1851 in Weogufka, Coosa Co., AL; died October 06, 1927 in Coosa Co., AL. He married Nancy Ann Epperson November 05, 1872 in Rockford, Coosa Co., AL; born July 06, 1848 in Coosa Co., AL; died October 18, 1888 in Weogufka, Coosa Co., AL.

887 v. Wiley Jasper Blankenship, born October 22, 1852 in Coosa County, Alabama; died November 05, 1911 in Coosa County, Alabama. He married Margaret E. Morrison Abt. 1875 in Coosa County, Alabama; born March 20, 1856; died April 18, 1906 in Coosa County, Alabama.

888 vi. Henry J. Blankenship, born February 25, 1854 in Weogufka, Coosa Co., AL; died February 20, 1936 in Weogufka, Coosa Co., AL. He married Emily Jane Findley June 16, 1878 in Coosa Co., AL; born October 1858 in Alabama.

889 vii. William Avery Blankenship, born March 22, 1856 in Coosa County, Alabama; died March 22, 1953 in Coosa County, Alabama. He married Amanda Alzady Chandler October 02, 1879 in Talladega Co., AL; born June 24, 1862 in Alabama; died November 14, 1929 in Coosa County, Alabama.

890 viii. John Stevens Blankenship, born August 19, 1857 in Coosa County, Alabama; died May 11, 1928 in Alabama. He married Samantha Paralee Chandler Bef. 1880 in Rockford, Coosa County, Alabama; born October 1864 in Alabama; died February 20, 1923 in Weogufka, Coosa County, Alabama.

891 ix. Louisa Jane Blankenship, born October 22, 1862 in AL; died October 24, 1904 in Coosa Co., AL. She married John M. McGrady January 09, 1879 in Coosa Co., AL.

309. Susan⁶ Blankenship (John Buck⁵, Reuben⁴, Hudson³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1826 in Shelby County, Alabama, and died Abt. 1860 in Coosa County, Alabama. She married **John J. Epperson** December 23, 1843 in Coosa County, Alabama. He was born 1820 in TN, and died May 31, 1862 in Seven Pines, Virginia.

Children of Susan Blankenship and John Epperson are:

892 i. Mary E.⁷ Epperson, born Abt. 1844.

893 ii. Nancy Ann Epperson, born July 06, 1848 in Coosa Co., AL; died October 18, 1888 in Weogufka, Coosa Co., AL. She married Julius Russell Blankenship November 05, 1872 in Rockford, Coosa Co., AL; born March 22, 1851 in Weogufka, Coosa Co., AL; died October 06, 1927 in Coosa Co., AL.

894 iii. Harriett R. J. Epperson, born October 08, 1851 in Coosa County, Alabama. She married Joseph John Epperson; born July 12, 1852 in Alabama.

895 iv. Millie Elizabeth Epperson, born August 09, 1854 in Coosa County, Alabama. She married David Nathaniel Abernathy; born July 19, 1853 in Alabama; died September 28, 1928.

896 v. Sarah Emeline Epperson, born Abt. 1858 in Coosa County, Alabama. She married John T. Lock April 16, 1874 in Coosa County, Alabama; born Abt. 1851 in Alabama.

310. James Thomas⁶ Blankenship (John Buck⁵, Reuben⁴, Hudson³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1828 in Shelby Co., Alabama, and died 1880 in Shelby Co., Alabama. He married **Martha Ann Epperson** December 25, 1846 in Coosa Co., AL. She was born Abt. 1829 in Tennessee.

Children of James Blankenship and Martha Epperson are:

897 i. Mary F.⁷ Blankenship. She married Nathan Sharbutt; born Abt. 1847; died 1915.

898 ii. John Allen Blankenship.

899 iii. Milley Emily Blankenship.

900 iv. James Alfred Blankenship.

901 v. Jefferson Davis Blankenship.

902 vi. Jesse Green Blankenship.

903 vii. William Joseph Blankenship, born 1848 in Coosa Co., AL; died 1929. He married Martha J. Coleman 1869.

904 viii. Alcey Jane Blankenship, born 1850 in Coosa Co., AL. She married Henry Jackson Smith 1868 in Coosa Co., AL.

905 ix. R. H. Blankenship, born 1867.

906 x. Martha Ann Blankenship, born 1871.

311. John T. R.⁶ Blankenship (John Buck⁵, Reuben⁴, Hudson³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born April 1830 in Coosa Co., AL, and died October 06, 1903 in Talladega, Talladega Co., AL. He married **(1) Susana Laurana Roberts** January 08, 1852 in Coosa Co., AL. He married **(2) Emily Roberts** March 05, 1854 in Coosa Co., Alabama. He married **(3) Tempe Wheeler** October 27, 1857 in Coosa Co., AL. He married **(4) Malinda Ann Roberts** October 08, 1865 in Talladega, Talladega County, Alabama.

Child of John Blankenship and Emily Roberts is:

907 i. Elizer⁷ Blankenship, born 1856 in Coosa Co., AL.

Children of John Blankenship and Tempe Wheeler are:

908 i. Emeline⁷ Blankenship, born 1858.

909 ii. Missouri Blankenship, born 1860.

910 iii. Reuben Blankenship, born 1861.

Children of John Blankenship and Malinda Roberts are:

911 i. Lula⁷ Blankenship, born in Talladega Co. AL. She married J. R. Fennedy December 20, 1898 in Talladega, Talladega Co., AL.

912 ii. Jim Blankenship, born in Talladega Co. AL. He married C.F. Carden March 01, 1906 in Talladega, Talladega Co., AL.

913 iii. Julia A. Blankenship, born December 1869.

914 iv. Millie Blankenship, born August 22, 1874 in Talladega, Talladega County, Alabama; died July 25, 1962 in Talladega, Talladega County, Alabama. She married Mark Gurley April 09, 1891 in Talladega, Talladega County, Alabama.

915 v. John L. Blankenship, born September 1878 in Talladega, Talladega County, Alabama; died December 1937 in Talladega, Talladega County, Alabama. He married (1) Carrie Lancola McClellan He married (2) ? Bef. 1902; died Abt. 1902.

916 vi. Delia Blankenship, born April 1883.

313. Miles Green⁶ Blankenship, Sr. (John Buck⁵, Reuben⁴, Hudson³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born December 01, 1834 in Coosa County, Alabama, and died February 1908 in Coosa County, Alabama. He married **Harriett Rebecca Gullede Epperson** October 22, 1852 in Coosa County, Alabama. She was born March 03, 1835, and died 1901.

Children of Miles Blankenship and Harriett Epperson are:

917 i. Joseph Essau⁷ Blankenship, born Abt. 1853; died March 03, 1951. He married Bertha Ophelia Sutton; born October 12, 1894; died March 06, 1983 in Fresno, California.

918 ii. James Patrick Blankenship, born Abt. 1856.

919 iii. Mary Jane Blankenship, born February 28, 1858.

920 iv. Martha Jane Blankenship, born December 14, 1860.

921 v. John William Blankenship, born March 02, 1866.

922 vi. Miles Green Blankenship, Jr., born April 20, 1868.

923 vii. Missouri Elizabeth Blankenship, born June 03, 1875.

924 viii. Sarah Frances Blankenship, born April 29, 1877.

925 ix. Rosa Ella Blankenship, born November 04, 1879.

314. Reuben Buck⁶ Blankenship (John Buck⁵, Reuben⁴, Hudson³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born March 17, 1836 in Coosa County, Alabama, and died May 01, 1907 in Livingston, Polk County, Texas. He married (1) **Sarah D. Griffin** May 24, 1855. She was born November 19, 1832 in Georgia, and died Abt. 1864. He married (2) **Julie Ann Griffin** August 12, 1865 in Shelby County, Alabama. She was born in Georgia. He married (3) **Martha Griffin** Abt. 1875. She was born June 12, 1853 in Georgia. He married (4) **Mary Ann Elizabeth Capps** 1904 in Polk Co., TX. She

was born Abt. 1856.

Children of Reuben Blankenship and Sarah Griffin are:

926 i. John Henry⁷ Blankenship, born June 14, 1856 in Coosa County, Alabama; died October 14, 1937 in Livingston, Polk County, Texas. He married Mary Elizabeth Blankenship November 30, 1880 in Fayette County, Alabama; born March 16, 1866 in Coosa County, Alabama; died May 01, 1964 in Segno, TX.

927 ii. Mary F. Blankenship, born August 06, 1858 in Coosa County, Alabama; died 1907.

928 iii. Benjamin Ruben Blankenship, born December 17, 1861 in Coosa County, Alabama; died 1890 in Livingston, Polk County, Texas. He married Laura Francis White December 21, 1881 in Berry, Fayette County, Alabama; born June 15, 1862 in Weogufka, Coosa County, Alabama; died May 19, 1934 in Ovalo, Taylor County, Texas.

Children of Reuben Blankenship and Julie Griffin are:

929 i. Joseph Abraham⁷ Blankenship, born October 30, 1867 in Tuscaloosa Co., AL; died April 30, 1951 in Seymour, Baylor Co., TX. He married Mary Elizabeth Morgan January 08, 1894 in Waco, McLennan Co., TX; born in Hillsboro, Hill Co., TX.

930 ii. James William Blankenship, born July 15, 1870 in Montgomery, AL; died February 28, 1938 in Westover, TX. He married (1) Sarah Griffin; died 1895. He married (2) Anne Catherine Newson December 20, 1895 in Centerville, Leon Co., TX.

Children of Reuben Blankenship and Martha Griffin are:

931 i. Sarah Jane⁷ Blankenship, born December 12, 1876 in Fayette County, Alabama; died January 08, 1902 in Texas.

932 ii. Martha E. Blankenship, born September 17, 1879 in Fayette County, Alabama; died January 08, 1902.

933 iii. George O. Blankenship, born April 05, 1881; died August 22, 1900 in Livingston, Polk County, Texas.

934 iv. Millie Bell Blankenship, born October 20, 1882 in Fayette Co., AL; died January 02, 1971 in Livingston, Polk Co., TX. She married John Bruce Collins July 14, 1900 in Livingston, Polk Co., TX; born October 06, 1875 in Hargrove, Hardin Co., TX.

935 v. Annie Floyd Blankenship, born April 03, 1885 in Texas; died December 13, 1944 in Livingston, Polk County, Texas. She married William Ashley Rozell April 18, 1901 in Livingston, Polk County, Texas.

936 vi. Robert Lee Blankenship, born April 15, 1888 in Comanche, Comanche Co., TX; died August 20, 1955 in Richmond, Ft. Bend Co., TX. He married (1) Katie Murphy October 27, 1907 in Polk Co., TX; born August 24, 1889 in Woodville, Tyler Co., TX; died November 07, 1915. He married (2) Julia Maudie Stewart August 04, 1917; born January 30, 1900.

937 vii. Clarence Woods Blankenship, born January 09, 1895 in Hillsboro, Hill Co., TX; died April 09, 1963 in San Antonio, Bexar Co., TX. He married Sabra Evelena Vickers August 26, 1916 in Seymour, Baylor Co., TX; born August 24, 1898 in Wrightsboro, Gonzales Co., TX.

315. Margaret H.⁶ Blankenship (John Buck⁵, Reuben⁴, Hudson³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1838 in Shelby County, Alabama. She married **David A. Roberts** November 05, 1857 in Rockford, Coosa County, Alabama. He was born in Coosa County, Alabama.

Children of Margaret Blankenship and David Roberts are:

938 i. Mary⁷ Roberts.

939 ii. Nancy Roberts.

940 iii. Milly Roberts, born 1858.

941 iv. Martha E. Roberts, born March 1859.

942 v. David W. Sanford Roberts, born 1862.

320. William Jackson⁶ Blankenship (Miles Green⁵, Reuben⁴, Hudson³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born March 26, 1840 in Hatchet Creek, Coosa Co., Alabama, and died November 13, 1911 in Fayette Co., Alabama. He married **Priscilla Elizabeth Stanley** March 03, 1865 in Coosa Co., Alabama. She was born September 11, 1844 in Coosa Co., Alabama, and died 1923 in Tayler Co., TX.

Children of William Blankenship and Priscilla Stanley are:

943 i. Mary Elizabeth⁷ Blankenship, born March 16, 1866 in Coosa County, Alabama; died May 01, 1964 in Segno, TX. She married John Henry Blankenship November 30, 1880 in Fayette County, Alabama; born June 14, 1856 in Coosa County, Alabama; died October 14, 1937 in Livingston, Polk County, Texas.

944 ii. Laura Bell Blankenship, born January 26, 1868 in Coosa County, Alabama; died October 26, 1961 in Abilene, Taylor County, Texas. She married William Thomas White December 22, 1889 in Coosa County, Alabama; born January 15, 1861 in Fayette County, Alabama.

945 iii. William H. Blankenship, born January 22, 1870 in Coosa County, Alabama; died October 26, 1961 in Taylor County, Texas. He married Ada Lea Akins

946 iv. Sidney Johnson Blankenship, born July 24, 1872 in Coosa County, Alabama; died December 26, 1965 in Denton County, Texas. He married Lee Eldora McCaughran November 08, 1894.

947 v. John Levi Blankenship, born May 25, 1875 in Coosa County, Alabama; died 1967. He married Ella Virginia White

948 vi. Martha J. Blankenship, born May 14, 1878 in Coosa County, Alabama. She married James Monroe White; born May 26, 1872 in Fayette County, Alabama.

949 vii. Samuel Houston Blankenship, born August 20, 1880 in Fayette County, Alabama; died April 01, 1969 in Taylor County, Texas. He married Mabel Marshall August 19, 1901.

950 viii. Dora Lucille Blankenship, born July 27, 1883. She married ? Akins

951 ix. Rebecca Blankenship, born August 04, 1888.

326. Thomas⁶ Blankenship (Hudson⁵, Jesse⁴, Hudson³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born August 29, 1827 in Adair Co., KY, and died 1906 in Platte Co., MO. He married **Martha Jane Ward** September 05, 1851 in Sangamon Co., IL. She was born November 10, 1832, and died April 16, 1917 in Platte Co., MO.

Children of Thomas Blankenship and Martha Ward are:

952 i. James Hardin⁷ Blankenship, born August 16, 1852 in IL; died August 1936 in Platte Co., MO.

953 ii. Louisa Blankenship, born 1857 in IL; died 1936 in MO. She married John W. Cline

954 iii. John Blankenship, born 1859 in IA.

955 iv. Charles William Blankenship, born November 18, 1863 in Harrison Co, MO; died February 05, 1936 in MO. He married Effie Landis

956 v. Lucretia Blankenship, born June 20, 1865 in MO; died December 25, 1948 in Buchanan Co., MO. She married Robert Allen Cline

957 vi. Sarah Blankenship, born 1867 in MO; died January 08, 1948 in MO. She married James Vestal

958 vii. William Blankenship, born 1873 in MO; died in MO. He married Annie Pettie

959 viii. Thomas Blankenship, born November 24, 1877 in MO; died 1907 in MO.

345. Anderson John⁶ Hicks (Richard W.⁵, Elizabeth⁴ Blankenship, Hudson³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born August 21, 1831 in Fayette Co., IL, and died April 18, 1909 in Fayette Co., IL. He married **Elizabeth Ann Massie** March 26, 1857 in Barton Co., MO. She was born July 18, 1839, and died June 29, 1931.

Children of Anderson Hicks and Elizabeth Massie are:

960 i. Richard E.⁷ Hicks, born December 31, 1857 in Fayette Co., IL; died September 23, 1858 in Fayette Co., IL.

961 ii. Mahana Adeline Hicks, born July 24, 1860 in Fayette Co., IL; died May 13, 1944 in Fayette Co., IL. She married George Washington Black April 28, 1883 in Bowling Green Twp., Fayette Co., IL; born July 17, 1857; died September 18, 1947.

962 iii. Daniel Jonas Hicks, born April 08, 1861 in Bowling Green Twp., Fayette Co., IL; died January 25, 1933 in Montgomery Co., IL. He married (1) Chaney Effidy Beck February 27, 1887 in Bowling Green Twp., Fayette Co., IL He married (2) Elmira Hal Mahan May 10, 1891 in Fayette Co., IL; born September 28, 1872; died November 1956.

963 iv. James W. Hicks, born February 23, 1864 in Fayette Co., IL; died November 11, 1916 in Fayette Co., IL. He married Mary Ann Watson March 13, 1892 in Fayette Co., IL.

964 v. Mary L. Hicks, born January 14, 1867 in Fayette Co., IL; died September 16, 1868 in Fayette Co., IL.

965 vi. Moses Saint Hicks, born May 02, 1869 in Bowling Green Twp., Fayette Co., IL; died April 23, 1963 in Hugo, Choctaw Co., OK. He married Nancy Elizabeth Curtis October 1891 in Fayette Co., IL.

966 vii. Ada Emiline Hicks, born August 25, 1870 in Fayette Co., IL; died 1969 in Fayette Co., IL. She married (1) Joseph Edward Logue February 25, 1891 in Fayette Co., IL She married (2) Jeremiah M. Sarver February 01, 1921 in Fayette Co., IL; born August 30, 1866 in Shelby Co., IL; died December 27, 1942 in Herrick, IL.

967 viii. Ida Ellen Hicks, born March 06, 1874 in Fayette Co., IL; died 1955 in Fayette Co., IL.

968 ix. Julia A. Hicks, born January 1878 in Fayette Co., IL.

969 x. Enoch B. Hicks, born November 02, 1880 in Fayette Co., IL; died October 1899 in Fayette Co., IL.

346. Daniel David⁶ Hicks (Richard W.⁵, Elizabeth⁴ Blankenship, Hudson³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1832. He married **Rebecca ?**. She was born Abt. 1847.

Child of Daniel Hicks and Rebecca ? is:

970 i. Martha⁷ Hicks, born Abt. 1868.

351. Levi Franklin⁶ Blankenship (Joel H.⁵, Hezekiah⁴, Hudson³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) He married **Adeline Chambers**.

Child of Levi Blankenship and Adeline Chambers is:

971 i. Samuel Newton⁷ Blankenship. He married Eugenie Hortense Crenshaw

361. Samuel Newton⁶ Blankenship (Joel H.⁵, Hezekiah⁴, Hudson³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born July 22, 1844 in Ramer, McNairy Co., TN, and died November 25, 1909 in Ramer, McNairy Co., TN. He married **Lucinda Taylor** July 31, 1873 in McNairy Co, TN.

Children of Samuel Blankenship and Lucinda Taylor are:

972 i. Minnie B.⁷ Blankenship, born Abt. 1874 in Ramer, McNairy Co., TN. She married Mark Sweat

973 ii. Joseph Efferham Blankenship, born Abt. 1877 in Ramer, McNairy Co., TN. He married Julia Sweat

974 iii. Edward Lonzo Blankenship, born September 18, 1880 in Ramer, McNairy Co., TN; died March 18, 1976 in Louisville, Jefferson Co., KY. He married Mary Alver Surratt November 07, 1904 in Louisville, KY.

975 iv. Felix Luther Blankenship, born May 1883 in Ramer, McNairy Co., TN. He married Vergie Foster

976 v. Charles Olen Blankenship, born December 07, 1885 in Ramer, McNairy Co., TN; died November 26, 1951 in Memphis, Shelby Co, TN. He married Minnie Elizabeth Harvell December 20, 1911 in McNairy Co, TN.

977 vi. John R. Blankenship, born July 1888 in Ramer, McNairy Co., TN. He married Bernice Hornbuckle

368. Adaline⁶ Blankenship (Coleman Hargrove⁵, William⁴, William³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born August 28, 1834, and died 1919. She married (1) **Preston Merytt** March 21, 1850 in Andrew Co., MO. He died May 1850. She married (2) **John Warner** November 23, 1852 in Andrew Co., MO. He was born Abt. 1823 in Baden Baden, Germany, and died 1883.

Children of Adaline Blankenship and John Warner are:

978 i. Margaret⁷ Warner, born 1853.

979 ii. Josephine Warner, born 1855.

980 iii. William C. Warner, born 1857. He married (1) Wilma Brainerd He married (2) Fanny Graves

981 iv. Congrove Warner, born 1859. He married (1) Kate Auginbaugh He married (2) Amy Milburn

982 v. Frances Warner, born 1861. She married (1) Jack Roberts She married (2) Fred Garlichs She married (3) John Hamilton She married (4) Harry Claimer

983 vi. Louisa Warner, born 1863. She married Frank Lovejoy

984 vii. Andrew J. Warner, born 1865. He married Amy Graves

985 viii. Rowen Warner, born 1868.

986 ix. James Warner, born 1870. He married Elizabeth Fuller

987 x. Alice Warner, born 1871; died 1952. She married Nelson Limle

988 xi. Roseabelle Warner, born 1874.

989 xii. Charles Warner, born 1876. He married Ora B. Artist

372. William C.⁶ Blankenship (Coleman Hargrove⁵, William⁴, William³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1842 in Missouri. He married **Jane Elizabeth Gilmore**. She was born Abt. 1839 in MO, and died Abt. 1859 in Gainsboro Twp., Arkansas.

Children of William Blankenship and Jane Gilmore are:

990 i. James Quitman⁷ Blankenship, born Abt. 1859 in Batesville, Arkansas. He married Louise Price February 10, 1876 in Gainsboro Twp., Independence Co., AR; born Abt. 1862 in TN.

991 ii. Thomas Jefferson Blankenship, born Abt. 1861 in Batesville, Ark. He married (1) Tennessee Coates September 27, 1877 in AR He married (2) Mary Jane Haddock 1891.

375. Major MacDonald⁶ Blankenship, Sr. (Coleman Hargrove⁵, William⁴, William³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born April 12, 1848 in Andrew, Co., Missouri, and died October 01, 1894 in Springdale, Washington Co., Arkansas. He married **Ester Elizabeth Bagget**. She was born September 01, 1846 in Tennessee, and died November 27, 1894 in Springdale, Washington Co., Arkansas.

Children of Major Blankenship and Ester Bagget are:

992 i. Joseph Warren⁷ Blankenship, born June 13, 1872 in Springdale, Washington Co., Arkansas; died December 25, 1926. He married Anna Mattie Cook October 20, 1897; born March 05, 1878 in Pierce City, MO; died June 14, 1948.

993 ii. Louis Shelby Blankenship, Sr., born August 1873 in Springdale, Washington Co., Arkansas; died November 17, 1911 in Carterville, MO. He married Minnie Mable Cruzane; born January 22, 1874 in MO; died 1957 in San Diego, CA.

994 iii. John Harvey Blankenship, born October 10, 1874 in Bentonville, Arkansas; died January 04, 1959 in Granby, MO. He married Elsie Jane Woodcock; born March 12, 1885 in Granby, MO; died January 27, 1966 in Omaha, Nebraska.

995 iv. Henry Abraham Blankenship, born March 03, 1876 in Springdale, Washington Co., Arkansas; died February 21, 1959 in Napa, California. He married Mary Thompson

996 v. William Calvin Blankenship, born November 25, 1878 in Springdale, Washington Co., Arkansas; died January 11, 1895 in Springdale, Washington Co., Arkansas.

997 vi. George Lemuel Blankenship, born April 13, 1880 in Springdale, Washington Co., Arkansas; died March 14, 1963. He married (1) Debbie Elizabeth Silner June 25, 1920 in Neosho, MO; born 1888; died January 10, 1924. He married (2) Lily Payne Abt. 1940 in Grandby, MO; died 1942. He married (3) Marion Smith Aft. 1942.

998 vii. Thomas C. Blankenship, born June 24, 1881 in Springdale, Washington Co., Arkansas; died August 01, 1882 in Springdale, Washington Co., Arkansas.

999 viii. Major MacDonald Blankenship, Jr., born April 22, 1884 in Springdale, Washington Co., Arkansas; died February 28, 1955 in San Mateo, California.

1000 ix. Margaret Elizabeth Blankenship, born April 19, 1885. She married Vergil Perry Siler August 26, 1903 in Bentonville, Arkansas; born March 15, 1874 in Whitley, KY.

1001 x. Martha Blankenship, born July 20, 1887 in Springdale, Washington Co., Arkansas; died June 19,

1888 in Springdale, Washington Co., Arkansas.

376. Albrada⁶ Blankenship (Coleman Hargrove⁵, William⁴, William³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1849, and died February 03, 1891 in Wathena, Doniphan Co., Kansas. She married **Jacob Miller** March 28, 1866 in Platt Co., MO. He was born March 18, 1831 in Luxemburg, Germany, and died September 13, 1914 in Wathena, Doniphan Co., Kansas.

Children of Albrada Blankenship and Jacob Miller are:

1002 i. James C.⁷ Miller, born December 21, 1866 in Wathena, Doniphan Co., Kansas; died 1963. He married Louisa Engeman 1900.

1003 ii. John T. Miller, born May 28, 1868 in Wathena, Doniphan Co., Kansas; died July 24, 1877.

1004 iii. Austin A. Miller, born April 11, 1870 in Wathena, Doniphan Co., Kansas; died August 25, 1870.

1005 iv. William B. Miller, born November 20, 1871 in Wathena, Doniphan Co., Kansas; died August 14, 1877.

1006 v. Ada Belle Miller, born February 05, 1874 in Wathena, Doniphan Co., Kansas; died September 04, 1929 in Wathena, Doniphan Co., Kansas. She married John Butler Jacks October 08, 1892 in Wathena, Doniphan Co., Kansas; born October 19, 1869 in Wathena, Doniphan Co., Kansas.

1007 vi. Sarah Emeline Miller, born August 28, 1876 in Wathena, Doniphan Co., Kansas; died July 25, 1877.

1008 vii. Harvey Lee Miller, born April 30, 1879 in Wathena, Doniphan Co., Kansas.

1009 viii. Bessie Lee Miller, born April 30, 1879 in Wathena, Doniphan Co., Kansas.

1010 ix. Elias Miller, born March 01, 1881 in Wathena, Doniphan Co., Kansas; died October 16, 1915.

1011 x. Clarie M. Miller, born April 20, 1883 in Wathena, Doniphan Co., Kansas.

1012 xi. Cordelia Ann Miller, born February 24, 1885 in Wathena, Doniphan Co., Kansas. She married Aurthur Logaburn August 30, 1916.

1013 xii. Lillie May Miller, born May 02, 1887 in Wathena, Doniphan Co., Kansas; died March 1963. She married Samuel C. Miller June 12, 1907.

1014 xiii. Frances Margaret Miller, born October 18, 1889 in Wathena, Doniphan Co., Kansas.

379. Priscilla⁶ Gollahue (Priscilla⁵ Fultz, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1808. She married **Robert Wilburn**. He was born in Tennessee.

Child of Priscilla Gollahue and Robert Wilburn is:

1015 i. James⁷ Wilburn, born Abt. 1836.

380. John⁶ Gollahue (Priscilla⁵ Fultz, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1810 in Virginia, and died Bef. February 10, 1890 in Carter Co., KY. He married **Sarah S. James** January 21, 1847 in Carter Co., KY. She was born Bet. 1823 - 1830 in Kentucky.

Children of John Gollahue and Sarah James are:

1016 i. Cindarella⁷ Gollahue, born Abt. 1837 in Kentucky.

1017 ii. James W. Gollahue, born Abt. 1839 in Kentucky.

1018 iii. Barbary Ellen Gollahue, born Abt. 1842 in Kentucky.

1019 iv. John W. Gollahue, born Abt. 1843 in Kentucky.

1020 v. Phebe P. Gollahue, born Abt. 1848 in Kentucky.

1021 vi. Henry Gollahue, born Abt. 1849 in Kentucky.

381. Barbary Eliza⁶ Gollahue (Priscilla⁵ Fultz, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1813 in Kentucky. She married **Zachariah Tyree** August 07, 1827 in Lawrence Co., KY. He was born Abt. 1806 in Virginia.

Children of Barbary Gollahue and Zachariah Tyree are:

1022 i. Elzira⁷ Tyree, born Abt. 1833.

1023 ii. Sarah Tyree, born Abt. 1835.

1024 iii. Chrisley Tyree, born Abt. 1838.

1025 iv. William Tyree, born Abt. 1840.

1026 v. James Tyree, born Abt. 1842.

1027 vi. John Tyree, born Abt. 1844.

1028 vii. Jerome Tyree, born Abt. 1846.

1029 viii. Perry Tyree, born Abt. 1848.

1030 ix. Lafayette Tyree, born Abt. 1849.

382. Henry Wesley⁶ Gollahue (Priscilla⁵ Fultz, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born December 20, 1831 in Lawrence Co., KY, and died November 09, 1915 in Carter Co., KY. He married **(1) Matilda Fannin** December 18, 1851 in Carter Co., KY. She was born in Lawrence Co., KY, and died June 12, 1878 in Carter Co., KY. He married **(2) Mary J. Darby** December 17, 1878 in Carter Co., KY. She was born October 1842 in Kentucky.

Children of Henry Gollahue and Matilda Fannin are:

1031 i. John F.⁷ Fultz, born in KY; died July 20, 1912 in Carter Co., KY.

1032 ii. Elizabeth Fultz, born 1854 in Kentucky.

1033 iii. Ambrose Mason Fultz, born April 20, 1858 in Carter Co., KY.

383. Morgan⁶ Fultz (John M.⁵ Fults, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1818 in Floyd Co., KY, and died Aft. 1900 in Rowan Co., KY. He married **(1) Mary Ann Sparks** February 25, 1838 in Lawrence Co., KY. She was born in Virginia, and died November 28, 1858 in Christy Fork, Rowan Co., KY. He married **(2) Clarinda Fannin** 1859 in Rowan Co., Ky. She was born November 1836 in Morgan Co., KY, and died July 14, 1915 in Rowan Co., KY.

Children of Morgan Fultz and Mary Sparks are:

- 1034 i. Daniel⁷ Fultz, born 1835 in Morgan Co., KY; died August 13, 1932. He married Lula ?
- 1035 ii. Barbara E. Fultz, born 1839 in Morgan Co., KY. She married Robert Fletcher
- 1036 iii. Jesse Fultz, born 1840 in Morgan Co., KY.
- 1037 iv. Nancy Fultz, born 1842 in Morgan Co., KY. She married David Wagoner March 15, 1865.
- 1038 v. Priscilla Fultz, born April 16, 1845 in Little Caney, Morgan Co., KY; died July 19, 1854 in Morgan Co., KY.
- 1039 vi. John Henry Fultz, born December 25, 1846 in Morgan Co., KY; died February 14, 1914 in Vanderbilt, Otsego Co., MI. He married Perlina Branham January 12, 1870 in Elliot Co., KY; born 1848 in Carter Co., Ky.
- 1040 vii. Alexander Fultz, born January 07, 1850 in Elliot Co., KY; died August 30, 1926 in Kalkaska Co., MI. He married Mary Willis September 17, 1868 in Lawrence Co., Ohio; born February 17, 1851 in Kentucky; died September 19, 1922 in Kalkaska Co., MI.
- 1041 viii. Morgan Fultz, born 1851 in Morgan Co., KY; died March 16, 1915 in Elliottville, Rowan Co., KY.
- 1042 ix. Rosana Fultz, born 1852 in Morgan Co., KY.
- 1043 x. Mary Fultz, born October 04, 1852 in Morgan Co., KY; died December 28, 1943 in Elliot Co., KY. She married Simeon Holbrook
- 1044 xi. Eli Fultz, born December 27, 1855 in Caney Creek, Carter Co., KY. He married Mary Jane Justice April 05, 1875 in Elliott Co., KY.
- 1045 xii. Amanda Susan Fultz, born September 01, 1858 in Christy Creek, Rowan Co., KY.

Children of Morgan Fultz and Clarinda Fannin are:

- 1046 i. David⁷ Fultz, born September 18, 1859 in Rowan Co., KY.
- 1047 ii. William Fultz, born 1861 in Rowan Co., KY.
- 1048 iii. Scott Fultz, born 1863 in Rowan Co., KY.
- 1049 iv. Catherine Fultz, born 1868 in Rowan Co., KY.
- 1050 v. George Fultz, born 1870 in Rowan Co., KY.
- 1051 vi. Daniel Fultz, born 1872 in Rowan Co., KY; died August 14, 1932 in Rowan Co., KY.
- 1052 vii. Martha Fultz, born 1876 in Rowan Co., KY.
- 1053 viii. Sallie Fultz, born 1876 in Rowan Co., KY; died November 1879 in Elliott Co, KY.

384. Barbery⁶ Fultz (John M.⁵ Fults, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born April 1822 in KY, and died Aft. 1900 in Rowan Co., KY. She married **Frederick Tracy Fraley** September 25, 1838 in Carter Co., KY. He was born Bet. 1815 - 1820 in Russell Co., VA, and died Bef. 1900 in Rowan Co, KY.

Children of Barbery Fultz and Frederick Fraley are:

1054 i. John W.⁷ Fraley, born 1840 in Rowan Co., KY.

1055 ii. Mary J. Fraley, born 1841 in Rowan Co., KY.

1056 iii. Dicy Fraley, born 1843 in Rowan Co., KY.

1057 iv. Eliza Fraley, born 1845 in Rowan Co., KY.

1058 v. Elizabeth Fraley, born 1847 in Rowan Co., KY.

1059 vi. Amandy S. Fraley, born 1849 in Rowan Co., KY.

1060 vii. Jasper N. Fraley, born January 15, 1852 in Rowan Co., KY; died July 20, 1939 in Rowan Co., KY.

1061 viii. Caroline Fraley, born 1855 in Rowan Co., KY.

1062 ix. Elijah C. P. Fraley, born 1857 in Rowan Co., KY.

1063 x. William H. Fraley, born 1860 in Rowan Co., KY.

1064 xi. Martha Fraley, born July 14, 1864 in Rowan Co., KY. She married Thomas T. Hargis

386. Pricey Ann⁶ Fultz (John M.⁵ Fults, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1829 in Carter Co., KY. She married **Levi Adkins** July 21, 1849 in Morgan Co., KY. He was born 1824 in Pike Co., KY.

Children of Pricey Fultz and Levi Adkins are:

1065 i. Eliza Jane⁷ Adkins, born 1850 in Kentucky.

1066 ii. Amanda Adkins, born 1853 in Kentucky.

1067 iii. John C.B. Adkins, born 1857 in Kentucky.

1068 iv. James M. Adkins, born October 15, 1859 in Rowan Co., KY.

1069 v. Mary E. Adkins, born 1863 in Kentucky.

1070 vi. Thomas M. Adkins, born 1869 in Kentucky.

1071 vii. William Adkins, born 1871 in Kentucky.

387. Priscilla⁶ Fultz (John M.⁵ Fults, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1830 in Lawrence Co., KY, and died Aft. 1900. She married **Wilson Fraley** December 24, 1846 in Carter Co., KY. He was born 1825 in Kentucky, and died Abt. 1870 in Rowan Co., KY.

Children of Priscilla Fultz and Wilson Fraley are:

1072 i. William Otis⁷ Fraley, born 1847 in Rowan Co., KY; died Abt. 1900. He married Elizabeth Melvina McDaniel; born 1855; died 1941.

1073 ii. Washington Fraley, born 1849; died 1853.

1074 iii. Francis M. Fraley, born 1853 in Rowan Co., KY; died 1901. He married Nancy J. Nichols

1075 iv. Marcus Lafayette Fraley, born 1854 in Rowan Co., KY; died 1910. He married Julia A. ?; born 1853.

1076 v. John Mason Fraley, born 1855 in Rowan Co., KY. He married (2) Ellen Trent June 04, 1898 in Rowan Co., KY; born 1874 in WV.

1077 vi. James B. Fraley, born July 08, 1858 in Rowan Co., KY. He married (1) Mariah S. ?; born 1861. He married (2) Eliza Kegley; born 1864.

1078 vii. Mary B. Fraley, born April 14, 1861 in Rowan Co., KY. She married Amos P. Cox; born 1854.

1079 viii. Jane Fraley, born December 1862 in Rowan Co., KY.

1080 ix. Robert Lee Fraley, born 1864 in Rowan Co., KY. He married Bertha Ellen ?; born 1869.

1081 x. Richard Fraley, born 1867 in Rowan Co., KY.

1082 xi. George Fraley, born April 1870 in Rowan Co., KY.

388. Scott W.⁶ Fultz (John M.⁵ Fults, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1830 in Lawrence Co., KY, and died Abt. 1879 in Rowan Co., KY. He married **Lockey Adkins** August 11, 1853 in Morgan Co., KY. She was born 1837 in Pike Co., KY.

Children of Scott Fultz and Lockey Adkins are:

1083 i. Sanford⁷ Fultz, born 1855 in Rowan Co., KY.

1084 ii. James B.H. Fultz, born 1857 in Rowan Co., KY.

1085 iii. William Harrison Fultz, born 1860 in Rowan Co., KY.

1086 iv. Eliza A. Fultz, born 1863 in Rowan Co., KY.

1087 v. John B. Fultz, born 1866 in Rowan Co., KY.

1088 vi. Mary Fultz, born 1867 in Rowan Co., KY.

1089 vii. Barney Fultz, born April 1869 in Rowan Co., KY. He married (1) Ellen Maberry June 07, 1889 in Carter Co. KY He married (2) Nancy B. Hawkins February 22, 1895 in Rowan Co., KY; born April 1877 in OH.

1090 viii. Sarah J. Fultz, born 1873 in Rowan Co., KY. She married Elias Tussey September 09, 1887; born 1865 in Floyd Co., KY.

1091 ix. Frank Fultz, born April 1874 in Rowan Co., KY; died March 04, 1963.

1092 x. Edward W. Fultz, born 1876 in Rowan Co., KY.

1093 xi. Elva A. Fultz, born 1878 in Rowan Co., KY. She married Enoch Thomas October 20, 1892.

1094 xii. Calvin S. Fultz, born 1879 in Rowan Co., KY.

389. Clarinda⁶ Fultz (John M.⁵ Fults, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.)

was born Abt. 1837 in Morgan Co., KY. She married **Green B. Adkins** September 27, 1853 in Morgan Co., KY. He was born 1837 in Morgan Co., KY.

Children of Clarinda Fultz and Green Adkins are:

1095 i. Angeline⁷ Adkins, born January 1855 in Morgan Co., KY; died October 03, 1906 in DeEvert, Carter Co., KY. She married Marion Dowdy April 09, 1871 in Greenup Co., KY.

1096 ii. Mary E. Adkins, born 1857 in Rowan Co., KY.

1097 iii. James M. L. Adkins, born 1859 in Rowan Co., KY.

390. James H.⁶ Fultz (John M.⁵ Fults, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1840 in Morgan Co., KY, and died May 23, 1883 in Sandy Hook, Elliott Co., KY. He married **Sarah Ann Connelly** July 29, 1856 in Rowan Co., KY. She was born 1834 in Morgan Co., KY, and died 1898 in Sandy Hook, Elliott Co., KY.

Children of James Fultz and Sarah Connelly are:

1098 i. Bethina⁷ Fultz, born 1858 in Rowan Co., KY. She married John Mays

1099 ii. John Franklin Fultz, born 1859 in Rowan Co., KY.

1100 iii. David Walker Fultz, born 1863 in Rowan Co., KY. He married Martha Adkins

1101 iv. Mary Elizabeth Fultz, born March 1865 in Sandy Hook, Elliott, KY; died 1904 in Morgan Co., KY.. She married MacFarlane Adkins 1882 in West Liberty, Morgan Co., KY.

1102 v. James Fultz, born 1868 in Sandy Hook, Elliott, KY.

1103 vi. Sylvester Greene Fultz, born 1873 in Sandy Hook, Elliott, KY. He married Dolly Adkins

1104 vii. Amanda S. Fultz, born January 21, 1875 in Sandy Hook, Elliott, KY. She married Henry L. Conley July 08, 1916.

402. Joseph⁶ Fultz (Arthur⁵, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born September 16, 1818 in Russell Co., VA, and died June 21, 1897 in Carter Co., KY. He married **Matilda Elizabeth Smith** November 22, 1838 in Carter Co., KY. She was born 1826 in Kentucky, and died Aft. 1900 in Carter Co., KY.

Children of Joseph Fultz and Matilda Smith are:

1105 i. Martin⁷ Fultz.

1106 ii. Polly Fultz, born in Carter Co., KY. She married ? Horsley

1107 iii. Mary Fultz, born 1840 in Kentucky.

1108 iv. James Matthew Fultz, born March 04, 1845 in Lewis Co., KY; died March 04, 1925 in Lewis Co., KY. He married (1) Mary Stafford He married (2) Fannie Knipp August 03, 1909.

1109 v. Ambrose Fultz, born 1847 in Kentucky.

1110 vi. Thomas Randall Fultz, born March 1851 in Carter Co., KY; died 1934 in Carter Co., KY. He married Mary Bashibba Ellison

1111 vii. Eliza Ann Fultz, born March 24, 1852 in Smokey Fork, Carter Co., KY. She married ? Buckner

1112 viii. Marthane Fultz, born February 01, 1854 in Carter Co., KY. She married (1) John Buckner She married (2) Bill Stone

1113 ix. John Plummer Fultz, born October 23, 1855 in Carter Co., KY; died August 12, 1939 in Carter Co., KY. He married ? Jordan

1114 x. Charity Fultz, born October 23, 1857 in Buffalo Fork, Carter Co., KY. She married Bill Banfield

1115 xi. William Joseph H. Fultz, born April 16, 1859 in Carter Co., KY; died June 18, 1861 in Carter Co., KY.

1116 xii. Joseph M. Fultz, born October 30, 1862 in Carter Co., KY; died July 29, 1945 in Carter Co., KY. He married Martha Melvina Lawson April 06, 1882 in Carter Co., KY.

403. Daniel⁶ Fultz (Arthur⁵, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1820 in Kentucky. He married **(1) Mary Pennington** February 17, 1844 in Carter Co., KY. He married **(2) Rebecca Presley** Abt. 1845 in Kentucky. She was born 1821 in Kentucky.

Children of Daniel Fultz and Rebecca Presley are:

1117 i. Andrew⁷ Fultz, born 1845 in Kentucky.

1118 ii. Nancy Fultz, born 1847 in Kentucky.

1119 iii. Joseph Fultz, born July 20, 1853 in Greenup Co., KY.

405. Nancy⁶ Fultz (Arthur⁵, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1826 in Kentucky. She married **Ambrose Smith** March 13, 1842 in Carter Co., KY. He was born 1826 in Kentucky.

Children of Nancy Fultz and Ambrose Smith are:

1120 i. Thomas⁷ Smith, born 1844 in Carter Co., KY.

1121 ii. Cynthia Smith, born 1846 in Carter Co., KY.

1122 iii. Joseph Smith, born 1847 in Carter Co., KY.

1123 iv. Elizabeth Smith, born 1849 in Carter Co., KY.

1124 v. Nancy E. Smith, born March 25, 1853 in Carter Co., KY.

1125 vi. Ailsey Smith, born March 01, 1856 in Carter Co., KY.

1126 vii. Richard Smith, born March 30, 1856 in Carter Co., KY.

1127 viii. Randall Smith, born March 15, 1858 in Carter Co., KY.

408. Robert H.⁶ Fults (Arthur⁵ Fultz, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born March 18, 1854 in Carter Co., KY, and died April 17, 1935 in Otsego Co., Michigan. He married **(1) Ulatilda Burtram**. She was born 1866 in Greenup Co., KY. He married **(2) Almira Burtram** August 25, 1881 in Greenup Co., KY. She was born 1856 in Greenup Co., KY. He married **(3) Lona Edna Stewart** November 22, 1913 in Otsego Co., Michigan. She was born April 03, 1892 in Load, Greenup Co., KY, and died April 03, 1957 in Otsego Co., Michigan.

Children of Robert Fults and Lona Stewart are:

1128 i. Pearl May⁷ Fults, born September 05, 1914 in Otsego Co., Michigan. She married James William Ostrander October 11, 1932; born October 19, 1909 in Hawks, Michigan; died April 20, 1969 in Otsego Co., Michigan.

1129 ii. James Ellis Fults, born May 23, 1917 in Otsego Co., Michigan; died June 08, 1966 in Otsego Co., Michigan. He married Pearl Irene Slack October 16, 1937 in Hallock Twp, Elmira, Michigan; born July 17, 1919 in Allegan Co., Michigan.

1130 iii. Jospher Ellwood Fults, born September 27, 1919 in Otsego Co., Michigan; died June 03, 1992 in Petoskey, Michigan. He married Louise Ellen Palmer; born January 08, 1924 in Nunda Twp., Cheboygan Co., Michigan; died August 05, 1986.

411. Hiram⁶ Fultz (Hezekiah⁵, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1824 in Kentucky. He married **Mary Ann Boggs** April 11, 1844 in Greenup Co., KY. She was born 1823 in Ohio.

Children of Hiram Fultz and Mary Boggs are:

1131 i. William Harrison⁷ Fultz, born August 22, 1848 in Greenup Co., KY; died March 25, 1937 in Varilla, Bell Co., KY. He married Margaret Rice December 06, 1866 in Ashland, Boyd Co., Ky; died July 31, 1930.

1132 ii. Mary Jane Fultz, born April 11, 1850 in Greenup Co., KY; died August 27, 1933 in Ashland, Boyd Co., KY. She married Darius Maxim Clere June 07, 1867 in Ashland, Boyd Co., KY.

1133 iii. Letitia Fultz, born 1854.

1134 iv. Martha E. Fultz, born September 05, 1858.

1135 v. Elizabeth Fultz, born Abt. 1860 in Kentucky.

412. William⁶ Fultz (Hezekiah⁵, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1826 in Kentucky. He married **Judy Keeton** January 21, 1843 in Greenup Co., KY. She was born 1827 in Kentucky, and died April 10, 1932.

Children of William Fultz and Judy Keeton are:

1136 i. Hiram⁷ Fultz, born September 20, 1843 in KY; died April 10, 1932 in KY.

1137 ii. Mary J. Fultz, born 1846 in Kentucky.

1138 iii. Hezekiah Fultz, born 1848 in Kentucky.

1139 iv. Matilda Ann Fultz, born January 1850 in Greenup Co, KY.

413. Elizabeth⁶ Fultz (Hezekiah⁵, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1827 in Kentucky. She married **Moses Marshall** April 27, 1844 in April 27, 1844. He was born 1827 in Pennsylvania.

Children of Elizabeth Fultz and Moses Marshall are:

1140 i. William⁷ Marshall, born 1845 in Kentucky.

1141 ii. Thomas Marshall, born 1848 in Kentucky.

1142 iii. Nancy J. Marshall, born 1850 in Kentucky.

414. Harrison⁶ Fultz (Hezekiah⁵, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1828 in Kentucky. He married **Artie Collins** December 06, 1847 in Greenup Co., KY. She was born 1828 in Kentucky, and died July 15, 1915.

Children of Harrison Fultz and Artie Collins are:

1143 i. Delana A.⁷ Fultz, born 1847 in Greenup Co., KY.

1144 ii. John William Fultz, born April 1850 in Greenup Co., KY.

1145 iii. Caroline Fultz, born Abt. 1854 in Naples, Boyd Co., KY; died July 24, 1940 in Paintsville, Johnson Co., KY. She married Samuel Gipson Bef. 1874 in Knott Co., KY; born 1853 in Scott Co., VA; died October 04, 1898.

1146 iv. Sarah A. Fultz, born Abt. 1855 in Kentucky.

1147 v. Rhoda Fultz, born Abt. 1856 in Kentucky. She married Isaac Dunn June 04, 1875 in Catlettsburg, Boyd Co., KY.

1148 vi. Mary Eveline Fultz, born Abt. 1861.

1149 vii. Hannah Fultz, born Abt. 1862.

1150 viii. Margaret Fultz, born Abt. 1866.

1151 ix. Joseph Fultz, born Abt. 1868.

415. Obediah⁶ Fultz (Hezekiah⁵, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1828 in Kentucky, and died February 1878 in Carter Co., KY. He married **Frances A. ?**. She was born 1834 in North Carolina.

Children of Obediah Fultz and Frances ? are:

1152 i. William H.⁷ Fultz, born 1856 in Kentucky.

1153 ii. Milton Fultz, born 1858 in Kentucky.

1154 iii. Elizabeth Fultz, born 1859 in Kentucky.

1155 iv. Hezekiah Fultz, born 1865 in Kentucky.

1156 v. Sarah A. Fultz, born Abt. 1867 in Kentucky.

416. James K.⁶ Fultz (Hezekiah⁵, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1832 in Greenup Co., KY. He married **Nancy McGuire** in Kentucky. She was born Abt. 1837 in Lawrence Co., KY.

Children of James Fultz and Nancy McGuire are:

1157 i. William⁷ Fultz, born March 20, 1856 in East Fork, Carter Co., KY.

1158 ii. Joel Fultz, born October 19, 1857 in Straight Creek, Carter Co., KY.

1159 iii. Mary E. Fultz, born Abt. 1860 in Kentucky.

1160 iv. James Fultz, born February 23, 1862 in Carter Co., KY.

1161 v. Hiram Fultz, born Abt. 1863 in Kentucky.

1162 vi. Rebecca J. Fultz, born Abt. 1865 in Kentucky.

1163 vii. Sarah A. Fultz, born Abt. 1867 in Kentucky.

1164 viii. Minerva E. Fultz, born Abt. 1869 in Kentucky.

417. Matilda⁶ Fults (Hezekiah⁵ Fultz, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1835 in KY. She married **Baptist Caesar** in Kentucky.

Children of Matilda Fults and Baptist Caesar are:

1165 i. Mary⁷ Caesar, born November 06, 1855 in Sandy Furnace, Lawrence Co., KY.

1166 ii. William Caesar, born March 16, 1857 in Star Furnace, Carter Co., KY.

1167 iii. James Caesar, born January 15, 1859 in Ashland, Greenup Co., KY.

418. Milton⁶ Fultz (Hezekiah⁵, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born May 31, 1837 in Greenup Co., KY, and died April 11, 1911 in Ironton, Ohio. He married **Olivia A. Rice** in Kentucky.

Children of Milton Fultz and Olivia Rice are:

1168 i. Delia⁷ Fultz. She married ? Davis

1169 ii. Charles Fultz.

1170 iii. Barbara Fultz. She married ? Malone

1171 iv. Mae Fultz. She married ? Harper

1172 v. Anna Fultz. She married ? Fagins

1173 vi. James F. Fultz, born Abt. 1857 in Kentucky.

1174 vii. Nancy J. Fultz, born Abt. 1859 in Kentucky.

1175 viii. William J. Fultz, born Abt. 1863; died December 18, 1943 in Marion, Ohio. He married Kathryn Clark; died January 22, 1942 in Marion, Ohio.

1176 ix. George Fultz, born 1870. He married Martha Lewis; born 1872 in Prob. Ironton, Ohio; died August 14, 1894 in Greenup Co., KY.

424. Thomas⁶ Fultz (Robert H.⁵, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born March 15, 1830 in Little Fork, Lawrence Co., KY, and died January 22, 1910 in Topeka, Shawnee Co., KS. He married **(1) Hester Anne Williams** July 20, 1855 in Carter Co., KY. She was born 1836 in Claborn Co., TN, and died in September 15, 1872. He married **(2) China Johnson** December 16, 1881.

Children of Thomas Fultz and China Johnson are:

1177 i. Elizabeth⁷ Fultz, died in Scranton, Osage Co., KS.

1178 ii. Rebecca Fultz, born September 20, 1856 in Carter Co., KY; died December 05, 1913 in Scranton, Osage Co., KS.

1179 iii. George Washington Fultz, born February 20, 1859 in Carter Co., KY; died February 08, 1939 in Richland, Shawnee Co., KS. He married Malissa Isabel Williams August 06, 1894.

1180 iv. Nancy Belle Fultz, born June 10, 1861 in Lewis Co., KY; died January 12, 1945 in Longview, Cowlitz Co., WA.

1181 v. Thomas P. Fultz, born 1863 in Carter Co., KY; died 1870 in Douglas Co., KS.

1182 vi. Robert Henry Fultz, born May 09, 1866 in Carter Co., KY; died October 10, 1926 in Bakersfield, Kern Co., CA.

1183 vii. William Larkin Fultz, born April 16, 1869 in Carter Co., KY; died January 04, 1960 in Topeka, Shawnee Co., KS.

425. Zachariah⁶ Fultz (Robert H.⁵, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born April 14, 1835 in Lawrence Co., KY, and died Aft. 1879 in Labette Co., KS. He married **Miranda McClurg** June 25, 1853 in Carter Co., KY. She was born 1837 in Greenup Co., KY, and died January 07, 1874 in Parsons, Labette Co., KS.

Children of Zachariah Fultz and Miranda McClurg are:

1184 i. William A.⁷ Fultz, born May 26, 1854 in Carter Co., KY.

1185 ii. James R. Fultz, born 1856 in Kentucky.

1186 iii. Francis M. Fultz, born 1858 in Kansas.

1187 iv. Mary E. Fultz, born 1861 in Kansas.

1188 v. Oliver P. Fultz, born 1863 in Kansas.

1189 vi. Ulysses S. Fultz, born 1864 in Kansas.

1190 vii. Lizzie B. Fultz, born 1866 in Kansas.

1191 viii. Robert L. Fultz, born 1868 in Kansas.

1192 ix. Elvira Fultz, born 1872 in Kansas.

426. David P.⁶ Fultz (Robert H.⁵, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1836 in Lawrence Co., KY, and died October 22, 1864 in Westport, MO. He married **Elizabeth Patten** April 19, 1857 in Carter Co, KY. She was born Abt. 1836.

Children of David Fultz and Elizabeth Patten are:

1193 i. Perry⁷ Fultz.

1194 ii. William Fultz.

1195 iii. Susan Fultz.

427. Abraham⁶ Fultz (Robert H.⁵, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born January 16, 1836 in Lawrence Co., KY, and died February 04, 1915 in Jasper Co., MO. He married **Sarah Nancy Luman** May 12, 1868 in Richland, Shawnee Co., KS.

Children of Abraham Fultz and Sarah Luman are:

1196 i. Mary Ellen⁷ Fultz.

1197 ii. George Allen Fultz.

1198 iii. Richard Abner Fultz.

1199 iv. Charles Oliver Fultz.

1200 v. Sadie Lucinda Fultz.

1201 vi. James Harvey Fultz, born July 22, 1870 in Parsons, Kansas; died November 23, 1931 in Deming, New Mexico. He married Ida Mae Chauncey

428. Perry⁶ Fultz (Robert H.⁵, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1838 in Carter Co., KY, and died August 24, 1863 in Quincy, Lewis Co., Ky. He married **Eleanor Williams** April 18, 1857 in Carter Co., KY. She was born Abt. 1840.

Children of Perry Fultz and Eleanor Williams are:

1202 i. Elizabeth⁷ Fultz.

1203 ii. John Wesley Fultz, born Abt. 1859.

429. William⁶ Fultz (Robert H.⁵, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born June 03, 1842 in Carter Co., KY, and died November 28, 1921 in Arkansas City, Cowley Co., KS. He married **Sarah Adelia Sabin** Abt. 1876 in Labette Co., KS. She was born Abt. 1842 in New York, and died January 08, 1925 in Arkansas City, Cowley Co., KS.

Child of William Fultz and Sarah Sabin is:

1204 i. Ralph⁷ Fultz.

430. Manfred⁶ Fultz (Robert H.⁵, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1843 in Carter Co., KY, and died July 21, 1884 in Labette Co., KS. He married **Cora A. Thompson** August 31, 1881 in Williamsburg, Franklin Co., KS.

Child of Manfred Fultz and Cora Thompson is:

1205 i. Mary Edna⁷ Fultz.

433. Mary Elizabeth⁶ Fultz (Robert H.⁵, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born July 01, 1851 in Carter Co., KY, and died May 01, 1920 in Bakersfield, CA. She married **(1) William T. Matthews** September 11, 1870. She married **(2) Arvillo Monroe Coats** May 02, 1877 in Kansas.

Child of Mary Fultz and William Matthews is:

1206 i. Edward Lester⁷ Matthews, born March 06, 1875.

Child of Mary Fultz and Arvillo Coats is:

1207 i. Lillie⁷ Coats.

434. George Washington⁶ Fultz (Robert H.⁵, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born January 28, 1855 in Smokey, Carter Co., KY. He married **Maggie V. Hines** December 30, 1878 in Douglas Co, Kansas.

Children of George Fultz and Maggie Hines are:

1208 i. Fred⁷ Fultz.

1209 ii. Lizzie Fultz.

1210 iii. John W. Fultz.

435. Mary⁶ Mullins (Martha⁵ Fultz, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1823 in Morgan Co., KY, and died in Carter Co., KY. She married **Joseph Fannin** February 25, 1851 in Carter Co., KY. He was born in Lewis Co., KY.

Children of Mary Mullins and Joseph Fannin are:

1211 i. Miranda⁷ Fannin, born December 07, 1852 in Buffalo Fork, Carter Co., KY.

1212 ii. Leah Fannin, born March 18, 1855 in Carter Co., KY.

1213 iii. John A. Fannin, born February 18, 1857 in Carter Co., KY.

1214 iv. July Fannin, born April 07, 1859 in Carter Co., KY.

1215 v. Henry Fannin, born May 18, 1861 in Carter Co., KY.

436. James Wesley⁶ Mullins (Martha⁵ Fultz, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born March 24, 1824 in Morgan Co., KY, and died December 24, 1907 in Carter Co., KY. He married **(1) Arminta Jane Evans**. She was born 1832 in Lawrence Co., KY. He married **(2) Rebecca Bruce**.

Children of James Mullins and Arminta Evans are:

1216 i. Martha Ann⁷ Mullins, born 1848 in Kentucky.

1217 ii. William Jackson Mullins, born January 26, 1861 in Carter Co., KY; died February 26, 1861 in Carter Co., KY.

437. Elias⁶ Mullins (Martha⁵ Fultz, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1826 in Lawrence Co., KY. He married **Eleanor R. S. Rice** August 28, 1843 in Carter Co., KY. She was born 1823 in Kentucky.

Children of Elias Mullins and Eleanor Rice are:

1218 i. Susan A.⁷ Mullins, born 1847 in Carter Co., KY.

1219 ii. Mary M. L. Mullins, born 1850 in Carter Co., KY.

438. Squire⁶ Mullins (Martha⁵ Fultz, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born February 09, 1828 in Lawrence Co., KY, and died November 14, 1903 in Carter Co., KY. He married **Matilda Jane Williams** January 11, 1855 in Carter Co., KY. She was born 1837 in Kentucky.

Children of Squire Mullins and Matilda Williams are:

1220 i. Fielding⁷ Mullins, born 1857 in Kentucky.

1221 ii. William Mullins, born 1859 in Kentucky.

1222 iii. Mary Mullins, born 1862 in Kentucky.

1223 iv. Lucinda Mullins, born 1864 in Kentucky.

1224 v. Elvira Mullins, born 1866 in Kentucky.

1225 vi. Elizabeth Mullins, born 1868 in Kentucky. She married William Baltimore Abrams

439. Larkin⁶ Mullins (Martha⁵ Fultz, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1832 in Lawrence Co., Ky. He married **Arena Jane Taylor** Abt. 1850 in Carter Co., KY. She was born 1832 in Virginia.

Child of Larkin Mullins and Arena Taylor is:

1226 i. William⁷ Mullins, born February 05, 1853 in Carter Co., KY.

440. Lucinda⁶ Mullins (Martha⁵ Fultz, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1836 in Lawrence Co., KY, and died 1913 in Grahm, Carter Co., KY. She married **Andrew Jackson Bailey**.

Children of Lucinda Mullins and Andrew Bailey are:

1227 i. Martha A.⁷ Bailey, born October 26, 1856 in Carter Co., KY.

1228 ii. Phebe Jane Bailey, born August 06, 1859 in Sinking, Carter Co., KY.

442. James⁶ Buckner (Elizabeth⁵ Fults, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born August 1833 in Carter Co., KY, and died May 27, 1864 in Buzzards Roost, GA. He married **Mary Jane Bond** March 19, 1854 in Carter Co., KY. She was born July 15, 1836 in Carter Co., KY, and died February 06, 1906 in White Oak, Greenup Co., KY.

Child of James Buckner and Mary Bond is:

1229 i. Mary Miller⁷ Buckner, born April 24, 1857 in Carter Co., KY; died March 25, 1925. She married William Jason Erwin

448. Emanuel⁶ Buckner (Elizabeth⁵ Fults, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born November 30, 1843 in Wesleyville, Carter Co., KY, and died January 05, 1918 in Evergreen, Langlade Co., WI. He married **Rebecca Lawhun** Abt. 1863 in Carter Co., KY.

Children of Emanuel Buckner and Rebecca Lawhun are:

1230 i. Charlie⁷ Buckner.

1231 ii. Girl Buckner.

1232 iii. Martha Elizabeth Buckner, born November 29, 1864 in Wesleyville, Carter Co., KY; died November 18, 1926 in Evergreen, Langlade Co., WI. She married William Riley Fultz April 03, 1884 in Olive Hill, Carter Co., KY; born January 26, 1866 in Wesleyville, Carter, KY; died October 25, 1935 in Grass Valley, Nevada, CA.

1233 iv. John Brown Buckner, born March 05, 1868 in Wesleyville, Carter Co., KY.

1234 v. Scott Buckner, born 1870.

1235 vi. Francis Scott Buckner, born August 08, 1871 in Wesleyville, Carter Co., KY.

1236 vii. Dan Buckner, born May 06, 1873.

1237 viii. William Andrew Buckner, born November 22, 1880.

453. Barnabas K.⁶ Buckner (Elizabeth⁵ Fults, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankenship, Sr.) was born October 13, 1855 in Buffalo Fork, Carter Co., Ky. He married **Eliza Ann ?** Bef. 1877 in Carter Co., KY. She was born in Carter Co., KY.

Child of Barnabas Buckner and Eliza ? is:

1238 i. Harrison⁷ Buckner, born November 04, 1877 in Carter Co., KY.

454. James W.⁶ Fultz (Wesley Fantley⁵, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankenship, Sr.) was born December 28, 1841 in Wesleyville, Carter Co., KY, and died December 13, 1924 in Grayson, Carter Co., KY. He married **(1) Martha Jane Kitchen** August 31, 1865 in Carter Co, KY. She was born 1840 in Kentucky, and died June 06, 1892 in Carter Co, KY. He married **(2) Virginia A. Wells** February 14, 1893 in Ironton, Lawrence Co., OH. She was born October 1867 in Ohio, and died Aft. 1944 in Grayson, Carter Co., KY.

Children of James Fultz and Martha Kitchen are:

1239 i. Amos A.⁷ Fultz, born August 21, 1866 in Wesleyville, Carter, KY; died October 17, 1944 in Olive Hill, Carter, KY. He married Alice Bocoock July 03, 1888; born February 13, 1871 in Carter Co., Ky.

1240 ii. Charles Douglas Fultz, born November 1869 in Carter Co., KY; died in Chehalis, WA. He married Nancy Elizabeth Rodden

1241 iii. Benjamin Franklin Fultz, born October 11, 1872 in Wesleyville, Carter Co., KY; died December 29, 1944 in Portsmouth, Scioto Co., OH.

1242 iv. Willard H. Fultz, born April 1873 in Wesleyville, Carter, KY; died December 29, 1944 in Portsmouth, Scioto, OH.

1243 v. Viola Fultz, born July 13, 1875 in Carter Co., KY.

1244 vi. Walter Fleming Fultz, born July 18, 1875 in Olive Hill, Carter, KY; died 1957. He married Maud Helen Conn

Children of James Fultz and Virginia Wells are:

1245 i. Myrtle⁷ Fultz, born February 05, 1894 in Carter Co., KY; died March 02, 1987 in South Carolina. She married Carless Webb

1246 ii. Mable Fultz, born February 23, 1897 in Carter Co., KY; died January 12, 1988 in Olive Hill, Carter Co., KY. She married Fred Evans

1247 iii. Jesse Fultz, born November 18, 1900; died December 24, 1972.

455. John Wesley⁶ Fultz (Wesley Fantley⁵, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born May 12, 1843 in Wesleyville, Carter, KY, and died March 10, 1923 in Olive Hill, Carter, KY. He married **Lavinah Eastwood Danner** March 30, 1865 in Wesleyville, Carter, KY. She was born April 22, 1848 in Russell Co, VA, and died July 16, 1916 in Carter Co, KY.

Children of John Fultz and Lavinah Danner are:

1248 i. William Riley⁷ Fultz, born January 26, 1866 in Wesleyville, Carter, KY; died October 25, 1935 in Grass Valley, Nevada, CA. He married Martha Elizabeth Buckner April 03, 1884 in Olive Hill, Carter Co., KY; born November 29, 1864 in Wesleyville, Carter Co., KY; died November 18, 1926 in Evergreen, Langlade Co., WI.

1249 ii. Mary Anne Fultz, born April 09, 1867 in Wesleyville, Carter, KY; died June 02, 1952. She married Archimandees Piper Hurst

1250 iii. John Fultz, born 1868.

1251 iv. Charles Walker Fultz, born April 16, 1869 in Wesleyville, Carter, KY; died 1961. He married Minnie Hurst

1252 v. Utah Frederick Fultz, born October 06, 1871 in Wesleyville, Carter, KY; died 1939. He married Genetta Johnson March 20, 1895.

1253 vi. Andrew Jackson Fultz, born March 08, 1873 in Wesleyville, Carter, KY; died April 10, 1948. He married Mary Dean October 21, 1896.

1254 vii. Nathaniel Wiley Fultz, born November 29, 1874 in Wesleyville, Carter, KY; died January 21, 1956. He married Ollie Fultz July 10, 1917.

1255 viii. Francis Rodkey Fultz, born October 03, 1876 in Wesleyville, Carter, KY; died March 31, 1943 in Grayson, Carter Co, KY. He married Lillie Jane Thompson 1904.

1256 ix. Florena F. Fultz, born March 13, 1878 in Wesleyville, Carter, KY. She married Charles Albert Hanson November 26, 1906.

1257 x. Mark Freeman Fultz, born June 22, 1880 in Wesleyville, Carter Co, KY; died June 22, 1880 in Wesleyville, Carter Co, KY.

1258 xi. Waldo Fantley Fultz, Sr., born April 17, 1882 in Smoket Valley, Carter, KY; died July 10, 1943 in Olive Hill, Carter Co, KY. He married Mae Dee Steele Logan January 16, 1909.

1259 xii. Bartlett Elmerdore Fultz, born December 03, 1883 in Wesleyville, Carter, KY; died August 24, 1954. He married Carrie Erwin

456. Obediah⁶ Fultz (Wesley Fantley⁵, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born February 07, 1845 in Wesleyville, Carter, KY, and died January 30, 1878 in Maysville, Mason Co, KY. He married **Winnie Davis** September 15, 1870 in Carter Co, KY. She was born October 09, 1853 in Scott Co, VA.

Children of Obediah Fultz and Winnie Davis are:

1260 i. Idora⁷ Fultz, born May 27, 1872 in Carter Co, KY; died January 09, 1947 in Lower Grassy, Carter Co, KY. She married John Kiser September 11, 1890 in Carter Co, KY.

1261 ii. Willard Fultz, born March 1874.

1262 iii. Leslie Fultz, born November 04, 1877.

457. Martha⁶ Fultz (Wesley Fantley⁵, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born November 29, 1846 in Wesleyville, Carter, KY, and died June 06, 1892 in Marysville, Mason Co, KY. She married **Will Dickerson** in Carter Co, KY.

Children of Martha Fultz and Will Dickerson are:

1263 i. Luther⁷ Dickerson.

1264 ii. Nan Dickerson.

458. George Washington⁶ Fultz (Wesley Fantley⁵, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born February 24, 1848 in Wesleyville, Carter, KY, and died in Marysville, Mason, KY. He married **(1) Margaret Stallard** November 25, 1869 in Carter Co, KY. She was born March 27, 1852 in Virginia, and died in Carter Co, KY. He married **(2) Mary Sidney Rhoden** November 05, 1889 in Carter Co., KY. She was born July 1866 in Kentucky.

Children of George Fultz and Margaret Stallard are:

1265 i. Harvey Milton⁷ Fultz, born January 01, 1871 in Carter Co, KY; died August 28, 1935 in Carter Co, KY. He married Melvina Underwood August 27, 1890.

1266 ii. Cena Ariena Fultz, born November 23, 1874.

1267 iii. Mary Fultz, born February 22, 1879 in Carter Co, KY. She married John Burton

1268 iv. Winnie Ellen Fultz, born February 20, 1882 in Wesleyville, Carter, KY; died April 16, 1901 in Wesleyville, Carter, KY.

1269 v. Ida Mae Fultz, born July 18, 1882.

Children of George Fultz and Mary Rhoden are:

1270 i. Allifair⁷ Fultz.

1271 ii. Viola Fultz.

1272 iii. Mary Fultz.

1273 iv. Harrison M. Fultz, born Abt. 1890 in Kentucky.

1274 v. Nora Mae Fultz, born Abt. 1892 in Kentucky.

1275 vi. McKinley Fultz, born Abt. 1893 in Kentucky.

1276 vii. Pearley Fultz, born Abt. 1895 in Kentucky.

1277 viii. Dorothy Fultz, born Abt. 1896 in Kentucky.

1278 ix. Garret H. Fultz, born Abt. 1898 in Kentucky.

1279 x. Carrie Fultz, born Abt. 1899 in Kentucky.

459. Andrew Jackson⁶ Fultz (Wesley Fantley⁵, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹

Blankenship, Sr.) was born December 18, 1849 in Wesleyville, Carter Co., KY, and died February 28, 1930 in Carter Co., KY. He married **Martha Jane Davis** October 14, 1872 in Wesleyville, Carter Co., KY. She was born March 03, 1854 in Scott Co., VA, and died July 26, 1938 in Carter Co., KY.

Children of Andrew Fultz and Martha Davis are:

1280 i. Walter⁷ Fultz, born June 14, 1873 in Carter Co, KY; died March 22, 1962 in Carter Co, KY. He married (1) Emma Jackson January 16, 1894 in Carter Co, KY He married (2) Mary Davis March 02, 1922.

1281 ii. Ida F. Fultz, born May 27, 1875 in Carter Co, KY.

1282 iii. Chlora M. Fultz, born September 02, 1877 in Carter Co, KY; died May 06, 1901 in Wesleyville, Carter, KY.

1283 iv. Albert Fultz, born July 18, 1879 in Carter Co., KY; died January 08, 1956 in Carter Co., KY. He married Martha Blevins in Carter Co, KY.

1284 v. Jesse H. Fultz, born May 02, 1882 in Carter Co, KY; died November 27, 1963 in Carter Co, KY. He married Rose Patton February 18, 1909 in Carter Co, KY.

1285 vi. Virgie Fultz, born April 11, 1884 in Carter Co, KY; died March 22, 1904. She married John E. Burchett; born June 07, 1879 in Carter Co, Kentucky; died November 1910.

1286 vii. Wilford Fultz, born July 11, 1886 in Wesleyville, Carter Co, KY; died August 17, 1944 in Portsmouth, Scioto Co, Ohio. He married Nancy Ethel Owens

1287 viii. Bessie Fultz, born August 14, 1893.

460. Sarah Elizabeth⁶ Fultz (Wesley Fantley⁵, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankenship, Sr.) was born August 12, 1851 in Wesleyville, Carter Co., KY, and died May 01, 1916 in Brushy Creek, Carter Co., KY. She married **Thomas Jefferson Kiser** April 23, 1868 in Ironton, Lawrence Co., OH. He was born September 1846 in Russell Co., VA, and died in Kentucky.

Children of Sarah Fultz and Thomas Kiser are:

1288 i. Dica⁷ Kiser, born 1868 in Carter Co., KY.

1289 ii. Sylvia Kiser, born 1870 in Carter Co., KY.

1290 iii. Nancy B. Kiser, born 1872 in Carter Co., KY.

1291 iv. Elijah Kiser, born March 17, 1875 in Carter Co., KY.

1292 v. Lenora Kiser, born 1876 in Carter Co., KY.

1293 vi. Dora Kiser, born October 15, 1878 in Carter Co., KY.

1294 vii. Jerome W. Kiser, born December 21, 1878 in Carter Co., KY.

1295 viii. Victoria Kiser, born 1879 in Carter Co., KY.

461. Mildred⁶ Fultz (Wesley Fantley⁵, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankenship, Sr.) was born April 05, 1853 in Wesleyville, Carter Co., KY, and died August 11, 1904 in Carter Co., KY. She married **Charles W. Alexander** August 20, 1870 in Carter Co., KY. He was born April 1842 in Greenup Co., KY.

Children of Mildred Fultz and Charles Alexander are:

1296 i. William E.⁷ Alexander, born December 1876 in Carter Co., KY.

1297 ii. Ella Alexander, born October 1880 in Carter Co., KY.

1298 iii. Walter E. Alexander, born August 1888 in Carter Co., KY.

462. Nancy⁶ Fultz (Wesley Fantley⁵, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born February 02, 1855 in Wesleyville, Carter Co., KY, and died 1913 in Carter Co., KY. She married **William Dysard** June 22, 1873 in Carter Co., KY. He was born 1834 in Greenup Co., KY, and died 1907 in Charlotte Furnace, Carter Co., KY.

Children of Nancy Fultz and William Dysard are:

1299 i. Martha⁷ Dysard.

1300 ii. Leonard Dysard.

1301 iii. Mary Dysard.

1302 iv. Annie Dysard.

1303 v. Naomi Dysard.

1304 vi. Nora Dysard.

1305 vii. Henderson Richardson Dysard, born October 02, 1875.

463. Symantha Evaline⁶ Fultz (Wesley Fantley⁵, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born December 08, 1856 in Buffalo Creek, Carter Co., KY, and died March 12, 1927 in Carter Co., KY. She married **Albert Patton Stallard** March 16, 1873 in Carter Co., KY. He was born November 08, 1847 in Virginia.

Children of Symantha Fultz and Albert Stallard are:

1306 i. Charles Albert⁷ Stallard.

1307 ii. Charles Wesley Stallard, born January 18, 1891. He married (1) Alma Edith Kibbey; born September 11, 1895. He married (2) Mary Caroline Catherine Burchett; born March 25, 1884.

464. Joseph⁶ Fultz (Wesley Fantley⁵, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born September 22, 1859 in Wesleyville, Carter Co., KY, and died September 03, 1927 in Fort Benton, Clear Lake, Montana. He married (1) **Mary Alice Underwood** March 04, 1880 in Carter Co., Kentucky. She was born February 08, 1864 in Kentucky, and died July 15, 1903 in Fort Benton, Clear Lake, Montana. He married (2) **Belle Johnson** 1906.

Children of Joseph Fultz and Mary Underwood are:

1308 i. James Elmer⁷ Fultz, born October 1882 in Carter Co, KY.

1309 ii. Carrie Maude Fultz, born November 1884 in Carter Co, KY.

1310 iii. Luther Milford Fultz, born May 1888 in Carter Co, KY.

1311 iv. Coy Fultz, born March 1891 in Carter Co, KY.

1312 v. Earl Lloyd Fultz, born June 1894 in Carter Co, KY.

1313 vi. Edward Clifford Fultz, born April 1896 in Carter Co, KY.

1314 vii. Effie Causba Fultz, born March 1898 in Carter Co, KY.

Children of Joseph Fultz and Belle Johnson are:

1315 i. Lonnie⁷ Fultz.

1316 ii. Myrtle Fultz.

1317 iii. Millie Fultz.

1318 iv. Emmaline Fultz.

1319 v. Nannie Fultz.

466. Emmaline⁶ Fultz (Wesley Fantley⁵, Martha⁴ Blankenship, Joseph Chesterfield³, John², Ralph¹ Blankenship, Sr.) was born November 05, 1863 in Wesleyville, Carter Co., KY, and died February 24, 1901 in Portsmouth, Scioto Co., OH. She married **Hiram Davis** October 19, 1878 in Carter Co., KY. He was born January 01, 1859 in Scott Co., VA.

Children of Emmaline Fultz and Hiram Davis are:

1320 i. Edward David⁷ Davis, born May 16, 1880 in Carter Co., KY; died May 03, 1901 in Portsmouth, Scioto, OH.

1321 ii. Elbert Elverton Davis, born January 09, 1882 in Carter Co., KY; died December 05, 1943 in Portsmouth, Scioto, OH.

1322 iii. Martha Alice Davis, born February 03, 1883 in Carter Co., KY; died May 25, 1901 in Portsmouth, Scioto, OH.

1323 iv. Charles Wesley Davis, born March 17, 1885 in Carter Co., KY; died July 03, 1899 in Carter Co., KY.

1324 v. Bertha Bell Davis, born August 12, 1889 in Carter Co., KY; died 1956 in Detroit, MI.

1325 vi. Violet Sylvia Davis, born September 06, 1890 in Carter Co., KY; died October 18, 1971 in Ironton, Lawrence Co., OH.

469. Hezekiah⁶ McConnell (Milly⁵ Blankenship, Hezekiah⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankenship, Sr.) was born 1818 in Sumner Co., TN, and died 1866 in Bates Co., MO. He married **Nancy Creedy** January 12, 1845. She was born 1816 in Tennessee.

Children of Hezekiah McConnell and Nancy Creedy are:

1326 i. Daniel⁷ McConnell, born January 23, 1847 in Fayette Co. Ill; died October 17, 1905 in Beardstown, Illinois. He married Mary E. Snodgrass; born 1858; died October 12, 1926 in CA.

1327 ii. William Edward McConnell, born September 03, 1849 in Fayette Co., Ill; died February 22, 1916 in Appleton City, St. Clair Co., MO. He married Rhoda E. Hedrick; born February 08, 1853 in Bates Co., MO; died March 03, 1942.

1328 iii. Augustin McConnell, born 1852.

1329 iv. Louisa Jane McConnell, born 1854.

1330 v. John Beedle McConnell, born 1856.

1331 vi. Hardy Foster McConnell, born 1858 in Ill.

470. Rebecca⁶ McConnell (Milly⁵ Blankenship, Hezekiah⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born February 07, 1819 in Tennessee, and died January 01, 1881 in Fayette Co. Ill. She married **Bernard ?**.

Children of Rebecca McConnell and Bernard ? are:

1332 i. Elizabeth⁷ ?. She married Leonard Riedle in Fayette Co., Ill; born in Germany.

1333 ii. Bernard ?, born August 06, 1851; died March 27, 1878. He married Sirena ?

471. Daniel M.⁶ McConnell (Milly⁵ Blankenship, Hezekiah⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1824 in Tennessee. He married **(1) Emeline Gray**. He married **(2) Reuhama Aubery** April 06, 1847.

Children of Daniel McConnell and Emeline Gray are:

1334 i. William G.⁷ McConnell. He married (1) Laura Hefton November 20, 1888 He married (2) Sarah Dorian May 16, 1893.

1335 ii. Jesse Spencer McConnell, born October 17, 1857.

472. John M.⁶ McConnell, Sr. (Milly⁵ Blankenship, Hezekiah⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born July 04, 1827 in Tennessee, and died October 09, 1912. He married **(1) Nancy Albert**. He married **(2) Elizabeth Gosser**. She was born March 10, 1834, and died May 19, 1876. He married **(3) Anna Rebecca Schutz** Bef. 1888.

Children of John McConnell and Elizabeth Gosser are:

1336 i. Patri⁷ McConnell.

1337 ii. Anna McConnell, born October 03, 1855 in Fayette Co., Ill. She married ? Cole

1338 iii. Daniel McConnell, born July 19, 1857; died July 20, 1857.

1339 iv. John M. McConnell, Jr., born October 08, 1858. He married Henrietta Albert December 31, 1884.

1340 v. Spencer McConnell, born April 10, 1861 in Fayette Co., Ill; died August 16, 1942.

1341 vi. Illinois McConnell, born March 08, 1863 in Fayette Co. Ill; died November 28, 1947.

1342 vii. Floria McConnell, born February 10, 1865 in Fayette Co. Ill. She married George Albert February 10, 1886.

1343 viii. Florence McConnell, born February 26, 1867 in Fayette Co. Ill. She married Ernest Epps

1344 ix. Mariah McConnell, born May 06, 1871 in Fayette Co. Ill; died October 10, 1871 in Fayette Co. Ill.

1345 x. Robert McConnell, born December 22, 1872 in Fayette Co. Ill.

1346 xi. Emeline McConnell, born November 26, 1874 in Fayette Co. Ill. She married ? Wilson

Child of John McConnell and Anna Schutz is:

1347 i. Georgia⁷ McConnell, born June 03, 1888; died May 28, 1957.

475. Susanne Kitterman⁶ Blankenship (Elijah⁵, Hezekiah⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born February 08, 1815, and died September 05, 1896. She married **Joseph Meador Cliburn** December 28, 1840 in Allen, Co., KY. He was born October 26, 1818, and died July 19, 1890.

Children of Susanne Blankenship and Joseph Cliburn are:

1348 i. Elijah B⁷ Cliburn, born June 10, 1843; died November 13, 1857.

1349 ii. James H Cliburn, born September 01, 1844; died September 07, 1918. He married Susan Ellen Tracy; born October 23, 1853; died October 27, 1934.

1350 iii. Christinia F Cliburn, born November 08, 1846; died November 11, 1857.

1351 iv. Nathan S. Cliburn, born September 07, 1848; died July 13, 1924. He married Amanda S. ?; born June 07, 1863; died January 06, 1937.

1352 v. Emeline F Cliburn, born August 03, 1850; died August 07, 1901.

1353 vi. Joseph Meador Cliburn, born March 16, 1852; died April 12, 1930. He married Lucinda Elizabeth Tracy; born July 31, 1856; died November 23, 1922.

1354 vii. Celia Caroline Cliburn, born December 18, 1853; died March 13, 1886.

1355 viii. Asa Watts Cliburn, born June 03, 1857; died June 21, 1858.

478. Nathan S.⁶ Blankenship (Elijah⁵, Hezekiah⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born January 27, 1822, and died May 19, 1849 in Allen Co., KY. He married **Elizabeth Maranda Hinton** April 27, 1844 in Allen Co., KY. She was born 1823 in KY, and died February 14, 1881.

Children of Nathan Blankenship and Elizabeth Hinton are:

1356 i. Elijah⁷ Blankenship, born Abt. 1845 in Allen Co., KY.

1357 ii. Mary Jane Blankenship, born December 13, 1846 in Allen, Co., KY; died May 19, 1899 in Allen, Co., KY. She married George Washington Mayhew November 14, 1868 in Allen Co., KY; born September 30, 1842; died September 23, 1915 in Allen, Co., KY.

1358 iii. John Parnetition Blankenship, born March 20, 1849 in Allen, Co., KY; died July 21, 1917 in Allen, Co., KY. He married Mary E. Hinton December 12, 1870 in Allen, Co., KY; born September 14, 1852; died September 15, 1871.

479. Celia J⁶ Blankenship (Elijah⁵, Hezekiah⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born October 04, 1824, and died August 20, 1880 in Holland, Allen Co., KY. She married **Jesse Calvert** September 08, 1846 in Allen Co., Ky. He was born April 29, 1822 in Allen Co., KY, and died November 02, 1898 in Allen Co., KY.

Children of Celia Blankenship and Jesse Calvert are:

1359 i. Christine J⁷ Calvert, born August 23, 1847; died October 05, 1915.

1360 ii. Sarilda Frances Calvert, born November 25, 1850; died June 23, 1930. She married Thomas Foster

1361 iii. Celia Catherine Calvert, born January 16, 1852; died December 28, 1880. She married Frank Dyson

1362 iv. Sarah Ellen Calvert, born January 05, 1855 in Allen Co., KY. She married William H. Brown

1363 v. John Elijah Calvert, born Abt. 1858. He married Mary Carver

1364 vi. Harriet Amanda Calvert, born March 07, 1865 in Allen Co., KY; died April 26, 1944 in Franklin Co., KY. She married William Harrison Boyd January 09, 1890; born March 19, 1869 in Allen Co., KY; died July 27, 1925 in Sumner Co., TN.

1365 vii. William W Calvert, born March 28, 1867; died February 24, 1948. He married Ida Hagen; born September 12, 1870; died December 03, 1941.

1366 viii. Susan E Calvert, born October 21, 1868; died October 20, 1945. She married R U Hagan; born May 27, 1870; died August 27, 1950.

481. Rhoda⁶ Perdue (Lydia⁵ Blankenship, Hezekiah⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born July 22, 1818 in Virginia, and died November 11, 1906 in Muhlenburg Co., Kentucky. She married **John Perdue**.

Children of Rhoda Perdue and John Perdue are:

1367 i. Missouri Emaline⁷ Perdue, born Abt. 1849 in Kentucky; died October 17, 1855 in Allen County, Kentucky.

1368 ii. Sally L. Perdue, born April 09, 1852 in Kentucky; died February 21, 1933 in Muhlenburg Co., Kentucky. She married Green Brackin 1872; born May 04, 1844 in Sumner Co., Tennessee.

482. Daniel⁶ Perdue (Lydia⁵ Blankenship, Hezekiah⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1820 in Allen County, Kentucky, and died 1901. He married **Elvinia Perdue** August 24, 1841 in Sumner Co., TN. She was born Abt. 1819 in Franklin County, Virginia, and died Abt. 1897 in Sumner County, Tennessee.

Children of Daniel Perdue and Elvinia Perdue are:

1369 i. Sally A. F.⁷ Perdue, born Abt. 1841 in Sumner Co., TN; died Bef. 1890 in Sumner Co., TN. She married (1) John Thomas Buntin August 01, 1859 in Sumner Co., Tennessee; born Abt. 1842 in Sumner Co., TN; died in Texas. She married (2) Edmond Seaton Moye March 15, 1865 in Sumner Co., TN.

1370 ii. Cina Ann Perdue, born August 1844 in Sumner County, Tennessee; died Bef. 1910 in Sumner County, Tennessee. She married Lewis B. Allison May 27, 1865 in Sumner County, Tennessee; born Abt. 1826 in Selma, Alabama; died Bef. 1900 in Sumner County, Tennessee.

483. Jesse⁶ Perdue, Jr. (Lydia⁵ Blankenship, Hezekiah⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born March 05, 1821 in Allen County, Kentucky, and died July 01, 1892. He married (1) **Angelina Julina Meador** Abt. 1845. She was born December 18, 1824 in Tennessee, and died Aft. 1880 in Kentucky. He married (2) **Lucinda Dixon** July 31, 1888.

Children of Jesse Perdue and Angelina Meador are:

1371 i. Sarah E.⁷ Perdue, born Abt. 1845.

1372 ii. William Jasper Perdue, born Abt. 1848. He married Phyllis Key

1373 iii. J. R. Perdue, born Abt. 1852. He married Lucinda Dixon; born Abt. 1852.

1374 iv. Julina Frances Perdue, born May 07, 1862. She married Benjamin M. Seagraves

484. Matilda⁶ Perdue (Lydia⁵ Blankenship, Hezekiah⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankenship, Sr.) was born October 03, 1824 in KY, and died August 09, 1909 in Macon Co., TN. She married **William Peyton Law**. He was born August 01, 1824, and died April 30, 1899 in Macon Co., TN.

Child of Matilda Perdue and William Law is:

1375 i. Amanda Susan⁷ Law, born Abt. 1855 in Macon Co., TN.

485. Hezikah⁶ Perdue (Lydia⁵ Blankenship, Hezekiah⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankenship, Sr.) was born August 04, 1827 in Allen County, Kentucky, and died October 28, 1911 in Allen County, Kentucky. He married **Margaret Johnson** Abt. 1850 in Allen Co., Kentucky. She was born February 17, 1828 in Kentucky, and died October 22, 1910.

Children of Hezikah Perdue and Margaret Johnson are:

1376 i. John⁷ Perdue, born Abt. 1851.

1377 ii. Adoline Ellen Perdue, born Abt. 1852. She married Robert Lee

1378 iii. James W Perdue, born Abt. 1854. He married Rebecca Hargett

1379 iv. William Henry Perdue, born July 21, 1856; died January 24, 1941 in Nashville, Tennessee. He married Nancy Elizabeth Binion; born August 27, 1856; died February 24, 1938.

1380 v. Jesse M. Perdue, born January 17, 1859 in Allen Co., KY; died August 03, 1940 in Macon Co., Tennessee. He married Mary F Driver Abt. 1887; born February 04, 1869; died June 17, 1943.

1381 vi. Mary E Perdue, born June 07, 1861 in Allen Co., KY. She married Jim Ed Moore; born 1856.

1382 vii. Granvile Henderson Perdue, born Abt. 1864; died September 29, 1910 in Macon Co., Tennessee. He married Delia Driver

1383 viii. Delila Ollie Perdue, born March 21, 1868; died April 19, 1959. She married Nick Moore; born 1863; died 1936.

1384 ix. Robert Jasper Perdue, born April 13, 1871; died January 13, 1910. He married Mattie B White; born 1873; died 1908.

487. James E.⁶ Perdue (Lydia⁵ Blankenship, Hezekiah⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankenship, Sr.) was born November 1833 in Allen Co., KY, and died Abt. 1911 in Macon Co., TN. He married **Susannah Meador** Abt. 1857 in Macon Co., TN. She was born Abt. 1834 in Allen Co., KY, and died Abt. 1890 in Macon Co., TN.

Children of James Perdue and Susannah Meador are:

1385 i. Lydia Jane⁷ Perdue, born August 24, 1858 in Macon Co., TN; died September 30, 1938 in Macon Co., TN. She married (1) Charlie Fred Bandy Abt. 1878; born April 03, 1860; died September 30, 1899 in Macon Co., TN. She married (2) Robert Dillard November 20, 1901 in Macon Co., TN She married (3) Lambert A. Cothron October 18, 1914 in Macon Co., TN; born June 14, 1840; died July 07, 1924.

1386 ii. Missouri Emeline Perdue, born August 30, 1860 in Macon Co., TN; died August 29, 1921 in Macon Co., TN. She married John Peyton Law; born April 29, 1857; died December 12, 1921.

1387 iii. Marlin Wade Perdue, born October 09, 1868 in Macon Co., TN; died March 25, 1955 in Macon Co., TN. He married (1) Amanda Bandy Abt. 1900 in Macon Co., TN; born May 1877; died December 07, 1907. He married (2) Mahala Nunley Abt. 1909; born 1883; died 1954.

488. Robert Hale⁶ Perdue (Lydia⁵ Blankenship, Hezekiah⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankenship, Sr.) was born March 09, 1840 in Allen Co., KY, and died February 14, 1903 in Macon Co., TN. He married **Amanda Jane Cook**, daughter of Calvin Cook and Sarah Blankenship. She was born July 23, 1843 in Macon Co., TN, and died February 17, 1893 in Kentucky.

Children of Robert Perdue and Amanda Cook are:

1388 i. Montgomery M.⁷ Perdue, born September 07, 1863 in Kentucky; died May 13, 1925 in Tennessee. He married Almeda F. ? Abt. 1885; born Abt. 1867 in Kentucky.

1389 ii. Mary Elizabeth Perdue, born March 09, 1865; died February 04, 1935. She married Palestine Metcalf

1390 iii. Victoria Perdue, born December 07, 1866. She married ? Lentz

1391 iv. William Sidney Perdue, born April 19, 1869; died April 14, 1914. He married Marie ?

1392 v. Edward Jasper Perdue, born March 27, 1871; died January 26, 1936. He married Malinda Manning; born 1871; died 1950.

1393 vi. Jesse D Perdue, born March 16, 1874; died April 1963 in Dallas, Texas. He married (1) Myrtle ? He married (2) Rosie Calloway; born 1894; died 1968.

1394 vii. Noah Frances Perdue, born February 29, 1876 in Macon Co., TN; died August 08, 1947 in Dallas, Texas. He married Mary Margaret Mauldin; born 1877; died 1945.

1395 viii. Hattie Isabelle Perdue, born February 15, 1878 in Allen Co., KY; died September 05, 1946 in Gallatin, TN. She married Russell C. Trout

1396 ix. Thomas Garfield Perdue, born March 15, 1880; died May 08, 1881 in Macon Co., TN.

1397 x. Lucretia Hester Perdue, born June 06, 1881. She married (1) ? Clay She married (2) ? Adamson

1398 xi. Roscoe Calvin Perdue, born April 09, 1886; died March 07, 1976 in Macon Co., TN. He married (1) Mary Donee Smith May 01, 1904; born 1885; died 1918. He married (2) Alice M Blankenship Abt. 1920; born September 1887; died 1930. He married (3) Leann Goolsby January 31, 1931; born 1907; died Abt. 1991.

492. Amanda Jane⁶ Cook (Sarah⁵ Blankenship, Hezekiah⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankenship, Sr.) was born July 23, 1843 in Macon Co., TN, and died February 17, 1893 in Kentucky. She married **Robert Hale Perdue**, son of Jesse Perdue and Lydia Blankenship. He was born March 09, 1840 in Allen Co., KY, and died February 14, 1903 in Macon Co., TN.

Children are listed above under (488) Robert Hale Perdue.

493. Lewis⁶ Blankenship (Smith⁵, Hezekiah⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankenship, Sr.) was born 1822 in Franklin Co., VA. He married **Frances Hambrick** January 06, 1845 in Franklin Co., VA. She was born Abt. 1825 in Franklin Co., VA.

Child of Lewis Blankenship and Frances Hambrick is:

1399 i. Thomas⁷ Blankenship, born 1849.

496. Samuel⁶ Blankenship (Joel⁵, Hezekiah⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankenship, Sr.) was born January 13, 1821, and died 1860. He married **Elizabeth Stinson** January 25, 1842 in Allen Co., KY. She was born October 02, 1821 in

Kentucky, and died February 06, 1901.

Children of Samuel Blankenship and Elizabeth Stinson are:

1400 i. John W.⁷ Blankenship, born October 04, 1844 in KY; died May 31, 1926. He married Ellen M. ?; born 1847 in KY; died February 16, 1914.

1401 ii. Joel B Blankenship, born May 1846; died May 12, 1912. He married Lucinda Ellen Guy July 19, 1871 in Allen Co., KY; born May 02, 1851; died December 13, 1920.

1402 iii. Mary Jane Blankenship, born 1849 in KY. She married Archibald Harris August 1870.

1403 iv. Smith J. Blankenship, born November 1851. He married Georgiann Sparks; born 1856 in Ind..

1404 v. James Bates Blankenship, born April 06, 1854 in KY; died May 10, 1930. He married Sarah Catherine Stone September 09, 1876 in Scottsville, KY; born February 12, 1860; died January 01, 1948.

1405 vi. Martha E Blankenship, born September 03, 1857 in Allen Co., KY.

1406 vii. Sarah Belle Blankenship, born January 08, 1861 in KY; died December 02, 1945.

497. Rhoda⁶ Blankenship (Joel⁵, Hezekiah⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born September 29, 1822 in TN. She married **Daniel McCleary** in Simpson Co., KY.

Children of Rhoda Blankenship and Daniel McCleary are:

1407 i. William T.⁷ McCleary.

1408 ii. Chauncy M. McCleary.

1409 iii. Samuel McCleary.

1410 iv. Mary E. McCleary, born Abt. 1845 in Allen Co., KY. She married James Whitney

1411 v. Robert McCleary, born 1850.

1412 vi. J. L. McCleary, born October 14, 1851 in Allen Co., KY.

1413 vii. John S. McCleary, born January 03, 1854 in Allen Co., KY.

1414 viii. Sally McCleary, born 1856 in Allen Co., KY. She married Commodore P. Atwood July 1866; born September 27, 1846 in Allen Co., KY.

498. Wesley⁶ Blankenship, Sr. (Joel⁵, Hezekiah⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born September 16, 1824, and died Abt. 1848. He married **Rachel Housewright Simmons** 1847 in Macon Co., TN. She was born July 12, 1830, and died February 12, 1914.

Children of Wesley Blankenship and Rachel Simmons are:

1415 i. Smith⁷ Blankenship, born March 16, 1846.

1416 ii. Wesley Blankenship, Jr., born January 16, 1848 in TN; died November 06, 1915. He married Mary Elizabeth Law Abt. 1868; born October 12, 1851 in Macon Co., TN; died January 29, 1921.

499. John⁶ Blankenship (Joel⁵, Hezekiah⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born July 02, 1826. He

married **(1) Anna Simmons** Abt. 1844. She was born August 06, 1828, and died September 23, 1845. He married **(2) Frances Claiburn** Abt. 1847. She was born 1825. He married **(3) Sarah Elizabeth Doss** Aft. 1861. She was born April 25, 1841, and died October 10, 1922.

Child of John Blankenship and Anna Simmons is:

1417 i. Annie⁷ Blankenship, born September 16, 1845; died December 09, 1921. She married Charles Jefferson Bradley February 1876 in Allen Co., KY; born January 24, 1844; died May 24, 1924.

Children of John Blankenship and Frances Claiburn are:

1418 i. J.⁷ Blankenship, born Abt. 1848.

1419 ii. Samuel S. Blankenship, born 1852 in TN. He married Minerva J Doss; born 1849.

1420 iii. Benjamin Blankenship, born Abt. 1853. He married Catherine Chandler; born Abt. 1858.

1421 iv. Mordecai Ham Blankenship, born August 1854; died Abt. 1935. He married Nancy Applewhite East; born August 1866; died February 02, 1924.

1422 v. Nancy J. Blankenship, born Abt. 1856.

1423 vi. Mary H. Blankenship, born March 05, 1858; died September 20, 1945. She married William R Doss

Children of John Blankenship and Sarah Doss are:

1424 i. Bessie Elizabeth⁷ Blankenship. She married Robert Abraham Driver; born December 22, 1882.

1425 ii. Olia Blankenship. She married Lemuel Driver

1426 iii. Sarah F. Blankenship, born Abt. 1862. She married Harmon Bray

1427 iv. John W. Blankenship, born Abt. 1864.

1428 v. Alfred Harvey Blankenship, born December 31, 1866. He married (1) Ella West He married (2) Lucy A. ?

1429 vi. Mary Minerva Angeline Blankenship, born March 15, 1868; died January 29, 1953. She married Howard M Howser; born August 30, 1867; died December 09, 1939.

1430 vii. George Robert Blankenship, born September 27, 1870; died June 02, 1929. He married (1) Juda Rosetta Harper; born September 21, 1870; died December 18, 1899. He married (2) Martha Susan West; born December 14, 1876; died March 22, 1955.

1431 viii. Mandy S. Blankenship, born February 14, 1872; died November 03, 1933. She married Henry Blankenship; born Abt. 1870.

500. Sarah⁶ Blankenship (Joel⁵, Hezekiah⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born April 27, 1828, and died July 03, 1905. She married **(1) Smith B. Simmons**. She married **(2) Lewis Meador**.

Children of Sarah Blankenship and Smith Simmons are:

1432 i. Cyrus S.⁷ Simmons, born Abt. 1845.

1433 ii. Nancy J. Simmons, born Abt. 1848. She married Smith Jones

1434 iii. Joel Jefferson Simmons, born February 25, 1851; died February 16, 1929. He married (1) Margaret Esther Cook; born February 05, 1853; died May 09, 1903. He married (2) Martha Cook; born January 24, 1860; died January 28, 1960.

1435 iv. William Green Simmons, born March 29, 1855; died December 20, 1916. He married Roselie A Meador; born March 29, 1855.

501. Hezekiah⁶ Blankenship (Joel⁵, Hezekiah⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born November 11, 1829 in TN, and died June 27, 1888. He married (1) **Mary Susan Pare**. She was born Abt. 1829 in TN, and died 1865. He married (2) **Mary Jane Smith** September 10, 1868 in Monroe Co., KY. She was born 1840 in TN, and died Aft. 1900.

Children of Hezekiah Blankenship and Mary Pare are:

1436 i. M. J.⁷ Blankenship, born Abt. 1851 in Macon Co., TN.

1437 ii. Margaret Ellen Blankenship, born August 14, 1852 in Macon Co., TN; died February 06, 1929. She married Thomas Wilson Lyles; born April 30, 1849; died November 10, 1893.

1438 iii. Jeremiah W. Blankenship, born September 01, 1857 in Monroe Co., KY.

1439 iv. Sarah Jane Blankenship, born Abt. 1859; died May 26, 1883 in Covington, Hill Co., Texas. She married William Massey Belk July 12, 1876 in Monroe Co., KY; born March 11, 1856 in Fountain Run, KY; died July 12, 1915 in Cleburne, TX.

1440 v. James Henry Blankenship, born August 12, 1863 in Monroe Co., KY; died October 03, 1940. He married Savory Fannie Davis February 29, 1884 in Macon Co., TN; born January 30, 1867 in TN; died August 17, 1959 in Bugtussle, Macon Co., TN.

1441 vi. Smith Blankenship, born 1865 in Monroe Co., KY; died 1900. He married Isabelle Ryhard October 10, 1886 in Monroe Co., KY; born Abt. 1867.

502. Isham⁶ Blankenship (Joel⁵, Hezekiah⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born October 01, 1831 in TN. He married **Missouri Frances Wheeley**. She was born 1846 in North Carolina.

Children of Isham Blankenship and Missouri Wheeley are:

1442 i. Mary Elizabeth⁷ Blankenship, born October 29, 1868; died March 18, 1943. She married John Knight; born February 06, 1859; died October 12, 1960.

1443 ii. Amanda Alice Blankenship, born December 07, 1871 in TN. She married William H. Bishop; born January 1880.

1444 iii. James Alford Blankenship, born April 18, 1874; died 1941. He married Mattie Vicky Weems; born October 1880.

1445 iv. Martha F Blankenship, born March 05, 1876 in TN.

1446 v. Lucy Jane Blankenship, born April 30, 1878 in TN; died May 24, 1945. She married Alexander Cox; born August 26, 1880; died November 30, 1931.

1447 vi. Lydia Ann Blankenship, born August 14, 1881 in Tenn.

1448 vii. Dora A Blankenship, born August 02, 1885; died May 22, 1955. She married Robert N. Bishop; born February 01, 1885.

503. Joel W⁶ Blankenship (Joel⁵, Hezekiah⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born May 06, 1833, and

died March 04, 1913. He married (1) **Julia Ann Hanes**. He married (2) **Sarah Frances Law**. She was born May 12, 1842 in Tenn, and died May 17, 1900.

Children of Joel Blankenship and Sarah Law are:

1449 i. Jefferson Davis⁷ Blankenship, born September 17, 1861; died June 30, 1941. He married Camilla Susan Hanes; born December 06, 1862; died 1943.

1450 ii. Melissa Ann Blankenship, born May 19, 1866 in TN; died July 31, 1958. She married Benton Ray Hanes June 07, 1883; born Abt. 1860 in TN.

1451 iii. Mary Elizabeth Blankenship, born August 16, 1867; died June 23, 1934.

1452 iv. Lucinda Frances Blankenship, born March 19, 1869 in TN; died August 27, 1957 in Macon Co., TN. She married William Britton Rose; born November 20, 1856; died November 1955.

1453 v. Charles Smith Blankenship, born August 20, 1870; died July 11, 1935. He married (1) Matilda Frances Napier January 03, 1893; born November 23, 1868; died June 24, 1908. He married (2) Sewood Cox January 15, 1909; born October 08, 1884 in Hart Co., KY; died August 02, 1962 in Elwood, IN.

1454 vi. Thomas Wilson Blankenship, born July 01, 1872 in Tennessee; died February 20, 1957. He married (1) Nola Napier; born November 26, 1877. He married (2) Ida J. Simmons; born June 12, 1868. He married (3) Velva W. Napier; born June 04, 1895.

1455 vii. Alda B Blankenship, born December 24, 1875 in Tenn; died April 18, 1891.

1456 viii. Alonzo Bailey Blankenship, born October 08, 1877; died October 18, 1938. He married Thula Marsh; born 1878; died 1951.

1457 ix. Dora A. Blankenship, born June 13, 1880 in TN; died December 31, 1880.

504. Mary Margaret⁶ Blankenship (Joel⁵, Hezekiah⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankenship, Sr.) was born March 19, 1835, and died April 09, 1919. She married **Henry Granville Napier** March 03, 1867. He was born August 27, 1839, and died October 04, 1916.

Children of Mary Blankenship and Henry Napier are:

1458 i. Lou E⁷ Napier.

1459 ii. M F Napier.

1460 iii. Lucinda E Napier, born Abt. 1867.

1461 iv. Harvey C Napier, born February 11, 1868; died October 18, 1957.

1462 v. James B Napier, born Abt. 1870.

1463 vi. Geneva Napier, born Abt. 1870.

1464 vii. Charley B Napier, born Abt. 1871; died Abt. 1959.

1465 viii. Baby Napier, born November 08, 1872; died November 08, 1872.

508. Sidney C.⁶ Blankenship (Joel⁵, Hezekiah⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankenship, Sr.) was born October 05, 1846 in TN, and died February 27, 1910. He married **Sarah E. ?** Abt. 1852. She was born Abt. 1852.

Children of Sidney Blankenship and Sarah ? are:

1466 i. James E.⁷ Blankenship, born Abt. 1869 in Macon Co., Tenn.

1467 ii. Sarah Ellen Blankenship, born June 28, 1889; died October 02, 1914.

512. Thomas Montague⁶ Blankenship (Lewis⁵, Hezekiah⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1840 in Franklin Co., VA, and died September 19, 1907 in Franklin Co., VA. He married **Nancy Jane Shoemaker** December 20, 1866 in Franklin Co., VA, daughter of Lucy Shoemaker. She was born 1847 in Franklin Co., VA, and died October 24, 1901 in Franklin Co., VA.

Children of Thomas Blankenship and Nancy Shoemaker are:

1468 i. Della Frances⁷ Blankenship, born September 07, 1867 in Franklin Cty. VA; died November 26, 1947 in Farmville, VA. She married Samuel Pinckney Jarrett September 27, 1898 in Rockingham Co., NC; born March 04, 1847 in Horse Pasture Twp., Henry Co., VA; died November 23, 1924 in Raleigh, NC.

1469 ii. Henry Wesley Lee Blankenship, born Abt. 1868 in Franklin Co., VA; died Abt. 1904. He married Patrice Perdue January 08, 1890; born Abt. 1870; died 1943 in Reidsville, NC.

1470 iii. H. Wade Blankenship, born Abt. 1870 in Franklin Co., VA; died September 1897. He married Joanna M. Whitlow March 19, 1888.

1471 iv. James Montague Blankenship, born June 18, 1872 in Franklin Co., VA; died August 06, 1957 in Indianapolis, Indiana. He married Minnie Alice Huber February 09, 1896 in Jasper Co., IN; born August 23, 1877 in Wheatfield, Indiana; died May 20, 1948.

1472 v. Luther A. Blankenship, born April 01, 1874 in Franklin Co., VA; died April 04, 1963 in Rocky Mount, Franklin Co., VA. He married Nannie Shoemaker December 22, 1895.

1473 vi. Daisy Blankenship, born 1878 in Franklin Co., VA; died Abt. 1960 in Eden, NC. She married William Gilley Abt. 1901; died in Leaksville, NC.

1474 vii. Kenton Taylor Blankenship, born April 08, 1880.

1475 viii. Clementine Blankenship, born 1881.

1476 ix. Bessie Blankenship, born June 26, 1884 in Franklin Co., VA; died June 1982 in Hamtramck, MI. She married Charles Mason Abt. 1915.

1477 x. Minnie Blankenship, born January 27, 1886; died Abt. 1940. She married ? Benton

1478 xi. Zorah Blankenship, born 1889 in Franklin Co., VA; died Abt. 1941 in Elkhart, Indiana. She married Carl Schenck Abt. 1904.

519. William⁶ Blankenship (Thomas⁵, Hezekiah⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1832 in Bedford Co., VA. He married **Sarah Cole**. She was born in Ameerst Co., VA.

Children of William Blankenship and Sarah Cole are:

1479 i. Sarah⁷ Blankenship, born 1857; died Abt. 1929 in Louisville, Jefferson Co., KY. She married John Baird Abt. 1880.

1480 ii. Catherine Blankenship, born 1860 in Hardin Co., TN; died April 29, 1921 in Brocton, NY. She married (1) L. Blackburn Davis She married (2) Samuel Rankin

1481 iii. William Blankenship, born Abt. 1864.

520. John⁶ Blankenship (Isham Thomas⁵, Hezekiah⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born October 10, 1826, and died February 03, 1893 in Macon Co., Tenn. He married **(1) Lucy Roark** Bef. 1856, daughter of Elijah Roark and Mary Blankenship. She was born July 09, 1835, and died May 06, 1866. He married **(2) Mary Polly Blankenship** Abt. 1861, daughter of John Blankenship and Sarah Roark. She was born January 1831.

Children of John Blankenship and Lucy Roark are:

1482 i. Nancy J⁷ Blankenship, born Abt. 1856.

1483 ii. Sarah E Blankenship, born 1859 in Tennessee. She married Lonzo Samples

1484 iii. Mary E Blankenship, born 1860 in Tennessee. She married Thomas Phillip Wheeley; born March 12, 1855; died April 22, 1932.

Children of John Blankenship and Mary Blankenship are:

1485 i. Moses Winfield⁷ Blankenship, born January 05, 1862 in Tennessee; died April 19, 1939. He married (1) Belle T Hughes; born September 22, 1874; died December 30, 1908. He married (2) Lou Cole

1486 ii. Millie M Blankenship, born September 18, 1863 in Tennessee; died November 19, 1912. She married Taylor C Crowder; born May 1847.

1487 iii. Robert W Blankenship, born February 1868 in Tennessee; died 1914. He married Molley D Cook Abt. 1892; born February 1866 in Long Creek, Macon Co., TN; died January 1949 in Gary, Indiana.

1488 iv. Joseph Nathan Blankenship, born March 1869.

1489 v. Isabelle Blankenship, born 1870; died July 1969 in New Orleans, Orleans Co., La. She married Nick McDonald

1490 vi. Rebecca Blankenship, born March 29, 1871.

523. Joel B⁶ Blankenship (Isham Thomas⁵, Hezekiah⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born May 08, 1833 in Carthage, Smith Co., Tenn, and died March 04, 1911 in Macon Co., Tenn. He married **Doshia Ellender Bandy**. She was born Abt. 1833 in Carthage, Smith Co., Tenn, and died Abt. 1892.

Children of Joel Blankenship and Doshia Bandy are:

1491 i. Isham Thomas⁷ Blankinship, born March 05, 1857; died January 18, 1940 in Macon Co., Tenn. He married Margaret Melvinie Holland; born March 1855 in Kentucky; died 1944.

1492 ii. James Nelson Blankenship, born December 23, 1861; died May 26, 1956 in Allen Co., Ky. He married (1) Mary Skelton He married (2) Elizabeth Jenkins He married (3) Mary Bandy

1493 iii. Sarah Elizabeth Blankenship, born March 15, 1864 in Tennessee. She married Franklin J Jones; born October 1862.

1494 iv. Celia Suzanne Blankenship, born May 24, 1866 in Tennessee; died February 12, 1908. She married William Camel Turner Abt. 1881 in Macon Co., Tenn; born May 10, 1856; died January 14, 1941.

1495 v. Camilla E. Blankenship, born Abt. 1870.

1496 vi. Goldman Ellija Blankenship, born June 1873; died 1945 in Macon Co., Tenn. He married Meliza Tattie Meador; born 1872; died 1930.

1497 vii. Joel Meador Blankenship, born April 30, 1875; died January 22, 1956 in Macon Co., Tenn. He married (1) Cora Johnson; born October 1881. He married (2) Sarah Sullivan Farley; born May 21, 1852; died November 05, 1945.

1498 viii. Lydia Kathern Blankenship, born July 10, 1878 in Haysville, Macon Co., Tenn; died October 28, 1917 in Macon Co., Tenn. She married Noah Herald September 27, 1898; born May 23, 1871 in Lafayette, Macon Co., Tennessee; died June 14, 1958.

525. Elijah⁶ Blankenship (Isham Thomas⁵, Hezekiah⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born January 06, 1836 in Lafayette, Smith Co., TN, and died March 10, 1906 in Macon Co., Tenn. He married (1) **Elizabeth M Myers** March 09, 1859. He married (2) **Mary Elizabeth Blankenship** March 14, 1867, daughter of John Blankenship and Sarah Roark. She was born June 10, 1845 in Lafayette, Macon Co., TN, and died February 25, 1927.

Children of Elijah Blankenship and Elizabeth Myers are:

1499 i. John J⁷ Blankenship, born February 15, 1860. He married Bell Cook

1500 ii. Wolford Washington Blankenship, born March 14, 1862. He married Artimissi Johnson

1501 iii. Sarah Fannie Blankenship, born January 04, 1865 in Tennessee. She married William Talbert

Children of Elijah Blankenship and Mary Blankenship are:

1502 i. James H.⁷ Blankenship, born August 21, 1869; died February 08, 1870.

1503 ii. Nancy Floretta Blankenship, born December 31, 1872 in Tennessee; died April 23, 1959. She married Charles G Dillard May 06, 1893; born January 21, 1872; died December 08, 1964 in Kentucky.

1504 iii. Mary Elizabeth Blankenship, born June 02, 1877; died August 17, 1949. She married Noah Herald June 02, 1877; born May 23, 1871 in Lafayette, Macon Co., Tennessee; died June 14, 1958.

1505 iv. Matilda Blankenship, born May 04, 1880; died June 27, 1882.

1506 v. Mirtie Blankenship, born July 25, 1884 in Haysville, Macon Co., TN; died October 20, 1971 in Fairbury, Livingston Co., Ill. She married Charles Clinton Runyon October 31, 1905 in Hayesville, Macon Co., Tenn; born March 29, 1885 in Beaumont, Metcalfe Co., Ky; died April 05, 1967.

1507 vi. Bertie Blankenship, born July 25, 1884 in KY; died May 26, 1947. She married Oscar Suggs December 17, 1916; born September 30, 1887; died July 31, 1968.

1508 vii. Birgie Blankenship, born July 25, 1884 in KY; died January 20, 1919. He married Jodie E Harper January 1912; born October 24, 1893; died May 14, 1959.

1509 viii. Dona Christena Blankenship, born September 01, 1886 in KY; died February 12, 1958. She married Joseph Clifton Downing May 06, 1908 in Haysville, Macon Co., Tenn; born March 10, 1882 in Allen Co., Ky; died May 11, 1974 in Gibson City, Ill.

527. Samuel Robert⁶ Blankenship (Isham Thomas⁵, Hezekiah⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born May 16, 1838, and died October 19, 1906 in Macon Co., Tenn. He married **Susannah Blankenship**, daughter of John Blankenship and Sarah Roark. She was born June 05, 1833, and died August 15, 1905.

Children of Samuel Blankenship and Susannah Blankenship are:

1510 i. Jane⁷ Blankenship, born June 1872 in Tenn.

1511 ii. Sarah Blankenship, born Abt. 1874 in Tenn.

1512 iii. Lentinta Blankenship, born Abt. 1876 in Tenn.

530. Elizabeth⁶ Blankenship (Robert Hezekiah⁵, Hezekiah⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1830, and died Abt. 1910. She married **(1) John W Brown**. He was born January 31, 1831, and died May 22, 1905. She married **(2) Jesse John Adamson** May 04, 1847 in Fayette Co., Ill. He was born March 10, 1824, and died May 17, 1851.

Children of Elizabeth Blankenship and John Brown are:

1513 i. Mary⁷ Brown.

1514 ii. Rhoda Brown.

1515 iii. Francis Brown, born Abt. 1854.

1516 iv. Albert Brown, born Abt. 1859.

1517 v. Jane Brown, born June 10, 1863; died December 14, 1864.

1518 vi. Charles Brown, born June 10, 1868; died December 14, 1952. He married Anna Louise Staudt

Children of Elizabeth Blankenship and Jesse Adamson are:

1519 i. Illinois⁷ Adamson, born June 23, 1848; died March 08, 1933. She married James M Christie

1520 ii. Monroe Adamson, born Abt. 1849.

531. Rhoda⁶ Blankenship (Robert Hezekiah⁵, Hezekiah⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1832, and died Abt. 1910. She married **James Albert** in Fayette Co., Ill.

Children of Rhoda Blankenship and James Albert are:

1521 i. John⁷ Albert, born Abt. 1853.

1522 ii. James Albert, born Abt. 1855.

1523 iii. Elizabeth Albert, born Abt. 1858.

1524 iv. William Albert, born Abt. 1862.

1525 v. Rosa Albert, born Abt. 1865.

532. Francis Isham⁶ Blankenship (Robert Hezekiah⁵, Hezekiah⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1835, and died Abt. 1883. He married **Cynthia Rivers**. She was born Abt. 1834.

Children of Francis Blankenship and Cynthia Rivers are:

1526 i. Rosatte⁷ Blankenship, born 1856 in Ill. She married Ervin Cox November 28, 1879 in Fayette Co., Ill; born 1852.

1527 ii. Nancy Jane Blankenship, born 1860.

1528 iii. John Thomas Blankenship, born 1862.

1529 iv. Louise P Blankenship, born 1863. She married Harvey Heckathorn March 28, 1883 in Fayette Co., Ill.

1530 v. Elizabeth S. Blankenship, born 1865.

1531 vi. Illinois Blankenship, born Abt. 1870.

1532 vii. Henry Blankenship, born Abt. 1870.

1533 viii. Edwin Blankenship, born Abt. 1872.

1534 ix. George Blankenship, born Abt. 1874.

533. Charles Edward⁶ Blankenship (Robert Hezekiah⁵, Hezekiah⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born November 09, 1836. He married **Susannah Lollar**.

Child of Charles Blankenship and Susannah Lollar is:

1535 i. Edward⁷ Blankenship.

545. John J.⁶ Blankenship (Stephen⁵, Elisha⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1856. He married **Elizabeth Rowen**.

Child of John Blankenship and Elizabeth Rowen is:

1536 i. Mary T.⁷ Blankenship. She married Frank Dunayski

550. William Hampton⁶ Blankenship (James⁵, Elisha⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born April 08, 1843 in Cane Creek, Rutherford Co., NC, and died February 06, 1917 in Walter, Cotton Con., OK. He married **Harriet Pinkney Williams** January 07, 1864 in TN. She was born April 02, 1841 in Hawkins Co., TN, and died March 16, 1936 in Walter, Cotton Con., OK.

Children of William Blankenship and Harriet Williams are:

1537 i. Nancy Elvira⁷ Blankenship, born April 14, 1867 in Benton, Polk Co., TN; died March 16, 1936. She married James Simmons October 22, 1883.

1538 ii. Florida Elmirey Blankenship, born January 07, 1869 in Cleveland, Bradley Co., TN; died January 07, 1946 in Cotton Co., OK. She married James Fount Crouch

1539 iii. Tressie Jane Blankenship, born October 21, 1873 in Lancaster, Dallas Co., TX; died April 05, 1938 in Dallas, Dallas Co., TX. She married Hayes Crouch

1540 iv. Calvin Lee Blankenship, born July 15, 1875 in Lancaster, Dallas Co., TX; died October 13, 1875 in Lancaster, Dallas Co., TX.

1541 v. Josephine Malvina Blankenship, born June 20, 1876 in Lancaster, Dallas Co., TX; died September 19, 1918 in Canadian, Pittsburg Co., OK. She married Issac Patrick Estes July 12, 1891 in Lancaster, Dallas Co., TX; born December 29, 1860 in Carrollit, Carroll Co., AR; died December 30, 1933 in Canadian, Pittsburg Co., OK.

1542 vi. Ellen Blankenship, born March 29, 1877 in Lancaster, Dallas Co., TX; died February 16, 1958 in Dallas, Dallas Co., TX. She married John Waller December 24, 1895.

1543 vii. Thomas Burton Blankenship, born September 07, 1879 in Lancaster, Dallas Co., TX; died April 14, 1932. He married Daisy Sweeney

561. James Calvin⁶ Blankenship (Zachariah⁵, William⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1834 in Bull Creek, VA, and died 1909. He married **Mary Spence** October 16, 1851.

Children of James Blankenship and Mary Spence are:

1544 i. John⁷ Blankenship, born 1854. He married Catherine ?; born 1855; died 1916.

1545 ii. Mose Blankenship, born 1866 in Buchanan Co. VA; died April 1923 in Bradshaw, McDowell Co., WV. He married Lula Louise Lewis February 15, 1908 in Buchanan Co. VA; born March 14, 1866 in Buchanan Co. VA; died April 18, 1971 in Welch, McDowell Co. WV.

565. Hezekiah⁶ Blankenship (Conley⁵, William⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1816 in VA. He married **Elizabeth Stacy** December 19, 1837 in Tazewell Co., VA.

Child of Hezekiah Blankenship and Elizabeth Stacy is:

1546 i. Rebecca⁷ Blankenship, died 1881. She married Presley I. Blankenship January 22, 1857 in Tazewell, VA; born January 15, 1837; died 1888.

568. Daniel David⁶ Blankenship (Conley⁵, William⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1823. He married **Sophia Lester** January 02, 1842 in Tazewell Co., VA. She was born 1828.

Children of Daniel Blankenship and Sophia Lester are:

1547 i. Alfred⁷ Blankenship, born 1845; died September 30, 1883 in Hurley, Buchanan Co., WV. He married Rebbeca Bailey; born Abt. 1850.

1548 ii. Cynthia Blankenship, born 1848.

1549 iii. Lewis Blankenship, born 1851. He married Elizabeth Dutch

1550 iv. King Hiram Blankenship, born March 11, 1851 in Buchanan Co., VA; died September 05, 1931 in Clearfork, WV. He married Clemma Bailey October 30, 1871 in Buchanan Co., VA; born 1855 in VA; died June 24, 1939 in Clearfork, WV.

1551 v. Lydia Blankenship, born 1852.

1552 vi. Levi Blankenship, born 1855.

1553 vii. Lafayette Blankenship, born 1857. He married Harriet Dutch

1554 viii. Scilia Blankenship, born 1860.

1555 ix. John Blankenship, born 1862.

572. Hiram⁶ Blankenship (Obadiah⁵, William⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1810 in Floyd Co., Ky, and died Abt. 1883 in Logan Co., WV. He married **Elizabeth Dial** July 13, 1830 in Pike Co., Ky. She was born Abt. 1811, and died Aft. 1880.

Children of Hiram Blankenship and Elizabeth Dial are:

1556 i. Obediah⁷ Blankenship, born Abt. 1833. He married Susan Mahatamer Boitnott October 14, 1850 in Franklin Co., Va.

1557 ii. Jenny Blankenship, born Abt. 1836.

1558 iii. John Blankenship, born Abt. 1838.

1559 iv. Daniel Blankenship, born Abt. 1841.

1560 v. Margaret Blankenship, born Abt. 1842.

1561 vi. Solomon Blankenship, born June 1848 in Mingo Co., WV; died September 21, 1915 in Pike Co., Ky. He married (1) Mary ? Abt. 1868; born 1848; died 1872. He married (2) Eliza Vance November 04, 1875 in Logan Co., Va; born June 1859 in McDowell Co., Va; died 1929.

1562 vii. Hiram Blankenship, born Abt. 1851. He married Nancy Lawson 1877.

574. Ezekial⁶ Blankenship (Obadiah⁵, William⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1813. He married **Anna White** 1837 in Pike Co., Ky. She was born Abt. 1821 in Va.

Children of Ezekial Blankenship and Anna White are:

1563 i. Oliver⁷ Blankenship, born Abt. 1837 in Logan Co., WV. He married Louisa McCoy February 13, 1860 in Pike Co., Ky; born 1843 in Pike Co., Ky.

1564 ii. Nancy Blankenship, born Abt. 1845. She married Selkirk McCoy June 25, 1861 in Pike Co., Ky; born 1837.

1565 iii. Alexander Blankenship, born Abt. 1848. He married Nancy Wallace December 31, 1869 in Pike Co., Ky; born Abt. 1849.

1566 iv. Mahala Blankenship, born Abt. 1853.

1567 v. Louisa Blankenship, born Abt. 1860.

575. John⁶ Blankenship (Obadiah⁵, William⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1814 in Floyd, KY, and died 1864. He married **Amelia Prater** 1837 in Pike, KY. She was born 1818 in Floyd, KY, and died December 31, 1878.

Children of John Blankenship and Amelia Prater are:

1568 i. John Wesley⁷ Blankenship, born 1841 in Pike Co., KY; died May 04, 1920 in Argo, Pike Co., KY. He married Martha Blankenship May 09, 1861 in Pike Co., KY; born October 1842 in Tazewell, VA; died July 11, 1914 in Argo, Pike Co., KY.

1569 ii. Bettie Elizabeth Blankenship, born 1841 in Pike, KY.

1570 iii. Francis Marion Blankenship, born November 14, 1842 in Pike, KY; died May 03, 1918 in Peter Creek, KY. He married Amilia Phillips May 15, 1862 in On the River Bank of the tug river.

1571 iv. Mary Blankenship, born 1847 in Pike, KY; died Bef. January 09, 1902. She married Lewis Phillips; born 1854 in Houtzdale, PA.

1572 v. Sarah Blankenship, born October 08, 1847 in Pike, KY. She married John C. Sanson March 22, 1866 in Pike, KY; born January 07, 1837 in Pike, KY.

1573 vi. Ezekiel Blankenship, born October 09, 1849 in Pike, KY; died March 13, 1926 in Sands, Vulcan, WV. He married (1) Sarah A. Dotson Bef. 1870; born February 22, 1854 in Pike, KY; died December 11, 1885 in Stopover, KY. He married (2) Mary V. Justice February 24, 1887 in Pike, KY; born February 21, 1870 in Knox Creek, Pike, KY; died November 22, 1908 in Sands, Mingo, WV.

1574 vii. Hiram Blankenship, born April 1854 in Pike Co., Ky; died February 13, 1940. He married (1) Almedia Lester; born 1855 in VA; died October 30, 1910. He married (2) Rebeca Dotson Aft. 1880.

1575 viii. Nancy Blankenship, born May 10, 1854 in Pike, KY; died April 21, 1928. She married John C. Dotson September 15, 1871; born November 12, 1849; died January 10, 1940.

1576 ix. Hannah Blankenship, born September 10, 1854 in Pike, KY; died 1932 in OH. She married David H. Dotson October 13, 1870 in Pike, KY; born January 1870 in Pike, KY; died March 02, 1932 in OH.

1577 x. Abraham Blankenship, born May 15, 1859 in Pike Co., KY. He married Louisa Mounts July 24, 1879; born 1860 in VA.

1578 xi. Millie Blankenship, born April 08, 1861 in Pike, KY; died March 27, 1927 in Mingo, WV. She married (1) John Ryle She married (2) Dow McCoy She married (3) Christopher Smith

576. James Riley⁶ Blankenship (Obadiah⁵, William⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1815. He married **Nancy York**. She was born Abt. 1825.

Child of James Blankenship and Nancy York is:

1579 i. Amanda⁷ Blankenship, born Abt. 1843. She married Calvary Runyon; born Abt. 1846 in Pike Co., Ky.

578. Conley⁶ Blankenship (Obadiah⁵, William⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1820 in Pike Co., Ky. He married **Hannah Runyon** Abt. 1850. She was born 1833, and died May 09, 1924 in Wayne Co., WV.

Children of Conley Blankenship and Hannah Runyon are:

1580 i. Mollie⁷ Blankenship, born 1851 in Pike Co., Ky. She married ? Justice; born Bef. 1897.

1581 ii. William E. Blankenship, born December 1851 in Pike Co., Ky; died April 08, 1852 in Pike Co., Ky.

1582 iii. Allen Blankenship, born 1854. He married Lubia Brown September 01, 1875.

1583 iv. Margaret Blankenship, born 1856. She married (1) John Brown She married (2) Burke Lohr

1584 v. Hiram Mahlon Blankenship, born November 23, 1859 in Boyd Co., Ky; died March 28, 1932 in Cabell Co., WV. He married Rebecca Jane Messer January 03, 1902 in Mingo Co., WV; born January 29, 1888; died February 12, 1945 in Mingo Co., WV.

1585 vi. James Harvey Blankenship, born 1862. He married Virginia Runyon

579. Presley⁶ Blankenship (Obadiah⁵, William⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born June 12, 1821 in Pike Co., KY. He married **Mary Lockhart** July 16, 1840 in Pike Co., KY. She was born February 23, 1818 in Pike Co., KY.

Children of Presley Blankenship and Mary Lockhart are:

1586 i. William Washington⁷ Blankenship, born 1842. He married Ellen J. McCoy June 13, 1866 in Pike Co., Ky; born Abt. 1845 in Pike Co., Ky.

1587 ii. Rachel Blankenship, born 1846 in Logan Co., WV; died Bef. March 1870. She married John R. McCoy June 30, 1859 in Pike Co., Ky; born Abt. 1839 in Pike Co., Ky; died Aft. 1880.

1588 iii. Bird Blankenship, born 1847 in VA. He married (1) Mary ? He married (2) Emmoline Spencer

1589 iv. Richard Ferrell Blankenship, born 1849 in VA. He married Julia Ann Coleman July 28, 1869 in Pike Co., KY; born 1847.

1590 v. Mary Blankenship, born December 1850 in KY.

1591 vi. Paulina Blankenship, born Abt. 1853 in Pike Co., KY; died 1948 in Pike Co., KY. She met (1) Jim Ramsey She met (2) Daniel Boone Coleman; born July 31, 1837 in Tazewell Co., VA; died June 21, 1920 in Paw Paw, Pike Co., KY. She met (3) Joe Ransombarger She married (4) Benjamin Prater April 26, 1875 in Home of Presley and Mary Blankenship, Pike Co., KY.

1592 vii. Conley Blankenship, born April 28, 1854 in Pike Co., KY. He married Martha Dotson November 08, 1877; born 1859.

1593 viii. John Blankenship, born 1856.

1594 ix. Lydia R. Blankenship, born Abt. 1860. She married Daniel B. Estep September 21, 1876 in Pike Co., KY; born May 08, 1857 in Pike Co., KY; died Aft. 1900 in Pike Co., KY.

1595 x. Wilburn B. Blankenship, born September 1861; died May 06, 1932 in Pike Co., KY. He married Nancy Jane Estep; born November 1865 in Pike Co., KY.

1596 xi. Margaret Blankenship, born Abt. 1863.

580. Elizabeth⁶ Blankenship (Obadiah⁵, William⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1824 in Pike Co., Ky, and died Aft. 1880 in Pike Co., Ky. She married **Allen McCoy** September 09, 1841 in Pike Co., Ky. He was born Abt. 1823 in Pike Co., Ky, and died Bef. 1880 in Pike Co., Ky.

Children of Elizabeth Blankenship and Allen McCoy are:

1597 i. Sylvester⁷ McCoy, born Abt. 1843 in Pike Co., Ky; died Aft. 1900. He married (1) Mary Frances Varney August 15, 1867 in Pike Co., Ky; born Abt. 1847 in Logan Co., Va; died Bef. 1886 in Pike Co., Ky. He married (2) Nancy J. Blackburn December 23, 1886 in Pike Co., Ky; born Abt. 1847; died Aft. 1900.

1598 ii. Easter McCoy, born Abt. 1844 in Pike Co., Ky. She married William Patterson May 22, 1862 in Pike Co., Ky.

1599 iii. Jane McCoy, born Abt. 1847 in Pike Co., Ky. She married William Casey 1865 in Pike Co., Ky.

1600 iv. Henderson McCoy, born Abt. 1848 in Pike Co., Ky. He married Louisa Allen May 14, 1874 in Pike Co., Ky.

1601 v. Hannah McCoy, born Abt. 1850 in Pike Co., Ky.

1602 vi. Leondias McCoy, born Abt. 1852 in Pike Co., Ky; died 1877 in Pike Co., Ky.

1603 vii. Larkin McCoy, born April 26, 1854 in Pike Co., Ky; died Abt. 1884. He married Polly Spry March 07, 1878 in Logan Co., WV; born Abt. 1858 in Logan Co., WV; died Aft. 1920.

1604 viii. Marietta McCoy, born Abt. 1856 in Pike Co., Ky.

1605 ix. Reuben McCoy, born Abt. 1860 in Pike Co., Ky. He married Ella Jane Murphy February 26, 1891 in Pike Co., Ky; born 1870 in Pike Co., Ky.

1606 x. Ellison McCoy, born Abt. 1864 in Pike Co., Ky. He married Mary Angeline Gooslin February 08, 1884 in Logan Co., WV; born 1863 in Pike Co., Ky.

1607 xi. Martha McCoy, born Abt. 1867 in Pike Co., Ky. She married Amos Yates March 29, 1888 in Pike Co., Ky.

583. Martha⁶ Blankenship (William⁵, William⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1811 in Floyd Co., KY. She married **Moses Bentley** February 23, 1837 in Pike Co., KY. He was born Abt. 1820 in Pike Co., KY.

Children of Martha Blankenship and Moses Bentley are:

1608 i. Dorcas⁷ Bentley.

1609 ii. Anna Bentley.

1610 iii. William Bentley.

1611 iv. Hyrim Bentley.

1612 v. Sarylda Bentley.

584. Lydia⁶ Blankenship (William⁵, William⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1814 in Virginia, and died Abt. 1860. She married **John Wallace Blackburn** October 11, 1834 in Pike Co., KY. He was born Abt. 1812 in Virginia.

Children of Lydia Blankenship and John Blackburn are:

1613 i. Nancy⁷ Blackburn, born 1836 in Pike Co., KY; died 1913 in Blackberry, Pike Co., KY. She married William P. Whitt September 11, 1853 in Pike Co., KY; born Abt. 1831 in Virginia.

1614 ii. Virginia Jane Blackburn, born 1837 in Pike Co., KY. She married William Anderson Varney April 06, 1856 in Pike Co., KY; born Abt. 1835 in Kentucky; died 1904 in Pike Co., KY.

1615 iii. Henry Blackburn, born 1839 in Pike Co., KY; died Abt. 1890 in Pike Co., KY. He married Lucinda Bevins December 20, 1860 in Pike Co., KY; born June 1841 in Pike Co., KY.

1616 iv. Gilbert Blackburn, born January 23, 1841 in Pike Co., KY; died July 24, 1925 in Pike Co., KY. He married Louisa Williamson; born 1843 in Kentucky.

1617 v. Rebecca Blackburn, born Abt. 1845 in Pike Co., KY. She married James Mitchell May May 19, 1868 in Pike Co., KY; born August 1843 in Pike Co., KY.

1618 vi. Lydia Blackburn, born 1847 in Pike Co., KY. She married (1) Henry C. Varney; born January 1843 in Virginia. She married (2) James W. Williamson Bef. 1865.

1619 vii. William Blackburn, born October 1847 in Pike Co., KY. He married Charlotta Williamson July 07, 1867 in Pike Co., KY; born October 1850 in Pike Co., KY.

1620 viii. Andrew J Blackburn, born 1851 in Pike Co., KY. He married Mary Ann May September 06, 1877 in Pike Co., KY; born 1863 in Pike Co., KY.

1621 ix. Sarah Blackburn, born February 27, 1854 in Pike Co., KY; died November 23, 1934 in Pike Co., KY. She married William Henderson Chapman January 27, 1881 in Pike Co., KY; born August 06, 1852 in Pike Co., KY; died April 19, 1933.

1622 x. Mary Blackburn, born December 10, 1856 in Pike Co., Kentucky. She married John Compton Hensley December 16, 1874 in Pike Co., Kentucky; born April 1855 in Pike Co., Kentucky.

1623 xi. Mitchell Blackburn, born April 07, 1857 in Pike Co., KY; died July 02, 1937. He married Nelly

Trout June 17, 1881; born February 22, 1863 in Pike Co., KY; died November 25, 1938.

1624 xii. Tabitha Blackburn, born May 1860 in Pike Co., KY. She married Marion Chapman July 27, 1876 in Pike Co., KY; born June 10, 1854 in Pike Co., KY; died February 26, 1939 in Pike Co., KY.

585. Dewitt Clinton⁶ Blankenship (Hezekiah⁵, William⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1828.

Child of Dewitt Clinton Blankenship is:

1625 i. Jacob Columbus⁷ Blankenship, born 1870.

586. Evaline⁶ Blankenship (Hezekiah⁵, William⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1832 in Tazewell Co., WV. She married **Hiram B. Blankenship** July 23, 1849 in Tazewell Co., VA. He was born 1834 in Pike Co., KY.

Children of Evaline Blankenship and Hiram Blankenship are:

1626 i. Rebecca⁷ Blankenship, born 1852 in KY.

1627 ii. Clarissa Blankenship, born 1853 in KY.

1628 iii. Floyd Blankenship, born March 1857 in Nicholas Co., WV; died 1905. He married Winnie Ford August 26, 1879 in Greenbrier Co., WV; born February 1865 in Wyoming Co., WV; died September 01, 1950 in Morton, Lewis Co., Washington.

1629 iv. Almarinda Blankenship, born 1860.

1630 v. Ellis Blankenship, born 1862.

1631 vi. Agga Jane Blankenship, born 1865 in Greenbrier Co., WV. She married Clyde C. Bailey August 26, 1879 in Greenbrier Co., WV.

1632 vii. Sarah F. Blankenship, born 1868.

1633 viii. Joseph Blankenship, born May 1870.

587. Paulina⁶ Blankenship (Spencer⁵, William⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born September 1834. She married **Franklin Smith**, son of Catherine Daniels.

Children of Paulina Blankenship and Franklin Smith are:

1634 i. Katie⁷ Smith, born Abt. 1855. She married Harvey Smith

1635 ii. Absalom Smith, born July 1855 in Pike Co., KY. He married Arminda May April 18, 1878 in Pike Co., KY; born 1861 in Pike Co., KY.

1636 iii. Jane P. Smith, born Abt. 1857 in Pike Co., KY. She married Curtis Smith February 28, 1884 in Pike Co., KY; born Abt. 1867 in Pike Co., KY.

1637 iv. Shadrick Smith, born September 1858. He married Elizabeth May December 27, 1877 in Pike Co., KY; born 1859.

1638 v. William Smith, born January 1863. He married Matilda Blankenship December 07, 1882 in Pike Co., Kentucky; born May 1862 in Kentucky.

1639 vi. Isaac Smith, born April 1863 in in Kentucky. He married Mary Jane Stump January 25, 1883 in Pike Co., Kentucky; born February 1865 in Kentucky.

1640 vii. Armina Smith, born Abt. 1866 in Pike Co., Kentucky. She married George H. Smith April 08, 1886 in Pike Co., Kentucky.

1641 viii. Henderson Smith, born Abt. 1869. He married Amanda West April 05, 1888 in Pike Co., Kentucky.

1642 ix. Charity Smith, born Abt. 1871 in Pike Co., KY. She married Isom Williamson February 28, 1889 in Pike Co., KY.

1643 x. Anderson Smith, born Abt. 1872 in Kentucky. He married Ona West April 16, 1889 in Pike Co., Kentucky; born Abt. 1871.

1644 xi. Rachel Smith, born Abt. 1875 in Kentucky.

1645 xii. Phoebe Easter Smith, born Abt. 1878 in Kentucky. She married Ransom Coleman; born in Peter Creek, Pike County, KY.

590. Presley I.⁶ Blankenship (Isham⁵, William⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born January 15, 1837, and died 1888. He married **Rebecca Blankenship** January 22, 1857 in Tazewell, VA, daughter of Hezekiah Blankenship and Elizabeth Stacy. She died 1881.

Children of Presley Blankenship and Rebecca Blankenship are:

1646 i. Hezekiah⁷ Blankenship, born 1858 in McDowell Co, VA; died February 28, 1934.

1647 ii. Isom Blankenship, born May 18, 1859 in McDowell Co, VA.

1648 iii. William Floyd Blankenship, born January 24, 1861 in McDowell Co., VA; died May 21, 1938 in Martin Co., KY. He married (1) Nancy Stepp March 22, 1884 in Martin Co., KY; born September 21, 1863 in Lawrence Co., KY; died January 02, 1887 in Martin Co., KY. He married (2) Lydia Ann Stepp March 21, 1887 in Martin Co., KY; born January 1866; died December 11, 1953 in Martin Co., KY.

1649 iv. Alfred H. Blankenship, born May 15, 1863 in McDowell Co., VA.

1650 v. George W. Blankenship, born November 10, 1866 in McDowell Co., WV.

1651 vi. Charoletta Jane Blankenship, born 1867 in McDowell Co., WV.

1652 vii. John M. Blankenship, born April 17, 1870 in McDowell Co., WV.

1653 viii. J. Burbiage Blankenship, born September 22, 1872 in McDowell Co., WV; died February 25, 1941 in Mingo Co., WV.

1654 ix. Wheeler J. Blankenship, born October 11, 1877; died 1942.

1655 x. Charley Blankenship, born November 07, 1878; died February 09, 1958 in Stonecoal, Wayne Co., WV. He married Liddie ?

1656 xi. Victoria Blankenship, born April 15, 1881; died April 15, 1881.

596. Henry⁶ Blankenship (Barnett⁵, William⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1838 in Letcher Co., KY. He married (1) **Mary Janie Single**. He married (2) **Mary Jane Trent** December 22, 1860 in Logan Co. WV. She was born 1832. He married (3) **Rebecca Trent** Abt. 1881, daughter of Mary Jane Trent. She was born 1850.

Children of Henry Blankenship and Mary Trent are:

1657 i. Lewis⁷ Blankenship, born 1863. He married Patsy Trent

1658 ii. James Blankenship, born 1866.

1659 iii. Daughet Blankenship, born 1870.

597. Isham⁶ Blankenship (John William⁵, Isham⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1800 in Blount Co., TN, and died September 03, 1860 in Henderson Co., TN. He married **Mahala Derryberry** 1829 in Henderson Co., TN. She was born September 17, 1810 in TN, and died 1881 in Henderson Co., TN.

Children of Isham Blankenship and Mahala Derryberry are:

1660 i. John E.⁷ Blankenship, born 1831 in Bible Grove Community, Henderson Co., TN. He married Elizabeth Azbill

1661 ii. Susan Blankenship, born 1833 in Bible Grove Community, Henderson Co., TN. She married Joseph Powers in Henderson Co., TN.

1662 iii. William Clark Blankenship, born April 16, 1835 in Bible Grove Community, Henderson Co., TN; died October 15, 1905 in Henderson Co., TN. He married Mary Powers; born May 11, 1838 in Henderson Co., TN; died September 11, 1908 in Henderson Co., TN.

1663 iv. Mary Blankenship, born 1837.

1664 v. Daniel Blankenship, born 1840 in TN. He married Permelia C. Powers; born 1844 in TN.

1665 vi. Lucinda P. Blankenship, born 1846.

1666 vii. Spencer P. Blankenship, born 1846.

1667 viii. Wesley C. Blankenship, born 1850.

598. Caleb Franklin⁶ Blankenship, Sr. (John William⁵, Isham⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1803 in TN, and died 1877 in Henderson Co. TN. He married **Mary Woods**. She was born 1809 in SC, and died 1880 in Henderson Co. TN.

Children of Caleb Blankenship and Mary Woods are:

1668 i. Wm C. F.⁷ Blankenship.

1669 ii. James Martin Blankenship, born July 20, 1826 in Henderson Co. TN; died May 05, 1900 in Independence Co., AR. He married (1) Elizabeth Scates; born 1833 in TN; died 1885 in Independence Co., AR. He married (2) Nancy Angeline Tyler; born June 27, 1846; died May 04, 1909.

1670 iii. John Andrew Blankenship, Sr., born February 18, 1831 in Henderson Co. TN; died January 08, 1891 in Henderson Co. TN. He married Mahalia Elizabeth Phillips; born December 04, 1835 in Henderson Co. TN; died October 21, 1896 in Henderson Co. TN.

1671 iv. Caleb Franklin Blankenship, Jr., born 1833 in Henderson Co. TN; died January 14, 1865 in Paducah, KY. He married Elizabeth Autrey

1672 v. Gilbert Blankenship, born 1835 in Henderson Co., TN. He married Sarah Blankenship; born 1838; died 1880.

1673 vi. Martha Jane Blankenship, born November 28, 1839 in Henderson Co. TN; died March 03, 1912 in Independence Co., AR. She married Osborn Marion Wood; born 1837; died 1920 in Independence Co., AR.

599. Gilbert⁶ Blankenship (John William⁵, Isham⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1805 in KY, and died December 04, 1868 in Oregon Co., MO. He married **Nancy Elizabeth ?**. She was born Abt. 1803 in KY, and died April 02, 1875 in Oregon Co., MO.

Children of Gilbert Blankenship and Nancy ? are:

1674 i. John S.⁷ Blankenship, born Abt. 1830 in Henderson Co., TN; died Abt. 1901 in Lawrence Co, AR. He married (1) Louisa Jane Phillips 1851 in prob. Henderson Co., TN; born Abt. 1826 in TN; died Bef. 1899 in Lawrence Co., AL. He married (2) Mattie Allison December 14, 1899 in Lawrence Co, AR.

1675 ii. Christena Blankenship, born Abt. 1832. She married Benj. Carroll Phillips

1676 iii. Anna Blankenship, born 1834 in TN. She married William Pratt April 05, 1857 in Oregon Co, MO.

1677 iv. Meridy H. Blankenship, born 1836 in TN; died 1880 in Oregon Co., MO.

1678 v. Gilbert M. Blankenship, born December 1838 in TN; died May 05, 1918 in Oregon Co., MO. He married (1) Elizabeth J. Collins June 06, 1861 in Oregon Co., MO; born Abt. 1836 in NC; died April 02, 1875 in Oregon Co.. MO. He married (2) Nancy A. Crews August 12, 1883 in Oregon Co., MO; born April 1840 in Oregon Co., MO.

1679 vi. William H. Blankenship, born November 1839 in TN; died January 09, 1916 in Oregon, MO. He married (1) Angeline Crews June 20, 1867 in Oregon, MO; born Abt. 1841 in TN. He married (2) Lydia Greer January 04, 1897 in Oregon, MO; born Abt. 1858 in Indiana.

1680 vii. Nancy J. Blankenship, born Abt. 1841. She married Thomas A. Allison March 25, 1860 in Oregon Co., MO.

1681 viii. Paralee V. Blankenship, born Abt. 1842 in TN. She married Elijah Forester September 03, 1883 in Oregon, MO.

1682 ix. Mary Blankenship, born 1846 in TN; died in Oregon Co. MO.

1683 x. Jacob H. Blankenship, born October 1847 in TN; died May 29, 1924 in Oregon, MO. He married Martha J. Clark 1869; born June 1849 in TN; died 1906 in Oregon, MO.

1684 xi. Easter Adeline Blankenship, born 1848 in TN; died 1940 in Oregon Co., MO. She married Frank D. Perry December 16, 1871 in Oregon Co., MO.

1685 xii. Manuel Scott Blankenship, born December 29, 1851 in TN; died March 14, 1928 in Oregon Co, MO. He married Mary Caroline Grissom January 06, 1878 in Oregon Co, MO; born June 20, 1853; died June 27, 1941.

600. Lewis⁶ Blankenship (John William⁵, Isham⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1806 in KY, and died Abt. 1880 in Izard Co., AR. He married **Malinda Derryberry**. She was born September 19, 1812 in Warren Co., TN, and died in Izard Co., AR.

Children of Lewis Blankenship and Malinda Derryberry are:

1686 i. Daniel H.⁷ Blankenship, born 1830 in Henderson Co., TN. He married Spicy ?

1687 ii. William C. Blankenship, born August 1833 in Henderson Co., TN; died in Izard Co., AR.

1688 iii. Nancy Blankenship, born 1834 in Henderson Co., TN.

1689 iv. Elizabeth Blankenship, born 1836 in Henderson Co., TN.

1690 v. Elisha Blankenship, born 1838 in Henderson Co., TN.

1691 vi. Andrew Blankenship, born 1842 in Henderson Co., TN.

1692 vii. Jacob Blankenship, born 1843 in Henderson Co., TN.

1693 viii. Mary Ann Blankenship, born 1848 in Henderson Co., TN. She married John Marion Green Abt. 1866; born May 1847 in MO; died February 17, 1923 in Union Twp., Baxter Co., AR.

1694 ix. Washington C. Blankenship, born 1852 in Henderson Co., TN.

1695 x. Martha Blankenship, born 1854 in Henderson Co., TN.

1696 xi. James Calvin Blankenship, born February 23, 1858 in Izard Co. AR; died March 14, 1903 in Cave City, Sharp Co., AR. He married Rebecca J. Denton in AR; born March 1860 in AR; died Aft. 1920 in Cave City, Sharp Co., AR.

601. Elisha⁶ Blankenship (John William⁵, Isham⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1813 in KY, and died 1881 in Izard Co., AR. He married **Elizabeth Jane Moorehead**. She was born 1811 in TN, and died 1858.

Children of Elisha Blankenship and Elizabeth Moorehead are:

1697 i. Sarah Jane⁷ Blankenship, born Abt. 1835; died in Old Marshall, AR. She married (1) James H. Chism Abt. 1850 She married (2) Jesse Robert Wadkins Abt. 1872 She married (3) Amos A. Sherman November 20, 1898.

1698 ii. Hiram Blankenship, born 1841; died December 07, 1862 in Fort Smith, Arkansas, (Civil War).

1699 iii. Benjamin T. Blankenship, born 1845 in Henderson Co., TN. He married Sarah Goodrich

1700 iv. Eligan Blankenship, born 1848 in Izard Co., AR. He married Sarah ?

1701 v. Anky Jane Blankenship, born 1850; died 1934 in Izard Co., AR. She married Calvin Melton, Sr.; born 1850.

1702 vi. Nancy Blankenship, born 1852 in AR.

603. William Henry⁶ Blankenship, Sr. (John William⁵, Isham⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born November 24, 1818 in KY, and died February 11, 1899 in Pearson, AR. He married **Martha Ann Wofford**. She was born January 30, 1820 in SC, and died October 31, 1891 in Pearson, AR.

Children of William Blankenship and Martha Wofford are:

1703 i. Mary J.⁷ Blankenship, born Abt. 1844 in TN.

1704 ii. Leander J. Blankenship, born Abt. 1846 in TN. He married Bettie A. ?

1705 iii. Sarah E. Blankenship, born Abt. 1848 in TN. She married Christopher Willison August 20, 1873.

1706 iv. Eliza Emylon Blankenship, born March 09, 1849 in Henderson Co., TN; died October 28, 1893. She married Moses Crittendon Gresham August 17, 1871; born March 19, 1849; died November 09, 1890.

1707 v. William Henry Blankenship, Jr., born Abt. 1850 in TN; died July 27, 1936 in AR. He married Nan Sparkman January 12, 1882.

1708 vi. Martha Ann Blankenship, born March 22, 1855 in TN; died June 15, 1948. She married James K. Polk Holmes December 29, 1870; born February 02, 1846; died June 19, 1918 in AR.

1709 vii. Margaret P. Blankenship, born January 28, 1857 in Henderson Co. TN; died January 11, 1917 in AR. She married John C. Fowlkes; born April 10, 1858; died November 14, 1923 in AR.

1710 viii. Rebecca Burnetta Blankenship, born December 28, 1858 in Henderson Co., TN; died April 14, 1942 in AR. She married James Y. Guy January 13, 1878; born August 09, 1859; died November 19, 1919 in AR.

1711 ix. Parolie Blankenship, born Abt. 1861 in AR; died Abt. 1899 in AR. She married Benjamin J. Allen; born Abt. 1857; died Abt. 1944 in AZ.

605. Nancy⁶ Blankenship (John William⁵, Isham⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1821 in TN, and died March 1886 in OK. She married **(1) John Wilkerson**. He was born 1818, and died 1869. She married **(2) Tim Williams**.

Children of Nancy Blankenship and John Wilkerson are:

1712 i. John Woodville⁷ Wilkerson. He married Susannah Ann Howell; born in Farmersville, Collins Co., Texas.

1713 ii. Martha Wilkerson. She married John Groom

1714 iii. Elizabeth Wilkerson. She married Mack Messer

1715 iv. Asa I. Wilkerson. He married Margaret Jones

1716 v. Whidby H. Wilkerson. He married Elnora Jones

1717 vi. Nancy Wilkerson, born Abt. 1842; died Abt. 1870. She married Solomon Ray Abt. 1863; born 1843.

1718 vii. Mary A. Wilkerson, born 1846. She married (1) Solomon Ray; born 1843. She married (2) Isaac Neff; born February 23, 1841; died Abt. 1870. She married (3) Charles D. Jones

606. Curtis Jackson⁶ Blankenship (John William⁵, Isham⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born January 07, 1823 in KY, and died Bet. 1861 - 1867 in Pearson, AR. He married **Sarah Ann Blankenship**. She was born April 22, 1826 in TN, and died 1900 in Pearson, AR.

Children of Curtis Blankenship and Sarah Blankenship are:

1719 i. Eliza E.⁷ Blankenship. She married Issac Bruce March 25, 1860; born Abt. 1842; died January 1863.

1720 ii. Mary P. Blankenship, born November 15, 1848. She married James Oldham; born Abt. 1845 in Mississippi; died Bef. 1900 in Pearson, AR.

1721 iii. Perlity Ann Blankenship, born February 14, 1851.

1722 iv. Marthie Carline Blankenship, born December 20, 1853; died December 17, 1917 in Pearson, AR. She married Linn Boyd Gresham; born January 28, 1847 in Calloway Co., KY; died June 17, 1914 in Pearson, AR.

1723 v. Elias Blankenship, born Abt. 1859; died Bef. 1870.

608. William⁶ Blankenship (Spencer Isham⁵, Isham⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born February 21,

1807 in Bat Creek, Monroe Co., TN, and died June 11, 1882 in Polk Co., TN. He married **Elizabeth Lee** Abt. 1827 in Monroe Co., TN. She was born December 17, 1807 in TN.

Children of William Blankenship and Elizabeth Lee are:

1724 i. Malinda C.⁷ Blankenship, born October 02, 1830 in Polk Co., TN; died November 03, 1847. She married Sol Citrell; born Abt. 1826.

1725 ii. Frances Asbury Blankenship, born November 05, 1833. He married (1) Margaret Couch; born Abt. 1837. He married (2) Mary Davis; born Abt. 1837.

1726 iii. Spencer Blankenship, born October 25, 1834 in Polk Co., TN. He married Nancy Lee; born Abt. 1838 in Polk Co., TN.

1727 iv. Hiram F. Blankenship, born February 22, 1837 in Conasauga, Polk Co., TN; died November 14, 1868 in Greene Co., MO. He married Amanda F. Henrietta Goodin September 15, 1859 in Greene Co., MO; born January 27, 1842 in TX; died November 24, 1922 in Murray Twp., Greene Co., MO.

1728 v. William L. Blankenship, born February 10, 1840 in Chattanooga, TN; died September 03, 1903 in Thornfield, MO. He married Sarah Humbard; born July 09, 1840 in TN; died April 08, 1928 in Teagues, MO.

1729 vi. Mary Ann Blankenship, born May 18, 1842 in Conasauga, Polk Co., TN; died October 21, 1847.

1730 vii. Elizabeth E. Blankenship, born December 24, 1844 in Catasauqua, Polk Co., TN; died in Grief, TN. She married John Bivens; born Abt. 1840 in Grief, TN.

1731 viii. James A. Blankenship, born April 12, 1849 in Conasauga, Polk Co., TN. He married (1) Jane Albairt Abt. 1866; born Abt. 1853 in Thornfield, Ozark Co., MO. He married (2) Lucinda Hose 1873; born Abt. 1853.

609. John Preston⁶ Blankenship (Spencer Isham⁵, Isham⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankenship, Sr.) was born March 25, 1809 in Monroe Co., TN, and died May 22, 1873 in Monroe Co., TN. He married **Sarah Coffman**. She was born January 26, 1811 in Tennessee, and died June 23, 1888 in Dadeville, Dade Co., MO.

Children of John Blankenship and Sarah Coffman are:

1732 i. Caloway⁷ Blankenship, born May 05, 1831 in Chattanooga, Hamilton Co., TN; died August 12, 1912 in Dadeville, Dade Co., MO. He married Nancy Elizabeth Mann October 13, 1858 in Chattanooga, Cobb., TN; born January 07, 1841 in Atlanta, Fulton Co., GA; died March 15, 1903 in Florence Co..

1733 ii. Neomi Blankenship, born May 24, 1833 in Tennessee; died in Aurora, Lawrence, MO. She married (1) Samuel Henderson Corn She married (2) ? Short

1734 iii. Mary Blankenship, born August 16, 1835 in Tennessee; died in Lebanon, Laclede, MO. She married Samuel Dennis September 28, 1852 in McMinn Co, TN.

1735 iv. Malinda Emma Blankenship, born December 28, 1836 in Tennessee; died November 25, 1918. She married Silas Witt February 25, 1854 in McMinn Co., TN; born February 18, 1836 in McMinn Co. , TN; died August 16, 1913 in Crosby Co., TX.

1736 v. Spence A. Blankenship, born April 22, 1839 in McMinn Co., TN; died March 22, 1902 in Dadeville, Dade Co., MO. He married Louisa Martha Melton Abt. 1862; born October 23, 1843 in NC; died August 30, 1910 in Morgan, Dade Co., MO.

1737 vi. Isaac Blankenship, born December 01, 1840 in Athens, Monroe Co., TN; died August 05, 1924 in Webb City, Jasper, MO. He married Margaret Elizabeth Ware April 23, 1868 in Athens, McMinn, TN; born August 19, 1851 in Athens, McMinn, TN; died March 26, 1914 in Webb City, Jasper Co., MO.

1738 vii. Susan Blankenship, born December 13, 1842; died in Dade County, MO. She married Alfred Morris

1739 viii. Elizabeth R. Blankenship, born July 19, 1845 in TN; died in Moffat, Bell, TX. She married Henry Massingale

1740 ix. Isham Harden Blankenship, born November 26, 1847 in Tennessee. He married Martha M. Caldwell October 22, 1868 in McMinn Co., TN.

1741 x. Martha Fannie Blankenship, born May 01, 1850 in Tennessee; died May 10, 1927 in McMinn Co., TN. She married Houston Taylor Massingale; born February 29, 1848; died August 20, 1920 in McMinn Co., TN.

1742 xi. Sarah Blankenship, born March 03, 1855.

1743 xii. John Douglas Blankenship, born November 22, 1857 in Tennessee; died in Moffat, Bell, TX. He married Leah ?; born Abt. 1858 in Tennessee.

610. Lewis⁶ Blankenship (Spencer Isham⁵, Isham⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1812. He married (1) ? Cobb Bef. 1834. He married (2) **Nancy Swanson** Abt. 1834. She was born 1812 in North Carolina.

Children of Lewis Blankenship and Nancy Swanson are:

1744 i. Spencer⁷ Blankenship, born Abt. 1835.

1745 ii. Mary Elizabeth Blankenship, born Abt. 1836 in Tennessee. She married James H. Worthy

1746 iii. John T. Blankenship, born Abt. 1838.

1747 iv. William Brewer Blankenship, Sr., born Abt. 1840 in Tennessee.

1748 v. Nancy Ann Blankenship, born Abt. 1843 in Tennessee. She married John B. Lillard October 25, 1859.

1749 vi. Fanny Jane Blankenship, born Abt. 1845 in Tennessee.

1750 vii. Isom Erastus Blankenship, born December 11, 1847; died February 06, 1887 in Monroe Co., TN. He married Mary Clemmer

1751 viii. Lewis P. Blankenship, born July 1850.

1752 ix. James H. Blankenship, born Abt. 1852.

611. Berton⁶ Blankenship (Spencer Isham⁵, Isham⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1814, and died in Monroe County, TN.

Children of Berton Blankenship are:

1753 i. Lin⁷ Blankenship.

1754 ii. Henry Blankenship, born Abt. 1836.

1755 iii. John Blankenship, born Abt. 1838.

613. Spencer⁶ Blankenship, Jr. (Spencer Isham⁵, Isham⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1823 in Tennessee. He married **Nancy Lee** July 25, 1843 in Monroe County, TN. She was born Abt. 1824 in Tennessee.

Children of Spencer Blankenship and Nancy Lee are:

1756 i. Louisa A⁷ Blankenship, born Abt. 1844.

1757 ii. Malinda C Blankenship, born Abt. 1848.

1758 iii. Mary E Blankenship, born Abt. 1850.

1759 iv. Martha Blankenship, born Abt. 1852.

1760 v. James Blankenship, born Abt. 1854.

1761 vi. Jefferson D Blankenship, born Abt. 1861.

615. Isham⁶ Blankenship (Spencer Isham⁵, Isham⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankenship, Sr.) was born April 01, 1825 in Bat Creek, Monroe Co., TN, and died February 02, 1885 in Williamson Co., IL. He married **(1) Martha G. Edwards** October 01, 1846 in Monroe Co., TN. She was born January 05, 1828, and died December 27, 1859 in Williamson Co., IL. He married **(2) Polly Ann Spiller** April 10, 1862 in Williamson Co., IL. She was born October 01, 1830 in pos. Tennessee, and died November 01, 1903 in Williamson Co., IL.

Children of Isham Blankenship and Martha Edwards are:

1762 i. Margaret M.⁷ Blankenship, born July 22, 1847; died July 10, 1910 in Williamson Co., IL.

1763 ii. Sarah J. Blankenship, born May 01, 1850.

1764 iii. Mary Julia Ann Blankenship, born October 11, 1854.

1765 iv. Sarah C. Blankenship, born September 03, 1857 in Williamson Co., IL; died April 10, 1858 in Williamson Co., IL.

Children of Isham Blankenship and Polly Spiller are:

1766 i. Elijah Spencer⁷ Blankenship, born February 21, 1861 in Marion, Williamson Co., IL; died April 05, 1947 in Williamson Co., IL. He married Cora A. Chamness December 26, 1888 in Williamson Co., IL.

1767 ii. William Blankenship, born February 21, 1864 in Williamson Co., IL; died January 01, 1865 in Williamson Co., IL.

1768 iii. Cordelia Ann Blankenship, born October 12, 1865; died October 12, 1956 in Seattle, WA. She married Warren Moore Walker April 06, 1884 in Williamson Co., IL; born 1856; died 1911 in Williamson Co., IL.

1769 iv. Elizabeth Arabelle Blankenship, born May 13, 1867 in Marion, Williamson Co., IL; died July 07, 1950 in Seattle, WA. She married Wilson Carroll McNeill October 09, 1889 in Carterville, Williamson Co., IL; born July 19, 1861 in Carterville, Williamson Co., IL; died May 24, 1911 in Carterville, Williamson Co., IL.

1770 v. Laura Blankenship, born January 01, 1871 in Williamson Co., IL; died March 21, 1910. She married George Henry Harrison; born December 14, 1861 in Wilson Co., TN; died July 22, 1950 in Williamson Co., IL.

1771 vi. Charles Blankenship, born January 01, 1871 in Williamson Co., IL; died 1871 in Williamson Co., IL.

1772 vii. Amanda Blankenship, born November 30, 1872 in Williamson Co., IL; died July 22, 1874 in

Williamson Co., IL.

1773 viii. Susan Blankenship, born June 01, 1874; died October 10, 1893 in Williamson Co., IL.

616. John Asa⁶ Blankenship (Elizabeth⁵, Isham⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1803 in Patrick Co, VA, and died Bef. 1850 in IN. He married **Sarah Martindale** September 07, 1820 in Patrick Co, VA. She was born 1805 in Patrick Co, VA, and died 1876 in Marshall Co, IL.

Children of John Blankenship and Sarah Martindale are:

1774 i. Elizabeth Crocket⁷ Blankenship, born 1825 in VA. She married (1) John Elliot She married (2) Isaac Weaver

1775 ii. James Blankenship, born 1826 in VA. He married ? Summers

1776 iii. Frank Blankenship, born 1827. He married Dora Asbury in Greene Co, IN.

1777 iv. Barbara Ann Blankenship, born 1828. She married William Jones May 12, 1844 in Greene Co, IN.

1778 v. Mary Jane Blankenship, born 1831 in Washington Co, IN; died January 22, 1910 in Greene Co, IN. She married Mordecai Bays September 01, 1853 in Greene Co, IN; born 1829; died 1883.

1779 vi. Nancy Payne Blankenship, born 1831 in Greene County, IN. She married Hardin Carmichael; born May 21, 1826 in Raleigh, NC.

1780 vii. William Wesley Blankenship, born 1832 in Washington Co., IN. He married Elizabeth Bland

1781 viii. Asa Boswell Blankenship, born June 30, 1835 in Washington Co, IN; died August 11, 1913 in Craniville, Wmson Co, IL. He married Martha Helton; born 1842.

1782 ix. Martha Suzanne Blankenship, born 1839 in Washington Co, IN; died April 26, 1905 in Chillocathe, IL. She married Harvey Carter

1783 x. Rebecca Blankenship, born 1843 in Monreo Co, IN; died September 06, 1910 in Chillocathe, IL. She married Edward Swards

630. Isham⁶ Blankenship (Gilbert⁵, Isham⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born July 06, 1817 in Blount Co., TN, and died March 28, 1852 in Blount Co., TN. He married **Mary ?**.

Children of Isham Blankenship and Mary ? are:

1784 i. John Patton⁷ Blankenship, Dr, born December 06, 1839.

1785 ii. Gilbert Blankenship, born 1841.

1786 iii. Alexander Blankenship, born 1843.

1787 iv. Joseph Blankenship, born 1845.

631. Peyton⁶ Blankenship (Gilbert⁵, Isham⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1821 in Blount Co., TN. He married **Martha E. Mayo** March 02, 1843 in Monroe Co., TN. She was born Abt. 1820 in Monore Co., TN.

Children of Peyton Blankenship and Martha Mayo are:

1788 i. Gassilla⁷ Blankenship, born 1844.

1789 ii. Elizabeth Louisa Blankenship, born 1847.

1790 iii. Blackman M. Blankenship, born 1850.

1791 iv. Gilbert Blankenship, born 1855.

634. Blackmore Hiram⁶ Blankenship (Gilbert⁵, Isham⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born July 15, 1829 in Blount Co., TN, and died May 15, 1875 in Blount Co., TN. He married **Sarah Jane Carpenter** December 07, 1851 in Blount Co., TN. She was born March 13, 1835 in Bount Co., TN, and died February 10, 1891 in Bount Co., TN.

Children of Blackmore Blankenship and Sarah Carpenter are:

1792 i. Nancy E.⁷ Blankenship, born October 06, 1852 in Bount Co., TN.

1793 ii. Gilbert A. Blankenship, born October 05, 1854 in Bount Co., TN. He married Isabel House 1895 in Dover, Arkansas.

1794 iii. William Andy Blankenship, born March 18, 1857 in Bount Co., TN; died December 16, 1943 in Springfield, MO. He married Martha Isabel Haun December 10, 1889 in Greene Co., MO; born December 09, 1868 in Greene Co., MO; died April 22, 1913 in Greene Co., MO.

1795 iv. Mary J. Blankenship, born December 21, 1858 in Bount Co., TN. She married ? Miser

1796 v. Margret Ellen Blankenship, born February 18, 1861 in Bount Co., TN. She married ? Anderson

1797 vi. John B. Blankenship, born November 28, 1863 in Bount Co., TN.

1798 vii. Sarah A. Blankenship, born January 24, 1865 in Bount Co., TN; died March 1924. She married ? Pressly

1799 viii. Martha Malinda Blankenship, born May 28, 1867 in Bount Co., TN; died August 1924. She married ? Scott

1800 ix. Albert H. Blankenship, born May 25, 1870 in Bount Co., TN.

1801 x. Henry C. Blankenship, born August 28, 1872 in Bount Co., TN.

1802 xi. Lottie C. Blankenship, born September 16, 1874 in Bount Co., TN. She married ? Simpson

641. Hezekiah⁶ Blankenship (Hezekiah⁵, Elijah⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1833. He married **Susannah Long** October 08, 1857. She was born May 09, 1839, and died January 28, 1926.

Child of Hezekiah Blankenship and Susannah Long is:

1803 i. Louranah Jane⁷ Blankenship, born January 29, 1865; died March 01, 1950.

643. Judy⁶ Blankenship (Isham W.⁵, Elijah⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1831 in Tennessee. She married **Curtis Sparlin** February 18, 1847. He was born January 04, 1826 in Holmes Co, OH, and died October 26, 1898 in Newton Co, MO.

Children of Judy Blankenship and Curtis Sparlin are:

1804 i. John Wesley⁷ Sparlin, born August 1850 in Newton Co, MO. He married Nancy Cordelia Naremore December 25, 1870 in Newton Co, MO.

1805 ii. Cynthia Ann Sparlin, born September 12, 1852 in Newton Co, MO; died August 18, 1906 in Roseberry, Valley Co, ID. She married Mark Cole November 04, 1869 in Newton Co, MO; born May 12, 1848 in Marion Co, IL; died December 13, 1913 in Roseberry, Valley Co, Idaho.

1806 iii. Delliah Sparlin, born 1856 in Newton Co, MO. She married J. C. Chitwood

1807 iv. Martha Sparlin, born Abt. 1858 in Newton Co, MO.

1808 v. Isom Sparlin, born Abt. 1860 in Newton Co, MO.

1809 vi. Andrew Sparlin, born December 23, 1865 in Newton Co, MO. He married Ida Holmes July 12, 1887.

1810 vii. Tennessee C. Sparlin, born 1873 in Newton Co, MO.

644. William Erby⁶ Blankenship (Isham W.⁵, Elijah⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born August 31, 1832 in McMinn Co, TN. He married **(1) Sarah Ann Demoss** March 05, 1850. She was born Abt. 1829 in Monroe Twp, Morgan Co, IN, and died February 22, 1863 in Springfield, Greene Co, MO. He married **(2) Mary Ann Blanchard** February 24, 1865 in Dade Co, MO. She was born 1837.

Children of William Blankenship and Sarah Demoss are:

1811 i. Mary Jane⁷ Blankenship, born 1851; died 1948. She married James Flaith

1812 ii. William Jackson Blankenship, born September 22, 1852 in Newton Co, MO; died March 20, 1926 in Sweet Home, Linn Co, OR. He married Emma Alice Shira 1876 in Joplin, Jasper Co, MO; born 1851 in Ohio; died 1933 in Sweet Home, Linn Co, OR.

1813 iii. Francis Delilah Blankenship, born Abt. 1856. She married Marcellus Rogers

1814 iv. Nelson Brickey Blankenship, born 1860; died 1929.

1815 v. Martha Blankenship, born Abt. 1863; died Abt. 1863.

Children of William Blankenship and Mary Blanchard are:

1816 i. Nancy A. Tennessee⁷ Blankenship, born November 30, 1865 in Newton Co, MO; died February 06, 1927. She married Fred S. Nunn

1817 ii. Julia Olive Blankenship, born February 02, 1868 in Newton Co, MO; died October 02, 1965 in Newton Co, MO. She married Albert Curtis Roark August 26, 1885 in Buffalo Twp, Newton Co, MO.

1818 iii. John E. Blankenship, born November 29, 1870 in Newton Co, MO; died 1951 in Newton Co., MO. He married (1) Martha Jane Barker April 10, 1894 in Seneca, Newton Co, MO; born April 04, 1877; died July 31, 1953. He married (2) Roxanna Anne Canada Aft. 1903; born 1884; died 1951.

1819 iv. Isodoria J. Blankenship, born May 04, 1876 in Newton Co, MO.

1820 v. Lyman Edward Blankenship, born December 16, 1876 in Newton Co, MO; died June 08, 1942 in Newton Co, MO. He married Mary Norris Lawson November 15, 1895 in Newton Co, MO.

1821 vi. Oscar Blankenship, born December 01, 1881 in Newton Co, MO.

651. Missouri⁶ Blankenship (Isham W.⁵, Elijah⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1847 in Missouri.

She married (1) **Thomas Patton** Bef. 1870. She married (2) **George W. Patton** Aft. 1870.

Child of Missouri Blankenship and Thomas Patton is:

1822 i. Almeda⁷ Patton.

654. Archibald⁶ Blankenship (James⁵, Presley⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1823 in North Carolina. He married **Tabatha Nanney** December 15, 1846 in Rutherford Co., NC. She was born 1825 in North Carolina.

Children of Archibald Blankenship and Tabatha Nanney are:

1823 i. Martin⁷ Blankenship, born 1848.

1824 ii. James J Blankenship, born 1850.

1825 iii. Sara J Blankenship, born 1854.

1826 iv. John G Blankenship, born 1857.

657. David⁶ Blankenship (James⁵, Presley⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born July 04, 1833 in NC. He married **Dacey Moore**. She was born 1833 in Tenn..

Children of David Blankenship and Dacey Moore are:

1827 i. Lafayette⁷ Blankenship.

1828 ii. Martha Blankenship, born 1857.

1829 iii. Presley Blankenship, born 1860.

1830 iv. Rachael Blankenship, born 1862.

1831 v. Tennessee M Blankenship, born 1867.

1832 vi. Micajah Blankenship, born 1869.

1833 vii. Sara C Blankenship, born 1871.

1834 viii. Elijah L Blankenship, born 1874.

1835 ix. Liddie Blankenship, born 1878.

1836 x. Lewis Steven Blankenship, born 1880. He married Harriett Fina Reed

659. Alexander⁶ Blankenship (Micajah⁵, Presley⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1814 in Rutherford County, Tennessee, and died 1885 in Burnsville, NC. He married **Rebecca Anglin**. She was born 1817 in North Carolina, and died 1912 in Gilmer Co., GA.

Children of Alexander Blankenship and Rebecca Anglin are:

1837 i. Elizabeth⁷ Blankenship, born 1836 in Yancy Co., NC. She married Wilson Cleveland Woodward

1838 ii. Emelia Ann Blankenship, born December 27, 1838 in Yancey Co., NC; died December 27, 1922

in Tails Creek, Gilmer Co., GA. She married Wilson Cleveland Woodard 1853 in Madison Co., NC; born October 10, 1828 in Madison Co., NC; died November 05, 1920 in Tails Creek, Gilmer Co., GA.

1839 iii. Micajah C. Blankenship, born 1840 in Madison Co., NC. He married (1) Mary E. Sanford February 05, 1861 in Gilmer Co., GA; born 1836 in South Carolina; died 1928. He married (2) Rebecca Gobel Aft. 1928; born December 14, 1874.

1840 iv. Margaret Blankenship, born 1842 in Yancey Co., NC.

1841 v. Robert Bascum Blankenship, born August 10, 1844 in Yancey Co., NC; died January 26, 1929 in Webster Co., GA. He married Eliza Jane Rice in Madison Co., NC; born April 05, 1845 in Marshall, NC; died December 23, 1923 in Milledgville, Baldwin Co., GA.

1842 vi. William Blankenship, born 1845 in Yancey Co., NC.

1843 vii. John W. Blankenship, born 1849 in Madison Co., NC. He married Matilda Rice October 18, 1866 in Madison Co., NC.

1844 viii. Elvira Blankenship, born March 1849 in Yancey Co., NC; died July 10, 1933 in Bucktown, Gilmer Co., GA. She married Reuben Sanford March 21, 1868 in Gilmer Co., GA; born February 1848 in South Carolina; died June 10, 1933 in Gilmer Co., GA.

1845 ix. Sarah Blankenship, born September 13, 1850 in Yancey Co., NC; died March 17, 1960 in Murray Co., GA. She married David James Beal September 22, 1872; born March 18, 1855; died March 12, 1918 in Gilmer Co., GA.

1846 x. Frances Blankenship, born 1852.

1847 xi. Lucretia Blankenship, born 1855 in Yancey Co., NC; died June 06, 1948 in Talking Rock, Pickens Co., GA. She married ? Callahan

1848 xii. Marcus Blankenship, born 1857 in Yancey Co., NC; died November 11, 1932 in Gilmer Co., GA. He married Rebecca ?; born 1848.

1849 xiii. Henry Gilbert Blankenship, born 1860 in Ellijay, Gilmer Co., GA; died April 28, 1934 in Sugar Valley, Gordon Co., GA.

1850 xiv. Oana Blankenship, born 1863 in Ellijay, Gilmer Co., GA.

660. William Pleasant⁶ Blankenship (Micajah⁵, Presley⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1820 in Rutherford County, NC. He married **Sarah Elizabeth Wilson**. She was born 1827 in Rutherford County, NC.

Children of William Blankenship and Sarah Wilson are:

1851 i. Sarah Elizabeth⁷ Blankenship, born June 1840 in Yancey Co., NC. She married (1) Groven M. Blankenship October 12, 1856 in Yancey Co., NC; born 1837. She married (2) Henry B. Ray October 12, 1856 in Yancey County, North Carolina.

1852 ii. John Blankenship, born 1842 in Yancey County, North Carolina. He married Lavada Matilda Holcombe March 15, 1859 in Yancey County, North Carolina; born 1842 in Yancey County, North Carolina.

1853 iii. Dorthy Blankenship, born 1843 in Yancey Co., NC. She married John Wilson

1854 iv. James N. Blankenship, born February 1846 in Yancey Co., NC; died November 07, 1914 in Yancey Co., NC. He married Lorina M. Maney; born 1842 in North Carolina.

1855 v. Catherine Blankenship, born 1847 in Yancey Co., NC. She married ? Elkins

1856 vi. William E. Blankenship, born August 19, 1853 in Yancey Co., NC. He married Polly C. Metcalf October 19, 1873 in Madison Co., NC; born 1853 in North Carolina; died August 31, 1924.

661. Presley⁶ Blankenship (Micajah⁵, Presley⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1822, and died 1865 in Washington County, Tennessee. He married **Sara Banks**. She was born March 1825 in Yancey County, North Carolina.

Children of Presley Blankenship and Sara Banks are:

1857 i. Emeline⁷ Blankenship.

1858 ii. Narcessus Blankenship. She married Nann Anderson January 02, 1879 in Unicoi County, Tennessee.

1859 iii. Mona Blankenship.

1860 iv. Rachael Blankenship. She married H. W. Metcay February 15, 1879 in Unicoi County, Tennessee.

1861 v. Amanda J. Blankenship.

1862 vi. Andrew J. Blankenship, died May 10, 1947 in Portland, OR. He married Catherine Shelton May 28, 1878 in Washington County, Tennessee; born 1856 in South Carolina.

1863 vii. July Ann Blankenship. She married Elbert Proffitt March 04, 1882 in Unicoi County, Tennessee.

1864 viii. Maria Blankenship.

1865 ix. Mary M Blankenship, born 1845.

1866 x. Lafayette Blankenship, born 1846 in North Carolina. He married Ella Tolley November 14, 1895 in Yancey County, North Carolina.

1867 xi. Ellis Blankenship, born January 01, 1849 in Yancey County, North Carolina; died January 26, 1940 in Unicoi County, Tennessee. He married Mary Ann Jenkins; born August 15, 1847.

1868 xii. Jasper Blankenship, born August 12, 1850 in Unicoi County, Tennessee; died February 02, 1893 in Unicoi County, Tennessee. He married Mary Runnion December 1869 in Washington County, Tennessee; born June 07, 1849.

1869 xiii. Jonah O. Blankenship, born July 22, 1856 in Unicoi County, Tennessee; died April 05, 1946 in Unicoi County, Tennessee. He married Ann Eliza Chandley August 21, 1879 in Madison Co., North Carolina; born December 16, 1856 in North Carolina; died April 17, 1928 in Unicoi County, Tennessee.

662. John O.⁶ Blankenship (Micajah⁵, Presley⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1825. He married **Rachael ?**. She was born 1824 in Yancey County, North Carolina.

Children of John Blankenship and Rachael ? are:

1870 i. Ester⁷ Blankenship, born 1845.

1871 ii. Joseph Blankenship, born 1846.

1872 iii. Noah Blankenship, born February 25, 1847 in Yancey Co., NC; died August 07, 1905 in Madison Co., NC. He married (1) Anna Rice December 20, 1863 in Madison Co., NC; born 1844 in Yancey Co., NC; died Aft. 1880 in Madison Co., NC. He married (2) Martha Eliza Pendley November 01, 1881.

1873 iv. William B Blankenship, born 1848.

1874 v. Hulda Jane Blankenship, born 1849 in North Carolina. She married Alfred Rice; born 1845 in North Carolina.

1875 vi. Willy Ann Blankenship, born 1851.

1876 vii. Silus Blankenship, born 1854 in North Carolina. He married Margaret Gillis June 07, 1873 in Yancey County, North Carolina; born 1858 in North Carolina.

1877 viii. Harriett Blankenship, born 1857.

1878 ix. Sara Blankenship, born 1859.

1879 x. Polly Blankenship, born 1861.

1880 xi. Rachael Blankenship, born 1864.

673. Joshua K.⁶ Blankenship (Archibald⁵, Presley⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) He married **Eliza Jane Metcalf**.

Children of Joshua Blankenship and Eliza Metcalf are:

1881 i. William H.⁷ Blankenship, born 1858 in AR. He married Katie A. Brewer July 27, 1883 in Sharp Co. AR.

1882 ii. Allen Lafayette Blankenship, born 1859.

1883 iii. Laura J. Blankenship, born 1860.

1884 iv. Francis E. Blankenship, born 1862.

679. Elizabeth⁶ Blankenship (Archibald⁵, Presley⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1843 in Rutherford Co., NC. She married **Samuel Ennis** April 08, 1866 in Batesville, Independence Co., AR.

Child of Elizabeth Blankenship and Samuel Ennis is:

1885 i. Emma Catherine⁷ Ennis, born Abt. 1868 in Ark. She married William N. Jenkins

680. Jonas K.⁶ Blankenship (Barnett⁵, Presley⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1834 in NC. He married **Nancy Allen** March 26, 1855 in Yancey Co., NC. She was born 1830 in NC.

Children of Jonas Blankenship and Nancy Allen are:

1886 i. William Barnett⁷ Blankenship, born June 07, 1859 in Yancey Co., NC; died June 23, 1927. He married (1) Lodemia Elkins February 16, 1880 in Yancey Co., NC; born 1857 in NC; died December 30, 1880 in Yancey Co., NC. He married (2) Lorina Elkins April 09, 1882; born 1859; died November 22, 1892 in Yancey Co., NC. He married (3) M. Louresia Banks Ayers March 08, 1894; born April 25, 1865 in Yancey Co., NC; died March 05, 1913. He married (4) Kate Young Smith Angel November 30, 1913; born April 22, 1866; died December 30, 1924.

1887 ii. Harriet Blankenship, born 1860.

1888 iii. Davis B. Blankenship, born 1862.

1889 iv. Finetta Blankenship, born 1864.

1890 v. Lucretia J. Blankenship, born 1866.

1891 vi. James P. Blankenship, born 1868.

1892 vii. George M. Blankenship, born 1869 in Yancey Co., NC. He married Mary ?; born 1874 in TN.

1893 viii. Rachael R. Blankenship, born 1872.

1894 ix. Miram M. Blankenship, born 1876.

681. Groven M.⁶ Blankenship (Barnett⁵, Presley⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1837. He married **Sarah Elizabeth Blankenship** October 12, 1856 in Yancey Co., NC, daughter of William Blankenship and Sarah Wilson. She was born June 1840 in Yancey Co., NC.

Children of Groven Blankenship and Sarah Blankenship are:

1895 i. Miles⁷ Blankenship.

1896 ii. Carato Blankenship.

1897 iii. Margaret Blankenship, born 1857 in Yancey Co., NC. She married Thomas Clingman Metcalf; born 1855 in Yancey Co., NC.

1898 iv. Ellis M. Blankenship, born 1858.

1899 v. Alyamia S. Blankenship, born 1860.

1900 vi. Amanada R. Blankenship, born 1865.

1901 vii. Sarah L. Blankenship, born 1869.

685. Miller T.⁶ Blankenship (Barnett⁵, Presley⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1849. He married **Cordelia Austin** October 23, 1873 in Yancey Co., NC.

Children of Miller Blankenship and Cordelia Austin are:

1902 i. Dallas Moore⁷ Blankenship. He married Ruthie Elkins

1903 ii. Wiley Blankenship. He married (1) Tabitha Elkins He married (2) Virginia Ball

1904 iii. Arsmus Blankenship.

1905 iv. Bessie Blankenship. She married Stokes Ledford

1906 v. Lillie Blankenship. She married Marion Westall

1907 vi. Lula Jane Blankenship. She married Ram Ayers

698. A. J.⁶ Blankenship (Jesse⁵, Barnett⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1818. He married **Phosby Sutton**. She was born Abt. 1817.

Children of A. Blankenship and Phosby Sutton are:

1908 i. Sarah E⁷ Blankenship, born Abt. 1841 in TN.

1909 ii. Judith Blankenship, born Abt. 1848 in TN. She married Thomas Nelson Moss; born December 15, 1849; died March 29, 1936.

1910 iii. J. E. Blankenship, born Abt. 1859 in TN.

699. Jane⁶ Blankenship (Jesse⁵, Barnett⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1819. She married **Eli Barber**.

Children of Jane Blankenship and Eli Barber are:

1911 i. Martha Palestine⁷ Barber, born Abt. 1847.

1912 ii. Lewis T. Barber, born Abt. 1849.

1913 iii. S. C. Barber, born Abt. 1852.

700. Isham⁶ Blankenship (Jesse⁵, Barnett⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1830 in TN. He married **Malinda Jane Jent**. She was born Abt. 1835 in KY.

Children of Isham Blankenship and Malinda Jent are:

1914 i. Sarah E.⁷ Blankenship, born Abt. 1858. She married ? King

1915 ii. Mary Katherine Blankenship, born September 17, 1859; died February 17, 1917. She married Thomas Wilson Fishburn; born October 04, 1856; died April 21, 1929.

1916 iii. Robert Wesley Blankenship, born December 1862 in Tennessee. He married Lucinda Elizabeth Jones Abt. 1884; born April 1868 in Tennessee.

1917 iv. William W. Blankenship, born September 21, 1866 in TN; died February 27, 1935. He married Elizabeth E. Bandy; born January 18, 1873; died July 25, 1950.

1918 v. John Wilson Blankenship, born September 22, 1866; died March 06, 1942. He married Martha Susan Fishburn; born January 02, 1870 in Tennessee; died August 03, 1928.

1919 vi. Lavinna J. Blankenship, born Abt. 1869.

1920 vii. Andrew J. Blankenship, born January 1871. He married Nora E Harper; born May 1872 in Tennessee.

1921 viii. Celia C Blankenship, born Abt. 1873 in Tennessee. She married Allen Wilson Harper; born June 11, 1873; died November 04, 1942.

1922 ix. Martha Pearl Blankenship, born Abt. 1876.

1923 x. Walter Blankenship, born Abt. 1878. He married ? Steele

1924 xi. Wiley S. Blankenship, born Abt. 1880.

1925 xii. Luther G. Blankenship, born November 14, 1882 in Tennessee; died March 23, 1947. He married (1) Cora A. ? Bef. 1905; born Abt. 1882. He married (2) Dewey E Doss Abt. 1911; born September 14, 1892; died May 16, 1946.

701. Sarah⁶ Blankenship (Jesse⁵, Barnett⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born October 16, 1831, and

died November 20, 1896. She married **William Jordan Lyles**. He was born January 28, 1828, and died February 25, 1892.

Children of Sarah Blankenship and William Lyles are:

1926 i. Susan Serrilda Jane⁷ Lyles, born April 07, 1849. She married J. W. Harlan

1927 ii. Margaret Ann Lyles, born April 08, 1850; died July 29, 1888. She married Josephus Fetty

1928 iii. Charles Overall Lyles, born July 21, 1851; died August 08, 1889. He married Charlotte Swan; born October 07, 1855; died April 20, 1928.

1929 iv. Maryann Lucinda Lyles, born December 11, 1852; died 1916. She married Louis Haine

1930 v. Malvina Amanda Lyles, born June 07, 1856; died March 15, 1938. She married Enoch P. Sutcliffe

1931 vi. Mattie Lyles, born November 14, 1857; died November 24, 1936. She married Will L. Burton; born November 30, 1866; died September 13, 1949.

1932 vii. Floretta Dathula Lyles, born March 04, 1859; died July 04, 1907. She married James Green Griffin

1933 viii. William James Lyles, born June 07, 1860; died 1880.

1934 ix. Jesse Alexander Lyles, born July 13, 1862; died October 25, 1929. He married Mary Virginia Turner

1935 x. Jane Davis Lyles, born March 26, 1864; died September 15, 1864.

1936 xi. Noah J. Lyles, born September 11, 1865; died February 05, 1940. He married Lena Stamper

1937 xii. Isabel Lyles, born January 13, 1870; died 1941. She married ? Hanilton

1938 xiii. Ella Nora Lyles, born October 29, 1872; died August 11, 1873.

1939 xiv. Cidney Lyles, born November 30, 1874; died July 15, 1952. He married Martha J. ?; born February 27, 1858; died February 10, 1937.

1940 xv. Marcellus Lyles, born July 29, 1877; died November 15, 1925. He married (1) Carrie Brookman
He married (2) Mabel Christy

706. John⁶ Bandy (Agatha⁵ Blankenship, Barnett⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1818. He married **Milly Cook**.

Children of John Bandy and Milly Cook are:

1941 i. J. P.⁷ Bandy, born Abt. 1839.

1942 ii. M. E. Bandy, born Abt. 1841.

1943 iii. A. A. Bandy, born Abt. 1843.

1944 iv. R. A. Bandy, born Abt. 1845.

1945 v. J. C. Bandy, born Abt. 1846.

707. Cornelia⁶ Bandy (Agatha⁵ Blankenship, Barnett⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1821. She married **John Fishburn**. He was born Abt. 1820, and died Bef. 1880.

Children of Cornelia Bandy and John Fishburn are:

- 1946 i. Richard⁷ Fishburn, born Abt. 1843.
- 1947 ii. George T. Fishburn, born Abt. 1845.
- 1948 iii. Nancy S. Fishburn, born Abt. 1848.
- 1949 iv. D. B. Fishburn, born Abt. 1850.
- 1950 v. Besheba E. Fishburn, born Abt. 1852.
- 1951 vi. Silas Jacob Fishburn, born June 20, 1854.
- 1952 vii. Mary A. Fishburn, born Abt. 1857.
- 1953 viii. Jenny L. Fishburn, born November 06, 1859.
- 1954 ix. Tina Lovina Fishburn, born Abt. 1862.
- 1955 x. Barbary F. Fishburn, born Abt. 1863.
- 1956 xi. Amanda J. Fishburn, born Abt. 1866.

708. Silas Elbert⁶ Bandy (Agatha⁵ Blankenship, Barnett⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born July 01, 1825, and died January 21, 1905. He married **Eleanor Groves**. She was born Abt. 1825.

Children of Silas Bandy and Eleanor Groves are:

- 1957 i. J. F.⁷ Bandy, born Abt. 1848.
- 1958 ii. William R. Bandy, born Abt. 1850.

709. Barney A.⁶ Bandy (Agatha⁵ Blankenship, Barnett⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born March 30, 1828, and died September 04, 1904. He married **Martha Huntsman**. She was born Abt. 1826.

Child of Barney Bandy and Martha Huntsman is:

- 1959 i. S. P.⁷ Bandy, born Abt. 1849.

711. Alfred⁶ Blankenship (John⁵, Barnett⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1827 in Allen Co., KY, and died in Hopkins or Webster Co., KY. He married **Catherine Huntsman** February 08, 1854 in Allen Co., KY. She was born 1832 in Scottsville, Allen Co., KY, and died in Allen Co., KY.

Children of Alfred Blankenship and Catherine Huntsman are:

- 1960 i. John W.⁷ Blankenship, born June 26, 1855; died May 31, 1926.
- 1961 ii. William Sidney Blankenship, born March 01, 1857 in Allen Co., KY; died March 11, 1921 in Webster Co., KY. He married (1) Mary E. Cole July 11, 1877 in Webster Co., KY He married (2) Jennie T. Nichols February 05, 1891; born September 16, 1870; died February 22, 1959.

1962 iii. Sarah E Blankenship, born Abt. 1860.

1963 iv. James Wilson Blankenship, Sr., born October 24, 1862 in Allen Co., KY; died April 06, 1943 in Lisman, Webster Co., KY. He married Gradie Susan Price December 26, 1888 in Lisman, Webster Co., KY; born 1872 in Lisman, Webster Co., KY; died 1939 in Lisman, Webster Co., KY.

1964 v. Mary Rebecca Blankenship, born September 05, 1865 in Kentucky; died June 28, 1887. She married Henry Webster Dorris 1885; born May 05, 1865; died December 20, 1943.

1965 vi. Martha Jeanette Blankenship, born Abt. 1868 in KY; died November 15, 1947. She married William Wilson December 26, 1886 in Webster Co., KY; born 1865; died 1924.

1966 vii. Thomas P. Blankenship, born 1872. He married Charley Frances Dawson April 21, 1907 in Hopkins Co., KY.

1967 viii. Ellen Blankenship, born Abt. 1875. She married J. M. Hubbard 1890 in Webster Co., KY.

712. Mary Polly⁶ Blankenship (John⁵, Barnett⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born January 1831. She married **John Blankenship** Abt. 1861, son of Isham Blankenship and Sarah Bass. He was born October 10, 1826, and died February 03, 1893 in Macon Co., Tenn.

Children are listed above under (520) John Blankenship.

714. Susannah⁶ Blankenship (John⁵, Barnett⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born June 05, 1833, and died August 15, 1905. She married **Samuel Robert Blankenship**, son of Isham Blankenship and Sarah Bass. He was born May 16, 1838, and died October 19, 1906 in Macon Co., Tenn.

Children are listed above under (527) Samuel Robert Blankenship.

716. Hiram⁶ Blankinship (John⁵ Blankenship, Barnett⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born July 12, 1838 in Macon Co., TN, and died August 05, 1905. He married **Melvina Henderson** August 25, 1858. She was born March 03, 1839 in Kentucky, and died August 10, 1910.

Children of Hiram Blankinship and Melvina Henderson are:

1968 i. Denton⁷ Blankinship, born July 18, 1859 in Macon Co., TN; died December 05, 1887. He married Mary Tamor Rathbun February 09, 1879 in Chautauqua Co., KS; born January 01, 1864; died August 10, 1944.

1969 ii. Clarinda Blankinship, born June 12, 1862 in Tennessee; died November 18, 1943. She married William Ward; born January 02, 1856; died February 12, 1928.

1970 iii. Sarah Ann Blankinship, born December 06, 1864 in Tennessee; died 1926. She married Cassins Clay Hockett; born 1860; died 1926.

1971 iv. William Washington Blankinship, born July 01, 1867 in Tennessee; died September 23, 1948. He married Louise Perria

1972 v. Mary Susan Blankinship, born December 05, 1868 in Tennessee; died December 20, 1907. She married Sylvester Ward; born July 09, 1863; died February 24, 1936.

1973 vi. Reubin Clinton Blankinship, born June 26, 1870 in Tennessee; died April 12, 1939. He married Etta J. Woolworth; born June 04, 1878.

1974 vii. Samantha Elizabeth Blankinship, born May 09, 1873; died March 23, 1923. She married Jim Wilkinson; born February 17, 1859.

1975 viii. Hiram Thomas Blankinship, born February 08, 1874 in Tennessee; died April 07, 1956. He married Emma Moffitt; born December 31, 1882; died February 18, 1951.

1976 ix. Joseph Wesley Blankinship, born June 04, 1875 in Tennessee; died December 01, 1900.

1977 x. Rosa Viola Blankinship, born March 04, 1877 in Tennessee; died December 10, 1953. She married Sam Wilkinson; born May 03, 1876.

1978 xi. Arthur Blankinship, born December 16, 1883; died July 10, 1956. He married Virgie Stewart

718. Asa⁶ Blankenship (John⁵, Barnett⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born February 1843 in TN. He married **Amanda S Jent**. She was born 1851.

Children of Asa Blankenship and Amanda Jent are:

1979 i. Mary Etta⁷ Blankenship, born April 18, 1872 in Tennessee; died April 07, 1944. She married George Washington Hale; born March 25, 1878; died June 27, 1953.

1980 ii. Martha E. Blankenship, born June 1875. She married Edward M. Bray

1981 iii. Cicero Blankenship, born May 1880.

719. Mary Elizabeth⁶ Blankenship (John⁵, Barnett⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born June 10, 1845 in Lafayette, Macon Co., TN, and died February 25, 1927. She married **Elijah Blankenship** March 14, 1867, son of Isham Blankenship and Sarah Bass. He was born January 06, 1836 in Lafayette, Smith Co., TN, and died March 10, 1906 in Macon Co., Tenn.

Children are listed above under (525) Elijah Blankenship.

720. Bersheba⁶ Blankenship (John⁵, Barnett⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born August 27, 1847, and died January 30, 1916. She married **Stephen Logan White**. He was born October 31, 1845, and died September 13, 1924.

Children of Bersheba Blankenship and Stephen White are:

1982 i. Thomas J⁷ White, born Abt. 1867.

1983 ii. Nancy C White, born Abt. 1874.

1984 iii. Sarah C White, born Abt. 1876.

1985 iv. Stephen S White, born Abt. 1879.

1986 v. Nettie Clementine White, born February 1890.

722. Wesley⁶ Blankenship (John⁵, Barnett⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born February 1852. He married **(1) Sarah Jane Sutton**. She was born October 1849. He married **(2) Fronie Horn**.

Children of Wesley Blankenship and Sarah Sutton are:

1987 i. Garfield⁷ Blankenship. He married Oma Hudson

1988 ii. Richard F Blankenship, born Abt. 1869. He married Dolly Ann Shaw

1989 iii. John W. Blankenship, born Abt. 1871.

1990 iv. Henry Barnett Blankenship, born September 07, 1875 in Haysville, Macon Co., TN; died June 17, 1944 in Duncan, OK. He married Annie Jane Whistler December 02, 1902; born February 05, 1882 in Kaufman Co., Texas; died May 27, 1950 in Duncan, OK.

1991 v. Nancy S B Blankenship, born Abt. 1879.

1992 vi. Joseph T. Blankenship, born September 28, 1880 in Tennessee; died May 17, 1935. He married Kitty Ann Jent; born August 04, 1887; died May 18, 1936.

1993 vii. Stephen Asa Blankenship, born October 1884 in Tennessee; died October 08, 1935. He married Nettie Jones; born April 1889; died Abt. 1980.

1994 viii. Wesley G Blankenship, born October 1886.

1995 ix. James Izzah Blankenship, born January 22, 1888 in Tennessee; died June 08, 1964 in Kentucky. He married Eva Bell Knight; born May 10, 1890; died January 10, 1959 in Bryan Texas.

Child of Wesley Blankenship and Fronie Horn is:

1996 i. Monk Kirley⁷ Blankenship. He married Dolly Shaw

724. Neadam⁶ Roark (Mary⁵ Blankenship, Barnett⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1832. He married **Mary Elizabeth Blankenship**. She was born Abt. 1833.

Children of Neadam Roark and Mary Blankenship are:

1997 i. Celia F⁷ Roark, born Abt. 1859.

1998 ii. James W Roark, born Abt. 1861.

1999 iii. Moses Roark, born Abt. 1863.

2000 iv. William A Roark, born Abt. 1867.

2001 v. Nellie Roark I, born Abt. 1869.

725. Bersheba⁶ Roark (Mary⁵ Blankenship, Barnett⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born December 26, 1833, and died March 24, 1895. She married **Wiley Holland**. He was born January 27, 1832, and died November 11, 1905.

Children of Bersheba Roark and Wiley Holland are:

2002 i. Margaret Melvinie⁷ Holland, born March 1855 in Kentucky; died 1944. She married Isham Thomas Blankinship; born March 05, 1857; died January 18, 1940 in Macon Co., Tenn.

2003 ii. Mary Melissa Holland, born July 16, 1858 in Allen Co., Ky; died January 13, 1928 in Allen Co., Ky. She married Hugh Creed Keen; born Abt. 1848 in Summer Co., Tenn; died September 11, 1924 in Allen Co., Ky.

2004 iii. Cordelia Holland, born Abt. 1861.

2005 iv. William T Holland, born Abt. 1864.

2006 v. Emory Holland, born Abt. 1868.

2007 vi. Charles Holland, born Abt. 1870.

2008 vii. Prudie A Holland, born Abt. 1872; died November 20, 1957. She married John Franklin Keen; born February 06, 1873; died April 26, 1948.

2009 viii. Martha Holland, born Abt. 1876.

726. Lucy⁶ Roark (Mary⁵ Blankenship, Barnett⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born July 09, 1835, and died May 06, 1866. She married **John Blankenship** Bef. 1856, son of Isham Blankenship and Sarah Bass. He was born October 10, 1826, and died February 03, 1893 in Macon Co., Tenn.

Children are listed above under (520) John Blankenship.

731. Moses⁶ Roark (Mary⁵ Blankenship, Barnett⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1845 in TN. He married **Camila F. Reagan** Bef. 1866. She was born Abt. 1847.

Children of Moses Roark and Camila Reagan are:

2010 i. Caity C⁷ Roark, born Abt. 1866.

2011 ii. Eliza F Roark, born Abt. 1868.

2012 iii. James E Roark, born Abt. 1870; died January 1970 in Benton Co., Wa.

2013 iv. John M Roark, born Abt. 1873.

2014 v. Meredith Roark, born Abt. 1876.

2015 vi. Amanda Roark, born Abt. 1879.

733. Stephen Samuel McCarnahay⁶ Blankenship (David B.⁵, Barnett⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born March 03, 1842 in Macon Co., TN, and died June 1924. He married **Katherine Jane White** March 08, 1865. She was born 1841, and died 1929.

Children of Stephen Blankenship and Katherine White are:

2016 i. James Milton⁷ Blankenship. He married Nellie Ward

2017 ii. Joseph David Leander Blankenship, born 1867; died Aft. 1946. He married (1) Florida Freeman He married (2) Delilah Freeman Tucker Aft. 1918.

2018 iii. John Henry Barnett Blankenship, born Abt. 1868; died May 25, 1954 in Fulton, MO. He married Russie Holland

2019 iv. Abner Washington Blankenship, born April 19, 1870; died September 23, 1936. He married Mahalia Tucker Abt. 1890; born March 06, 1872 in Tennessee; died July 17, 1939.

2020 v. Stephen R. Blankenship, born 1874; died 1880.

2021 vi. Chloe Nevada Blankenship, born February 05, 1876; died August 24, 1924. She married Harry Jouett

2022 vii. Fountain Miles Blankenship, born 1879; died July 10, 1946. He married (1) Carrie Leber Bef. 1906 He married (2) Emma Tinsley Aft. 1910.

734. Mary Elizabeth Barsheba⁶ Blankenship (David B.⁵, Barnett⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born July 19, 1843, and died November 18, 1924. She married **Lewis Bandy**. He was born November 09, 1834, and died June 15, 1917.

Children of Mary Blankenship and Lewis Bandy are:

2023 i. Juda F.⁷ Bandy, born March 06, 1867. She married (1) ? Knight She married (2) Elisha Woods; born April 01, 1859; died May 28, 1931.

2024 ii. Amanda Jane Bandy, born March 21, 1869; died September 14, 1934. She married (1) ? Knight She married (2) Elisha Woods

2025 iii. Matilda C. Bandy, born Abt. 1871. She married Fountain P. Dillard; born November 13, 1844; died October 16, 1920.

2026 iv. Edna Alice Bandy, born Abt. 1873. She married Lewis M. Dallas; born Abt. 1873.

2027 v. Prudence N. Bandy, born May 1876. She married Samuel Scott Dallas; born August 25, 1871; died February 10, 1959.

2028 vi. Dean Bandy, born May 26, 1880. He married Porter King; born October 24, 1876; died June 06, 1952.

2029 vii. William Jasper Bandy, born January 06, 1883; died September 11, 1899.

2030 viii. Leo Bennett Bandy, Sr., born October 20, 1885; died May 29, 1982. He married Phoebe Knight; born January 16, 1888; died August 14, 1971.

2031 ix. Riley Huston Bandy, born June 08, 1888; died September 11, 1899.

735. Sarah Matilda Jane⁶ Blankenship (David B.⁵, Barnett⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born June 18, 1845, and died January 08, 1887. She married **Fountain P. Dillard**. He was born November 13, 1844, and died October 16, 1920.

Children of Sarah Blankenship and Fountain Dillard are:

2032 i. Mary⁷ Dillard. She married Albert Carruthers

2033 ii. Thomas Dillard.

2034 iii. James F. Dillard, born 1868. He married Dora White; born July 1867.

2035 iv. Steven Henry Dillard, born July 31, 1870; died March 23, 1946. He married Frances Jones

2036 v. David C. Dillard, born October 03, 1873; died March 19, 1884.

2037 vi. Harmon Nelson Dillard, born August 1876; died Abt. 1935. He married Elizabeth Williams; born Abt. 1884; died Abt. 1955.

738. Lucy Amanda Catherine⁶ Blankenship (David B.⁵, Barnett⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born July 20, 1851, and died April 24, 1917. She married **Wyatt Hargis**.

Children of Lucy Blankenship and Wyatt Hargis are:

2038 i. Delia⁷ Hargis.

2039 ii. Foutain Hargis.

2040 iii. Thurie Hargis.

2041 iv. Lester Hargis.

2042 v. Sallie Hargis.

2043 vi. Judith Hargis.

740. Sarah Woodson⁶ Ellington (Nancy⁵ Blankenship, David⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born September 28, 1816 in Ga.. She married **(1) Elkhanna Brooks** December 17, 1833 in Pike Co., Ga. She married **(2) Aquilla Ballard, Jr.** Aft. 1858.

Children of Sarah Ellington and Elkhanna Brooks are:

2044 i. John McFerren Baris⁷ Brooks, born 1834.

2045 ii. Robert Marquiss Layffette Brooks, born Abt. 1837.

2046 iii. William Henry Harrison Brooks, born Abt. 1840.

2047 iv. Sarah Louise Brooks, born Abt. 1842. She married Robert P. Booth

2048 v. Louisa Brooks, born 1846.

2049 vi. Josiphine Virginia Brooks, born Abt. 1850.

2050 vii. Mary Etta Brooks, born Abt. 1851.

2051 viii. James Brooks, born Abt. 1853.

2052 ix. T. J. Brooks, born Abt. 1858.

742. Milton Jasper⁶ Ellington (Nancy⁵ Blankenship, David⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born November 10, 1822 in Ga, and died July 22, 1870 in Shelby Co. Tx. He married **Mary Roxan Northrup** August 11, 1844. She was born September 04, 1825, and died October 14, 1881 in Shelby Co., TX.

Children of Milton Ellington and Mary Northrup are:

2053 i. William David⁷ Ellington, born May 25, 1845 in Chambers Co., AL; died December 23, 1923 in Shelby Co. TX. He married Sarah Ann McWilliams 1860 in Shelby Co. TX; born June 21, 1850 in TX; died January 21, 1922 in Shelby Co. TX.

2054 ii. John Milton Ellington, born November 25, 1847 in Chambers Co., AL; died January 25, 1918 in Garrison, Nachodoches Co., TX. He married Martha Elizabeth Jordon 1865 in Shelby Co., TX; born April 25, 1849 in Shelby Co., TX; died December 28, 1937 in Shelby Co., TX.

2055 iii. Edna Ellington, born 1849 in Shelby Co., TX; died 1849.

2056 iv. Emily Ellington, born 1851 in Shelby Co., TX.

2057 v. Elizabeth Ellington, born 1855 in Shelby Co., TX.

2058 vi. Robert Jefferson Davis Ellington, born October 16, 1861 in Shelby Co., TX; died November 19,

1937 in Shelby Co., TX. He married Tryphenia Elizabeth Crawford April 13, 1881; died April 29, 1943.

2059 vii. Milton Jasper Ellington, born April 1865 in Shelby Co., TX; died April 23, 1887 in Shelby Co., TX. He married Mary Edward Moore; died 1881.

745. Augustus J.⁶ Blankenship (John Spencer⁵, David⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born December 31, 1834 in Chambers Co. Ala, and died November 13, 1906 in Bowie Co. Tx. He married **(1) Margaret L. Whetstone** Abt. 1860. She was born 1839 in Ala., and died 1885. He married **(2) Eugenia A. Roberts** November 15, 1899. She was born March 31, 1858 in Upshur Co., Tx., and died December 26, 1945 in Bowie Co., Tx..

Child of Augustus Blankenship and Margaret Whetstone is:

2060 i. Ida Mahala⁷ Blankenship, born 1860; died 1944. She married George W. Bottoms; died September 1924 in Texarkana.

747. James A.⁶ Blankenship (John Spencer⁵, David⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born April 18, 1838 in Chambers Co., Ala., and died February 21, 1908 in Shelby Co., Tx.. He married **(1) Susan E. Dudley** October 12, 1858. She was born 1839 in Ala.. He married **(2) Amanda Henry** Abt. 1880 in Shelby Co. Tx.

Child of James Blankenship and Susan Dudley is:

2061 i. Marques Oscar⁷ Blankenship, born October 10, 1860 in Cass Co., Tx; died September 17, 1944 in Shelby Co. Tx. He married Elizabeth Jane Haight September 14, 1886 in Shelby Co. Tx.

Child of James Blankenship and Amanda Henry is:

2062 i. Lillie⁷ Blankenship, born 1884; died 1885.

748. Marcus D.⁶ Blankenship (John Spencer⁵, David⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1840 in Chambers Co. Ala, and died 1904 in Shelby Co. Tx. He married **Nancy Turner** in Shelby Co., Tx. She was born 1840.

Children of Marcus Blankenship and Nancy Turner are:

2063 i. Lillian⁷ Blankenship. She married John H. Crugar July 03, 1888 in Shelby Co., Tx.

2064 ii. Fannie Blankenship. She married Frank Andrews December 24, 1898 in Shelby Co. Tx.

2065 iii. Della L. Blankenship. She married Judson E. Smith September 10, 1907.

2066 iv. John Ernest Blankenship, born Abt. 1873 in Ala.; died August 11, 1965 in Shreveport, La. He married Clara Cozart

2067 v. Nancy Blankenship, born Abt. 1878. She married ? Blaker

749. Martha A.⁶ Blankenship (John Spencer⁵, David⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1842, and died Bef. 1880 in Shelby Co., Tx.. She married **(1) William A. Atkinson**. She married **(2) James Hanks** Abt. 1862. He was born January 08, 1808 in S.C., and died September 28, 1868 in Shelby Co., Tx..

Child of Martha Blankenship and James Hanks is:

2068 i. Luda⁷ Hanks, born May 11, 1867; died October 05, 1922. She married (1) Henry Edge She married (2) George E. Anderson

751. Sarah Ann Elizabeth⁶ Blankenship (John Spencer⁵, David⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born

February 15, 1847 in Chambers Co., Ala., and died August 12, 1871 in Shelby Co., Tx.. She married ? **Dermer**.

Child of Sarah Blankenship and ? Dermer is:

2069 i. Joseph⁷ Dermer, born August 12, 1871.

752. Monemia Clementina⁶ Blankenship (John Spencer⁵, David⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born August 07, 1850 in Harrison Co. Tx., and died Aft. 1880. She married **(1) Henry Smith, Jr.** August 30, 1866 in Shelby Co., Tx.. He was born February 14, 1839 in Marengo Co., Ala., and died Abt. 1877 in Shelby Co. Tx. She married **(2) Thomas A. Henry** Abt. 1878. He was born Abt. 1849 in Ala., and died in Shelby Co., Tx.

Children of Monemia Blankenship and Henry Smith are:

2070 i. Mahala Anne⁷ Smith, born June 09, 1867 in Shelby Co., Tx.; died March 25, 1937 in Shelby Co., Tx.. She married George Washington Hanson II August 26, 1885 in Texarkana; born August 16, 1862 in Shelby Co., Tx.; died February 03, 1921 in Shelby Co., Tx..

2071 ii. Robert Earl Smith, born November 27, 1871 in Shelby Co., Tx.; died 1890.

2072 iii. Mary E. Smith, born May 24, 1875. She married John H. Garrett January 06, 1895.

Child of Monemia Blankenship and Thomas Henry is:

2073 i. Herman⁷ Henry, born February 1879.

753. Robert⁶ Blankenship (John Spencer⁵, David⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born July 07, 1858 in Cass Co. Tx, and died July 10, 1900. He married **Ann Thomas Hubbard** December 22, 1878 in Shelby Co., Tx.. She was born 1863 in TX, and died March 18, 1893.

Children of Robert Blankenship and Ann Hubbard are:

2074 i. Rosa Ola⁷ Blankenship, born Abt. 1880. She married Jim Sojourner

2075 ii. Minnie Inez Blankenship, born Abt. 1882.

2076 iii. Lillie Laura Blankenship, born October 26, 1884.

2077 iv. Suzette Blankenship, born June 15, 1887.

2078 v. Martha Canzadia Blankenship, born November 28, 1889.

2079 vi. Annie Mae Blankenship, born Abt. 1890. She married J.C. Windham

754. John Henry⁶ Blankenship (John Spencer⁵, David⁴, Isham³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born October 03, 1865 in Shelby Co. Tx, and died July 29, 1958. He married **Nancy Laura Ellington** December 29, 1889. She was born July 09, 1873, and died February 03, 1966.

Children of John Blankenship and Nancy Ellington are:

2080 i. Gussie Ione⁷ Blankenship.

2081 ii. Robert Edwin Blankenship.

2082 iii. George Orvis Blankenship.

2083 iv. John Wilbert Blankenship.

2084 v. Paul Garland Blankenship.

2085 vi. Sidney Blankenship.

2086 vii. Roy Blankenship.

2087 viii. Leatrice Blankenship, died Aft. April 1993. She married ? Murdock

2088 ix. Emma Myrtis Blankenship, born 1895; died 1996. She married ? Cates

2089 x. Earl Ashton Blankenship, born April 10, 1902 in Cass Co., Tx.; died April 20, 1993. He married Irish Spikes

2090 xi. Leonard Blankenship, born Abt. 1910.

757. Frances⁶ Blankenship (Ephraim⁵, Able⁴, Nowell Tom³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) She married **Daniel Traylor**.

Child of Frances Blankenship and Daniel Traylor is:

2091 i. Miles⁷ Traylor.

760. Elzey J.⁶ Blankenship (Ephraim⁵, Able⁴, Nowell Tom³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1812 in poss. Russell Co., KY, and died 1878. He married **Sarah Ramsey** March 07, 1848 in Russell County, KY.

Children of Elzey Blankenship and Sarah Ramsey are:

2092 i. Louisa I.⁷ Blankenship, born 1849 in KY.

2093 ii. Joel R. Blankenship, born 1852 in Kentucky; died 1918 in Iberia, Missouri. He married Mary Josephine Shockley January 15, 1874 in Macon County, Missouri; born September 28, 1853 in Linn Creek, MO; died March 15, 1939 in Iberia, Missouri.

2094 iii. John W. Blankenship, born Abt. 1853.

2095 iv. Sarah C. Blankenship, born 1854.

2096 v. William Thomas Blankenship, born June 02, 1856 in Russel Co., KY; died July 23, 1928 in Ulman Co., MO. He married Mary Cornelia Wolverton October 16, 1881 in Randolph County, MO; born August 26, 1860 in Randolph Co., MO; died July 30, 1933.

763. John W.⁶ Blankenship (Ephraim⁵, Able⁴, Nowell Tom³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1840. He married **Martha A ?**. She was born Abt. 1843.

Children of John Blankenship and Martha ? are:

2097 i. Mary E.⁷ Blankenship, born Abt. 1860.

2098 ii. Elisha W. Blankenship, born Abt. 1863.

2099 iii. Sylvester W. Blankenship, born Abt. 1866.

2100 iv. Laura E. Blankenship, born Abt. 1869.

770. Daniel⁶ Blankenship (David⁵, Able⁴, Nowell Tom³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born August 17, 1835 in KY, and died March 23, 1915. He married **Sarah Jane Stanton** February 02, 1856. She was born September 06, 1837, and died August 10, 1903.

Children of Daniel Blankenship and Sarah Stanton are:

2101 i. William⁷ Blankenship, born December 1857 in Kentucky; died 1901 in Tecumseh, OK. He married Mary Stoner February 18, 1875; born May 1860 in Missouri.

2102 ii. Margaret Mary Blankenship, born July 02, 1860 in Miller Co., Mo; died December 25, 1943 in Montreal Mo. She married William Stark Jones September 14, 1879; born July 06, 1858 in Maries Co., Mo; died March 20, 1932.

2103 iii. George Washington Blankenship, born June 30, 1861; died February 20, 1943. He married Coladova Tine Story

2104 iv. Sidney Blankenship, born 1865.

2105 v. Julie Blankenship, born 1868.

2106 vi. Nancy Ellen Blankenship, born 1870.

2107 vii. Lucy Jane Blankenship, born 1872.

2108 viii. Reuben Blankenship, born 1874.

2109 ix. Dora Blankenship, born 1879.

775. Thomas J.⁶ Blankenship (Drury⁵, Able⁴, Nowell Tom³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born July 11, 1813 in Russell Co., KY, and died January 01, 1855 in Hardin Co., TN. He married **Sarah Burgess** February 17, 1834 in Russell Co., KY. She was born February 19, 1812 in Warren Co., KY.

Children of Thomas Blankenship and Sarah Burgess are:

2110 i. Francis Marion⁷ Blankenship, born Abt. 1837; died 1861 in Calhoun Ky.

2111 ii. William Henry Blankenship, born December 16, 1838 in Warren Co., KY. He married (1) H.E. Parrott He married (2) Luretta Austin August 30, 1884.

2112 iii. Thomas Harden Blankenship, born Abt. 1842. He married Caroline Ezekiel

2113 iv. Sarah I. Blankenship, born Abt. 1844. She married Asa Hodges

2114 v. John Barham Blankenship, born January 06, 1848 in Hardin Co., TN. He married (1) Harriet Ann Parrott 1868 He married (2) Joana Rogers October 20, 1881; born September 27, 1857 in Ohio Co., Kentucky.

776. Able⁶ Blankenship (Drury⁵, Able⁴, Nowell Tom³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1816 in Russell Co., KY, and died July 1874 in Hardin Co., TN. He married **Martha C. Waddel**. She was born August 14, 1818 in Tenn.

Children of Able Blankenship and Martha Waddel are:

2115 i. William H.⁷ Blankenship, born April 04, 1842 in Hardin Co., TN; died May 11, 1927 in Hardin

Co., TN. He married (1) Florence L. ?; born December 15, 1858; died September 03, 1953 in Hardin Co., TN. He married (2) M. Jessie Smith November 30, 1884.

2116 ii. Serenia Blankenship, born Abt. 1844 in Hardin Co., TN.

2117 iii. Joel Blankenship, born Abt. 1846 in Hardin Co., TN.

2118 iv. Amanda Blankenship, born Abt. 1847 in Hardin Co., TN.

2119 v. James Blankenship, born Abt. 1850 in Hardin Co., TN.

2120 vi. Sarah A. Blankenship, born Abt. 1854.

777. Drury Worsham⁶ Blankenship (Drury⁵, Able⁴, Nowell Tom³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born December 03, 1825 in Russell Co., KY, and died October 30, 1894 in Cravens Lodge, Hardin Co., TN. He married **Nancy Louisa Jane Ferguson** January 16, 1850 in Hardin Co., TN. She was born April 15, 1830 in TN, and died July 26, 1895 in Hardin Co., TN.

Children of Drury Blankenship and Nancy Ferguson are:

2121 i. Elizabeth⁷ Blankenship.

2122 ii. Liza Blankenship.

2123 iii. Mary Hannah Blankenship, born October 15, 1853 in Hardin Co., TN; died December 11, 1922 in Hardin Co., TN. She married William Garey December 01, 1869 in Hardin Co., TN; born November 17, 1848; died October 14, 1919 in Hardin Co., TN.

2124 iv. Lucinda Blankenship, born Abt. 1861 in Hardin Co., TN.

2125 v. Drewy Blankenship, born Abt. 1864 in Hardin Co., TN.

2126 vi. James Blankenship, born Abt. 1868 in Hardin Co., TN.

2127 vii. Joseph Butler Blankenship, born July 25, 1875 in Hardin Co., TN; died December 02, 1964 in Hardin Co., TN. He married Cordelia Orr; born November 17, 1878.

2128 viii. Able Blankenship, born September 15, 1877 in Hardin Co., TN; died June 07, 1972 in Hardin Co., TN. He married Bettie ?; born February 08, 1895.

779. Perlity⁶ Blankenship (Drury⁵, Able⁴, Nowell Tom³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1830 in Russell Co., KY, and died Aft. 1900 in Hardin Co., TN. She married **William George Norwood II** October 1850 in Hardin Co., TN. He was born Abt. 1829 in TN.

Children of Perlity Blankenship and William Norwood are:

2129 i. Letta Ann⁷ Norwood, born February 17, 1863 in Hardin Co., TN; died February 02, 1948 in McNairy Co., TN. She married John F. Wilkins August 31, 1879 in Hardin Co., TN; born Abt. 1855 in TN.

2130 ii. Dora E. Norwood, born Abt. 1865.

2131 iii. Perlity Norwood, born Abt. 1867.

782. William B.⁶ Pierce (Sallie Nancy⁵ Blankenship, Able⁴, Nowell Tom³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1818 in Adair County, Kentucky. He married **Millie Sarah McWhorter** March 29, 1838 in Russell County,

Kentucky. She was born Abt. 1817 in Pulaski County, Kentucky.

Children of William Pierce and Millie McWhorter are:

2132 i. James Mitton⁷ Pierce, born 1840.

2133 ii. Nancy Jane Pierce, born 1842.

2134 iii. Abner M. Pierce, born 1845.

2135 iv. Jesse B. Pierce, born 1846.

2136 v. John Pierce, born 1850.

2137 vi. Stanton Pierce, born 1852.

2138 vii. William Pierce, born 1853.

783. David⁶ Pierce (Sallie Nancy⁵ Blankenship, Able⁴, Nowell Tom³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1818 in Adair County, Kentucky. He married **Sarah ?**. She was born 1813 in Tennessee.

Child of David Pierce and Sarah ? is:

2139 i. Louisa J.⁷ Pierce, born 1839.

784. Joel⁶ Pierce (Sallie Nancy⁵ Blankenship, Able⁴, Nowell Tom³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1824 in Adair County, Kentucky. He married **Nancy Trent** March 07, 1844. She was born 1828 in Kentucky.

Children of Joel Pierce and Nancy Trent are:

2140 i. Eliza Jane⁷ Pierce, born 1847.

2141 ii. William Pierce, born 1849.

2142 iii. Robert Pierce, born 1851.

2143 iv. Sarah Pierce, born 1853.

2144 v. Mary Ann Pierce, born 1854.

2145 vi. James F. Pierce, born 1856.

2146 vii. Ephraim Pierce, born 1858.

2147 viii. Martha Pierce, born 1858.

2148 ix. George Pierce, born 1860.

2149 x. Miles Pierce, born 1862.

2150 xi. Jasper Pierce, born 1864.

2151 xii. Reuben Pierce, born 1866.

2152 xiii. Louisa Pierce, born 1869.

785. John⁶ Pierce (Sallie Nancy⁵ Blankenship, Able⁴, Nowell Tom³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born March 07, 1826 in Adair County, Kentucky, and died February 28, 1911 in Russell County, Kentucky. He married **Mary Ann Grider** January 24, 1853 in Russell County, Kentucky. She was born September 12, 1827 in Kentucky, and died May 13, 1911 in Russell County, Kentucky.

Children of John Pierce and Mary Grider are:

2153 i. Sarah J.⁷ Pierce, born December 14, 1854.

2154 ii. James E. Pierce, born December 22, 1855.

2155 iii. Nancy Elizabeth Pierce, born January 12, 1857.

2156 iv. Mary Ellen Pierce, born October 09, 1857.

2157 v. David Franklin Pierce, born May 07, 1860.

2158 vi. William S. Pierce, born November 12, 1867.

787. Elizabeth Jane⁶ Pierce (Sallie Nancy⁵ Blankenship, Able⁴, Nowell Tom³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1835 in Wayne County, Kentucky. She married **John Foster McWhorter, Jr.** February 12, 1852 in Russell county, Kentucky. He was born February 17, 1826 in Wayne county, Kentucky, and died January 17, 1895.

Children of Elizabeth Pierce and John McWhorter are:

2159 i. Francis Asbery⁷ McWhorter, born June 13, 1852 in Russell County, Kentucky. He married (2) Malissa Caroline Starnes May 01, 1879 in County Line, Kentucky; born September 11, 1857 in Clinton County, Kentucky. He married (3) Lillie Vian Stocton Aft. 1900; born February 11, 1889.

2160 ii. Amanda J. McWhorter, born 1854 in Russell County, Kentucky. She married James Polk Branam

2161 iii. Elizabeth C. McWhorter, born December 15, 1855 in Russell County, Kentucky; died August 27, 1923 in Clinton County, Kentucky. She married James Buchanan Connor December 28, 1876 in Russell County, Kentucky; born September 07, 1858 in Russell County, Kentucky; died January 19, 1933 in Russell County, Kentucky.

2162 iv. Jessee Pate McWhorter, born December 02, 1857 in Russell County, Kentucky; died November 29, 1937 in Russell County, Kentucky. He married Lucinda Maguire Conner October 07, 1880 in Russell County, Kentucky; born May 01, 1863 in Wayne County, Kentucky; died January 06, 1919 in Russell County, Kentucky.

789. Henry⁶ Blankenship, Jr. (Henry⁵, Able⁴, Nowell Tom³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1837, and died 1911. He married **Mary Jane Harp**. She was born 1835, and died 1908.

Children of Henry Blankenship and Mary Harp are:

2163 i. Sarah⁷ Blankenship, born Abt. 1850.

2164 ii. James Blankenship, born Abt. 1856.

2165 iii. John Thomas Blankenship, born 1859; died 1930. He married (1) Alice George He married (2) Fannie Hilton; born 1874; died 1933.

2166 iv. Henry Blankenship III, born Abt. 1864.

2167 v. Lucinda Bell Blankenship, born Abt. 1866.

2168 vi. Mary Blankenship, born Abt. 1868.

2169 vii. Kitty Blankenship, born Abt. 1870.

2170 viii. Jennie Blankenship, born Abt. 1872.

2171 ix. Joseph Blankenship, born Abt. 1873.

2172 x. Nancy J. Blankenship, born 1873.

800. Henry⁶ Blankenship, Jr (Henry⁵, Noel⁴, Nowell Tom³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) He married **Mary Jane Harp**.

Child of Henry Blankenship and Mary Harp is:

2173 i. John Thomas⁷ Blankenship. He married Fannie Hilton

801. Lorenzo Jackson⁶ Blankenship (Jeremiah Wilkinson⁵, Arthur M.⁴, Nowell Tom³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born April 04, 1820 in Lee Co., VA, and died October 11, 1901. He married **Marhta Garrison** 1850. She was born May 01, 1830, and died November 16, 1897 in Corsicana, Mo.

Children of Lorenzo Blankenship and Marhta Garrison are:

2174 i. Earl William⁷ Blankenship. He married Eula Johnson October 17, 1909 in Newton Co.

2175 ii. Ethel Blankenship. She married Clarence Hagan

2176 iii. Mary Catherine Blankenship, born September 26, 1852; died May 11, 1918. She married John McNatt June 20, 1867.

2177 iv. Minerva Naomi Blankenship, born July 07, 1853; died October 10, 1853.

2178 v. William Alonzo Blankenship, born May 04, 1855; died December 10, 1875.

2179 vi. Jacob Elihu Blankenship, born May 17, 1857; died 1942. He married Frances Turner January 29, 1883; born 1867; died October 16, 1923.

2180 vii. ? Blankenship, born February 17, 1858; died February 27, 1858.

2181 viii. Virginia Alize Blankenship, born September 1860. She married Horace Williams January 24, 1895.

2182 ix. John Rite Blankenship, born November 08, 1862; died December 30, 1920. He married Melecinia E. Stansbury May 22, 1885; born May 24, 1865.

2183 x. Lorenzo Dow Blankenship, born July 20, 1864 in Bolivar, Mo; died April 01, 1903 in Anadarko, OK. He married Letitia Orahood December 24, 1885; born October 17, 1867 in Covington, Ind; died September 24, 1935 in Corsicana.

2184 xi. Ulysses S. Grant Blankenship, born May 09, 1866. He married Minnie Myrtle Morris December 24, 1884 in MO; born August 04, 1868; died June 05, 1920.

2185 xii. Martha Arminta Blankenship, born March 04, 1868; died May 08, 1911. She married Lafayette

Swindle

2186 xiii. Emma Laura Blankenship, born December 05, 1872. She married Preston Ellsworth Horine January 22, 1891; born October 31, 1868.

802. Hezekiah Scott⁶ Blankenship (Jeremiah Wilkinson⁵, Arthur M.⁴, Nowell Tom³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born August 20, 1821 in Lee Co., VA, and died November 07, 1895 in Springfield, MO. He married **Clarissa C. Cox** April 14, 1846 in Greene Co., MO. She was born September 19, 1828 in NC.

Children of Hezekiah Blankenship and Clarissa Cox are:

2187 i. W. Dorsey⁷ Blankenship, born 1848 in MO; died Abt. 1868.

2188 ii. Marcus Blankenship, born 1852 in Greene Co., MO. He married Clara B. ?

2189 iii. Susan Emma Blankenship, born 1854 in Greene Co., MO; died Abt. 1942 in Springfield, MO. She married George Edwin McCauley

2190 iv. Mary Blankenship, born 1857 in Greene Co., MO. She married Robert Jenkins October 30, 1880 in Greene Co., MO; born January 06, 1849 in Ontario, Canada.

2191 v. William Blankenship, born 1862 in Greene Co., MO; died August 22, 1879 in Greene Co., MO.

804. Jerome Bonupart⁶ Blankenship (Jeremiah Wilkinson⁵, Arthur M.⁴, Nowell Tom³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born February 26, 1830, and died May 13, 1906. He married **Mary Ann Ellis**. She was born April 26, 1836 in TN, and died February 19, 1909.

Children of Jerome Blankenship and Mary Ellis are:

2192 i. Elizabeth⁷ Blankenship, born 1867 in MO.

2193 ii. Ida M. Blankenship, born 1868.

2194 iii. Stephen Blankenship, born 1871.

2195 iv. William Blankenship, born 1874. He married Narsie Williams March 26, 1896 in Newton Co., MO.

2196 v. George H. R. Blankenship, born April 07, 1876; died December 18, 1878.

2197 vi. Birtie E. Blankenship, born January 21, 1878; died December 16, 1878.

805. Sarah⁶ Blankenship (Jeremiah Wilkinson⁵, Arthur M.⁴, Nowell Tom³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1834 in Morgan Co., Indiana. She married **(1) ? Kelly**. She married **(2) William Ellis, MD** March 27, 1856 in Greene Co., MO.

Children of Sarah Blankenship and ? Kelly are:

2198 i. Ambrose⁷ Kelly.

2199 ii. Mary Kelly.

2200 iii. Daniel Kelly.

Children of Sarah Blankenship and William Ellis are:

2201 i. Josephine⁷ Ellis.

2202 ii. Laura Ellis.

806. William⁶ Blankenship (Jeremiah Wilkinson⁵, Arthur M.⁴, Nowell Tom³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1837 in Morgon Co., Indiana.

Child of William Blankenship is:

2203 i. Willie⁷ Blankenship.

808. William⁶ Blankenship (Archibald⁵, Arthur M.⁴, Nowell Tom³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1818 in VA, and died 1854 in MO. He married **Mary Ann Wilcox** November 19, 1838 in Campbell Co, TN. She was born 1823 in KY.

Child of William Blankenship and Mary Wilcox is:

2204 i. Ewell⁷ Blankenship, born September 1848 in TN. He married Licinda ?

809. Canada⁶ Blankenship (Archibald⁵, Arthur M.⁴, Nowell Tom³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born March 1819 in Ashe Co, NC, and died February 1901. He married **Malinda Trammell** 1843. She was born Abt. 1826 in TN, and died April 01, 1907 in Scott Co., TN.

Children of Canada Blankenship and Malinda Trammell are:

2205 i. James⁷ Blankenship, born 1848 in TN. He married Emeline Trammell

2206 ii. William R. Blankenship, born May 27, 1850; died January 10, 1900. He married Mary Ann Stanfill; born October 20, 1852; died March 12, 1899.

2207 iii. Henderson C. Blankenship, born 1853 in TN. He married Bernetta Jane Thompson; born 1855 in TN.

2208 iv. Daniel Blankenship, born 1858 in TN. He married (1) Rachel Chitwood; born 1862 in TN. He married (2) Emma Grant

2209 v. Abraham Lincoln Blankenship, born April 06, 1862 in Capuchin; died January 29, 1949 in Elk Valley. He married Elizabeth Lawson; born September 10, 1864; died March 08, 1948 in Elk Valley.

2210 vi. John C. Blankenship, born 1870 in Capuchin. He married (1) Sally Ann Churchillers He married (2) ? Lovett

812. Camilla⁶ Blankenship (Archibald⁵, Arthur M.⁴, Nowell Tom³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born 1830.

Child of Camilla Blankenship is:

2211 i. Ewell⁷ Blankenship.

813. Daniel⁶ Blankenship (Archibald⁵, Arthur M.⁴, Nowell Tom³, John², Ralph¹ Blankinship, Sr.) was born February 18, 1832, and died June 18, 1918 in Elk Valley, Campbell Co., TN. He married **Amelia Trammell** 1854. She was born October 13, 1835 in TN, and died November 15, 1903 in Scott Co, TN.

Children of Daniel Blankenship and Amelia Trammell are:

2212 i. George I.⁷ Blankenship, born in TN.

2213 ii. James C. Blankenship, born 1855. He married Susan; born 1858 in TN.

2214 iii. Caswell Blankenship, born 1859 in TN. He married Genama ?

2215 iv. Wilson Blankenship, born 1861 in TN.

2216 v. Mary E. Blankenship, born 1865 in TN.

2217 vi. William S. Blankenship, born 1869 in TN.

2218 vii. Elizann Blankenship, born January 1871 in TN.

2219 viii. Libbie Blankenship, born 1873 in TN.

2220 ix. Ewell Blankenship, born 1875 in TN.

824. Charles Campbell⁶ Blankenship, Jr. (Charles Campbell⁵, Arthur M.⁴, Nowell Tom³, John², Ralph¹ Blankenship, Sr.) died in Norton, Virginia. He married **Emma Catherine Russell** December 22, 1887.

Children of Charles Blankenship and Emma Russell are:

2221 i. Lola Montez⁷ Blankenship, born October 29, 1888; died September 07, 1979. She married George Jenkins; born Abt. 1870 in Applachia, Dickenson Co., Virginia.

2222 ii. George Washington Blankenship, born December 03, 1890; died December 16, 1968. He married (1) Ida Gilley Bef. 1936 He married (2) Frances Fair Clark 1936 in Florida.

2223 iii. Golden Blankenship, born November 30, 1892; died August 08, 1981 in Venice, FL. She married Harry Boardman; born Abt. 1870 in Gallup, McKinley Co., New Mexico.

2224 iv. Lennie Blankenship, born September 12, 1895; died October 17, 1973 in Norton, VA.

2225 v. Hattye Myrtle Blankenship, born August 17, 1897; died June 11, 1966 in Venice, FL.

2226 vi. Elma Elizabeth Blankenship, born July 18, 1902. She married (1) John Willard Large, Sr.; born 1899; died 1949. She married (2) Horace Boardman

825. Arthur M.⁶ Blankenship (Charles Campbell⁵, Arthur M.⁴, Nowell Tom³, John², Ralph¹ Blankenship, Sr.) was born 1839 in Lee Co., VA. He married **Emily Burton**.

Children of Arthur Blankenship and Emily Burton are:

2227 i. Mary L.⁷ Blankenship. She married William Johnson

2228 ii. Charles B. Blankenship. He married Margaret Ingle

2229 iii. James Blankenship.

833. George⁶ Blankenship (Charles Campbell⁵, Arthur M.⁴, Nowell Tom³, John², Ralph¹ Blankenship, Sr.) was born Abt. 1860. He married **Sarah Octavia Munsey**. She was born August 21, 1867.

Child of George Blankenship and Sarah Munsey is:

2230 i. Jane⁷ Blankenship. She married James C. Sprinkle; born in Jonesville, Lee Co., VA.

848. Elizabeth⁶ Witherspoon (Katherine⁵ Blankenship, Sylvester⁴, Matthew³, John², Ralph¹ Blankenship, Sr.) She married **Abraham Ray**.

Children of Elizabeth Witherspoon and Abraham Ray are:

2231 i. Thomas⁷ Ray.

2232 ii. Millie Ray. She married William Cook

2233 iii. Alice Ray. She married Burle Cook

2234 iv. Mattie Virginia Ray, born May 22, 1864 in Neosho, MO. She married (1) Kail Pendergraph She married (2) Andrew Jackson Hobson; born September 12, 1865 in Dent Co., MO; died October 20, 1950 in Granby, Newton Co., MO.

END OF 5TH GENERATION OF JOHN BLANKENSHIP

(184-page document)

Discover interesting facts about your family:

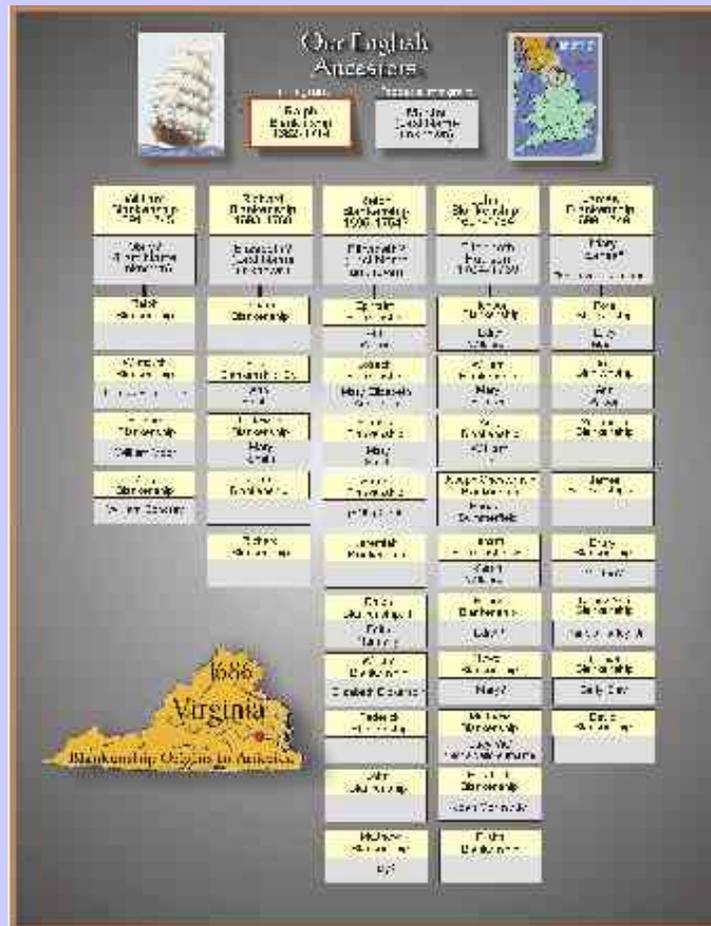
First Name:

Last Name:

Descendants of James Blankenship

(Son of the English immigrant Ralph Blankinship)

FIVE GENERATIONS OF BLANKENSHIP FAMILY DESCENDANTS



To see the image above full size [CLICK HERE](#)

Descendants of James Blankinship, Sr.

Generation No. 1

1. James² Blankinship, Sr. (Ralph¹) was born Abt. 1699 in Henrico Co., VA, and died May 23, 1749 in Chesterfield Co., Va. He married **Mary Eanes**.

Children of James Blankinship and Mary Eanes are:

- + 2 i. Fore³ Blankinship, died in Chesterfield Co., VA.
- + 3 ii. Joel Blankenship, died 1789 in Chesterfield Co., VA.
- 4 iii. Susanna Blankinship.
- 5 iv. James Blankinship, Jr..
- + 6 v. Drury Blankenship, born Abt. 1720; died 1806 in Chesterfield Co., Va.
- + 7 vi. Nancy Ann Blankenship, born Abt. 1730 in Chesterfield Co., Va; died in Shawneetown, White Co., Ill.
- + 8 vii. Daniel Blankinship, born Abt. 1738; died 1807.
- 9 viii. David Blankenship, born Abt. 1746.

Generation No. 2

2. Fore³ Blankinship (James², Ralph¹) died in Chesterfield Co., VA. He married **Lucy Mann**.

Children of Fore Blankinship and Lucy Mann are:

- 10 i. David⁴ Blankenship, died April 1854.
- + 11 ii. Able Blankenship, born Abt. 1760 in Prince Edward Co. VA; died November 1837 in Charlotte Co. VA.
- + 12 iii. Patrick Henry Blankinship, born December 27, 1803 in Chesterfield, VA; died September 03, 1850 in LaGrange, KY.

3. Joel³ Blankenship (James² Blankinship, Sr., Ralph¹) died 1789 in Chesterfield Co., VA. He married **Ann Wilson**.

Children of Joel Blankenship and Ann Wilson are:

- + 13 i. John⁴ Blankenship, born 1765 in Virginia; died 1826 in Butler Co., Al.
- 14 ii. Drury Blankenship, born Abt. 1766; died October 1792 in Chesterfield Co., Va.. He married Frances Moore December 08, 1785.
- + 15 iii. Bland Blankinship, born Abt. 1767; died 1836 in Chesterfield Co., VA.
- 16 iv. George Blankenship, born Abt. 1768; died 1792 in Chesterfield Co., VA. He married Frances Moore December 08, 1785 in Chesterfield Co., VA.
- + 17 v. Pleasant Blankenship, born Abt. 1770; died 1829 in Chesterfield Co., VA.
- 18 vi. Josiah Blankenship, born Abt. 1773; died March 26, 1833. He married Lucy Mann January 19, 1786 in Chesterfield Co., Va.

19 vii. Nathan Blankenship, born Abt. 1775.

+ 20 viii. Patience Blankenship, born Abt. 1778.

6. Drury³ Blankenship (James² Blankinship, Sr., Ralph¹) was born Abt. 1720, and died 1806 in Chesterfield Co., Va. He married **Martha ?**.

Children of Drury Blankenship and Martha ? are:

21 i. Dicy⁴ Blankenship. She married ? Chaulkey

22 ii. Jesse Blankenship, died 1812. He married Mica Moore November 02, 1789 in Chesterfield Co., VA.

23 iii. Patsey Blankenship.

24 iv. Polly Blankenship.

+ 25 v. Stephen Blankenship, died 1814.

+ 26 vi. Vincent Blankinship, died Abt. 1803.

27 vii. Sarah Blankenship, born Abt. 1742. She married ? Harrison

7. Nancy Ann³ Blankenship (James² Blankinship, Sr., Ralph¹) was born Abt. 1730 in Chesterfield Co., Va, and died in Shawneetown, White Co., Ill. She married **Francis Marion Farley, Jr.** 1760 in Virginia. He was born 1726 in Chesterfield Co., VA, and died 1829 in Shawneetown, White Co., IL.

Children of Nancy Blankenship and Francis Farley are:

+ 28 i. Nancy Elizabeth⁴ Farley, born 1758 in Virginia.

29 ii. Mary Farley, born 1760 in Augusta Co., VA. She married Samuel Pack 1775 in Greenbrier Co., VA; born 1760 in Jamestown, VA.

30 iii. Francis Marion Farley III, born Abt. 1764. He married Rachel McMullen Abt. 1790 in VA; born March 10, 1772 in VA; died October 03, 1851 in Cole, MO.

31 iv. George Farley, born Abt. 1766. He married Elizabeth Lucas; born Abt. 1776.

32 v. Gideon Farley, born Abt. 1768 in Bedford Co., VA. He married Mary McMullen; born Aft. 1760.

33 vi. Drewry Farley, born 1770 in Bedford Co., VA; died 1851 in Mercer Co., VA. He married Mary Ann Adkins December 31, 1795; born 1775; died 1840.

34 vii. Edward Farley, born October 27, 1770 in Monroe Co., VA; died 1832. He married Lettie McMullen January 27, 1791 in Greenbrier Co., VA; born April 07, 1774 in Sweet Springs, Augusta Co., VA.

35 viii. Joanna Farley, born Abt. 1772.

36 ix. Adam Farley, born Bet. 1775 - 1780. He married Catherine Boyd July 29, 1807 in Monroe Co., VA; born Abt. 1785.

8. Daniel³ Blankinship (James², Ralph¹) was born Abt. 1738, and died 1807. He married **Sally Clay** 1759.

Children of Daniel Blankinship and Sally Clay are:

37 i. Archibald⁴ Blankinship, born Abt. 1760.

- + 38 ii. John Van Blankinship, born Abt. 1762.
- + 39 iii. Daniel B. Blankinship, born Abt. 1764; died Bet. 1830 - 1840 in Kentucky.
- 40 iv. James Blankinship, born Abt. 1767.
- 41 v. William Blankinship, born Abt. 1769.
- 42 vi. Stephen Blankinship, born Abt. 1771.
- 43 vii. Jesse Blankenship, born Abt. 1772.

Generation No. 3

11. Able⁴ Blankenship (Fore³ Blankinship, James², Ralph¹) was born Abt. 1760 in Prince Edward Co. VA, and died November 1837 in Charlotte Co. VA. He married **Nancy Ann Carter** July 13, 1791 in Prince Edward Co. VA.

Children of Able Blankenship and Nancy Carter are:

- 44 i. William W.⁵ Blankenship, born Abt. 1791.
- 45 ii. Fanny C. Blankenship, born Bet. 1791 - 1794. She married ? Morton
- + 46 iii. Mary Elizabeth Blankenship, born Bet. 1791 - 1794.
- 47 iv. Samuel F. Blankenship, born Abt. 1796.
- + 48 v. Robert C. Blankenship, born June 18, 1798 in Prince Edward Co., VA; died March 25, 1869 in Missouri.
- 49 vi. Julia E. Blankenship, born Bet. 1800 - 1810.
- 50 vii. Nancy B. Blankenship, born 1801.
- 51 viii. David M. Blankenship, born 1802.
- 52 ix. Theodoric C. Blankenship, born 1804 in Virginia.
- 53 x. Lucy C Blankenship, born 1809.
- 54 xi. John P. Blankenship, born 1819.

12. Patrick Henry⁴ Blankinship (Fore³, James², Ralph¹) was born December 27, 1803 in Chesterfield, VA, and died September 03, 1850 in LaGrange, KY. He married **Matilday Carolina Head** June 02, 1823 in LaGrange, KY. She was born December 30, 1809 in LaGrange, KY, and died March 28, 1852 in LaGrange, KY.

Children of Patrick Blankinship and Matilday Head are:

- 55 i. Teraine⁵ Blankinship, born Bet. 1825 - 1830. He married Maria Louise Markley
- + 56 ii. Ferdinand C. Blankinship, born 1835.
- + 57 iii. James Neville Blankinship, born October 08, 1838 in LaGrange, KY; died August 01, 1911 in Carthage, MO.
- + 58 iv. Joseph Jourdan Blankenship, born 1842.

13. John⁴ Blankenship (Joel³, James² Blankinship, Sr., Ralph¹) was born 1765 in Virginia, and died 1826 in Butler Co., AL. He married (1) **Martha Patsy Fowler** June 1789 in Virginia. He married (2) **Nancy Houchins** 1790.

Children of John Blankenship and Nancy Houchins are:

+ 59 i. Edward⁵ Blankenship.

60 ii. Betsy Blankenship. She married (1) James Douglas She married (2) Millican Nored

61 iii. Martha Blankenship. She married Millican Norde 1833.

62 iv. Sally Blankenship, died 1841. She married Hugh McKee 1823.

63 v. Prudence Blankenship. She married James Coleson

64 vi. Rachel Blankenship.

65 vii. Mary Blankenship, born Abt. 1804. She married George Ptomey February 05, 1824 in Bath Co., VA.

66 viii. Delilah Blankenship, born December 25, 1811. She married Malichi Kyser in Abbeville, South Carolina.

67 ix. Nancy Blankenship, born Abt. 1813.

68 x. Elizabeth Ann Blankenship, born January 03, 1813 in Bath Co., VA; died July 22, 1863 in Union Parish, Louisiana. She married George Rossitter March 01, 1832 in Wilcox Co., AL.

69 xi. William M. Blankenship, born November 07, 1834. He married Martha Colson September 07, 1826.

+ 70 xii. John Blankenship, born 1842 in Wilcox Co., AL.

15. Bland⁴ Blankinship (Joel³ Blankenship, James² Blankinship, Sr., Ralph¹) was born Abt. 1767, and died 1836 in Chesterfield Co., VA. He married **Lucy Moore** January 12, 1790 in Bristol Parish, Chesterfield Co., VA.

Child of Bland Blankinship and Lucy Moore is:

71 i. Daniel H.⁵ Blankinship, died June 1814 in Chesterfield Co., VA.

17. Pleasant⁴ Blankenship (Joel³, James² Blankinship, Sr., Ralph¹) was born Abt. 1770, and died 1829 in Chesterfield Co., VA. Pleasant married **Elizabeth Vaden** March 28, 1799 in Chesterfield Co., VA.

Children of Pleasant Blankenship and Elizabeth Vaden are:

72 i. Joel⁵ Blankingship.

+ 73 ii. Edwen Blankingship.

74 iii. Rebecca P. Blankingship. She married James B. Wilson November 08, 1832 in Chesterfield Co., VA.

+ 75 iv. William Pleasant Blankingship, born Bet. 1800 - 1810; died 1847 in Chesterfield Co., VA.

20. Patience⁴ Blankenship (Joel³, James² Blankinship, Sr., Ralph¹) was born Abt. 1778. She married (1) **Joshua Fowler** January 18, 1798 in Chesterfield Co., Va. She married (2) **Francis Smith** June 15, 1819 in Oldham Co., Ky.

Children of Patience Blankenship and Francis Smith are:

+ 76 i. Saphronia⁵ Smith, born Abt. 1821 in KY; died February 23, 1883 in LaGrange, KY.

+ 77 ii. Alexis Poindexter Smith, born July 04, 1832.

25. Stephen⁴ Blankenship (Drury³, James² Blankinship, Sr., Ralph¹) died 1814.

Children of Stephen Blankenship are:

78 i. Dyce⁵ Blankinship. She married Millan Moore February 08, 1819 in Chesterfield Co., VA.

79 ii. Phebe Blankinship. She married Shastain Mann May 03, 1813 in Chesterfield Co., VA.

26. Vincent⁴ Blankinship (Drury³ Blankenship, James² Blankinship, Sr., Ralph¹) died Abt. 1803. He married **Amesa Fowler** 1793 in Chesterfield Co., VA.

Children of Vincent Blankinship and Amesa Fowler are:

80 i. Thomas⁵ Blankinship.

81 ii. Robert Blankinship.

82 iii. Betsey Blankinship.

28. Nancy Elizabeth⁴ Farley (Nancy Ann³ Blankenship, James² Blankinship, Sr., Ralph¹) was born 1758 in Virginia. She married **James Isaac Ellison** 1777 in Farley's Fort, Monroe Co., VA. He was born September 20, 1757 in Burlington Co., NJ, and died February 18, 1839.

Children of Nancy Farley and James Ellison are:

+ 83 i. Francis⁵ Ellison, born Abt. 1778.

+ 84 ii. Elizabeth Ellison, born 1780 in Virginia; died 1847 in Raleigh Co., VA.

85 iii. Nancy Ellison, born Abt. 1781. She married James Halstead May 22, 1799 in Monroe Co., VA; born 1780.

86 iv. James Ellison, born Abt. 1783.

87 v. Joseph Ellison, born 1785. He married Prudence Busby September 24, 1814 in Monroe Co., VA.

88 vi. Ruth Ellison, born 1793. She married Thomas Smith 1813 in Monroe Co., VA.

89 vii. Mary Valera Ellison, born 1796; died 1880 in Lee Co., VA. She married William Gordon Wilson December 28, 1815 in Monroe Co., VA; born 1795; died 1876.

+ 90 viii. Massey Ellison, born October 21, 1802.

38. John⁴ Van Blankinship (Daniel³ Blankinship, James², Ralph¹) was born Abt. 1762. He married **Ellen Campbell**.

Children of John Van Blankinship and Ellen Campbell are:

91 i. Palemus⁵ Blankinship.

92 ii. Wesley Blankinship.

+ 93 iii. James Van Blankinship.

39. Daniel B.⁴ Blankinship (Daniel³, James², Ralph¹) was born Abt. 1764, and died Bet. 1830 - 1840 in Kentucky. He

married **Sarah ?**.

Children of Daniel Blankinship and Sarah ? are:

94 i. Johnson⁵ Blankinship.

95 ii. Riley Blankinship.

Generation No. 4

46. Mary Elizabeth⁵ Blankenship (Able⁴, Fore³ Blankinship, James², Ralph¹) was born Bet. 1791 - 1794. She married **John H. Pegg**.

Child of Mary Blankenship and John Pegg is:

96 i. Mariah Louise⁶ Pegg. She married William W. Webb

48. Robert C.⁵ Blankenship (Able⁴, Fore³ Blankinship, James², Ralph¹) was born June 18, 1798 in Prince Edward Co., VA, and died March 25, 1869 in Missouri. He married **(1) Celah A. Pigg** 1820. She was born January 01, 1798 in VA, and died November 08, 1857 in Missouri. He married **(2) Martha Ann Broyles** November 05, 1860 in Webster Co.. She was born 1810.

Children of Robert Blankenship and Celah Pigg are:

+ 97 i. William H.⁶ Blankenship, born July 08, 1821 in VA; died December 15, 1884 in Douglas Co., MO.

+ 98 ii. Mary E. Blankenship, born 1823 in TN; died 1863 in MO.

+ 99 iii. Cynthia Angeline Blankenship, born 1825 in TN; died in Webster Co., MO.

+ 100 iv. Virginia Catherine Blankenship, born 1827 in TN; died 1904.

+ 101 v. Robert Deshay Blankenship, born July 28, 1828 in Nashville, TN; died December 22, 1904.

+ 102 vi. Nancy Magdaline Blankenship, born September 1836 in TN.

+ 103 vii. Poleman A. Blankenship, born May 01, 1837 in TN; died March 08, 1901 in Webster Co., MO.

+ 104 viii. Malvina Jane Blankenship, born May 13, 1841 in Missouri; died April 24, 1875 in Webster Co., MO.

56. Ferdinand C.⁵ Blankinship (Patrick Henry⁴, Fore³, James², Ralph¹) was born 1835. He married **Maria Louise Markley**.

Children of Ferdinand Blankinship and Maria Markley are:

105 i. Freddie⁶ Blankinship.

106 ii. Caroline Blankinship.

57. James Neville⁵ Blankinship (Patrick Henry⁴, Fore³, James², Ralph¹) was born October 08, 1838 in LaGrange, KY, and died August 01, 1911 in Carthage, MO. He married **Sarah Elizabeth Barbour** May 22, 1860 in LaGrange, KY. She was born September 1841 in LaGrange, KY, and died May 25, 1933 in Kansas City, MO.

Children of James Blankinship and Sarah Barbour are:

107 i. Ella⁶ Blankinship, born 1862.

+ 108 ii. William Harry Blankinship, Sr., born March 01, 1863 in LaGrange, KY; died April 18, 1921 in Carthage, MO.

109 iii. Mamie Blankinship, born 1865.

110 iv. George Blankinship, born 1868.

111 v. Franklin Blankinship, born 1870.

112 vi. Ray Blankinship, born 1873.

113 vii. Robert Blankinship, born 1875.

114 viii. Octavia Blankinship, born 1878.

58. Joseph Jourdan⁵ Blankenship (Patrick Henry⁴ Blankinship, Fore³, James², Ralph¹) was born 1842. He married **Edna W. Robards**.

Children of Joseph Blankenship and Edna Robards are:

115 i. Virginia⁶ Blankenship. She married Charles Watson

116 ii. Linda Blankenship. She married Herbert W. Lee

+ 117 iii. Joseph Jourdan Blankenship II, born January 08, 1879; died September 01, 1911.

59. Edward⁵ Blankenship (John⁴, Joel³, James² Blankinship, Sr., Ralph¹) He married **Jane Bogan**.

Children of Edward Blankenship and Jane Bogan are:

+ 118 i. James⁶ Blankinship.

+ 119 ii. Elizabeth Ann Blankenship, born 1832 in AL; died Abt. 1871.

120 iii. Joseph Blankenship, born 1840. He married Patience Thigpen

70. John⁵ Blankenship (John⁴, Joel³, James² Blankinship, Sr., Ralph¹) was born 1842 in Wilcox Co., AL. He married **Elizabeth Carter** 1834. She was born Abt. 1820.

Child of John Blankenship and Elizabeth Carter is:

121 i. Martha Elizabeth⁶ Blankinship, born February 18, 1835; died December 06, 1898. She married David Adams

73. Edwen⁵ Blankingship (Pleasant⁴ Blankenship, Joel³, James² Blankinship, Sr., Ralph¹)

Child of Edwen Blankingship is:

122 i. Charles⁶ Blankingship. He married ? Hillsman

75. William Pleasant⁵ Blankingship (Pleasant⁴ Blankenship, Joel³, James² Blankinship, Sr., Ralph¹) was born Bet. 1800 - 1810, and died 1847 in Chesterfield Co., VA. He married **Betsey Anderson** May 20, 1847 in Chesterfield County, VA.

Children of William Blankingship and Betsey Anderson are:

- + 123 i. Lawson⁶ Blankinship.
- + 124 ii. Ann Elizabeth Blankinship.
- + 125 iii. Thomas Oliver Blankingship.
- + 126 iv. William E. Blankinship, born Abt. 1848.

76. Saphronia⁵ Smith (Patience⁴ Blankenship, Joel³, James² Blankinship, Sr., Ralph¹) was born Abt. 1821 in KY, and died February 23, 1883 in LaGrange, KY. She married **Butler G. Smith** October 24, 1839.

Children of Saphronia Smith and Butler Smith are:

- 127 i. Francis Butler⁶ Smith, born May 01, 1853.
- 128 ii. Emma W. Smith, born November 01, 1855.
- 129 iii. Leaner Smith, born September 29, 1858.

77. Alexis Poindexter⁵ Smith (Patience⁴ Blankenship, Joel³, James² Blankinship, Sr., Ralph¹) was born July 04, 1832. He married **Barbara Ellen Young**.

Children of Alexis Smith and Barbara Young are:

- 130 i. Mary Emily⁶ Smith.
- 131 ii. John Simpson Smith.
- 132 iii. Lucy Duerson Smith.
- 133 iv. Sarah Armstead Smith.
- 134 v. Thomas Mitchell Smith.
- 135 vi. Joseph Kemper Smith.
- 136 vii. Amanda Glover Smith.

83. Francis⁵ Ellison (Nancy Elizabeth⁴ Farley, Nancy Ann³ Blankenship, James² Blankinship, Sr., Ralph¹) was born Abt. 1778.

Child of Francis Ellison is:

- + 137 i. Isaac⁶ Ellison.

84. Elizabeth⁵ Ellison (Nancy Elizabeth⁴ Farley, Nancy Ann³ Blankenship, James² Blankinship, Sr., Ralph¹) was born 1780 in Virginia, and died 1847 in Raleigh Co., VA. She married **Daniel Shumate VI** July 29, 1802 in Monroe Co., VA. He was born 1777 in Greenbrier Co., VA, and died 1853 in Raleigh Co., VA.

Children of Elizabeth Ellison and Daniel Shumate are:

- 138 i. Nancy⁶ Shumate, born 1805. She married James Rutherford Moore September 22, 1822 in Giles Co., VA; born Abt. 1800.

+ 139 ii. Amos Shumate, born 1815 in Giles Co., VA; died April 18, 1883.

90. Massey⁵ Ellison (Nancy Elizabeth⁴ Farley, Nancy Ann³ Blankenship, James² Blankinship, Sr., Ralph¹) was born October 21, 1802. She married **James Alexander Cantley** February 10, 1820 in Monroe Co., VA. He was born February 10, 1800.

Children of Massey Ellison and James Cantley are:

140 i. Alderson⁶ Cantley, born 1822; died 1862. He married Amy Ellen Massey Abt. 1840; born 1827.

141 ii. Elizabeth Cantley, born 1824 in Monroe Co., VA. She married Jonas Richards March 09, 1843 in Kanawha Co., VA/WV; born 1820.

142 iii. Samuel Cantley, born 1827 in Monroe Co., VA; died Aft. 1850.

143 iv. James Ellison Cantley, born June 1828 in Monroe Co., VA. He married Mary Virginia Green; born 1826; died August 02, 1893.

144 v. Daniel S Cantley, born March 1833 in Monroe Co., VA. He married Harriet Catherine Means March 29, 1860 in Kanawha Co., VA/WV; born 1837.

145 vi. Minerva Cantley, born 1835 in Monroe Co., VA. She married William Massey February 06, 1855 in Kanawha Co., VA/WV.

146 vii. Anna Maria Cantley, born 1837. She married William Hindman May 29, 1864 in Kanawha Co., VA/WV; born 1831.

147 viii. Wilmuth Cantley, born September 29, 1839; died 1923. She married Gordon Pennington June 30, 1865 in Kanawha Co., VA/WV.

148 ix. William Earl Cantley, born August 18, 1845 in Charleston, Kanawha Co., VA. He married Virginia Elizabeth Means March 31, 1870; born 1846.

+ 149 x. Allen Endicott Cantley, born August 17, 1847; died August 15, 1936.

93. James⁵ Van Blankinship (John⁴, Daniel³ Blankinship, James², Ralph¹)

Children of James Van Blankinship are:

150 i. Edward⁶ Van Blankinship.

151 ii. Houston Blankinship.

152 iii. Charles Blankinship.

153 iv. Stafford Blankinship.

Generation No. 5

97. William H.⁶ Blankenship (Robert C.⁵, Able⁴, Fore³ Blankinship, James², Ralph¹) was born July 08, 1821 in VA, and died December 15, 1884 in Douglas Co., MO. He married (1) **Rachel Wilson**. She was born April 10, 1827 in Indiana, and died October 25, 1876 in Douglas Co., MO. He married (2) **Betsy Matilda Ritter** Abt. 1879. She was born 1853 in Missouri.

Children of William Blankenship and Rachel Wilson are:

154 i. Scrap⁷ Blankenship. She married John Goforth December 29, 1896 in Douglas Co., MO; born June 04,

1883; died April 06, 1964 in Douglas Co., MO.

155 ii. Andrew T. Blankenship, born March 17, 1848 in Ozark Co., MO; died October 17, 1851 in Douglas Co., MO.

+ 156 iii. Allie Jane Blankenship, born 1850 in Ozark Co., MO.

157 iv. Celia Blankenship, born 1855 in Ozark Co., MO. She married Zeke Miller

158 v. Margaret A. Blankenship, born 1856 in Ozark Co., MO. She married Al Marler

159 vi. Robert Charles Blankenship, born 1859 in Ozark Co., MO; died 1916. He married Mary Webster July 27, 1889 in Douglas Co., MO.

+ 160 vii. Charles Rhodes Blankenship, born July 15, 1861 in Ozark Co., MO; died January 22, 1949 in Douglas Co., MO.

161 viii. David Blankenship, born 1862 in Ozark Co., MO.

162 ix. Estella Blankenship, born 1865 in Ozark Co., MO. She married Samuel R. Taylor June 12, 1886 in Douglas Co., MO.

+ 163 x. Victoria Blankenship, born August 1869.

+ 164 xi. Napoleam Blankenship, born May 1872 in Ozark Co., MO.

Children of William Blankenship and Betsy Ritter are:

165 i. Ida Ann⁷ Blankenship, born February 06, 1879; died November 18, 1886 in Douglas Co., MO.

166 ii. Mary Blankenship, born Bet. 1880 - 1884. She married William Watts

98. Mary E.⁶ Blankenship (Robert C.⁵, Able⁴, Fore³ Blankinship, James², Ralph¹) was born 1823 in TN, and died 1863 in MO. She married **John Cummins**. He was born 1807 in Missouri, and died January 11, 1875 in Webster Co., MO.

Children of Mary Blankenship and John Cummins are:

167 i. Josephine⁷ Cummins, born 1852 in Wright Co., MO. She married ? Smith

168 ii. Eliza Jane Cummins, born 1854 in Wright Co., MO. She married Edward Garrett December 28, 1874.

169 iii. Robert Phillip Cummins, born 1856 in Hazelwood Twp., Webster Co., MO.

170 iv. Edward Cummins, born 1857 in Hazelwood Twp., Webster Co., MO.

171 v. Charles W. Cummins, born July 1859 in Hazelwood Twp., Webster Co., MO; died 1944. He married ? Willie

+ 172 vi. Celia Angeline Cummins, born June 22, 1862 in Hazelwood Twp., Webster Co., MO; died February 26, 1932.

99. Cynthia Angeline⁶ Blankenship (Robert C.⁵, Able⁴, Fore³ Blankinship, James², Ralph¹) was born 1825 in TN, and died in Webster Co., MO. She married **(1) James Bolian**. He was born in Nashville, TN, and died Abt. 1848 in Webster Co., MO. She married **(2) Archibald Young** Aft. 1848.

Children of Cynthia Blankenship and James Bolian are:

173 i. Alonzo C.⁷ Bowlins, born 1841 in MO.

174 ii. Mary Jane Bowlins, born September 15, 1846 in Greene Co., MO; died April 25, 1862 in Wright Co., MO. She married Jasper Hickman August 04, 1863 in Wright Co. MO; born December 29, 1842 in Wright Co., MO; died September 17, 1902 in Wright Co., MO.

175 iii. James Addison Bowlins, born 1848 in MO; died 1915. He married Elizabeth J. Rippee

Child of Cynthia Blankenship and Archibald Young is:

176 i. James⁷ Newton, born June 03, 1848; died September 23, 1928 in Greenfield, Dade Co., MO; Adopted child. He married Celia Easley April 02, 1868.

100. Virginia Catherine⁶ Blankenship (Robert C.⁵, Able⁴, Fore³ Blankinship, James², Ralph¹) was born 1827 in TN, and died 1904. She married **John Cummins** February 21, 1865. He was born 1807 in Missouri, and died January 11, 1875 in Webster Co., MO.

Children of Virginia Blankenship and John Cummins are:

177 i. Thomas W.⁷ Cummins, born 1866 in Hazelwood Twp, Webster Co., MO. He married Nancy Pagin January 25, 1883.

178 ii. Sarah E. Cummins, born 1868 in Hazelwood Twp, Webster Co., MO.

101. Robert Deshay⁶ Blankenship (Robert C.⁵, Able⁴, Fore³ Blankinship, James², Ralph¹) was born July 28, 1828 in Nashville, TN, and died December 22, 1904. He married (1) **Mary H. Mallory** Abt. 1855 in Webster Co., MO. She was born January 18, 1830 in KY, and died April 1881 in Webster Co., MO. He married (2) **Elizabeth Jane Patterson** November 22, 1883. She was born January 1849 in Iowa, and died 1932 in Manes, Wright County, MO.

Children of Robert Blankenship and Mary Mallory are:

179 i. Sarah M.⁷ Blankenship, born June 01, 1856; died August 09, 1936.

180 ii. Edward T. Blankenship, born June 01, 1856; died March 03, 1883 in Missouri.

181 iii. Mary L. Blankenship, born 1860.

+ 182 iv. William H. Blankenship, born October 1872 in MO.

Children of Robert Blankenship and Elizabeth Patterson are:

+ 183 i. James Robert⁷ Blankenship, born December 03, 1887 in Elk Creek Twp., Wright Co., MO; died 1966.

+ 184 ii. Lawrence Eugene Blankenship, born September 16, 1889 in Elk Creek Twp., Wright Co., MO; died June 29, 1961.

+ 185 iii. Renard Everett Blankenship, born April 04, 1892 in Grovesprings, Elk Creek Twp., Wright Co., MO; died February 21, 1914 in Tacoma, WA.

186 iv. Minah Temple Blankenship, born September 1895 in Elk Creek Twp., Wright Co., MO; died 1914.

102. Nancy Magdaline⁶ Blankenship (Robert C.⁵, Able⁴, Fore³ Blankinship, James², Ralph¹) was born September 1836 in TN. She married **James M. Wammack** October 23, 1856 in Webster Co. MO. He was born September 1838.

Children of Nancy Blankenship and James Wammack are:

187 i. Martha A.⁷ Wommack, born 1857 in Hazelwood Twp, Webster Co., MO.

188 ii. William W. Wommack, born 1859 in Hazelwood Twp, Webster Co., MO.

189 iii. Sarah K. Wommack, born 1862 in Hazelwood Twp, Webster Co., MO.

190 iv. Mary E. Wommack, born 1864 in Hazelwood Twp, Webster Co., MO.

191 v. Celia B. Wommack, born 1866 in Hazelwood Twp, Webster Co., MO.

192 vi. Robert Wommack, born 1868 in Hazelwood Twp, Webster Co., MO.

193 vii. Charles R. Wommack, born 1870 in Hazelwood Twp, Webster Co., MO.

194 viii. Laura B. Wommack, born 1873 in Hazelwood Twp, Webster Co., MO.

195 ix. John S. Wommack, born 1877 in Hazelwood Twp, Webster Co., MO.

196 x. Edward G. Wommack, born October 1879 in Hazelwood Twp, Webster Co., MO.

103. Poleman A.⁶ Blankenship (Robert C.⁵, Able⁴, Fore³ Blankinship, James², Ralph¹) was born May 01, 1837 in TN, and died March 08, 1901 in Webster Co., MO. He married **Mary Ann Hodge** June 09, 1868. She was born April 1849 in MO.

Children of Poleman Blankenship and Mary Hodge are:

+ 197 i. Nolie⁷ Blankenship.

198 ii. Sara J. Blankenship, born July 1869.

+ 199 iii. Charles Lee Blankenship, born April 1871 in MO; died 1942 in MO.

200 iv. William Blankenship, born Abt. 1873. He married Sarah H ?

104. Malvina Jane⁶ Blankenship (Robert C.⁵, Able⁴, Fore³ Blankinship, James², Ralph¹) was born May 13, 1841 in Missouri, and died April 24, 1875 in Webster Co., MO. She married **William George** July 07, 1862 in Webster Co., MO. He was born August 27, 1843 in TN, and died December 26, 1930 in Webster Co., MO.

Children of Malvina Blankenship and William George are:

201 i. William H.⁷ George, born 1864 in Missouri.

202 ii. Infant George, born 1866 in Missouri.

203 iii. Mary J. George, born 1868 in Missouri.

204 iv. Caroline E. George, born 1869 in Missouri.

205 v. Rachel V. George, born 1870 in Missouri.

206 vi. Mitchell George, born February 02, 1871 in Missouri; died May 27, 1890.

207 vii. Sarah E. George, born 1872 in Missouri.

208 viii. Albert George, born 1874 in Missouri.

209 ix. Elbert George, born 1874 in Missouri.

210 x. Elzworth George, born April 14, 1875 in Missouri; died April 17, 1875 in Webster Co., MO.

108. William Harry⁶ Blankinship, Sr. (James Neville⁵, Patrick Henry⁴, Fore³, James², Ralph¹) was born March 01, 1863 in

LaGrange, KY, and died April 18, 1921 in Carthage, MO. He married **(1) Grace Marion Bartleson** March 06, 1886. She was born February 06, 1869 in Mound City, Linn Co., KS, and died January 31, 1897 in Battle Creek, MI. He married **(2) Ella Florence Porter** April 26, 1899 in Joplin, MO.

Children of William Blankinship and Grace Bartleson are:

+ 211 i. Harry Worland⁷ Blankinship, born January 20, 1887 in Mound City, KS; died May 02, 1954 in Kansas City, KS.

212 ii. Brice Blankinship, born August 1889 in Kansas. He married Mana ?

213 iii. Sidney Blankinship, born June 1894 in Missouri; died 1980. He married Marie ?

Children of William Blankinship and Ella Porter are:

214 i. Esther Lee⁷ Blankinship, born August 20, 1901.

215 ii. William H. Blankinship, Jr, born May 03, 1903.

216 iii. Mary Katherine Blankinship, born December 23, 1907.

217 iv. James Francis Blankinship, born October 27, 1909.

218 v. Margaret C. Blankinship, born June 17, 1917.

117. Joseph Jourdan⁶ Blankenship II (Joseph Jourdan⁵, Patrick Henry⁴ Blankinship, Fore³, James², Ralph¹) was born January 08, 1879, and died September 01, 1911. He married **Emma W. Robards**. She was born 1877, and died 1961.

Child of Joseph Blankenship and Emma Robards is:

+ 219 i. Joseph Jourdan⁷ Blankinship III, born August 15, 1901; died July 07, 1951.

118. James⁶ Blankinship (Edward⁵ Blankenship, John⁴, Joel³, James² Blankinship, Sr., Ralph¹)

Children of James Blankinship are:

220 i. Vashti⁷ Blankinship.

221 ii. Martha Blankinship.

222 iii. Mandy Blankinship.

119. Elizabeth Ann⁶ Blankenship (Edward⁵, John⁴, Joel³, James² Blankinship, Sr., Ralph¹) was born 1832 in AL, and died Abt. 1871. She married **Robert Scott Thigpen** Abt. 1848 in Wilcox Co., AL.

Children of Elizabeth Blankenship and Robert Thigpen are:

223 i. Emma⁷ Thigpen. She married Benjamin Morgan 1888.

224 ii. John Hardy Thigpen, born 1849.

123. Lawson⁶ Blankinship (William Pleasant⁵ Blankingship, Pleasant⁴ Blankenship, Joel³, James² Blankinship, Sr., Ralph¹) He married **Ann Bailey** December 07, 1822 in Chesterfield Co., VA.

Children of Lawson Blankinship and Ann Bailey are:

225 i. Beverly Elisha⁷ Blankinship.

226 ii. William Archer Blankinship, born Abt. 1825; died Abt. 1915 in Chesterfield Co., VA.

124. Ann Elizabeth⁶ Blankinship (William Pleasant⁵ Blankingship, Pleasant⁴ Blankenship, Joel³, James² Blankinship, Sr., Ralph¹) She married **James Lackland** January 31, 1826 in Chesterfield Co., VA.

Child of Ann Blankinship and James Lackland is:

+ 227 i. Helen Clementine⁷ Lackland.

125. Thomas Oliver⁶ Blankingship (William Pleasant⁵, Pleasant⁴ Blankenship, Joel³, James² Blankinship, Sr., Ralph¹) He married **Cordelia Shands**.

Children of Thomas Blankingship and Cordelia Shands are:

228 i. Cordilia⁷ Blankingship. She married W. A. Thompson

229 ii. Thomas Blankingship.

230 iii. Robert Rivers Blankingship.

231 iv. Oliver F. Blankingship, MD. He married (1) Margaret Parker He married (2) Bell Graham

232 v. Elverton Blankingship, born in infancy.

233 vi. Nannie Blankingship. She married John Huston

+ 234 vii. William S. Blankingship, born 1852; died 1911.

235 viii. James Alexander Blankingship, born 1859 in Prince George Co., VA; died in New York. He married Sallie Harris

126. William E.⁶ Blankinship (William Pleasant⁵ Blankingship, Pleasant⁴ Blankenship, Joel³, James² Blankinship, Sr., Ralph¹) was born Abt. 1848. He married (1) **? Watkins**. He married (2) **Daisy Faulks**.

Children of William Blankinship and ? Watkins are:

236 i. Willie Ann⁷ Blankinship. She married ? McGee

237 ii. Victorine Blankinship.

238 iii. Betty Blankinship. She married ? Watkins

239 iv. Hattie Blankinship. She married ? Winston

240 v. Martha Blankinship.

241 vi. Laura Blankinship. She married ? Sheppard

242 vii. John William Blankinship. He married ? Watkins

137. Isaac⁶ Ellison (Francis⁵, Nancy Elizabeth⁴ Farley, Nancy Ann³ Blankenship, James² Blankinship, Sr., Ralph¹)

Child of Isaac Ellison is:

243 i. Julia Anne⁷ Ellison. She married John Wesley Moye 1836 in North Carolina.

139. Amos⁶ Shumate (Elizabeth⁵ Ellison, Nancy Elizabeth⁴ Farley, Nancy Ann³ Blankenship, James² Blankinship, Sr., Ralph¹) was born 1815 in Giles Co., VA, and died April 18, 1883. He married **Mary Phillips** 1837. She was born Abt. 1821 in Virginia.

Children of Amos Shumate and Mary Phillips are:

244 i. John N⁷ Shumate, born 1837 in Virginia; died in Kentucky.

245 ii. Mary Elizabeth Shumate, born 1839 in Virginia.

246 iii. Mathew Shumate, born 1841 in Virginia.

247 iv. Tollison Shumate, born May 05, 1844 in Saulsville, Logan Co., VA; died September 05, 1910. He married Thurseley Tilley

248 v. Virginia C Shumate, born 1847 in Virginia.

249 vi. Sarah Shumate, born 1855 in Wyoming Co., VA.

250 vii. Abner Lewis Shumate, born 1857 in Wyoming Co., VA.

149. Allen Endicott⁶ Cantley (Massey⁵ Ellison, Nancy Elizabeth⁴ Farley, Nancy Ann³ Blankenship, James² Blankinship, Sr., Ralph¹) was born August 17, 1847, and died August 15, 1936. He married **Mary Jane Myers** April 07, 1874. She was born May 05, 1857, and died March 13, 1945.

Child of Allen Cantley and Mary Myers is:

251 i. Silas Yost⁷ Cantley, born March 26, 1882 in West Virginia. He married Mary Ellen Bradshaw; born in Putnam, MO.

Generation No. 6

156. Allie Jane⁷ Blankenship (William H.⁶, Robert C.⁵, Able⁴, Fore³ Blankinship, James², Ralph¹) was born 1850 in Ozark Co., MO. She married **William Hunt**. He was born 1848 in Missouri.

Children of Allie Blankenship and William Hunt are:

252 i. Mary E.⁸ Hunt, born 1872.

253 ii. Charles R. Hunt, born 1874.

254 iii. Rosada Hunt, born 1877.

160. Charles Rhodes⁷ Blankenship (William H.⁶, Robert C.⁵, Able⁴, Fore³ Blankinship, James², Ralph¹) was born July 15, 1861 in Ozark Co., MO, and died January 22, 1949 in Douglas Co., MO. He married **Easter Elizabeth Goforth**. She was born January 30, 1870 in MO, and died Abt. 1902.

Child of Charles Blankenship and Easter Goforth is:

255 i. Floyd⁸ Blankenship, born April 27, 1899 in Douglas Co., MO; died September 12, 1989 in Ava, MO. He married Gladys Lillian Burris November 19, 1924 in Near Mansfield, Douglas Co., MO; born 1907 in Douglas Co., MO; died October 12, 1966 in Springfield, MO.

163. Victoria⁷ Blankenship (William H.⁶, Robert C.⁵, Able⁴, Fore³ Blankinship, James², Ralph¹) was born August 1869. She married (1) **Johnson W. Webster** July 25, 1889 in Vera Cruz, Douglas Co., MO. He was born February 1864 in MO. She married (2) **Jack Lord** January 01, 1902 in Idumea, Douglas Co., MO. He was born in Idumea, Douglas County, MO.

Children of Victoria Blankenship and Johnson Webster are:

256 i. Osker B.⁸ Webster, born August 1890.

257 ii. Nora D. Webster, born December 1891 in Douglas Co., MO. She married (1) Frank Atkisson She married (2) Henry Little February 05, 1910 in Prosperity, Jasper Co., MO; born 1890. She married (3) George Saylor 1975; born 1891; died 1978.

258 iii. Henry A. Webster, born July 1894.

259 iv. Robert G. Webster, born December 1896.

164. Napoleam⁷ Blankenship (William H.⁶, Robert C.⁵, Able⁴, Fore³ Blankinship, James², Ralph¹) was born May 1872 in Ozark Co., MO. He married **Lucy Nolan** January 25, 1900 in Douglas County, MO. She was born September 1880 in KY.

Children of Napoleam Blankenship and Lucy Nolan are:

260 i. Homer⁸ Blankenship.

261 ii. Maudie Blankenship. She married Melvin Barnes; born in Wister, OK.

262 iii. Vernie Blankenship, born April 02, 1899; died August 1972 in Fort Smith, Sebastian Co., AR. He married Nina ?; died 1973.

263 iv. Eva Blankenship, born 1901.

172. Celia Angeline⁷ Cummins (Mary E.⁶ Blankenship, Robert C.⁵, Able⁴, Fore³ Blankinship, James², Ralph¹) was born June 22, 1862 in Hazelwood Twp., Webster Co., MO, and died February 26, 1932. She married **Willard Arnold Hopson** December 25, 1876. He was born 1856 in Alabama.

Child of Celia Cummins and Willard Hopson is:

264 i. Mary Catherine⁸ Hopson, born 1879 in MO. She married A. O. Skinner; born 1871 in MO.

182. William H.⁷ Blankenship (Robert Deshay⁶, Robert C.⁵, Able⁴, Fore³ Blankinship, James², Ralph¹) was born October 1872 in MO. He married **Mary E. George** 1897. She was born March 1880 in MO.

Children of William Blankenship and Mary George are:

265 i. Lloyd⁸ Blankenship.

266 ii. Hugh Blankenship. He married Ann ?

267 iii. Rosco H. Blankenship, born March 1898 in MO; died 1900 in MO.

268 iv. Roxie E. Blankenship, born 1905 in MO. She married Dave McCormick

269 v. Esley Carl Blankenship, born March 04, 1907 in MO; died July 22, 1979 in MO. He married Montie Keeler February 24, 1926; born September 09, 1905.

270 vi. Leslie Hoyle Blankenship, born May 15, 1915 in MO; died December 12, 1952 in MO. He married Mildred Cook; born April 06, 1922.

183. James Robert⁷ Blankenship (Robert Deshay⁶, Robert C.⁵, Able⁴, Fore³ Blankinship, James², Ralph¹) was born December 03, 1887 in Elk Creek Twp., Wright Co., MO, and died 1966. He married **Lenna Wade**. She was born 1890.

Children of James Blankenship and Lenna Wade are:

- 271 i. Jewell⁸ Blankenship.
- 272 ii. Amel Blankenship.
- 273 iii. Floyd Blankenship.
- 274 iv. Bonnie Blankenship. She married ? Gamble
- 275 v. Lane Blankenship.
- 276 vi. Bane Blankenship.
- 277 vii. Dale Blankenship.
- 278 viii. Leon Blankenship.

184. Lawrence Eugene⁷ Blankenship (Robert Deshay⁶, Robert C.⁵, Able⁴, Fore³ Blankinship, James², Ralph¹) was born September 16, 1889 in Elk Creek Twp., Wright Co., MO, and died June 29, 1961. He married **Ida Leola Bohannon** May 22, 1912. She was born July 05, 1893 in Bush, Arkansas, and died November 15, 1963.

Children of Lawrence Blankenship and Ida Bohannon are:

- 279 i. Nora Thelma⁸ Blankenship, born May 22, 1913 in Dearing, Kansas; died May 22, 1913.
- 280 ii. Ova Orn Blankenship, born February 04, 1915 in Cherryvale, KS. He married Beatrice M. Lavery September 15, 1943; born May 14, 1916 in Worchester, MA.
- 281 iii. Ruth Lorene Blankenship, born October 16, 1923 in Wright Co., MO.
- 282 iv. Leola Mae Blankenship, born May 13, 1927 in Cherryvale, KS; died March 19, 2001 in Salt Lake City, Utah. She married William George Garretson August 22, 1942 in Labette City, KS; born June 21, 1921 in KS; died December 1993 in Castle Rock, Colorado.
- 283 v. Freddie Lee Blankenship, born August 08, 1931 in Cherryvale, KS.
- 284 vi. Paul Eugene Blankenship, born June 05, 1935 in Cherryvale, KS. He married (1) Shirley E. Muller December 28, 1956; born February 26, 1936. He married (2) Mary E. Emert March 06, 1971; born April 09, 1935; died May 06, 1977.

185. Renard Everett⁷ Blankenship (Robert Deshay⁶, Robert C.⁵, Able⁴, Fore³ Blankinship, James², Ralph¹) was born April 04, 1892 in Grovesprings, Elk Creek Twp., Wright Co., MO, and died February 21, 1914 in Tacoma, WA. He married **Vesta Edna Crisp** 1918 in Cedar Gap, MO. She was born 1901, and died December 02, 1969 in Tacoma, WA.

Children of Renard Blankenship and Vesta Crisp are:

- 285 i. Claude E.⁸ Blankenship, born 1920.
- 286 ii. Geraldine Blankenship, born 1922.
- 287 iii. Hayden A. Blankenship, born 1923; died Abt. 1998.
- 288 iv. Duward Don Blankenship, born March 02, 1927 in Maines, MO; died November 17, 1999 in Morton, Lewis Co., WA. He married Betty Lou Schneider November 08, 1952 in Grandview, WA; born November 23,

1934 in Greely, CO.

289 v. Darlene Blankenship, born 1929; died Abt. 1997.

290 vi. Dorman Blankenship, born 1930; died 1930.

291 vii. Loman D. Blankenship, born 1931.

292 viii. Mary Ruth Blankenship, born 1933.

293 ix. Gloria Dawn Blankenship, born 1936; died 1978.

294 x. Leroy Blankenship, born 1938.

295 xi. Elvin Dwayne Blankenship, born 1943.

197. Nolie⁷ Blankenship (Poleman A.⁶, Robert C.⁵, Able⁴, Fore³ Blankinship, James², Ralph¹) She married **(1) J. S. Cook**. She married **(2) ? Justice**.

Child of Nolie Blankenship and J. Cook is:

296 i. Florene⁸ Cook. She married Everett Brumback

199. Charles Lee⁷ Blankenship (Poleman A.⁶, Robert C.⁵, Able⁴, Fore³ Blankinship, James², Ralph¹) was born April 1871 in MO, and died 1942 in MO. He married **(1) Artie Bell Young**. He married **(2) Retha ?**. He married **(3) Doran Oran**. He married **(4) Martha J. Linder** 1890. She was born August 05, 1871 in MO, and died November 13, 1917.

Children of Charles Blankenship and Artie Young are:

297 i. Margie Mae⁸ Blankenship. She married ? Comstock

298 ii. Cecil Blankenship, born 1937. He married (1) Alice Helen Williams He married (2) Wanda Sue Lorenz

Children of Charles Blankenship and Martha Linder are:

299 i. William Otho⁸ Blankenship. He married Tisha ?

300 ii. Mary Matilda Blankenship, born July 07, 1891. She married Mitchell C. Hurst; born October 18, 1886; died May 16, 1974.

301 iii. Asa Theodore Blankenship, born December 28, 1894; died October 14, 1918 in Missouri.

211. Harry Worland⁷ Blankinship (William Harry⁶, James Neville⁵, Patrick Henry⁴, Fore³, James², Ralph¹) was born January 20, 1887 in Mound City, KS, and died May 02, 1954 in Kansas City, KS. He married **Mildred Kesseinger**. She was born December 26, 1890 in Abilene, KS, and died in Fredonia, KS.

Children of Harry Blankinship and Mildred Kesseinger are:

302 i. Henry Bartleson⁸ Blankinship.

303 ii. Worland H. Blankinship, born December 05, 1908.

219. Joseph Jourdan⁷ Blankinship III (Joseph Jourdan⁶ Blankenship II, Joseph Jourdan⁵, Patrick Henry⁴ Blankinship, Fore³, James², Ralph¹) was born August 15, 1901, and died July 07, 1951. He married **Lucy Bell Johnson**.

Children of Joseph Blankinship and Lucy Johnson are:

304 i. Joseph Jourdan⁸ Blankinship IV, born July 21, 1925 in Glasgow, KY; died November 17, 1948. He married Mary Rugg

305 ii. William Johnson Blankinship, Sr., born January 04, 1928. He married Barbara Worth Catron April 1949.

227. Helen Clementine⁷ Lackland (Ann Elizabeth⁶ Blankinship, William Pleasant⁵ Blankingship, Pleasant⁴ Blankenship, Joel³, James² Blankinship, Sr., Ralph¹) She married **William S. Blankingship**, son of Thomas Blankingship and Cordelia Shands. He was born 1852, and died 1911.

Children of Helen Lackland and William Blankingship are:

306 i. Oliver L.⁸ Blankingship, born 1879; died 1897.

307 ii. Robert R. Blankingship, born 1889.

308 iii. Alexander Hugo Blankingship, Sr., born November 30, 1894 in Richmond, VA. He married Mary Antionette Woodward January 19, 1929.

309 iv. Anna M. Blankingship, born 1895. She married ? Gillian

234. William S.⁷ Blankingship (Thomas Oliver⁶, William Pleasant⁵, Pleasant⁴ Blankenship, Joel³, James² Blankinship, Sr., Ralph¹) was born 1852, and died 1911. He married **Helen Clementine Lackland**, daughter of James Lackland and Ann Blankinship.

Children are listed above under (227) Helen Clementine Lackland.

**END OF GENERATION 6
FOR JAMES BLANKENSHIP**

Discover interesting facts about your family:

First Name:

Last Name:

Colony of Maryland

Probate Records

Prerogative Court Abstracts

1712-1716

Libers 35a, 35b, 36a, 36b, 36c

Family Tree Maker CD-206

368.13 I £106.3.0

(Total value of these debts was about \$12,800 in 2002 money)

(NOTE: The numbering sequence places the date at 1714)

Debtors who owed money to an unidentified individual—name not given

Anthony Ruley

Peter Overard

Thomas Docwra

Thomas Rreyolds

Thomas MacNemara

Joshua Morica

Thomas Larkin

Joshua Riclin (?)

William Baker

John Worthington

Henry Wright

William Elliott

Robert Boon

Thomas Bordley

John Hammond

William Bladen, Esq.

John Harwood

Charles Middleton

Thomas Worthington

John Gresham

Benjamin Tasker

Evan Jones

Richard Young

Phil. Hemsley

D. Fisher

Mrs. Tolley

James Orrick

Caleb Dorsey

WILLIAM BLANKENSHIP

Charles Turner

Joshua Jones

Alexander Gardner

David Rollin

James Crouch

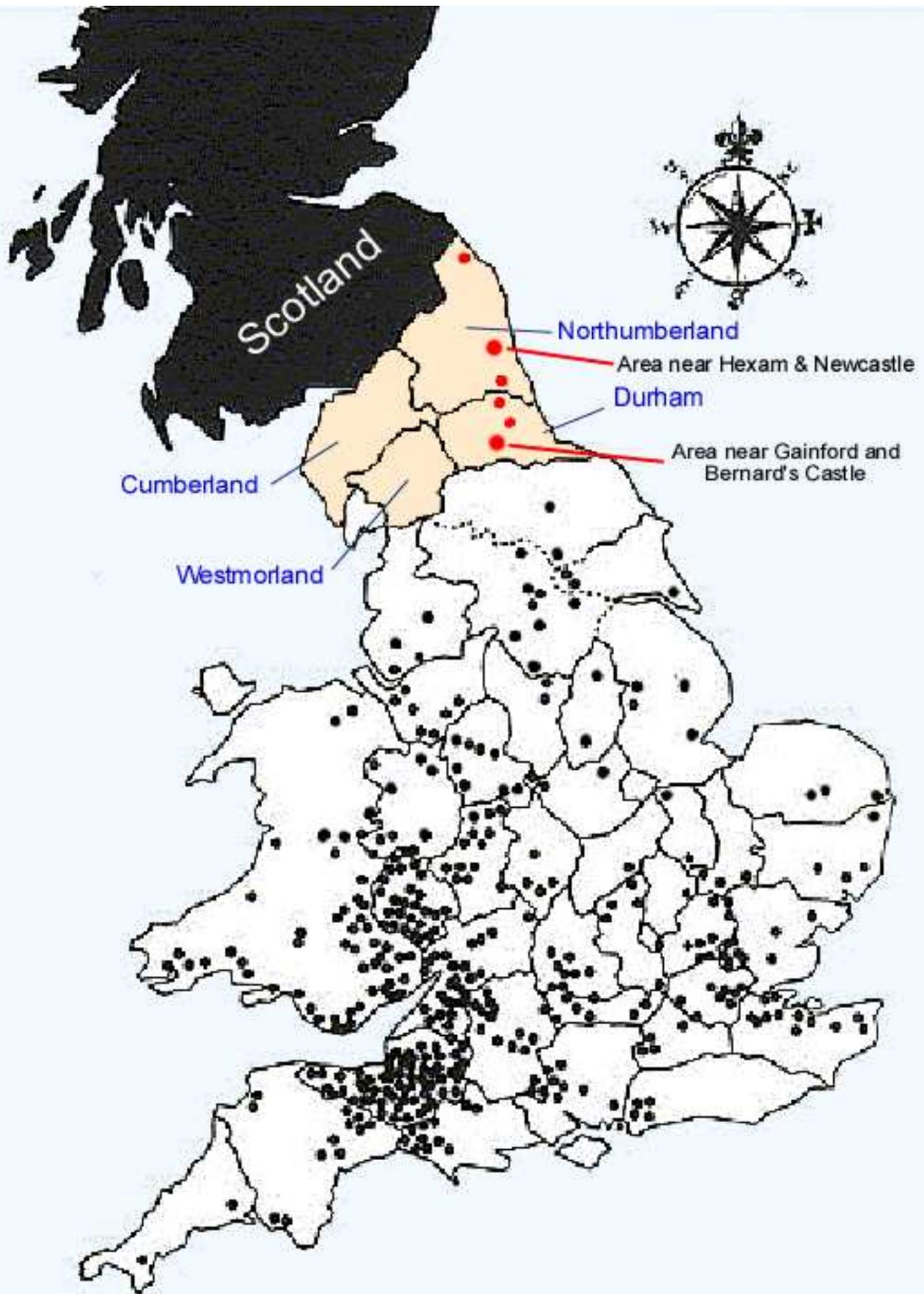
Daniel Lake

Edmond Talbutt

Henry Waters

Thomas Kelley

Laurence Tholson



Locations where indentured servants were recruited

From historian James P.P. Horn
(Reproduced in "Albion's Seed", page 238)

Discover interesting facts about your family:

First Name:

Last Name:

The History and Present State of Virginia

Year 1705

by Robert Beverley,

[Robert Beverley was a Virginia planter who wrote a favorable account of the slave society that had developed in Virginia by the beginning of the eighteenth century.]

Of the Servants and Slaves in Virginia

Servants are distinguished by the Names "**Slaves for Life**", and "**Servants for a time [period]**".

Slaves: are Negroes, and their Posterity, following the condition of the Mother, according to the Maxim, "*partus sequitur ventrem*" [i.e., their status follows them from the womb]. They are called Slaves, in respect of the time of their Servitude, because it is for Life.

Servants: are those which serve only for a few years, according to the time of their Indenture, or the Custom of the Country. The Custom of the Country takes place upon such as have no Indentures. The Law in this case is, that if such Servants be under Nineteen years of Age, they must be brought into Court, to have their Age adjudged; and from the Age they are judged to be of, they must serve until they reach four and twenty: But if they be adjudged upwards of Nineteen, they are then only to be Servants for the term of five Years.

The Male-Servants, and Slaves of both Sexes, are employed together in Tilling and Manuring [i.e. *fertilizing*] the Ground, in Sowing and Planting Tobacco, Corn, &c. Some Distinction indeed is made between them in their Clothes, and Food; but the Work of both, is no other than what the Overseers, the Freemen, and the Planters themselves do.

Sufficient Distinction is also made between the Female-Servants, and Slaves; for a White Woman is rarely or never put to work in the Ground, if she be good for any thing else: And to Discourage all Planters from using any Women so, their Law imposes the heaviest Taxes upon Female Servants working in the Ground, while it suffers all other white Women to be absolutely exempted: Whereas on the other hand, it is a common thing to work a Woman Slave out of Doors; nor does the Law make any Distinction in her Taxes, whether her Work be Abroad, or at Home.

Because I have heard how strangely cruel, and severe, the Service of this Country is represented in some parts of *England*; I can't forbear affirming, that the work of their Servants, and Slaves, is no other than what every common Freeman do's. Neither is any Servant required to do more in a Day, than his Overseer. And I can assure you with a great deal of Truth, that generally their Slaves are not worked near so hard, nor so many Hours in a Day, as the Husbandmen, and Day Laborers in *England*. An Overseer is a Man, that having served his time, has acquired the Skill and Character of an experienced Planter, and is therefore entrusted with the Direction of the Servants and Slaves.

But to complete this account of Servants, I shall give you a short Relation of the care their Laws take, that they be used as tenderly as possible.

By the Laws of their Country

1. All Servants whatsoever, have their Complaints heard without Fee, or Reward; but if the Master *be* found Faulty, the charge of the. Complaint is cast upon him, otherwise the business is done "*ex Officio.*"
2. Any Justice of Peace may receive the Complaint of a Servant, and order every thing relating thereto, till the next County Court, where it will be finally determined.

3. All Masters are under the Correction, and Censure of the County-Courts, to provide for their Servant-, good and wholesome Diet, Clothing, and Lodging.

4. They are always to appear, upon the first Notice given of the Complaint of their Servants, otherwise to forfeit the Service of them, until they do appear.

5. All Servants Complaints are to be received at any time in Court, without Process, and shall not be delayed for want of Form; but the Merits of the Complaint must be immediately inquired into by the Justices; and if the Master cause any delay therein, the Court may remove such Servants, if they see Cause, until the Master *will* come to Trial.

6. If a Master shall at any time disobey an Order of Court, made upon any Complaint of a Servant; the Court *is* empowered to remove such Servant forthwith to another Master, who will be kinder; Giving to the former Master the produce only, (after Fees deducted) of what such Servants shall be sold for by Public Outcry.

7. If a Master should be so cruel, as to use his Servant ill, that is fallen Sick, or Lamè in his Service, and thereby rendered unfit for Labor, he must be removed by the Church-Wardens out of the way of such Cruelty, and boarded in some good Planter's House, till the time of his Freedom, the charge of which must be laid before the next County-Court, which has power to levy the same from time to time, upon the Goods and Chattels of the Master; After which, the charge of such Boarding is to come upon the Parish in General.

8. All hired Servants are entitled to these Privileges.

9. No Master of a Servant, can make a new Bargain for Service, or other Matter with his Servant, without the privity and consent of a Justice of Peace, to prevent the Master's Over-reaching, or scaring such Servant into an unreasonable Compliance.

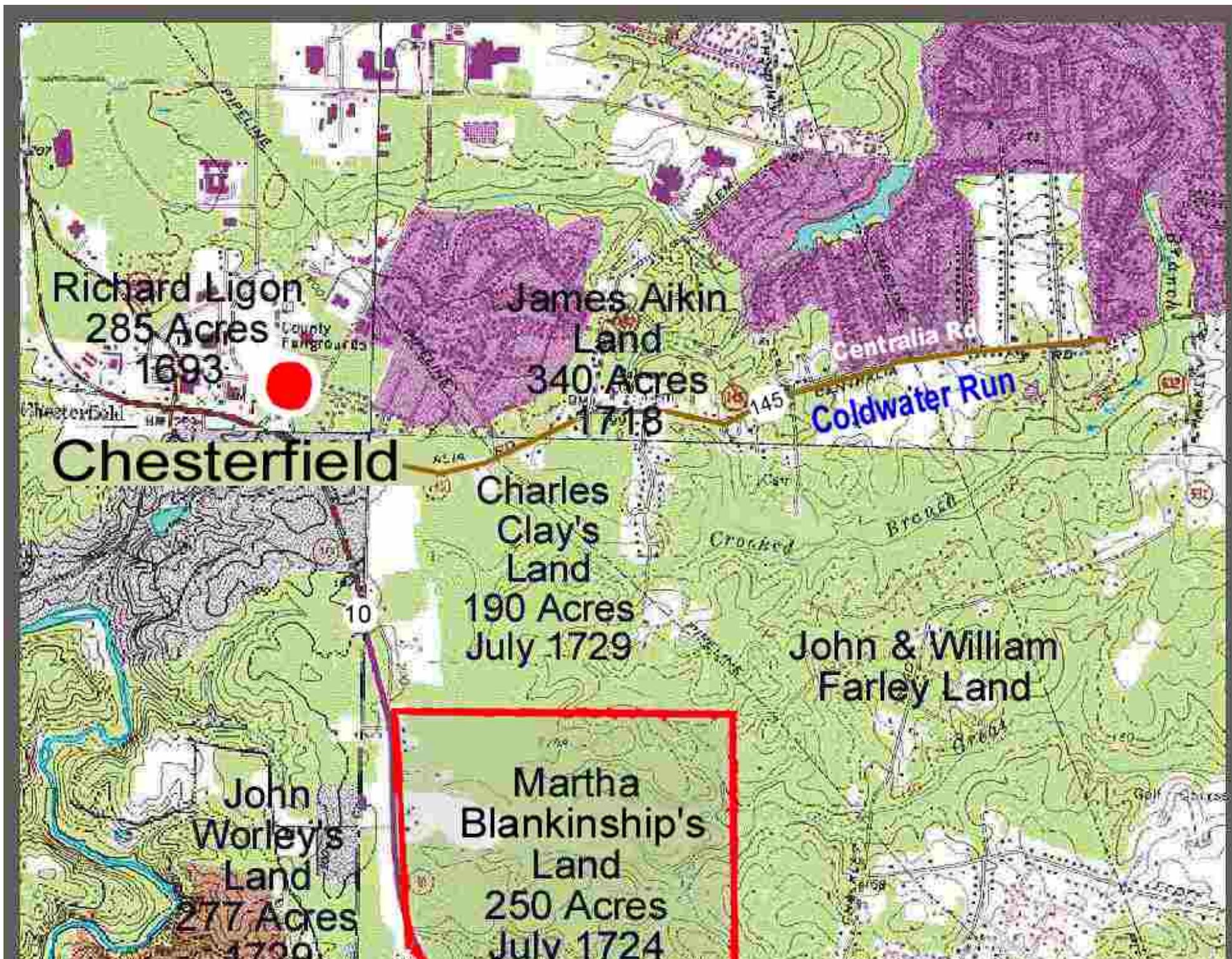
10. The property of all Money and Goods sent over thither to Servants, or carried in with them; is reserved to themselves, and remains entirely at their disposal.

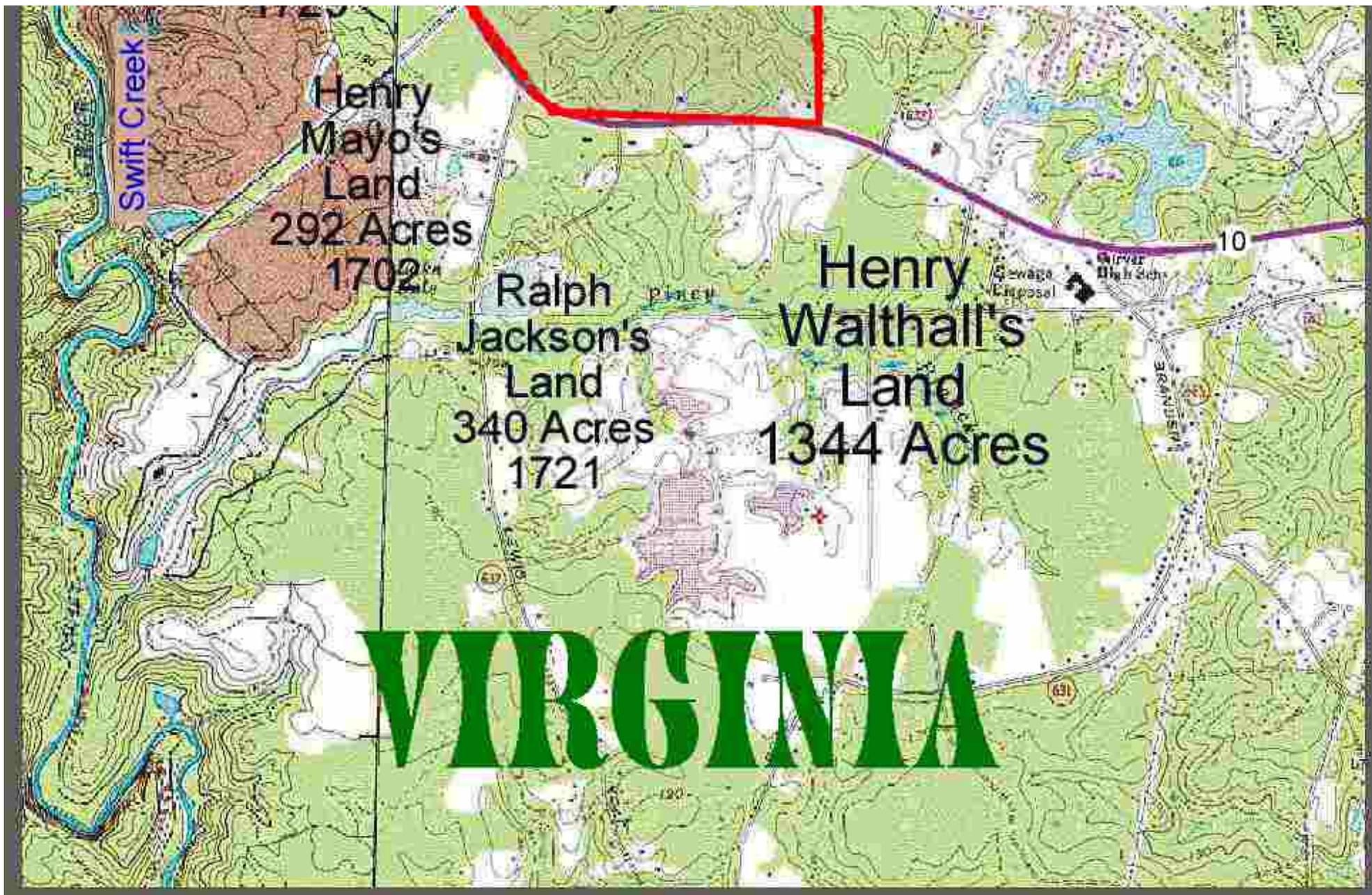
11. Each Servant at his Freedom, receives of his Master fifteen Bushels of Corn, (which is sufficient for a whole year) and two new Suits of Clothes, both Linen and Woolen; and then becomes as free in all respects, and as much entitled to the Liberties, and Privileges of the Country, as any other of the Inhabitants or Natives are.

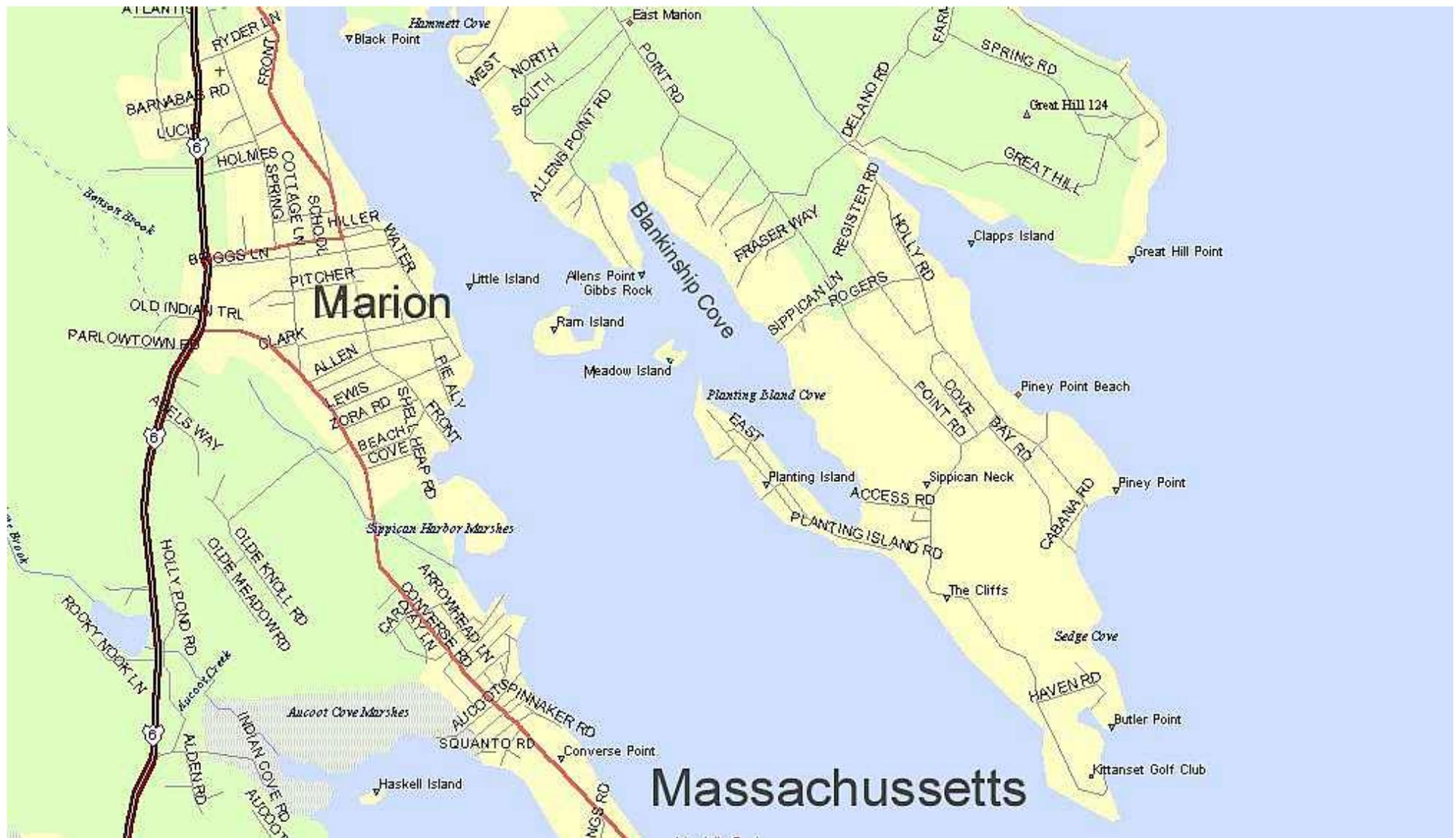
12. Each Servant has then also a Right to take up fifty Acres of Land, where he can find any unpatented: But that is no great Privilege, for any one may have as good a right for a piece of Eight.

This is what the Laws prescribe in favour of Servants, by which you may find that the Cruelties and Severities imputed to that Country, are an unjust reflection. For no People more abhor the thoughts of such Usage, than *Virginians*, nor take more precaution to prevent it.

Source: Robert Beverley, *The History and Present State of Virginia* (London, 1705). Some spelling has been modernized.







Discover interesting facts about your family:

First Name: _____

Last Name: _____

Descendants of Ann Blankinship

of Marion, Massachusetts

Generation No. 1

1. Ann² Blankenship died Abt. 1763 in Marion, Plymouth, MA. She married Unknown.

Child of Ann Blankenship and Unknown is:

+ 2 i. **James³ Blankenship**, Sr. born 27 October 1720 in Marion, Plymouth, MA;

died 10 May 1813 in Marion, Plymouth, MA. His nickname was "Gordon." **His tombstone reads**

that he was the progenitor of all Blankieships in America. [Note that in following generations

the surname was spelled Blankinship.]

Generation No. 2

2. James Sr.³ Blankenship was born 27 October 1720 in Marion,

Plymouth, MA, and died 10 May 1813 in Marion, Plymouth, MA. He married (1)

Ruth Clark, daughter of John Clark and Abigail Tolman. He married (2) Ruth
Abt. 1747 in Marion, Plymouth, MA. He married (3) Bethsheba Aft. 1770.

More About James Sr. Blankenship:

Fact 1: 27 October 1720, Second child to be born of Scituate

Fact 2: 10 May 1813, On his tombstone it reads(son of Ann)

Fact 3: 10 May 1813, "Founder of his branch in America"

Children of James Blankenship and Ruth Clark are:

+3 i. Charles Sr.4 Blankenship, born 30 October 1747 in Rochester, Bristol
Co., MA; died 1810 in Rochester, MA.

4 ii. Ruth Blankenship, born 09 April 1749 in Rochester, MA; died 26 March
1842 in Rochester, MA. She married Harper Jr. Delano 18 October 1816.

5 iii. James Jr. Blankenship, born 26 April 1752 in Rochester, MA. He
married Alice Hammond 06 February 1777 in Rochester, MA.

+ 6 iv. George Blankenship, born 28 April 1752 in Rochester, MA.

7 v. John Blankenship, born 06 March 1755 in Rochester, MA.

8 vi. Anne Blankenship, born 16 January 1757.

9 vii. Paul Blankenship, born 16 September 1760 in Rochester, MA.

10 viii. Rhoda Blankenship, born 26 April 1762 in Rochester, MA. She married
Jabez Delano 13 January 1782 in Rochester, MA.

11 ix. Job Blankenship, born 07 August 1764 in Rochester, MA. He married (1)

Betsy Hammond 19 May 1794. He married (2) Louisa Crapo 07 September 1828. He married (3) Thankful N. Clark 05 October 1834.

12 x. Seth Blankenship, born 23 November 1767 in Rochester, MA. He married (1) Mary Wing 09 February 1795. He married (2) Lydia Swift 05 October 1817.

Children of James Blankenship and Ruth are:

13 i. George⁴ Blankenship, born Bef. 1748.

14 ii. James Jr. Blankenship, born 15 April 1754; died 14 July 1842 in near Marion, Plymouth, MA.

15 iii. William Blankenship, born 23 November 1767 in Rochester, MA. He married Hannah Snow 14 May 1780 in Rochester, MA.

16 iv. Paul Blankenship, born 06 September 1761 in Marion, Plymouth, MA; died 20 March 1807 in near Marion, Plymouth, MA.

+ 17 v. Captain Seth Blankenship, born 20 November 1767 in near Marion, Plymouth, MA; died 03 August 1861 in Near Marion, Plymouth, MA.

Generation No. 3

3. Charles Sr.⁴ Blankenship was born 30 October

1747 in Rochester, Bristol Co., MA, and died 1810 in Rochester, MA. He

married Elizabeth Bates 21 November 1771 in Wareham, Plymouth Co., MA,

daughter of Barnabas Bates and Phebe Gibbs.

Children of Charles Blankenship and Elizabeth Bates are:

18 i. Betsey⁵ Blankenship, born 28 December 1779 in Rochester, Bristol Co.,MA.

19 ii. Charles Jr. Blankenship, born 22 December 1784 in Rochester, Bristol Co., MA. He married Sarah Handy 08 December 1808.

20 iii. Joseph Blankenship, born 08 June 1787 in Rochester, Bristol Co., MA. He married Unity H Wing 08 January 1837.

21 iv. Jane Blankenship, born 04 January 1789.

+ 22 v. Jared Sr. Blankenship, born 04 January 1789 in Rochste, Bristol Co,MA.

23 vi. Phebe Blankenship, born 15 June 1792 in Rochester, Bristol Co., MA.

+ 24 vii. Edwin Augustus Blankenship, born 03 March 1812.

25 viii. George Blankenship, born 12 August 1788.

26 ix. Joseph Blankenship, born 31 March 1799.

27 x. Mary Blankenship, born 11 August 1797. She married John E. Randall 25 June 1844. 28 xi. Reubin Blankenship, born 26 February 1780.

6. George⁴ Blankenship (James Sr.³, Ann², Ralph¹) was born 28 April 1752 in Rochester, MA. He married Bestey Turner 07 October 1773 in Wareham, Rochester, MA.Children of George Blankenship and Bestey Turner are:

29 i. Peleg⁵ Blankenship, born 15 June 1772.

30 ii. Sylvia Blankenship, born 04 February 1775. She married Nathaniel

Hammond 09 March 1795. 31 iii. Peleg Blankenship, born 13 October 1776.

32 iv. Caty (Kata) Blankenship, born 26 October 1782. She married John Lincoln 30 January 1800. 33 v. John Blankenship, born 02 March 1785.

34 vi. Jane Blankenship, born 06 January 1795.

35 vii. Andrew Blankenship, born 11 September 1798.

17. Captain Seth⁴ Blankenship (James Sr.³, Ann², Ralph¹) was born 20 November 1767 in near Marion, Plymouth, MA, and died 03 August 1861 in Near Marion, Plymouth, MA. He married Mary.

Children of Captain Blankenship and Mary are:

36 i. Walter⁵ Blankenship, born 02 July 1795 in near Marion, Plymouth, MA; died 16 April 1869 in near Marion, Plymouth, MA. He married Ruth Weeks 17 June 1820.

37 ii. Polly Blankenship, born 05 October 1797; died 16 February 1799.

Generation No. 4

22. Jared Sr.⁵ Blankenship was born 04 January 1789 in Rochste, Bristol Co, MA. </P>
04 January 1789 in Rochste, Bristol Co, MA. He married Hannah Pope 01 September 1816 in Rochester, MA, daughter of Elnathan Pope and Phebe Caswell.

Children of Jared Blankenship and Hannah Pope are:

- 38 i. Warren⁶ Blankenship, born 31 May 1817 in Rochester, MA. He married Emily M. Clark 07 September 1839.
- 39 ii. Hannah Blankenship, born 04 June 1820. She married Thomas Brown 24 November 1840 in Rochester, MA.
- 40 iii. Jared Blankenship, born 04 June 1820 in Rochester, MA; died Child in Rochester, MA.
- + 41 iv. Jared Blankenship, born 07 June 1823 in Rochester, Bristol Co., MA.
- 42 v. Melora Monson Blankenship, born 14 July 1827 in Rochester, MA. He married Edward F Sherman.
- 43 vi. Charles Manchester Blankenship, born 07 March 1830 in Rochester, Bristol Co., MA. He married Elizabeth H. Faunce 02 September 1849 in Rochester, MA.
24. Edwin Augustus⁵ Blankenship (Charles Sr.⁴, James Sr.³, Ann², Ralph¹) was born 03 March 1812. He married Mary H. Bates.
- More About Edwin Augustus Blankenship:Fact 1: He was also known as Edward
- Children of Edwin Blankenship and Mary Bates are:
- 44 i. Edwin A.⁶ Blankenship, born 15 August 1846.
- 45 ii. Unknown Blankenship, born 08 August 1848.

Generation No. 5

41. Jared⁶ Blankenship was born 07 June 1823 in Rochester, Bristol Co., MA.

He married Rosella (etta) M. Crowell 14 February 1847, daughter of Seth Crowell and

Polly Baker. Children of Jared Blankenship and Rosella Crowell are:

+ 46 i. Owen E.⁷ Blankenship, born 04 February 1848 in Rochester, Bristol Co.,

MA. 47 ii. Edwin A. Blankenship, born 08 September 1849 in Rochester, Bristol

Co., MA.

Generation No. 6

46. Owen E.⁷ Blankenship was born 04 February 1848 in Rochester, Bristol Co., MA.

He married Mary P. Cannon. Child of Owen Blankenship and Mary Cannon is:

+ 48 i. Minnie Cannon⁸ Blankenship, born 29 June 1874 in Orange, Franklin Co.,

MA; died 16 October 1949 in Mattapoisett, Plymouth Co., MA.

Generation No. 7

48. Minnie Cannon⁸ Blankenship was born 29 June 1874 in Orange, Franklin Co., MA,

and died 16 October 1949 in Mattapoisett, Plymouth Co., MA. She married

Albert Eldredge Hiller 30 November 1893 in New Bedford, Bristol Co., MA, son of

Alpheus Hiller and Harriet Simmons.

Child of Minnie Blankenship and Albert Hiller is:

+ 49 i. Marian Sommons⁹ Hiller, born 01 December 1894 in Mattapoisett, Plymouth Co., MA; died 22 January 1986 in Plymouth, Plymouth Co., MA.

Generation No. 8

49. Marian Sommons⁹ Hiller was born 01 December 1894 in Mattapoisett, Plymouth Co., MA, and died 22 January 1986 in Plymouth, Plymouth Co., MA. She married Clifton Bradford Hatton 04 April 1915 in Plymouth, Plymouth Co., MA, son of Charles Hatton and Annie Haskins.

Children of Marian Hiller and Clifton Hatton are:

+ 50 i. Jeanette Mason¹⁰ Hatton, born 04 March 1921 in Plymouth, Plymouth Co., MA.+ 51 ii. Albert Charles Hatton, born 01 June 1923.

Generation No. 9

50. Jeanette Mason¹⁰ Hatton was born 04 March 1921 in Plymouth, Plymouth Co., MA. She married Harry Clifton Hadaway 31 May 1941 in Plymouth, Plymouth Co., MA, son of Augustus Hadaway and Lillian Robbins.

Children of Jeanette Hatton and Harry Hadaway are:

+ 52 i. Harry Clifton Jr.¹¹ Hadaway, born 26 June 1946 in Plymouth, Plymouth Co., MA.

+ 53 ii. Susan Simmons Hadaway, born 29 April 1947 in Plymouth, Plymouth Co.,MA.

51. Albert Charles¹⁰ Hatton (Marian Sommons⁹ Hiller, Minnie Cannon⁸

Blankenship, Owen E.⁷, Jared⁶, Jared Sr.⁵, Charles Sr.⁴, James Sr.³, Ann²,

Ralph¹) was born 01 June 1923. He married Pauline Leonardi.

Children of Albert Hatton and Pauline Leonardi are: 54 i. Richard¹¹ Hatton.

55 ii. David Hatton.

Generation No. 10

52. Harry Clifton Jr.¹¹ Hadaway was born 26 June 1946 in Plymouth, Plymouth

Co., MA. He married Jill Wheelwright 09 June 1969 in Ogden, Utah.

Children of Harry Hadaway and Jill Wheelwright are:

56 i. Nathan Dew¹² Hadaway, born 17 June 1973.

57 ii. Heather Irene Hadaway, born 17 May 1975. She married Alexander Cash

Beckstead 17 May 1996 in Salt Lake City, Utah.

58 iii. Steven Bradford Hadaway, born 07 July 1980.

53. Susan Simmons¹¹ Hadaway (Jeanette Mason¹⁰ Hatton, Marian Sommons⁹

Hiller, Minnie Cannon⁸ Blankenship, Owen E.⁷, Jared⁶, Jared Sr.⁵, Charles

Sr.⁴, James Sr.³, Ann², Ralph¹) was born 29 April 1947 in Plymouth, Plymouth

Co., MA. She married Robert Hofstetter.

Children of Susan Hadaway and Robert Hofstetter are:

59 i. Christopher E.12 Hofstetter. 60

Discover interesting facts about your family:

First Name:

Last Name:

Date: Sat, 12 May 2001 15:57:55 -0400

From: "Don Blankenship" <fiddler@megabits.net>

To: **BLANKENSHIP-L@rootsweb.com**

Message-ID: <00ba01c0db1d\$d6ec0360\$cdc672d1@hppav>

Subject: [BLANKENSHIP] Possible ship which brought Ralph Blankinship to Virginia

DID THE SHIP "RESOLUTION" BRING RALPH BLANKENSHIP TO AMERICA?

For several years I've searched for possibly candidates for the ship which may have brought Ralph Blankinship to America circa 1686. With all this search effort I've never found a likely ship and certainly never found Ralph's name on any passenger manifest. Strictly speaking, ship passenger lists do not exist for early arrivals in America. Many lists of passengers come from such documents as Oaths of Allegiance, etc., that were usually were only required for men departing England for the Americas. In many cases, wives and children who also were passengers were not even mentioned. (SEE: "[Vessels and Voyages to America](#)," a colonial era searchable database on the Internet). Recently, however, I've discovered **a ship which made transoceanic runs between Whitehaven, England and the English colony of Virginia and did so around the time Ralph Blankenship was imported to America by Richard Kennon**. Whitehaven is the coastal city in Cumberland closest to where the Blenkinships were clustered in and near Penrith in Cumberland County in the northeast of England. The port town of Whitehaven is 35 miles due West of Penrith. The English transatlantic vessel "Resolution" appears to have been in service for a number of years during the colonial era and certainly during the time Ralph Blankinship made his voyage across the Atlantic. There are, of course other ships with the name "**Resolution**," the most famous being that used by Captain Cook during his later discoveries in the Pacific Ocean during the 1700's.

Below is a **partial** sailing record for this vessel that I believe was once based in Whitehaven in Cumberland, England. The information comes from the aforementioned database "Vessels and Voyages to America." Keep in mind that we only have records available for perhaps 10% of all the voyages every made during the colonial era.

The database referenced contains only 25,000 passengers from the several million who eventually migrated to America and arrived by sailing vessels during this period of history.

RESOLUTION (or RESOLUCON)

- April, 1653 The Resolution of Topsham, Devon, sailed for Barbados, then returned to France.
- February, 1678/9 The Resolution departed Barbados for Nevis Island and Montserrat Island.
- April, 1679 The Resolution departed Barbados for Providence (Rhode Island). Passenger Daniel Wilkinson (servant of Robert Hall)
- May, 1679 The Resolution departed Barbados for Antigua.
- November, 1679 The Resolution departed Barbados for Antigua. Thomas Gilbert, Commander. Type of vessel = bark.
- December, 1680 The Resolution departed Bristol, England for Virginia.
- August, 1684 The Resolution departed Bristol, England for Maryland and Virginia. No passengers listed specifically for this ship.

Additional information on the vessel **Resolution** from Cumberland County, England: The Lonsdale Papers. (1672-1843) Parliamentary papers The Earl of Lonsdale, Askham Hall, Penrith, The Lonsdale Papers.

- Sir John Lowther's commonplace book, 1672-94, including a list of ships at Va, 1703, and a table of counties in Va with numbers of taxable persons and names



of representatives at the General Assembly at Williamsburg, 1703, and a list of voyages to Virginia and Maryland made by the ship **Resolution** of Whitehaven, giving names of places where cargo was laden and discharged and names of merchant freighters.

- o Whitehaven estate accounts, 1683-1726, including occasional references to ships being fitted out for Virginia
- o Miscellaneous accounts: Invoice of cost of goods laden on the [vessel] **Amity** [bound] for Virginia, 1695

We also have this information on the ship **Resolution**

Governor Sir James Russell to Lords of Trade and Plantation [extract]
Nevis February 15, 1687 [25 février 1687].

[Copy of proceedings against the ship Resolution](#), captured and libelled for piracy by Captaine Bartholomew Sharpe at a Court of Admiralty held at Nevis 3 February 1686-7 [13 février 1686]. Verdict, guilty of piracy.

We know from history that Richard Kennon, the man who imported Ralph Blankinship to America, made several trips back and forth between Virginia and England. Richard was born in Virginia but had many business interests in England. I previously published information on this genealogy forum about the possibility that Kennon may have made a trip to England in June 1686. In total, it's possible that Kennon may have made as many of 10 round trips from Virginia to England during his own lifetime. In spite of this, I've never been able to find his name on any ship passenger manifests during the colonial period. Additionally, Kennon was a wealthy English aristocrat residing in southern Virginia and during the later part of his lifetime lived only a few miles from Ralph Blankinship in Henrico County. If we are unable to find the name of Richard Kennon on any of these early colonial era ship manifests, then it is even less likely we might ever find the name of a poor indentured servant named Ralph Blankinship. Although we know the names of the 90 people transported to Virginia by Richard Kennon, I've never

been able to find any of these names reflected on a ship manifest. This is probably attributable to the fact that few ship manifests from this era actually survived.

The sailing vessel "Resolution," based in Whitehaven, England in 1685, was 94 tons. I therefore assume it was not a particularly large ship. Ralph Blankinship is listed with 90 other men in an Henrico Co. Court document stating that he and the others were transported to America by Richard Kennon during the period 1686 to 1687. It is agreed by some researchers that 1686 is the more likely date. However, the court document does not say that all these men came to Virginia on the same ship. In fact, it is just as likely they were brought to Virginia aboard several smaller ships. When you look at the passenger manifests of people arriving in America during this era you find the number of passengers usually was quite small. So a smaller ship of 94 tons might very well have been a likely candidate to transport Ralph Blankinship to America.

My understanding from history is that the person claiming headrights for people he/she transported to America did not always do so immediately after they arrived in America. Sometimes there was a year or two lag before the official land claims in exchange for headrights were actually submitted or processed by colonial courts. So even though the date of the official land claim is cited in court records, the actual date of arrival of the passengers coming to America may be some undefined period of time earlier than the passengers actually arrived. I believe it was professional genealogist Loyd Bockstruck who fixed the date in time for Ralph Blankinship's arrival as 1686 or 1687. I just don't know what he actually based it upon other than the Henrico Court document which cites Richard Kennon's land claim for transporting 90 passengers to Virginia and in which he would receive 50 acres for each person he transported. I believe it says these 90 people were imported during the period 1686 to 1687.

Incidentally, the preliminary studies I've done on the name **Kennon** and the distribution of this surname in England, shows clustering of this clan in Cumberland, England. In fact the surname Kennon is said to be taken from the Norse language meaning "**one who knows**, or a knowledgeable person." Surnames derived from the Norse language are often found in Viking occupied areas of Cumberland and parts of Scotland. Kennon's London based business partner in England in the slave trading business was a man named **William Paggin**. This name, and its several variants, is quite rare, as is Kennon. However, when I view the distribution of this surname on a map of England, the majority show up in Cumberland County, England. Of Course, none of this is conclusive in and of itself. However, when taken together, it is suggestive that 1) both Kennon's and Paggin's roots may have been in northeastern England in the area of Cumberland, and 2) that the ship identified in history as the "Resolution" was home based in Whitehaven, 35 miles west of the traditional Blankinship homelands at Penrith. The "Resolution", therefore, is a possible candidate for the ship which may have brought Ralph Blankinship to America. No one, however, should read this and assume that Ralph Blankinship came to America on the Resolution. It's simply a reference item for further research and discussion.

REFERENCE: *Jollie's Cumberland Guide & Directory 1811* <http://www.stevebulman.f9.co.uk/cumbria/whitehaven.html>

CITATION: "In 1685, Whitehaven in Cumberland county, England possessed 46 ships, containing 1,871 tons, the

largest of which was the "Resolution," of 94 tons. The ship "Resolution made trips to the province of Virginia."



Discover interesting facts about your family:

First Name:

Last Name:

A Brief Description of the Province of Carolina

by Robert Horne

London, 1666

Reprinted by Alexander S. Salley, Jr., ed.,

Narratives of Early Carolina,

1650-1708 (New York, 1911), 66-73.

<http://www.swarthmore.edu/SocSci/bdorsey1/41sy199.html>

[This is one of the earliest descriptions of Carolina. It was published by Robert Horne in London (although he may not have been the author). The explicit purpose of the pamphlet was to entice English men and women to migrate to the colony, and thereby increase the value of the Proprietors' estate.]

CAROLINA is a fair and spacious Province on the Continent of America: so called in honour of His Sacred Majesty that now is, Charles the Second, whom God preserve; and His Majesty hath been pleas'd to grant the same to certain Honorable Persons, who in order to the speedy planting of the same, have granted divers privileges and advantages to such as shall transport themselves and Servants in convenient time; This Province lying so neer Virginia, and yet more Southward, enjoys the fertility and advantages thereof; and yet is so far distant, as to be freed from the inconstancy of the Weather, which is a great cause of the unhealthfulness thereof; also, being in the latitude of the Bermudas may expect the like healthfulness which it hath hitherto enjoy'd, and doubtless there is no Plantation that ever the English went upon, in all respects so good as this: for though Bermudas be wonderful healthy and fruitful, yet is it but a Prison to the Inhabitants, who are much streightned for

want of room, and therefore many of them are come to Carolina, and more intend to follow. There is seated in this Province two Colonies already, one on the River Roanoak (now called Albemarle River) and borders on Virginia; the Other at Cape Feare, two Degrees more Southerly; of which follows a more perticular Description. . . .

The Particular Description of Cape Fear

In the midst of this fertile Province, in the Latitude of 34 degrees, there is a Colony of English seated, who Landed there the 29 of May, *Anno 1664*. and are in all about 800 persons, who have overcome all the difficulties that attend the first attempts, and have cleered the way for those that come after, who will find good houses to be in whilst their own are in building; good forts to secure them from their enemies; and many things brought from other parts there, increasing to their no small advantage. The entrance into the River, now called Cape-Feare River, the situation of the Cape, and trending of the Land, is plainly laid down to the eye in the Map annexed. The River is barred at the entrance, but there is a Channel close aboard the Cape that will convey in safety a ship of 300 Tons, and as soon as a ship is over ihe Bar, the River is 5 or 6 fathom deep for a 100 miles from the Sea; this Bar is a great security to the Colony against a forreign Invasion, the channel being hard to find by those that have not experience of it, and yet safe enough to those that know it.

The Earth, Water, and Air

The Land is of divers sorts as in all Countries of the world, that which lies neer the Sea, is sandy and barren, but beareth many tall Trees, which make good timber for several uses; and this sandy ground is by experienced men thought to be one cause of the healthfulness of the place: but up the River about 20 or 30 mile, where they have made a Town, called Charles-Town, there is plenty of as rich ground as any in the world. It is a blackish mold upon a red sand, and under that a clay, but in some places is rich ground of a graye colour, they have made Brick of the Clay, which proves very good; and Lime they have also for building. . . .

The Woods are stored with Deer and Wild Turkeys, of a great magnitude, weighing many times above 50lbs a piece, and of a more pleasant taste than in England, being in their proper climate; other sorts of Beasts in the Woods that are good for food; and also Fowls, whose names are not known to them. This is what they found naturally upon the place; but they have brought with them most sorts of seeds and roots of the Barbados which thrive very well, and they have Potatoes, and the other Roots and Herbs of Barbados growing and thriving with them; as also from Virginia, Bermudas, and New England, what they could afford:

They have Indigo, Tobacco very good, and Cotton-wool; Lime-trees, Orange, Lemon, and other Fruit-Trees they brought, thrive exceedingly: They have two Crops of Indian-Corn in one year, and great increase every Crop; Apples, Pears, and other English fruit, grow there out of the planted Kernels: The Marshes and Meadows are very large from 1500 to 3000 Acres, and upwards, and are excellent food for Cattle, and will bear any Grain being prepared; some Cattle both great and small, which live well all the Winter, and keep their fat without Fodder; Hogs find so much Mast and other Food in the Woods, that they want no other care than a Swine-herd to keep them from running wild.



The Meadows are very proper for Rice, Rapeseed, Linseed, etc., and may many of them be made to overflow at pleasure with a small charge. Here are as brave Rivers as any in the World, stored with great abundance of Sturgeon, Salmon, Bass, Plaice, Trout, and Spanish Mackerel, with many other most pleasant sorts of Fish, both flat and round, for which the English Tongue hath no name. . . .



Last of all, the Air comes to be considered, which is not the least considerable to the well being of a Plantation, for without a wholesome Air all other considerations avail nothing; and this is it which makes this Place so desirable, being seated in the most temperate Clime, where the neighborhood of the glorious Light of Heaven brings many advantages, and his convenient distance secures them from the Inconvenience of his scorching beams. The Summer is not too hot, and the Winter is very short and moderate, best agreeing with English Constitutions



If therefore any industrious and ingenious persons shall be willing to partake of the Felicities of this Country, let them embrace the first opportunity, that they may obtain the greater advantages.

The chief of the Privileges are as follows.

First, There is full and free Liberty of Conscience granted to all, so that no man is to be molested or called in question for matters of Religious Concern; but every one to be obedient to the Civil Government, worshipping God after their own way.

Secondly, There is freedom from Custom(s) [i.e. tax], for all Wine, Silk, Raisins, Currant, Oil, Olives, and Almonds, that shall be raised in the Province for 7 years, after 4 Tons of any of those commodities shall be imported in one Bottom [i.e. ship].



Thirdly, Every Freeman and Freewoman that transport themselves and Servants by the 25th of March next, being 1667 shall have for Himself, Wife, Children, and Men-servants, for each 100 Acres of Land for him and his Heirs for ever, and for every Woman-servant and Slave 50 Acres, paying at most 1/2*d.* [i.e. pence] per acre, *per annum*, in lieu of all demands, to the Lords Proprietors: Provided always, That every Man be armed with a good Musket full bore, 10 lbs. Powder, and 20 lbs. of Bullet, and six Months Provision for all, to serve them whilst they raise Provision in that Country.

Fourthly, Every Manservant at the expiration of their time is to have ~~of the Country~~ a 100 Acres of Land to him and his heirs forever, paying only 1/2*d.* per Acre, *per annum*, and the Women 50. Acres of Land on the same conditions; their Masters also are to allow them two Suits of Apparel and Tools such as he is best able to work with, according to the Custom of the Country.

Fifthly, They are to have a Governor and Council appointed from among themselves, to see the Laws of the Assembly put in due execution; but the Governor is to rule but 3 years, and then learn to obey; also he hath no power to lay any Tax, or make or abrogate any Law, without the Consent of the Colony in their Assembly.

Sixthly, They are to choose annually from among themselves, a certain Number of Men, according to their divisions, which

constitute the General Assembly with the Governor and his Council, and have the sole power of Making Laws, and Laying Taxes for the common good when need shall require.

These are the chief and Fundamental privileges, but the Right Honorable Lords Proprietors have promised (and it is their Interest so to do) to be ready to grant what other Privileges may be found advantageous for the good, of the Colony.

Is there therefore any younger Brother who is born of Gentile [Genteel] blood, and whose Spirit is elevated above the common sort, and yet the hard usage of our Country hath not allowed suitable fortune; he will not surely be afraid to leave his Native Soil to advance his Fortunes equal to his Blood and Spirit, and so he will avoid those unlawful ways to many of our young Gentlemen take to maintain themselves according to their high education, having but small Estates; here, with a few Servants and a small Stock **a great Estate may be raised, although his Birth have not entitled him to any of the Land of his Ancestors**, yet his Industry may supply him so, as to make him the head of as famous a family.

Such as are here tormented with much care how to get worth to gain a Livelihood, or that with their labour can hardly get a comfortable subsistence, shall do well to go to this place, where **any man whatever, that is but willing to take moderate pains, may be assured of a most comfortable subsistence, and be in a way to raise his fortunes far beyond what he could ever hope for in England. Let no man be troubled at the thoughts of being a Servant for 4 or 5 years**, for I can assure you, that many men give money with their children to serve 7 years, to take more pains and fare nothing so well as the Servants in this Plantation will do. Then it is to be considered, that so soon as he is out of his time, he hath Land, and Tools, and Clothes given him, and is in a way of advancement. Therefore all Artificers [i.e. **skilled laborers**], as **Carpenters, Wheelrights, Joiners, Coopers, Bricklayers, Smiths**, or diligent **Husbandrymen** and **Labourers**, that are willing to advance their fortunes, and live in a most pleasant healthful and fruitful Country, where **Artificers are of high esteem**, and used with all Civility and Courtesy imaginable, may take notice, that

There is an opportunity offers now by the Virginia Fleet, from whence Cape Fear is but 3 or 4 days sail, and then a small Stock carried to Virginia will purchase provisions at a far easier rate than to carry them from hence; also the freight of the said Provisions will be saved, and be more fresh, and there wanteth not conveyance from Virginia thither.

If any Maid or single Woman have a desire to go over, they will think themselves in the Golden Age, when Men paid a Dowry for their Wives; for if they be but Civil, and under 50 years of Age, some honest Man or other, will purchase them for their Wives.

Those that desire further advice, or Servants that would be entertained, let them repair to Mr. **Matthew Wilkinson**, Ironmonger, at the Sign of the Three Feathers, in Bishopsgate Street, [i.e. in London] where they may be informed when the Ships will be ready, and what they must carry with them.

Thus much was convenient to be written at present, but a more ample Relation is intended to be published in due time.

Source: Robert Horne, *A Brief Description of the Province of Carolina . . .* (London, 1666), reprinted in Alexander S. Salley, Jr., ed., *Narratives of Early Carolina, 1650-1708* (New York, 1911), 66-73.



Discover interesting facts about your family:

First Name:

Last Name:

FROM: Don Blankenship

TO: Bill Blankinship

You asked if the old Hudson property could be located. The answer is yes, but with some difficulty. The surveyed land parcels are identified in metes and bounds and it is not a simple task to plot them. You also need to know at least one point of reference to make the conversion to geographic coordinates valid. In the land surveys below I think there are possibly three different locations cited. One in near Roxdale. The 2nd is near Osborn's where you show on your 1888 map an indication of Clay property south of Farrar's Island just above route 10. The 3rd Hudson land parcel is west of Martha Blankinship's 1724 property by about six miles. This is the same location where Edward Stanley settled. What is interesting is that one of the Hudson's owned land parcels is adjacent to the Clay's, although I don't know where. There appears to be a nexus there because of Martha's closeness to the Clays. I have an Excel conversion program which handles metes and bounds coordinates and converts them to geo coords but in each case I need a single geo coord as a reference for one of the survey points. Below are the land surveys which mention the Hudson surname. If we could find Nut Tree Branch (stream) we could probably plot some of these metes and bounds surveys. Haven't found it yet. It may have been renamed over time. Maybe one of the old 1700's Henrico County maps I sent you has that name printed on it. At any rate, I've taken the Hudson, Polland, Bowman, and Stanley land parcels and converted some of their decimal degree coordinates into DMS coordinates and prepared a [map](#) which you can look at. All of these land parcels are about 6 miles west of Chesterfield. However, I believe that the Hudson properties given in metes and bounds coordinates are over near Farrar Island and just south of the James River.

Robert Hudson

TYPE: Patent - mos XWADKI Date: 2 Nov 1705 ref [Patent Book 9:713-3] to 44) Robert Hudson contract 2 Nov 705 Ref: 940 acres Henrico/below mouth of great Branch of North side of Swift Creek loc -13565 -4067 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/below mouth of great Branch of North side of Swift Creek . 0. Corner hiccory onCreekHYD below mouth of the great Branch survey line ; 720 poles up Swift Creekwith meanders - Point B) 1. Corner hiccory HYD line NNE.25pE; 240 poles leaving theCreekpt C) 2. Corner White oak line SExE.25pE; 450 poles - Point D) 3. Corner pine line SSE.25pE; 320 poles to beginning Granted to Thomas Polland 15 Oct 1698 who deserted & since granted to Robert Hudson & Thomas Polland jr by order of genl court 17 Apr 1705 for importn of 19 persons Shift: sta 3 of RHUDS705.INT to sta 1 of JBOWM723.INT Shift: sta 0 of RHUDS705.INT to sta 0 of TPOLL698.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

Robert Hudson

TYPE: Patent - mos XTRICH Date: 17 Aug 1725 ref [Patent Book 12:308-1] to 43) Robert Hudson contract 40 Shillings Ref: 400 acres Henrico/bs Swift Creek loc -40910 -23199 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/bs Swift Creek . 0. Corner White oak on North side of Swift CreekHYD line W18N; 302 poles - Point B) 1. Corner hickory line S23W; 168 poles crossing saidCreekpt C) 2. Corner White oak & Spanish oak line E28S; 330 poles - Point D) 3. Corner black oak & white oak line N13E; 76 poles - Point E) 4. Small Corner White oak on South side of saidCreekHYD survey line ; 10 poles downCreekwith meanders - Point F) 5. Corner White oak on saidCreekHYD line N13E; 152 poles crossing saidCreekt to beginning Shift: sta 0 of RHUDS725.INT to sta 0 of JHILL741.INT Shift: sta 0 of RHUDS725.INT to sta 0 of JHILL741.INT - Quality of survey:

Well located.

[NOTE: The coordinates below are in decimal minutes and seconds. To convert you need to go to http://freepages.history.rootsweb.com/~kallenbach/213_deeds..htm]

EDWARD STANLEY Henrico Co. Va. Wills and Deeds, page 386
24 March 1703 - **Thomas Powland**, Sr. of Henrico Co., to Edward Stanly of same. for £3, land on north side of Swift Creek, next to **Robert Hudson**. 235 acres, part of a grant to said Thomas Powland, Sr.

Wit. Henry Powland, Jon. Hosken
Signed: Thomas Powland, Sr. Recored 1 April 1704
Elinor, wife of Thomas, relinquished her dower right.

[NOTE: Location of Edward Stanley's property is plotted at 37-24-14 North Latitude and 77-35-49 West Longitude. This is on the southwest corner of where State Road 653 (Qualla Rd) intersects with State Road 649 (Newbys Bridge Rd./Claypoint Rd.). This is about 6.3 miles northwest of where Martha Blankinship bought her property in 1724.]

Polland, Thomas - 1698 TROLL - Land Patent - Volume 9 Page - 168 940 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.597 / North Latitude 37.404 XWADKI **creek below mouth of Great Branch of North side of Swift Creek** [Geographic Coordinates = [37-24-14N / 77-35-50W](#)]

Bowman, John - 1741 JBOWM - Land Patent - Volume 20 Page 193 255 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.632 / North Latitude 37.432 XPHUDS (self **Andrew Leprade, Peter Hudson**) [The Bowman property eventually passed on to the Hudson family] [Geographic Coordinates = [37-25-55N / 77-37-56W](#)]

Hudson, Henry - 1742 HHUDS - Land Patent - Volume 21 Page 156 358 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.602 / North Latitude 37.416 XPHUDS **Parishs Branch self, Francis Farlow**) [Geographic Coordinates = [37-24-58N / 77-36-08W](#)]

Hudson, Peter - 1736 PHUDS - Land Patent - Volume 17 Page 103 202 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.617 / North Latitude 37.417 XPHUDS **North side of Swift Creek (self, Thomas Powland Henry)** [Geographic Coordinates = [37-25-01N / 77-37-02W](#)]

Hudson, Peter - 1741 PHUDS - Land Patent - Volume 20 Page - 168 289 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.622 / North Latitude 37.425 XPHUDS **Nut Tree Branch below Bowmans fork (Leprad & Henry Clay)** [Geographic Coordinates = [37-25-30N / 77-37-20W](#)]

Hudson, Robert - 1705 RHUDS - Land Patent - Volume 9 Page 713 940 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.597 / North Latitude 37.404 XWADKI **below the mouth of great Branch of North side of Swift Creek** [Geographic Coordinates = [37-24-15N / 77-35-50W](#)]

Hudson, Robert - 1725 RHUDS - Land Patent - Volume 12 Page 308 400 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.745 / North Latitude 37.478 XTRICH **both sides of Swift Creek**

[Geographic Coordinates = [37-28-41 / 77-44-23W](#)]

Richardson, Thomas - 1743 TRICH - Land Patent - Volume 21 Page 565 354 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.737. / North Latitude 37.472 XTRICH **North side of Beaver Ponds of Swift Creek (Robert Hudson)** [Geographic Coordinates = [37-28-20N / 77-44-14W](#)]

Peter Hudson

TYPE: Patent - mos XPHUDS Date: 15 Mar 1741 ref [Patent Book 20:168-1] to 34) Peter Hudson, 30s, 289 acres contract 30 Shillings Ref: 289 acres Henrico/NutTree Branch below Bowmans fork (Leprad & **Henry Clay** loc -19113 -12044 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/NutTree Branch below Bowmans fork (Leprad & Henry Clay. 0. Four saplins cornered in Leprads line S42W; 208 poles - Point B) 1. His old Corner red oak & white oak line N35W; 144 poles on his old line - Point C) 2. Large Corner pine line S26W; 44 poles - Point D) 3. His old Corner tree fallen down line S20E; 72 poles - Point E) 4. Dead Corner oak line S; 84 poles - Point F) 5. **Henry Clays Corner** red oak on a rocky hill side line N51W; 268 poles on Clays line crossing NutTreeCreek & over sharp rocky hills - Point G) 6. Two Corner hiccorys line N67E; 232 poles on **John Bowmans line** crossing Nut Tree just below Bowmans fork - Point H) 7. Pine parting Leprad Bowman & said **Hudson line** S80E; 212 poles on Leprads line to beginning Shift: sta 7 of PHUDS741.INT to sta 0 of JBOWM741.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

John Bowman

TYPE: Patent - mos XPHUDS Date: 15 Mar 1741 ref [Patent Book 20:193-1] to 58) John Bowman, 30s, 255 acres contract 30 Shillings Ref: 255 acres Henrico/(self Andrew Leprade **Peter Hudson** loc -21217 -12246 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/(self Andrew Leprade **Peter Hudson**. 0. Corner pine parting Andrew Leprade **Peter Hudson** & said Bowman line S67W; 232 poles on **Hudsons line** crossing NutTreeCreek just below the fork - Point B) 1. Two Corner hiccorys in Tanners line N51W; 156 poles on his line - Point C) 2. Corner oak parting Geo Turner Fra Flournoy & said Bowman line N36E; 62 poles on Flournoys line crossing a branch of NutTree at high round rocks known as 'Dumplings' - Point D) 3. Two Corner oaks in Leprades line S59E; 74 poles on his line crossing 2 brs of NutTree - Point E) 4. Corner pine line N60E; 44 poles - Point F) 5. Leprades Corner maple on a branch line N39E; 124 poles - Point G) 6. Corner pine line S83E; 90 poles - Point H) 7. Corner White oak line S11E; 132 poles to beginning Shift: sta 3 of JBOWM741.INT to sta 0 of FFLOU724.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

Thomas Richardson

TYPE: Patent - mos XTRICH Date: 30 Aug 1743 ref [Patent Book 21:565-1] to 43) Thomas Richardson, 35s, 354 acres contract 35s Ref: 354 acres Henrico/North side of Beaver Ponds of Swift Creek (Robert Hudson loc -41040 -22373 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/North side of Beaver Ponds of Swift Creek (Robert Hudson. 0. Small black gum on North side of Beaver Ponds of Swift Creekline N11E; 44 poles on **Robert Hudsons** line - Point B) 1. Corner pine line S84E; 180 poles - Point C) 2. Corner White oak line S8W; 160 poles - Point D) 3. E survey line stake in edge of the Ponds line S26W; 64 poles crossing said Ponds - Point E) 4. Corner pine line S49W; 120 poles on Ashurts line - Point F) 5. Corner White oak line N50W; 236 poles - Point G) 6. Ptrs line N68W; 116 poles - Point H) 7. Thomas Gilsons Corner oak sapling line N; 38 poles on his line - Point I) 8. Corner red oak line S64E; 220 poles on **Robert Hudsons** line - Point J) 9. Ptrs line N10E; 74 poles - Point K) 10. Corner oak on the South side of the Ponds line N18E; crossing said Ponds to beginning Shift: sta 9 of TRICH743.INT to sta 3 of RHUDS725.INT Shift: sta 5 of TRICH743.INT to sta 4 of RASHU731.INT - Quality of survey: Well located. include decl -4 end

66 CF#125B (VPB) Patent Book 9 page 713 2 November 1705, from Edward. No___ to **Robert Hudson & Thomas (Hudson?)** 940 acres Henrico Co. on the N side of S

GNIS database - U.S. Geodetic Survey web site

http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnis/web_query.gnis_web_query_form

69 streams have been selected from GNIS for Chesterfield County - Old Henrico Co.

Feature Name	St	County Equivalent Name	Type	Latitude nn°nn'nn"	Longitude nnn°nn'nn"	USGS 7.5' Map
Appomattox River	VA	Chesterfield	stream	371914N	0771633W	Hopewell
Ashton Creek	VA	Chesterfield	stream	371855N	0772121W	Hopewell
Beach Branch	VA	Chesterfield	stream	371746N	0772801W	Chester
Bernards Creek	VA	Chesterfield	stream	373346N	0773917W	Midlothian
Big Branch	VA	Chesterfield	stream	371510N	0772611W	Chester
Blackman Creek	VA	Chesterfield	stream	372526N	0774316W	Hallsboro
Carvers Branch	VA	Chesterfield	stream	372007N	0774747W	Mannboro
Cattle Creek	VA	Chesterfield	stream	371613N	0773705W	Beach
Church Branch	VA	Chesterfield	stream	371635N	0772859W	Chester
Crooked Branch	VA	Chesterfield	stream	372336N	0772816W	Drewrys Bluff
Deep Creek	VA	Chesterfield	stream	372617N	0774124W	Hallsboro
Dry Creek	VA	Chesterfield	stream	372513N	0773929W	Hallsboro
East Sappony Creek	VA	Chesterfield	stream	372003N	0774744W	Mannboro
Falling Creek	VA	Chesterfield	stream	372612N	0772542W	Drewrys Bluff
Falling Creek	VA	Chesterfield	stream	372828N	0773741W	Hallsboro
First Branch	VA	Chesterfield	stream	372031N	0773154W	Beach
Fleets Branch	VA	Chesterfield	stream	371403N	0772446W	Petersburg
Franks Branch	VA	Chesterfield	stream	371714N	0772804W	Chester
Goode Creek	VA	Chesterfield	stream	372123N	0775109W	Mannboro
Great Branch	VA	Chesterfield	stream	372308N	0772702W	Drewrys Bluff
Grindall Creek	VA	Chesterfield	stream	372621N	0772553W	Drewrys Bluff
Horners Run	VA	Chesterfield	stream	372644N	0773320W	Chesterfield
Horsepen Creek	VA	Chesterfield	stream	372526N	0774315W	Hallsboro
James River	VA	Chesterfield	stream	365629N	0762638W	Newport News South
Johnson Creek	VA	Chesterfield	stream	371921N	0771736W	Hopewell
Kingsland Creek	VA	Chesterfield	stream	372414N	0772342W	Drewrys Bluff

Kinsland Creek	VA	Chesterfield	stream	372414N	0772350W	Drewrys Bluff
Licking Creek	VA	Chesterfield	stream	371932N	0773036W	Beach
Licking Creek	VA	Chesterfield	stream	372636N	0773144W	Chesterfield
Little Tomahawk Creek	VA	Chesterfield	stream	372651N	0774027W	Hallsboro
Locust Branch	VA	Chesterfield	stream	371622N	0773133W	Beach
Long Swamp	VA	Chesterfield	stream	371722N	0772819W	Chester
Mann Branch	VA	Chesterfield	stream	371921N	0773527W	Beach
Marine Spring Branch	VA	Chesterfield	stream	373349N	0773957W	Midlothian
Michauk Creek	VA	Chesterfield	stream	373306N	0774101W	Midlothian
Nooning Creek	VA	Chesterfield	stream	371616N	0773916W	Winterpock
Nuttree Branch	VA	Chesterfield	stream	372448N	0773720W	Chesterfield
Oldtown Creek	VA	Chesterfield	stream	371517N	0772246W	Chester
Otterdale Branch	VA	Chesterfield	stream	372607N	0774154W	Hallsboro
Piney Branch	VA	Chesterfield	stream	372007N	0773042W	Beach
Pocoshock Creek	VA	Chesterfield	stream	372724N	0772936W	Drewrys Bluff
Powhite Creek	VA	Chesterfield	stream	373219N	0773000W	Bon Air
Proctors Creek	VA	Chesterfield	stream	372312N	0772313W	Drewrys Bluff
Rattlesnake Creek	VA	Chesterfield	stream	373334N	0773219W	Bon Air
Redwater Creek	VA	Chesterfield	stream	372255N	0772353W	Drewrys Bluff
Reedy Branch	VA	Chesterfield	stream	372403N	0773634W	Chesterfield
Reedy Creek	VA	Chesterfield	stream	372444N	0772812W	Drewrys Bluff
Reedy Creek	VA	Chesterfield	stream	373127N	0772810W	Richmond
Rita Branch	VA	Chesterfield	stream	371845N	0773238W	Beach
Roberts Branch	VA	Chesterfield	stream	373321N	0774035W	Midlothian
Robinsons Creek	VA	Chesterfield	stream	372007N	0774701W	Mannboro
Rocky Run	VA	Chesterfield	stream	372220N	0773655W	Beach
Salles Creek	VA	Chesterfield	stream	373324N	0773734W	Midlothian
Sappony Creek	VA	Chesterfield	stream	372002N	0774749W	Mannboro
Second Branch	VA	Chesterfield	stream	371942N	0773101W	Beach
Shand Creek	VA	Chesterfield	stream	371942N	0771719W	Hopewell
Skinquarter Creek	VA	Chesterfield	stream	372506N	0775119W	Clayville
Spring Run	VA	Chesterfield	stream	372427N	0773831W	Hallsboro

Stoney Creek	VA	Chesterfield	stream	371458N	0773524W	Sutherland
Surline Branch	VA	Chesterfield	stream	371902N	0774219W	Winterpock
Swift Creek	VA	Chesterfield	stream	371754N	0772208W	Hopewell
Third Branch	VA	Chesterfield	stream	372309N	0773430W	Chesterfield
Timsbury Creek	VA	Chesterfield	stream	371709N	0772327W	Chester
Tomahawk Creek	VA	Chesterfield	stream	372625N	0774028W	Hallsboro
Turkey Creek	VA	Chesterfield	stream	372752N	0774253W	Hallsboro
Turkey Island Creek	VA	Chesterfield	stream	372255N	0771458W	Roxbury
Watch Run	VA	Chesterfield	stream	372504N	0772846W	Drewrys Bluff
West Branch Dry Creek	VA	Chesterfield	stream	372433N	0774042W	Hallsboro
Winterpock Creek	VA	Chesterfield	stream	371733N	0774017W	Winterpock

Discover interesting facts about your family:

First Name:

Last Name:



Colonel Blankinship's blue colored griffin above the black helmet

Ancestors of Colonel Leslie Charles Blankinship

Generation No. 1

1. Leslie Charles Blankinship, born March 23, 1909; died October 1973. He was the son of **2. Herman Blankinship** and **3. Minnie McGraw**. He married **(1) Elizabeth Hoye** June 09, 1934.

Generation No. 2

2. Herman Blankinship, born May 10, 1881. He was the son of **4. Leslie Combs Blankinship** and **5. Martha Pat Elizabeth Scott**. He married **3. Minnie McGraw** May 27, 1908.

3. Minnie McGraw, born January 12, 1890; died November 1955.

Children of Herman Blankinship and Minnie McGraw are:

i. Leslie Charles Blankinship, born March 23, 1909; died October 1973; married Elizabeth Hoye June 09, 1934.

ii. Mary E. Blankinship

iii. Vernie Hoge Blankinship

Generation No. 3

4. Leslie Combs Blankinship, born November 11, 1840; died April 06, 1916. He was the son of **8. Rowland Blankinship** and **9. Martha Butler**. He married **5. Martha Pat Elizabeth Scott**.

5. Martha Pat Elizabeth Scott

Children of Leslie Blankinship and Martha Scott are:

- i. Charles Blankinship, married Sue Elder
- ii. Alvah Blankinship
- iii. Dio Blankinship, married (1) Gene Williams; married (2) Mattie P. Bell
- 2 iv. Herman Blankinship, born May 10, 1881; married Minnie McGraw May 27, 1908.
- v. Lena Blankinship, married Lewis Pool
- vi. Saddle Blankinship, married Walter E. Vest
- vii. Lavonia Blankinship, married Aubrey Watts
- viii. Vernie Blankinship, born March 1883; married (1) Clint Hoge; married (2) Marvin Scott
- ix. Tellie Blankinship, married Nick Sutton
- x. Ray Blankinship, married Eleanor Sime

Generation No. 4

8. Rowland Blankinship, born 1803. He was the son of **16. Archibald Blankinship** and **17. Prudence Condoy**. He married **9. Martha Butler**.

9. Martha Butler

Children of Rowland Blankinship and Martha Butler are:

- i. Charles Thomas Blankinship, born January 01, 1843.
- ii. Edward Levi Blankinship, born July 07, 1838.
- 4 iii. Leslie Combs Blankinship, born November 11, 1840; died April 06, 1916; married Martha Pat Elizabeth Scott
- iv. Elvira Blankinship
- v. Sarah Elizabeth Blankinship, born May 09, 1845.
- vi. Mary P. Blankinship, born July 17, 1829.
- vii. Anna Lou Blankinship, born October 25, 1833.

Generation No. 5

16. Archibald Blankinship, born Abt. 1758 in Virginia; died 1861. He was the son of **32. Hudson Blankinship** and **33. Edith Wilkinson**. He married **17. Prudence Condoy** October 08, 1794 in Virginia.

17. Prudence Condoy

Children of Archibald Blankinship and Prudence Condoy are:

i. Mary Blankinship

ii. Katie Blankinship

iii. Sally Blankinship

iv. Levi D. Blankinship, born 1791.

8 v. Rowland Blankinship, born 1803; married (1) Sara Johnson; married (2) Martha Butler; married (3) Harriett Collins

Generation No. 6

32. Hudson Blankinship, born Abt. 1729 in Chesterfield Co., Va; died 1814 in Campbell Co., Virginia. He was the son of **64. John Buck Blankinship** and **65. Elizabeth Hudson**. He married **33. Edith Wilkinson** 1755 in Virginia.

33. Edith Wilkinson

Children of Hudson Blankinship and Edith Wilkinson are:

i. Henry Blankinship, born Abt. 1756 in Chesterfield Co., VA; married Nancy Potter January 06, 1782 in Campbell Co., VA.

16 ii. Archibald Blankinship, born Abt. 1758 in Virginia; died 1861; married Prudence Condoy October 08, 1794 in Virginia.

iii. Daniel Blankinship, born February 05, 1761 in Chesterfield Co., VA; died June 29, 1849 in Coosa County, Alabama.

iv. Rueben Blankinship, born 1763 in Chesterfield Co., Va; died October 27, 1850 in Hatchet Creek, Coosa Co., Alabama; married Elizabeth ? 1784 in Virginia; born 1760 in Virginia.

v. Jessie Blankinship, born 1765; married Molly Worsham

vi. Edith Blankinship, born Abt. 1766; married Zachariah Blankinship January 29, 1784; born Abt. 1764.

vii. Sally Blankinship, born Abt. 1767; married Benjamin Chaulkey February 16, 1784.

viii. Levi Blankinship, born Abt. 1768; married Millindes Coverts July 26, 1788.

ix. Obedience Blankinship, born Abt. 1770.

x. Phebie Blankinship, born Abt. 1771 in Campbell Co., VA; died Abt. 1860 in Pittsylvania Co., VA; married Leonard Colbert November 23, 1790 in Campbell Co., VA.

- xi. Hezekiah Blankinship, born Abt. 1775; died 1826 in Morgan County, Alabama; married ? Potter
- xii. Prudence Blankinship, born Abt. 1781; married Thomas Mann September 30, 1800.
- xiii. Nancy Blankinship, born Abt. 1782; married Obediah Henry Trent December 09, 1810.
- xiv. Loraine Blankinship, born Abt. 1783; married M. R. Johnson January 26, 1802.
- xv. Elizabeth Blankinship, born Abt. 1784; married Richard W. Hicks May 02, 1802 in Campbell County, Virginia; born 1787 in Virginia.
- xvi. John Blankinship, born 1788.

Generation No. 7

64. John Blankinship, born Abt. 1697 in Chesterfield Co., VA; died April 09, 1754 in Chesterfield Co., VA. He was the son of **128. Ralph Blankinship, Sr.** and **129. Martha ?**. He married **65. Elizabeth Hudson** Abt. 1728 in Chesterfield Co., VA.

65. Elizabeth Hudson, born July 16, 1704 in Woodhouse, Leicester, England; died 1789 in Chesterfield Co., VA.

Children of John Blankinship and Elizabeth Hudson are:

- 32 i. Hudson Blankinship, born Abt. 1729 in Chesterfield Co., Va; died 1814 in Campbell Co., Virginia; married Edith Wilkinson 1755 in Virginia.
- ii. William Blankinship, born Abt. 1730 in Chesterfield Co., VA; died 1802 in Chesterfield Co., VA; married Mary Farmer
- iii. Amy Blankinship, born Abt. 1731 in Chesterfield Co., VA; married William Turner in Henrico Co., VA; born in Chesterfield Co, VA.
- iv. Joseph Chesterfield Blankinship, born Abt. 1735 in Chesterfield Co., VA; married Phoebe Summerfeld
- v. Isham Blankinship, Sr., born Abt. 1738 in Chesterfield Co., Va; died Abt. 1805 in Cane Creek, Rutherford Co., N.C; married Sarah Wilkinson Abt. 1756; born 1740 in North Carolina; died 1810 in Rutherford Co., NC.
- vi. Henry Blankinship, born Abt. 1744 in Chesterfield Co., VA; died in West Virginia; married Edith ?
- vii. Nowell Tom Blankinship, born Abt. 1746 in Chesterfield Co., VA; died 1794 in Amherst Co., VA; married Mary ?
- viii. Matthew Blankinship, born Abt. 1748 in Henrico Co., VA; married Lucy ? 1779 in Chesterfield Co., VA.
- ix. Elizabeth Blankinship, born Abt. 1752 in Chesterfield Co., VA; married Jean Morrisette
- x. Elisha Blankinship, born Abt. 1754 in Chesterfield Co., VA.

Generation No. 8

128. Ralph Blankinship, Sr., born 1662 in prob., Cumbria, England; died 1714 in Roxdale Estate, Henrico Co., VA. He was the son of American Blankinships. He married **129. Martha ?** Abt. 1690 in Virginia.

129. Martha ?, born Abt. 1660.

Children of Ralph Blankinship and Martha ? are:

i. William Blankinship, born Abt. 1691 in Henrico Co., VA; died April 1745 in Henrico Co, VA; married mary ?

ii. Richard Blankinship, born Abt. 1693 in Henrico Co., VA; died Aft. 1768 in Goochland Co., VA; married Elizabeth ?

iii. Ralph Blankinship, Jr., born Abt. 1695 in Chesterfield Co., VA; died November 1754 in Chesterfield Co., VA; married Elizabeth ? 1735 in Goochland Co., VA.

64 iv. John Blankinship, born Abt. 1697 in Chesterfield Co., VA; died April 09, 1754 in Chesterfield Co., VA; married (1) Anne ?; married (2) Elizabeth Hudson Abt. 1728 in Chesterfield Co., VA.

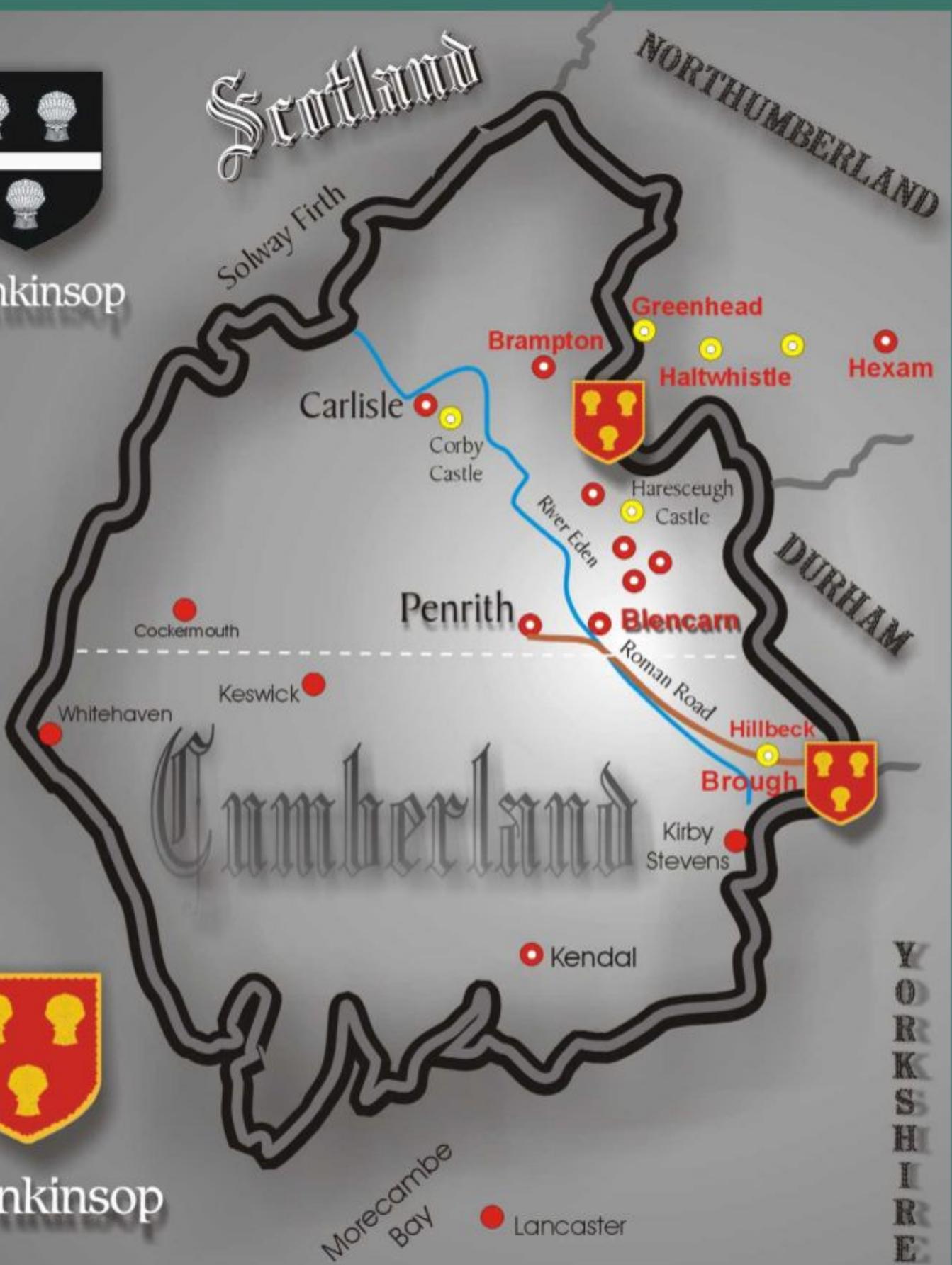
v. James Blankinship, Sr., born Abt. 1699 in Henrico Co., VA; died May 23, 1749 in Chesterfield Co., Va; married Mary Eanes



Blenkinsop



Blenkinsop



- Castles or villas where Blenkinsops lived prior to 1500
- Blenkinsop & Blenkinship clusters prior to 1500

• Blenkinsop & Blenkinship clusters prior to 1500

Discover interesting facts about your family:

First Name:

Last Name:

Blankenship Origins





These Coffee Mugs are not for sale. If an enterprising individual would like to market them at a reasonable cost then I can provide the high quality graphics for that purpose. All I would need to see is a marketing plan and a proposal to provide the coffee cups at cost plus shipping fees. I am unable to use this web site for commercial marketing purposes nor do I have any plans to do so.

The Coat-of-Arms seen on the two different coffee mugs once belonged to the Blenkinsops of Northumberland, England. No Blankenship in America has established evidence of irrefutable linkage to those who earned these long forgotten Coats-of-Arms. Many people like to bond together as a family under a common family kinship icon or symbol. These two oldest Blenkinsop Coat-of-Arms belong to those who may feel a kinship with the Blenkinsop nobility of northern England. It would certainly be rewarding to tell your descendants that your Blenkinsop ancestors were the nobility of old England, and that would be honorable and true if the linkage could be made. However, to my knowledge there currently is no one other than myself working towards this ultimate goal. Many distinguished English and American families from the same area as our presumed Blenkinsop ancestors in Cumberland, England have banded together for common genealogy interest. They publish newsletters, historical books and hold yearly reunions en mass. One such group is the Blencowe family of both America and England. They descend from the small town by the same name. **Blencow** is only a few miles from **Blencarn** where I believe our Blenkinsop ancestors once came from prior to the 11th century. As I write elsewhere the stem word BLEN is undoubtedly the Viking word for a placename meaning "a hamlet by the side of a water course or stream."

The Salkeld family of Cumberland also shares distant bonds with the Blenkinsops of Cumberland, England and they too have their own web site and do collective genealogy studies, publish their findings and hold reunions.

You are cordially invited to submit research data you believe would be helpful toward a better understanding of the Blenkinsops and Blankenships of England and any linkages you are aware of to the Blankenships of America. The BLANKENSHIP ORIGINS web site has many such tantalizing research tidbits but some of the vital links are still missing in spite of my efforts to isolate them. Send your research data to the email address you find on the Blankenship Origins home page.

Discover interesting facts about your family:

First Name:

Last Name:

[Back to Home Page - "Blankenship Origins"](#)



Until 1971 there was very little common knowledge of this family surname. The first to widely disseminate genealogy on the Blankenships was a gentleman named Colonel Leslie C. Blankinship who during his lifetime resided in Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia. He was an educator and director of various private schools in these three states. It is my belief this genealogy researcher and archivist provided us a great body of historical material which prior to about 1971 was, in a practical sense, unavailable to most researchers. He published his genealogy research in a paperback book titled *The Blankenship Family History*. My father purchased the first edition of this book in 1971 shortly after its initial publication. I also read it in 1971 for the first time. When my father purchased the book he also ordered and received the Blankenship coat-of-arms sold by the same book publisher, John Q. Blankenship. The publishing office supposedly was located at 2210 Royal Street in New Orleans, LA. From my investigation it appears that Press-Craft Printing Company apparently published only one book in its short lived history and it was Colonel Leslie Blankinship's genealogy book.

The first Blankenship genealogy book quickly became a landmark for many Blankenships of that era, most of whom had absolutely no information concerning their family roots. Colonel Blankinship's genealogy book remained an established guide for the next 30 years. He made several blatant analytical errors that many choose to forgive and overlook. However, Colonel Blankinship unfortunately muddied the waters considerably by trying to establish a linkage between the **Blankenships** in America and somewhat. I feel certain after several years of study that Colonel Blankinship partially failed in his ambitious genealogy undertaking by overlooking the very obvious connections between the Blankenships in America and the smaller Blenkinship family clan of Cumberland (Cumbria) County in northwestern England near Penrith. His failure to make that connection is what this web page is about. I acknowledge that Col. Blankinship made a singular mention of the name Blenkinship on page-3 of his book "The Blankenship Family History" but only to group the name with Blenkinsop and not to take note of it and differentiate it from the Blenkinsop clan. I try to present new evidence for examination of my research findings so that others may not be led astray in their own genealogy quest. The important consideration here is to divert your attention away from what Colonel Blankinship may have believed or published about our early Blankenship origins in order to examine new material recently uncovered on this subject.

Colonel Blankinship's genealogy book of 1971 had printed on its cover the surnames **BLANKINSOP**, **BLANKINGSHIP**, **BLANKINSHIP** and **BLANKENSHIP**. However, in all my extensive genealogy studies I've found evidence of the surname "**Blankinsop**" only twice. The variation of the spelling Bankinsop is the rarest of all with this similar surname. He makes absolutely no mention of this particular surname in his book, even though it's front and center on the book cover. However, in spite of this inconsistency or anomaly, what is extraordinary to me is that Colonel Blankinship only once during his lifetime of genealogy research made the slightest mention of the surname **BLENKINSHIP**. This is the family clan that I focus on and which I believe our Blankenship and Blankinship surname is derived from.

In 1998 I first discovered the existence of the surname **Blenkinship** in parish records in Cumberland, England and since that time I've pursued my research in hopes of establishing a firm connection between this English surname and our Blankenships in America. It is my contention that the Blenkinships of Cumberland and Westmoreland Counties in England have a direct connection to the colonial era immigrant Ralph Blankinship of Henrico County, Virginia who became one of at least two original progenitors for all Blankenships in America today. The other progenitor I believe was a James Blankinship, son of Ann, who was born in Scituate, Massachusetts in 1720 and later settled in nearby Marion, Massachusetts. Blankenship Cove located one mile east of Marion, MA is presumably named after this first Blankinship in Massachusetts.

Colonel Blankinship's 1970 published research contained in *The Blankenship Family History* framed the mindset of Blankenship researchers for 30 years following the first edition of his book. It was only recently that anyone has bothered to examine a linkage between the Blankenships of colonial Virginia and the Blenkinships of Cumberland and Westmoreland, England. These two English counties today comprise the County of

Cumbria. [This web site provides the available evidence to suggest that the Blankenships in America are the descendants of the Blenkinships from Cumbria, England.](#) In an earlier era, perhaps dating back to before the Conquest of England in 1066, the Blenkinsops and Blenkinships were one family clan under the name **BLENCAN**. This much was recorded during the 1500's when noted English historian William Camden wrote about the Blenkinsops of Tyndale near Hatlwhistle in Northumberland . Most reputable genealogists in England and Scotland agree, however, that the Blenkinships, Blenkinsopps and the Blankenships have a common ancestry. On another web page at this web site you'll see that there were, in fact, Blankinships living near Guilfort Parish in County Durham during the 1670's which was just prior to Ralph Blankinship's immigration to Virginia in 1686 or 1687.

For a long period of time I had resisted the temptation to believe there were ties between Blankenship and Blenkinsopps. Now, based on information obtained from England, I'm beginning to believe that once you go back far enough in time, beyond recorded history, the Blenkinship and Blenkinsopp family were indeed one and the same. That is what the Blenkinships and Blenkinsopps of England believe as well. The time frame during which these families once were united as one clan seems thoroughly lost in history. Many genealogy accounts source the origins of the surnames in Durham County, England. While this may be true, it is far from certain in my mind and therefore I search for a more definitive answer. County Durham adjoins Cumberland County. I attribute the current distribution and concentration of the Blenkinship and Blenkinsop surnames in County Duhram as a result of mass population migrations away from Cumberland due to plagues and famine in the late 1500's, as I later discuss below. Suffice to say that the plagues of 1554 and 1597-98 wiped out a third to perhaps as much as one half of the population of Penrith in Cumberland. One can assume similar devastation from disease throughout much of Cumberland at this same time. Some of the victims at Penrith were buried in the churchyard at St. Andrews church and others were buried at a plot of ground on Beacon Hill. Other plague and smallpox victims were buried in the grounds of the Grammar School and in the victims own gardens. It is thought that only those fortunate enough to have been buried in the churchyard were recorded."

Unfortunately most researchers who have read or heard of Colonel Blankinship's genealogy book on the American Blankenship family line have been satisfied to believe that somewhere in the mid-Atlantic Ocean about 1686 or perhaps early 1687 a man named Ralph BLENKINSOPP suddenly changed his surname to BLANKINSHIP. Nowhere in Colonel Blankinship's genealogy book does he say as much but he nevertheless leads the reader to believe that in the absence of any other information the name **Blenkinsop** suddenly became **Blankinship** when Ralph finally reached colonial Virginia in 1686 or 1687. The truth of the matter is that Colonel Blankinship actually invented or devised an early history of Blenkinsops in America that preceded Ralph Blankinship's arrival in 1686 or 1687. His book erroneously and fictitiously attempts to document the arrival of another Ralph Blenkinsop in 1640 and a Henry Blenkinsop who immigrated to Virginia some 15 years later. He further tries to link the 1640 arrival of this invented Ralph Blenkinsop by making him the father of the

known progenitor Ralph Blankinship of Henrico, Virginia who was born about 1662. This finding has not only been disputed but also labeled as a fabrication by noted professional genealogist Loyd Bockstruck when he published this startling fact in the *American Genealogist* magazine in 1975. The surnames of the two men who Colonel Blankinship identified as Ralph and Henry Blenkinsop were later examined closely in the historical archives of Henrico Co., Virginia and found to be **BLAKIN** and **not BLENKINSOP**.

Included in seven million English BMD records there is evidence of only one person with the surname BLAIKIN and that's a Francis Blaikin from London who married in 1895. This single instance of BLAIKIN may, in fact, be a computer entry error or a corrupted rendering of another surname. So far its existence is singularly unique.

It's unfortunate that today we find numerous well meaning Blankenship researchers who have simply recreated Colonel Blankinship's early genealogy folly by republished it on the Internet. His accounting begins with the first Blankenships in America. This was the fictitious Ralph Blenkinsop who the colonel says arrived in Virginia in 1640. These same well meaning present day Blankenship researchers have simply plagiarized Colonel Blankinship's uncopyrighted work by republishing it on their own web pages. They have copied the earliest history of the Blenkinsops of Northumberland as it originally appeared in his book *The Blankenship Family History*. It would seem to me almost certain that none of these regurgitated accounts of Colonel Blankinship research has ever been verified even though the source documents he used are, in fact, often cited in Colonel Blankinship's book. It seemingly is much easier to plagiarize someone's work than to do the heady research required to authenticate his original work. Below we see an example of two professional researchers who have looked at this issue of Colonel Blankinship's folly concerning the first Blankenships in America.

Professional genealogist Loyd DeWitt Bockstruck published this in an article he wrote which appeared in the October, 1976 issue of *The American Genealogist*. He wrote:

"According to Col. Leslie C. Blankinship's The Blankenship Family History, the immigrant ancestor of this south-side Virginia family was one Ralph Blakinsop, supposedly named in a patent issued to Robert Holt in 1640 for 700 acres of land in James City County. Colonel Blankinship suggested that Ralph Blakinsop migrated to the area of Clearwater Run in present-day Chesterfield County where he settled and reared a family of undetermined size among whom was a son also named Ralph. The latter was born ca. 1660, and his surname appeared as Blankinship in the extant Henrico County records."

"There are, however, serious flaws in these assertions. Firstly, the reference in Nell Marion Nugent's, *"Cavaliers and Pioneers": Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants, 1623-1800* (Richmond 1934), p. 113, to the patent issued to Robert Holt does **NOT** contain the name of Ralph Blakinsop. Instead, the name appears as **Ralph Blakin**, so it would seem that the evidence was deliberately falsified. Secondly, it is apparent that the Ralph Blankinship of the second generation was actually the American progenitor. He was one of

ninety white persons plus seventy Negroes claimed by Richard Kennon in his petition before the Henrico Court for 8,000 acres of land in 1690. Ralph Blankinship's name occurs on the list of those imported in 1686 and 1687 (Henrico Co. Record Book 2 [1678-1693], page 326).

Accordingly, he probably came to Virginia about the same time. **Ralph Blankinship deposed on 2 April 1695 that he was about thirty-three years of age, hence he was born ca. 1662**". "The first name of his wife is correctly given as Martha but she was not, as the genealogy would suggest, the probably qualifying headright in the patent for 250 acres issued to her 9 July 1724. She acquired this land, which lay on the south side of the James River, in exchange for 20 shillings and the importation of Francis Clappe (Virginia Land Patent Book 12:15). Her maiden name remains unknown".

Ralph Blankinship is the (first) immigrant ancestor who in about 1686 or 1687 arrived in Virginia. He was named among 160 persons as headrights for a Mr Richard Kennon's land patent application in 1690. There is an excellent discussion of this by Lloyd Bockstruck in "**The Blankenship Family of Virginia,**" *The American Genealogist*, XXXII (1976) p.240 and by Gayle King Blankenship in her book, "**Blankenship Ancestors,**" p.45. Both Mr. Bockstruck and Mrs. Blankenship provide thorough reference to the court records of Virginia.

[Lloyd Bockstruck, cited above, in the Blankenship genealogy research archives is a genealogist, speaker, and supervisor of the Genealogy Department at the Dallas, Texas Public Library. Gayle King Blankenship is a published author and researcher on the Blankenships in America. **Mr. Bockstruck has not reviewed these web pages, but Gayle King Blankenship has.** Both individuals are cited here for the excellent work they have done to confront or expose some of the errors contained in Colonel Blankinship's genealogy book.]

In the article, "*The Blankenship Family of Virginia,*" *The American Genealogist*, XXXII (1976) pg. 240, Lloyd Bockstruck further commented as follows:

***Ralph Blankenship** came to the colony of Virginia as an indentured servant in **1686 or 1687** and settled in Henrico County. On 1 April 1690 Mr. Richard Kennon of Henrico County came into court and made application for a patent of 8000 acres for importing 90 people and 70 Negroes. Kennon named as headrights the following individuals . . .*

List of Passengers who traveled to America in 1686 or 1687 (Vessel unknown)

Source: Benjamin Weisiger's "Henrico County, Virginia Deeds 1677-1705"

(Richmond: n. pub., 1986), pp.141-42.

[See the complete list of people who traveled to America with Ralph Blankinship in 1686 or 1687](#)

What is critical to my research is that Colonel Blankinship completely overlooked the existence of the surname *Blenkinship* in English history. Granted, the number of Blenkinships in 16th, 17th, and 18th century England was minuscule and easily overlooked, the fact remains that the surname BLENKINSHIP is actually recorded in English church and civil archives. This rather small English family or clan resided almost exclusively within a 20 mile radius of **Penrith** and **Kendal** in present day Cumbria County, England. Using BMD records from British civil registration archives and parish church records I have found documentation for about 50 Blenkinships dating from the late 1600's to about 1930. I'm sure there are many more to be discovered or revealed as new documentation becomes available. I expect that when the BMD records are fully recorded for computer access there may be as many of 100 to 300 such Blenkinships evidenced in these English records during this same time period. Currently (i.e. in mid 2001) only 7% of the BMD records are online and searchable using the Internet. I can account for the existence of only about 50 Blenkinships when I include both parish and BMD records. Below is a March 2001 listing of English Blankenships which I have compiled.

At this point in the story perhaps would you like to actually hear the Cumbrian Dialect spoken in Northwestern England? While the people of this region refer to this style of speaking as "dialect", it is not a true dialect in the strictest sense of the word. A dialect by dictionary definition means that the language or dialect is not comprehensible by others. In listening to these dialects you'll be able to pick out words but probably not be able to understand the context or the meaning. Yes, You'll be amazed at how little you'll understand and yet it is still the English language. When the people of Cumberland County, England (now Cumbria Co.) came to America many settled in the hills of North Carolina. They preserved their dialect for many, many years and in so doing also preserved their heritage. Books have been written about how difficult it was for other English speaking people in the colonies to understand them. Not only was the dialect almost incomprehensible, the vocabulary unique to the Cumberland (or Cumbrian) dialect also concealed the meaning of many of the spoken words.

Simply click on any of the links below and be sure to have your speakers turned on to hear this northwestern England dialect which our immigrant ancestor Ralph Blankinship no doubt spoke. As as you listen, just imagine how Ralph's surname sounded to those of southern England and why they presumably wrote his name as Blankinship instead of Blenkinship. While the sound "B-L-A-N-K" is common in the English language, the sound "B-L-E-N-K" is not. It's a foregin word and is directly associated to the Old Norse or Viking language. I am told by a person from Cumbria that the sound for BLEN is the same as we hear in the word BLEND, both of which are from the Norse language. Now CLICK on a speaker below and see just how much you can understand of the dialog spoken:

[Cumbrian Dialect - Speaker Nr. 1 \(Male\)](#)

[Cumbrian Dialect - Speaker Nr. 2 \(Male\)](#)

[Cumbrian Dialect - Speaker Nr. 3 \(Male\)](#)

[Cumbrian Dialect - Speaker Nr. 4 \(Old Cumbria Poem\)](#)

[Cumbrian Dialect - Speaker Nr. 5 \(Female\)](#)

[Cumbrian Dialect - Speaker Nr. 6 \(Female\)](#)

BLINKINSHIPs IN ENGLAND FROM THE 1500's TO THE 1800's

Agnes BLINKINSHIP - International Genealogical Index
Gender: F Marriage: 13 Jun 1584, Whickham, Durham, England

Abigill BLENGSHIP - International Genealogical Index
Gender: F Christening: Mar 1670 Saint Mary, Carlisle, Cumberland, England

Abigall BLINKINHIP - International Genealogical Index
Gender: F Marriage: 25 May 1692 Saint

Blinkinship, Mary, Carlisle, Cumberland, England

Christening Mar 1670

Blinkinship, Abigill, Saint Mary, Carlisle

Marriages 25 May 1692

Blinkinship, Abigail, Saint Mary, Carlisle

Marriages Aug 1707

Blinkinship, Anna married

Thomas Thompson, Wigton, Cumberland

Civil Registration 1829

Blenkinship John — baker/flour dealer, Townhead, Penrith, Cumberland

Blenkmanship Issac Greengill

Births Sep 1837

Blenkinship John, Penrith, Cumberland

Civil Registration 1847

Blenkenschap John —farmer, Birks, Little Salkeld

Blenkinship Francis —boot/shoe maker, Sandgate, Penrith

Blenkinship Isaac —farmer Haresceugh, Castle Kirkoswald,, County Cumbria.

Blenkinship, John —1830, Penrith, County

Cumbria, ENGLAND

Blenkinship Francis —1830, Penrith,

County Cumbria, ENGLAND

Births Jun 1857

Blenkinship Francis, Penrith

Births Mar 1864

Blenkinship Thomas, Penrith

Births Mar 1870

Blenkinship Annie Elizabeth, Penrith
Blenkinship Hannah Carlisle

Marriages Dec 1870

Blenkinship Mary, Penrith

Marriages Mar 1878

Blenkinship Hannah, Penrith

Marriages Dec 1884

Blenkinship Frederick, Holbeck, Penrith

Marriages Jun 1885

Blenkinship Tamar, Penrith

Marriages Mar 1894

Blenkinship Joseph, Penrith

Marriages Sep 1898

Blenkinship Thomas, Penrith

WESTMORELAND, ENGLAND

Births Mar 1864

Blenkinship Margaret An[an], Kendal

Marriages Jun 1868

Blenkinship Mary, Kendal

Marriages Dec 1870

Blenkinship George, Kendal

Marriages Mar 1882

Blenkinship Lucy Hannah, East Ward

Marriages Jun 1882

Blenkinship Mary Jane, Kendal

DURHAM, ENGLAND

Marriages 13 Jun 1584

Blenkinship, Agnes - Whickham

Christening 6 Nov 1724

Blenkinship, Adinel Christening: Wolsingham,

Marriages Mar 1838

Blenkinship Ann Pickering

NORFOLK, ENGLAND

Marriages Jun 1894

Blenkinship Thomas, Walsingham

LANCASTER, ENGLAND

----- No Blenkinships Recorded-----

YORKSHIRE NORTH RIDING, ENGLAND

----- No Blenkinships Recorded-----

ESSEX, ENGLAND

----- No Blenkinships Recorded-----

GLAMORGANSHIRE, ENGLAND

----- No Blenkinships Recorded-----

BUCHINGHAMSHIRE, ENGLAND

----- No Blenkinships Recorded-----

HAMSHIRE, ENGLAND

----- No Blenkinships Recorded-----

HEREFORDSHIRE, ENGLAND

----- No Blenkinships Recorded-----

WARWICKSHIRE, ENGLAND

----- No Blenkinships Recorded-----

LINCOLNSHIRE, ENGLAND

----- No Blenkinships Recorded-----

LONDON DISTRICTS, ENGLAND

----- No Blenkinships Recorded-----

HEREFORDSHIRE, ENGLAND

----- No Blenkinships Recorded-----

LINCOLNSHIRE, ENGLAND

----- No Blenkinships Recorded-----

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, ENGLAND

----- No Blenkinships Recorded-----

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, ENGLAND

----- No Blenkinships Recorded-----

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, ENGLAND

----- No Blenkinships Recorded-----

STAFFORDSHIRE, ENGLAND

----- No Blenkinships Recorded-----

SOMERSET, ENGLAND

----- No Blenkinships Recorded-----

HAMPSHIRE, ENGLAND

----- No Blenkinships Recorded-----

STAFFORDSHIRE, ENGLAND

----- No Blenkinships Recorded-----

WARWICKSHIRE, ENGLAND

----- No Blenkinships Recorded-----

YORKSHIRE WEST RIDING, ENGLAND

----- No Blenkinships Recorded-----

It is interesting to note that there also are Blenkinships living in America who presumably migrated here much later in time than the immigrant Ralph Blankenship. These are noted as follows:

**BLENKINSHIPS IN NORTH AMERICA
DURING THE 1800'S TO THE 1900'S**

Beverly BLENKINSHIP - International Genealogical Index
Gender: M Marriage: 20 Jan 1831 Lawrence, Ohio

Isam BLENKENSHP - International Genealogical Index

Gender: M Marriage: 11 May 1820 Lawrence, Ohio

James BLENKESHIP - International Genealogical Index

Gender: M Marriage: 13 Oct 1867 Hocking, Ohio

Jane BLENKINSHIP - International Genealogical Index

Gender: F Marriage: 29 May 1929 Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, Utah the 1800's and 1900's



My current genealogy theory is given below

Most serious researchers clearly understand that I'm simply trying to explore an hypothesis as best I can without the well-founded facts I'd prefer to have. This is primarily because the necessary facts simply are either non-existent or not presently available to me at this particular time in my research. The Henrico County court records which would have documented the official entries for the immigrant Ralph Blankinship were destroyed by the British shortly before the end of the War of Revolution (1776-1783). The 316-year time frame reaching back to Ralph Blankinship's colonial era migration to America goes well beyond the period during which factual proofs are easily obtained. However, once a reasonably valid theory is fleshed out regarding these family origins, the facts can be further searched and examined in the historical records. What I am attempting to show in my study is that Ralph Blankinship, who came to Virginia in 1686 or 1687, was originally from the area of *Penrith* or perhaps *Kendal*, England. The two locales were where nearly all the Blenkinships in England resided during the 1800's and it is these same two general areas where we find parish records of the Blenkinships in Cumbria. I've recently learned from a Blenkinship living in Cumbria, County, England that most of the Blenkinships during the 1600's were of the Catholic faith. Because of this they were persecuted terribly for their beliefs. It may very well have been one reason for our immigrant Ralph Blankinship's departure for a new homeland in America where he could practice his faith without such persecution. The established Church of England made it difficult for all religious beliefs, other than the Protestant faith to be tolerated in England. It is for this very reason that the Puritans, Quakers and others of this 1600's era departed England to seek religious refuge in America.

I've looked at the death inventories of Ralph Blankinship and his three sons John, James and Ralph Jr. to see if there possibly were religious items or artifacts they owned during their lifetime which might suggest a catholic faith for this early Blankinship family in America. There is recorded evidence that Ralph Blankinship's sons

owned Bibles, testaments and prayer books but little else to guide my thinking on this matter of religious preference. However, it is my assumption that in the case of James Blankenship (son of the immigrant Ralph) the mention of two testaments possibly refers to the Apocrypha of the Catholic faith or the Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs. Also mentioned in James death inventory are two "Tob" which may be short for "Tobit," a book of Scripture included in the Roman Catholic canon of the Old Testament and in the Protestant Apocrypha. There also is mention of dram glasses in these Blankenship death inventories. I initially thought these may have been dram vials used to hold religious anointing oils. However, on second examination it is more likely that these were the common shot glasses for consuming spirits. Furthermore, a priest is the only proper minister for "Anointing oils for the Sick" or "Extreme Unction," also known as "The Last Rites." We have no knowledge that Ralph Blankenship was a Catholic priest, however, there now is some circumstantial evidence to suggest his sons were Catholic. It would seem that if all the other Blenkinships in England during the 1600's era were Catholic, then it's only reasonable to assume that the immigrant Ralph Blankenship also was Catholic. If the sons of Ralph owned Bibles then it is logical to further assume they could read these Bibles. And by extention of this line of reasoning we can assume therefore that they received some level of education from their parents or they attended a colonial school which would allow them to read and perhaps write. John Blankenship, son of Ralph, had in his death inventory six old books so he may very well have been able to read. If Ralph Blankenship was a Catholic then it seems likely that his wife Martha also was a Catholic. You may read elsewhere on this web site a more recent analysis of whether Ralph Blankenship was possible a Catholic. There you'll find that in all likelihood he was an Anglican who embraced the Protestant Church of England and was probably **not a Catholic**.

As noted earlier the two sons of the immigrant Ralph had listed on their death inventories 1- and 2-dram glasses. [Click here to see a photo of colonial era dram glasses which display the Celtic knot.](#)

For most early Americans of all ages and both sexes the day began with a tumbler full of rum or whiskey – an eye-opener before a breakfast accompanied by a copious flow of spirits. In the South this might be mint-flavored whiskey; in New York, the drink of choice would likely include beer, Dutch gin and applejack; in New England they drank hard cider and rum. At 11 in the morning and four in the afternoon, Americans put down their tools and took a dram. In Portland, Maine, these breaks were announced by the town hall bell. Even school children had their morning and afternoon sips of whiskey, which were considered "absolutely indispensable to man and boy." In the evening, liquor aided the digestion before and after dinner, and upon retiring, a nightcap or two were taken as precautionary measures against night chills. Our colonial forebears enjoyed their wine as much as we do, and they devised a wide variety of accouterments to ensure that their wine was drunk in the best possible condition and with the maximum pleasure.

The dram glass was used more often for drinking spirits than wine. A dram today is an eighth of a fluid ounce, but our forefathers were untroubled by such mathematical precision, using the word more loosely to refer to the smallest amount of strong liquor worth drinking. A sham dram was a dram glass that held even less than it appeared to; it was often used by innkeepers, who out of politeness had to drink with each customer but out of

prudence had to remain competent throughout the evening. In the home, the toastmaster's glass served the same purpose.

Wine and spirits were often drunk at higher than room temperature. Hot toddy, a fitting drink for a New England winter evening, was a mixture of alcohol and hot water, sweetened and spiced with cloves. It was drunk from toddy glasses, the largest form of drinking glass, which often had finely engraved bowls. Also popular was mulled wine, particularly claret, a hot, undiluted wine, spiced with cloves or nutmeg. Cloves simply floated in the wine; nutmeg was freshly grated into the glass. Nutmeg graters were ingenious and beautiful little gadgets, and every wine collection should include at least one. Mulled wine was either heated in a pan or warmed first by a wine warmer and then given a final boost by the mulling iron, a pokerlike device heated in the fire and then plunged into the glass. Despite the obvious dangers to both the claret and its consumer, this method apparently produced a more-than-acceptable drink. In the death inventories of the sons of Ralph Blankenship (e.g. John and James) can be found mention of an iron box and heaters. These may refer to the devices for heating wine.

[Click here to see the death inventories of the earliest Blankenships in America \(1714-1754\).](#)

The town of Penrith where Ralph Blankenship may have come from is an attractive market town originally built around a network of gates through which the townspeople would herd their livestock into the safety of the centre whilst the town was vigorously defended against the **Scottish raiders who once terrorized this region**. The gates have long gone but the names remain i.e. Middlegate, Stricklandgate. **It was in the 9th century that the town of Penrith became the capital of Cumberland which until 1070 AD was a semi-independent state**. The attractive town of Penrith is the hub of the Eden Valley. Leading off Penrith's main streets are many old yard entrances with interesting inscriptions on the lintels. The town formed part of the Kingdom of Scotland and Strathclyde. Penrith boasts a myriad of sights including a large, imposing Norman church, a 13th century castle set in a municipal park, a beacon set atop a pine clad hill overlooking the town, numerous historic houses and coaching inns. The two oldest streets, Burrowgate and Sandgate, date from the 13th Century.

Penrith Castle is a ruined 14th century Castle, set in a park on the edge of the town **It was built to defend Penrith against repeated attacks by Scottish raiders known as Reivers**. Penrith Beacon was a hill tower, where warning fires were lit during Border Wars. In fact this entire area of Penrith and the environs north were known to the English as "The Border."

Penrith is a large town acting as a regional center for the eastern Lake District, lying just outside the National Park. Its position on the strategic route to and from Scotland has resulted **since Roman times in its development as a military centre**.

The imposing ruins of Penrith Castle have an intriguing history. **It was begun in 1399** when a stone wall was

added to an earlier pele tower. The castle was improved and added to over the next 70 years, becoming a royal fortress for Richard, Duke of Gloucester. The Normans built Brougham Castle and a substantial part of the castle remains today.

A legendary giant and King of All Cumbria, is said to be buried in the giant's grave in St Andrew's Churchyard. The four hogback stones surrounding the grave are said to represent wild boar he killed in nearby Inglewood Forest.

High above the town, on top of Beacon Hill, is Penrith Beacon, a monument built in 1719, on a spot where beacons have been lit in times of war and emergency since the time of Henry VIII. You can walk up to the beacon, and from there get a magnificent view on a clear day across the Eden Valley to the hills of Lakeland.

The Penrith Museum and Tourist Information Centre are housed in the former Robinson's School, an Elizabethan building which was altered in 1670 and used as a school until the early 1970's. The recently refurbished museum covers the history, geology and archaeology of the Penrith area. The Steam Museum, mentioned in many guide books, has now closed.

[CLICK HERE for The Tourist Information Centre:](#) Penrith Museum, Middlegate, CA11 7PT. Tel: 01768 867466



I believe that our immigrant ancestor Ralph Blankinship possibly migrated to Liverpool or Whitehaven England circa 1685 or early 1686 in search of work as a craftsman or smith and that he volunteered to become an indentured servant in the employ of Richard Kennon who then was seeking skilled workers in England who would work for him in colonial Virginia. We know from historical documentation that it was Liverpool, England where most indentured servants were first contracted to work in America and from that sea port they were then shipped to the various English colonies in America. To seek out this new employment Ralph Blankinship probably ventured to either Lancaster some 20 miles south of Kendal or he may have ventured 60 miles further south to Liverpool on the west coast of England. Alternately, he may have simply gone to Whitehaven in Cumberland County which, during the colonial era, was the second busiest port in all of England. It was in Whitehaven where John Paul Jones attempted an attack upon the British during the American War of Revolution. Whitehaven also was the home of the mother of George Washington, our first American President. Whitehaven was probably about 30 miles west of where I believe Ralph Blankinship lived near Penrith.

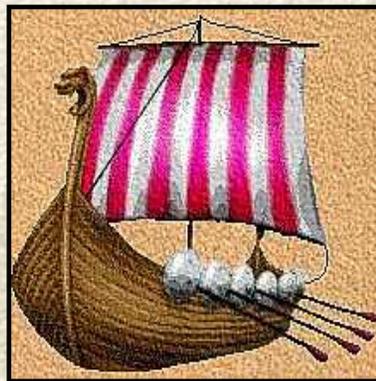
Ralph's surname in England was most probably BLENKINSHIP and **NOT** BLANKINSHIP as we see recorded in the colonial era records of Henrico County, Virginia during the 1690's. English genealogists tell me that this subtle vowel shift in recording surnames is inconsequential and occurs quite frequently over time in other English genealogical records. In others words the vowel change from **BLENK** to **BLANK** should mean nothing in terms of tracing this name back in history.

Why this vowel change may have occurred is likely because BLEN does not normally occur in the English language. The sound BLEN is distinctly of Viking or Norse origin and perhaps only a handful of words that begin with BLEN can be found in our very rich English language that has over one million words. The English word "BLEND" (to mix together) is one such word adopted into the English language from the Norse or early Viking language. So we see good reason for a man named Ralph Blenkinship to migrate from perhaps **Penrith** or **Kendal** to later reside in Liverpool in search of employment. The distances between Kendal and Lancaster or Lancaster to Liverpool are practically walking distances. It's also possible that coastal routes using small marine vessels could have transported Ralph Blankinship to Liverpool from Lancaster. Those who first recorded Ralph's name on a ship manifest or inscribed him as an indentured servant on a work contract may very well have written it as BLANKINSHIP. This is because the vowel sound BLAN is very common in the English language while the sound BLEN is not. At some point in time, possibly prior to his departure from England Ralph Blenkinship may have become Ralph Blankinship. He may have even been Ralph Blenkinsopp, but that is certainly less likely than the surname Blenkinship whcih bears a closer resemblance to the name Blankenship. We don't know what his surname was in England from any historical documentation but it certainly is conceivable the surname changed from Blenkinship to Blankinship.

The name Blankenship is very rarely observed in English history, but it does occur on a few occasions. When all of the English BMD civil registration records are computer data based we may one day be able to say this with some confidence that Blankenship was never a standard surname in the English BMD archives, or that it only existed as an aberration or perhaps an error in transcription. In those few instances where it appears we may conclude it was a transcription error or abberation from the normal spelling of Blenkinship. For the moment we know with certainty that Blenkinship was a valid surname in the area of Cumberland or Cumbria County and that people with that surname still exist in Cumbria County to this very day. In fact, there is even a Blenkinship family still living in Blencarn, County Cumbria where I suspect is the original homelands of the Blenkinship clan. We also know that Blenkinships migrated to Canada and America during the early to mid-1800's. One such Blenkinship group first migrated to Quebec, Canada around 1820. They were from Skirwith, near Blencarn in Cumberland, County. On this web site you'll see the old English church at Skirwith, England where we can be almost certain Blenkinships were married over the last several hundred years. Skirwith is a small village just north of Blencarn. Isham Blenkinship migrated to Lawrence, Ohio by about 1820 and the Ohio group of Blenkinships were augmented later when they were joined by Beverly Blenkinship by 1831. James Blenkinship is noted in Hocking, Ohio by 1867 and Jane Blenkinship is noted in Salt Lake City, Utah during the 1800's and early 1900's. In the 1850 census for Plymouth County, Massachusetts there is still another Blenkinship living beside Blankenships.

This is strong evidence that more recent arrivals of Blenkinships from England had later joined their Blankenship counterparts in Massachusetts. As noted earlier, James Blankenship was born in Scituate, Massachusetts in 1720. On his tombstone it is said that he was the son of Ann and that his nickname was Gordon. The tombstone also states that James Blankenship was the father of all Blankenships in America. However, we know that there was a separate Blankenship line in Henrico County, Virginia in 1686 and that they were the first in America. So the Blankenships in Massachusetts apparently knew nothing of the Blankenships in Virginia and vice versa. The line of Blankenships in Massachusetts originally spelled their name as Blankenship. A cove by that name is found on current day maps. It is exactly one mile east of Marion, Massachusetts not far from Cape Cod where the first Blankenships in Massachusetts populated this area beginning about 1720, some 34 years after Ralph Blankenship first arrived in southern Virginia in 1686. The Blankenships in Massachusetts were shiprights and mariners while the Blankenships in Virginia were primarily farmers. It is presumed that both of family lines brought with them to America the surname Blankenship whereas the line which settled in Quebec, Canada retained the surname spelling of Blenkinship. It seems that the line in Canada may eventually have died out but some in this family group later changed the BLENKINSHIP surname to BLANKIE and migrated into the northeastern U.S. Learn more about the Blenkinship line that migrated to Hudson Quebec and were buried at the Anglican St. James Church cemetery at the following web site where many Blenkinships were buried during the mid-1800's up to the present area. See: <http://www.capitalnet.com/~rdennis/stjamesa.htm>

It is, of course, my firm belief that the BLEN portion of BLEN-Kin-Ship and BLEN-Kin-Sop is derived from the Nordic or Norse word BLEN as found in the several placenames in Cumbria which have BLEN as their root word. (NOTE: I have a very high confidence in this correlation of my Blankenship research).



Below is additional information which discusses the origins of the surname Blankenship. What it basically says is that the Norse or Viking language influenced the Celtic, Latin and Anglo-Saxon languages (i.e. Old English) spoken in England. The Norse, which really was the old Scandanavian language still spoken in Iceland today, made its imprint on the landscape of northern England as well as coastal enclaves such as Wales. This all

began to occur in the 7th century AD and lasted for several hundred years. Placenames in Cumberland, England with the stem word BLEN (and BLAEN in Wales) originate from the Norse word Blen, which now appears to have the meaning of "water source." Another researcher in Cumberland previously reported his guess that BLEN was derived from the old Irish and that it meant "settlement" or "hamlet." That is a safe guess and Blen probably has that same connotation as well. I previously have noted that all of the towns or hamlets with the name BLEN as the stem word, such as Blenco, Blencathra, Blendcrake, Blennerhasset and Blencarn have streams or Becks running by them. Beck is the Norse or Viking word for stream, so Blencarn Beck, which runs by the hamlet of Blencarn, would be translated as: THE WATER SOURCE (BLEN) OF A STREAM (BECK) NEAR WHEAT FIELDS (CARN). People living near the hamlet of Blencarn came to adopt this name as their surname. We find evidence that people with the surname Blencarn still live in England. I also note that a large number of people with the surname Blencarn migrated into Canada during the last 200 years as did Blenkinships from this very same area who settled in Quebec, Canada about 1820.

The etymology of the word BLEN is further discussed in the paragraphs below.

MAPPING MEDIEVAL WALES

<http://www.gwp.enta.net/walhist.html>

In England, the Anglo-Saxon language was initially influenced by the Celtic and Latin languages, and, later, by the closely related Norse or Old Scandinavian language spoken by Vikings, who arrived England in the 9th, 10th and 11th centuries. This mixture of languages grew into Old English. The inroads made by the Vikings into the coastal areas of Wales can, incidentally, be traced in place-names such as Swansea and Skomer. Following William the Conqueror's invasion from Normandy in 1066, Old English in its turn incorporated many Norman-French words and became Middle English. In 1267, Norman French was still the language of Henry III's court, but the majority of the English inhabitants of the Welsh Marches would have spoken Middle English. Below are placenames with the stem word BLAEN in Wales, England.

BLAENLLYFNI (Powys) BLAEN-Ilyfni - Meaning: from Welsh BLAEN 'river source' and, probably, a river name. Placename dated to 1267.

BLAENPORTH (Dyfed) BLAEN-porth - Meaning: from Welsh BLAEN 'river source' and porth 'harbour, gateway'. Placename dated to 1267.

WELSH PLACENAMES WHICH BEGIN WITH "BLAEN" ARE SEEN BELOW, Blaen is The Viking word for "water source." Each of the small hamlets below are located on streams or water courses giving strong validity

to the derivation of the stem word BLAEN (in Welsh) or BLEN (for the Norse Language. In both cases the stem word comes from the Norse language. Whether we are looking in Cumbria or in Wales we observe that the towns or hamlets with "Blen" or "Blaen" are "always" associated with localities that are on water courses. The Norse settlements in Wales are much closer to the sea coast than we find in Cumberland where the Norse penetrated much deeper inland. If we do a map search of English or Scottish towns with the stem word BLEN or BLAEN we find the only locations are in Wales and Cumberland where we know the Norse settlements were located. In Cumberland we find many other Old Norse words used as geographic names.

Blaen Dyryn, Powys
 Blaencaron Youth Hostel, Ceredigion
 Blaenos, Carmarthenshire
 Blaen Glaswen, Powys
 Blaen-y-coed, Carmarthenshire
 Blaenannerch, Ceredigion
 Blaenffos, Pembrokeshire
 Blaenau Dolwyddelan, Conwy
 Blaenau Ffestiniog, Gwynedd
 Blaenau Ffestiniog Station, Gwynedd
 Blaenavon, Torfaen
 Blaenaway, Monmouthshire
 Blaencwm, Rhondda Cynon Taff
 Blaengarw, Bridgend
 Blaengwrach, Neath Port Talbot
 Blaengwynfi, Neath Port Talbot
 Blaengweche, Carmarthenshire
 Blaenhafren (Source of River Severn), Powys
 Blaenplwyf, Ceredigion
 Blaenpennal, Ceredigion

Reverend Vine-Hall in his study of the History of Threlkeld, Cumbria County, England attempted to identify the origins of the stem word BLEN in the placenames BLENCATHRA and BLENCOW. **I very much disagree with his analysis and conclusions** and fault him for not considering a Norse origin for the old Scandanavian word BLEN. It is obvious to me that he was unsure of himself regarding the etymology or origin of the stem word BLEN as well as some other place names he analyzed.

History of Threlkeld England

<http://www.dimensional.com/~gizmo42/threlk.html>
by Reverend Vine-Hall

The history of Threlkeld goes back for at least 800 years, though very little is known of its earliest days. The name is Norse, and it means " the spring (or well) of the thrall (s ?)." Thrall is a Feudal term for a man bound in service to his Lord. The word " keld " is by no means uncommon in place-names in this part of England, for people naturally settled close to a supply of water. Old spellings of Threlkeld are Trellekell (1197-Pipe Rolls), Threlekelde (1247) and Threlcot.

There had been a previous settlement which has left no name, but only the remains of rough buildings and walls, on a fairly flat shelf of ground above the present quarry. This settlement probably occupied ground already largely cleared of trees by previous settlers' pasturage. It presumably involved a further amount of tree-felling, and is provision- ally dated in the Dark Ages, perhaps roughly from 300 - 900 A.D. but it may well have been occupied before Roman Times. Why and when it was finally abandoned is not known. Perhaps the arrival of the Norse thralls frightened the former Celtic settlers away. In any case, though for many hundreds of years the hills had been considerably denuded of trees, the much more intractable valley swamps and woods were probably still untamed.

The present village is dominated by BLENCATHRA, popularly known as Saddleback. This name is something of a problem. The first element, BLEN, is Welsh for top or summit. It occurs widely in these parts, as well as in Wales, with some variations in spelling. (Blencow, for instance, is probably Blaen = " too " and Haugr = " hill "; Blencogo seems to be Blaen = " top," " Cog " = " Cuckoo " and Haugr = " hill "). But the second element, cathra, is very uncertain. It has been suggested that the personal name Arthur is concealed here; but no Arthur is known to have had any connection with these parts. Perhaps a more likely suggestion links cathra with the Welsh catheir, a seat or chair. " Chair-top " would then refer to the same physical feature as " Saddleback." But this is conjecture. Another interesting name is that of the river which flows along the valley. Before it is joined by St. John's Beck and becomes the Greta, it is called the Glenderamackin. Here again it is the last element which presents the difficulty, for Glen-der-a means " valley of the water of the river." (See Ekwall: Dictionary of English Place-Names). Mackin is uncertain, as is Terra at the end of Glenderaterra, the beck which flows down to the Greta at the western boundary of the present parish between Blencathra and Lonscale Fell. The Tithe Map of 1838 gives Glendera Maugham instead of Glenderamackin. But it looks very much as if this is an attempt to give a known shape to a word the meaning of which had been long since forgotten.

Where did Blenkinships originate in England?

I'm quite certain the Blankenships are descended from peoples of Cumberland County, England who populated the area along the Eden Valley near Penrith and that they've probably been there since the time of the Roman legion presence circa 120 AD. In fact near Blencarn (7 miles east of Penrith) there's an old Roman

road running east-west to Durham County. Near Blencarn there is a landmark called the "Gardens of Mark Anthony" about 1/2 mile east of Blencarn. The Vikings came into Cumberland County from Ireland during the late 700's AD and took up farming where the Romans before them had also farmed. The Vikings who lived in Cumberland were not the war-like types we often envision. They actually were administrators and craftsmen as well as farmers. So probably what we have in Cumberland, and in the Eden Valley is quite a mixture of ethnic groups which included the Celts, Romans, Scandinavians, and much later and to a smaller extent the Germanic and Anglo-Saxon peoples. It is certain that the family group or clan we are interested in did not take up the surname stem of BLEN- or even the complete surname until after William the conqueror dominated England in 1066 AD. I would think that Cumberland and Northumberland were the last English provinces to be forced to take surnames and this may have occurred as late as 1200 AD, or perhaps even as late as 1300 AD.

By plotting on a map of England the distribution of people with the surname Blenkinship, Blenkinsop, Blenkarn and variations of those names we see where they appear at the dawn of recorded history. This location is Cumberland County in northeastern England. We do, however, note a late 16th century migration out of Cumberland some 60 miles east into County Durham, By the 1800's it appears there is a partial return back into Cumberland. We find today that the distribution of Blenkinships within Cumberland is the same as it was over the last 300 years or more.

From what I can tell it was not until the 1300's that the first Blenkinsopp's presumably migrated 20 miles northwest of their homelands around Blencarn and Penrith into Haltwhistle in Northumberland. The location of Blenkinsop Castle is only one mile east of the border between Cumberland and Northumberland so the location is "almost" in Cumberland (home of the Blenkinsops and Blenkinships) as opposed to Northumberland. However, this population of Blenkinsops at Haltwhistle in Northumberland County represented only a "very" small cluster. They remained there a few hundred years and are identified in historical records of the 1500's as as barons, noblemen and knights. These Blenkinsops at Haltwhistle, or nearby Greenhead, married well. The Coulson-Blenkinsop marriages are well noted in the historical records of Northumberland. Had it not been for Blenkinsopp Castle in Hatlwhistle, and their elevated position as noblemen and women in English society, this smaller group of Blenkinsops in Northumberland might have gone rather unnoticed. Their numbers were quite small in comparison to the much larger Blenkinsop population in Cumberland and County Durham. Durham is located 50 miles east of Cumberland County where the majority of Blenkinships lived. There also was a separate line of notable Blenkinsops living contemporaneously with the Blenkinsops at Greenhead 20 miles north of Penrith. These were the Blenkinsop noblemen and women of Hillbeck (also Hellebeck) about 20 miles south of Penrith at Brough. They too are identified in English history as barons and knights. Both the Blenkinsops at Greenhead in the north and Brough to the south of Penrith were knighted and both appear in the historical records dating back to the early 1200's AD. You'll read a lot more about them at this web site.

Colonel Blankinship's work focuses completely on Haltwhistle as the origin source of all Blenkinsopps in England. This is not born out by the population distribution which I see from the data I have from the 1500's

onward into the 1800's. My current theory conjectures that the sudden population expansion of Blenkinships and Blenkinsops into County Durham occurred concurrently with the recorded disease epidemics in Cumberland during the 1500's as well as the catastrophic famines in that region about the same time. There appears to be proof of this from parallel studies done by other genealogist who have observed the same phenomenon of population dispersion away from Cumberland during the late 1500's. The black plague probably forced the Blenkinships and the Blenkinsops due east along a pre-existing road (current day route A-66) which runs east-west from just below Penrith into Durham City and north around New Castle on Tyne. This east-west road is, not surprisingly, called "The Old Roman Road" and has been there since the Romans supervised its construction 1800 years ago. You pick up the Roman road (A-66) at Penrith and it takes you directly into Darlington and Durham. Along the southeast course near Penrith you come to the town of Brough where one Blenkinship researcher in England told me there were a lot of Blenkinships early in English history. Traveling eastward along the Old Roman Road (A-66) from Brough near Bernard Castle it splits and the northern road becomes A-67 and it heads straight into Darlington where there is a large cluster of Blenkinships and Blenkinsops. Twenty miles north of this split on the Old Roman Road you find Durham, where we find the single largest cluster of Blenkinsops. During the 1800's there also were Blenkinships in Darlington and Durham but in smaller numbers. I'm sure that the old Roman Road was the natural east-west corridor used by the Blenkinships, Blenkinsops, Blencarns, Blenirons and all the others from Cumberland who evacuated Cumberland either in the first mass exodus during the plague epidemics of the 1300's or the later smallpox epidemics of the late 1500's. The Blenkinships seem not to have permanently stayed behind in Durham after this late 1500's migration event. We see their numbers begin to increase again in Cumberland by the mid- to late-1800's. Even the Blenkinsops seem to have reemerged in Cumberland by the 1800's but not to the same proportional extent as the Blenkinships.

I discovered in December 2001 that the Robley family, originally from Cumberland County, England had intermarried with the Blenkinship and Blankinsops of Kirkland located about one mile northeast of Blencarn which itself is about seven miles east of Penrith. It is this entire area around around Penrith that I believe was the original homelands of both the Blenkinships and the Blenkinsops. The Robley researchers discovered in their own genealogy quest that the Robley surname seemed to have completely disappeared from the landscape around Penrith during the late 1500's. They came to their own separate conclusion that the reason for this was the plague which scourged Cumberland County as well as much of England. The plague was the driving force which caused the exodus of the the Robley family line from Cumberland. The Robleys, like the Blenkinships and Blenkinsops, apparently joined this mass exodus and later returned after a long period of time and eventually resettled in Cumberland County during the late 1700's and 1800's. You may read more about the Robley-Blenkinship marriages and their theory of the exodus of Cumberland families during the plague and disease epidemics of the late 1500's.

[Robley Family History of Cumberland County, England](http://freepages.family.rootsweb.com/~kallenbach/indexpage2.htm)

[Robley Family History Genealogy](#)

and here

[Haresceugh Castle & the Blenkinships \(Blenkinsops\)](#)

I think it's very interesting that occasionally, if only rarely, we see evidence of the surname BLANKINSHIP in England. I hope that we may be lucky enough to isolate one particular family with this singularly unique spelling in England. This would provide the break we need to find the parents of Ralph Blankinship. Or secondly, I expect what may possibly have happened is that a Blenkinship family from Cumberland may have migrated south of Penrith and Kendal to nearby Wales where the sound BLEN from Cumberland was pronounced BLAEN. Or thirdly, the normal spelling for the sound BLEN to most Englishmen in the districts and Counties south of Cumberland and Northumberland would logically have rendered it as BLANK. This is because the Norse sound of "BLEN" was all but non-existent in the English language and still is except for the Norse word "blend" as in "to mix together."

Below are the Viking placenames of towns near Penrith in Cumberland County which all begin with BLEN. I believe it is one of these towns which is the origin of the surname Blenkinship and Blenkinsopp and all other similar surnames which incorporate the stem word Blen. The surnames derived using the Norse word BLEN for watercourse are: BLENCOWE ~ BLEND ~ BLENDEEN ~ BLENDER ~ BLENKARN ~ BLENKARNE ~ BLENKER ~ BLENKHORN ~ BLENKIN ~ BLENKINSHIP ~ BLENKINSOP ~ BLENKIRON ~ BLENKO ~ BLENMAN ~ BLENNER and BLENNERHASSET.

Below are locations in Cumbria County, England with placenames beginning with BLEN. It is my belief that BLENKHORN and BLENKHARN derived from those who grew grain near one or more of the placenames below. Blen + Kharn = Grain or wheat cultivators who lived near a water course or stream cited below. The surname BLENKIRON (i.e. Blenk + iron) were the clan who mined iron near a water course settlement cited below. BLENKINSHIP were those who herded sheep near one of the placenames cited below. Blen + ship or (Sheep). The name Blenkinship also may have derived from the clan who lived near a watercourse settlement and who also were shipwrights or mariners or perhaps ferryboat captains. The surname BLENKINSOP belonged to the clan that lived near a watercourse and who cultivated wheat or grain crops. (As noted elsewhere, SOP means a standing sheaf of wheat in Norse and Gaelic). Below are the Norse or Viking placenames in Cumbria County (near Penrith) which begin with the stem word BLEN.

PLACENAME ----- COUNTY ----- FIRST NOTED ON ENGLISH MAPS

Blenco *Blencow* , Cumberland - Year first noted on maps, 1232

Blendherseta *Blennerhasset* , Cumberland - Year first noted on maps, 1188

Blenecarn *Blencarn* , Cumberland - Year first noted on maps, 1210

Blenecreyc, *Blindcrake*, , Cumberland - Year first noted on maps, 1100-1200

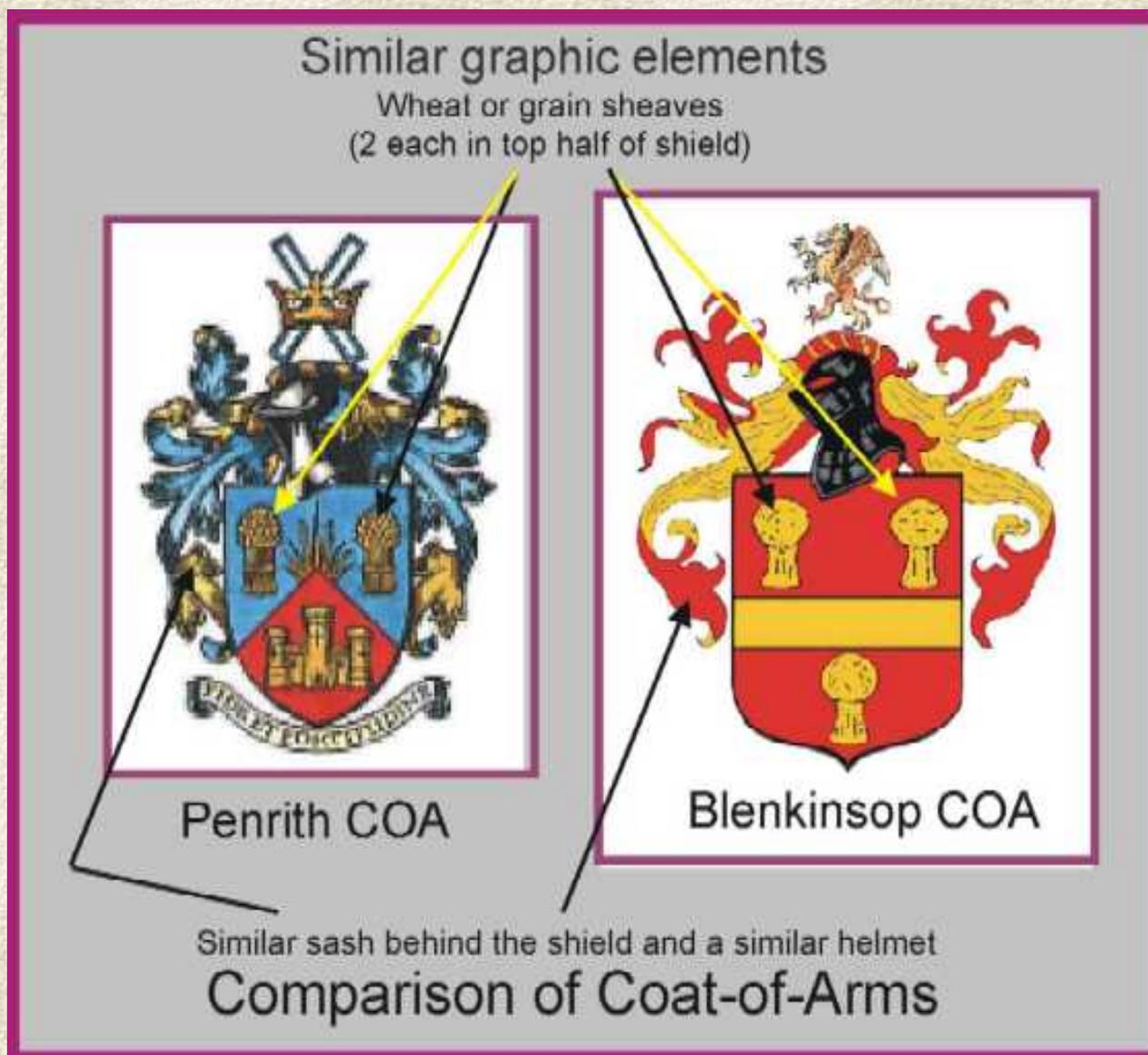
Blencathra - *A 2125 ft. mountain just west of Penrith in Cumbria County, northeast England.*

[Photos of Blencathra mountain from all angles](#)

It's easy to imagine that the peoples of this area of Cumberland County adopted the surname BLEN in reference to the former Viking villages that they lived near in the period 1100-1300 AD when surnames first began to be widely adopted in England. We know from scholarly work on English surnames that most contain a root word which was derived from a location term or place where they lived. It is interesting to note that during the 1400's era the available tithe or tax documents show that in northwestern England some people had surnames and some did not. It appears to me that only the wealthy actually had surnames. The wretched poor were referred to more commonly, for example, as William from Blencogo, etc. I theorize that some people from such areas as BLENCARN, a hamlet near Penrith, began to be identified as grain farmers and they subsequently adopted the name BLEN-KIN-SOP because of their livelihood in growing wheat. Some of the people from Blencarn simply adopted the surname Blencarn while others preferred Blenkinsop. Both mean essentially the same thing. Carn, Kharn and Khorne all mean the same thing in the Norse or Viking language. They mean CORN, which was the term used for wheat or grain seed. So while some from the area elected to use the surname Blenkarn others elected to use the surname Blenkinsop. BLEN AND CARN use two unique Norse words while Blen-kin-sop would have mean the the Kin or clan from BLEN who sow and harvest wheat as their profession. The word **KIN** means family or KIN-ship when used in English surnames. The suffix **SOP**, of course, is the Gaelic or Scottish word for a standing stalk or bundle of harvested wheat. The Gaelic language was heavily influence by the Norse language when the Vikings inhabited northern England and Ireland from the 700's AD until about 1000 AD.

Standing stalks of wheat can be seen on the community coat-of-arms for the town of Penrith in County Cumbria. This coat-of-arms came into existence about 1350 AD. The same identical standing stalks or bundles of harvested wheat also appear on the BLEN-Kin-Sop coat-of-arms which presumably first appeared in the late 1300's in a locale about 20 miles northeast of Penrith in the town of Haltwhistle in the extreme western part of Northumberland County. The latter location is the site of Blenkinsopp Castle and Blenkinsopp Hall. This is where the Blenkinsop family line apparently first emerged during the late 1300's. Haltwhistle is also the

location of Blenkinsop Castle and Blenkinsop Hall of which Colonel Blankinship wrote so much about in his genealogy book. It may have been this total fixation on Blenkinsop castle and the dispersal of Blenkinsops into Northumberland that clouded the Colonel's vision of other possibilities for the origin of the name Blankinship. He, and all others since his time seem to have totally overlooked the Blenkinships of Cumbria during the last quarter century.



The Blenkinsop coat-of-arms (COA) seen to the right above was recreated by me a few years ago when a number of Blankenship researchers asked for a reproduction of the COA. At that time my research was just beginning and I simply copied the COA printed on the front cover of Colonel Leslie Blankenship's book *Blankenship family history*. I believe the COA probably is a legitimate Blenkinsop shield from the family that once lived near Haltwhistle in Northumberland, England. It also was presumably a Blenkinship COA as well, or at least that is how it is catalogued in Britian. Most English and Scottish genealogists group the surname Blenkinsop and Blenkinship as though the two were once freely interchanged as one and the same surname. I doubt this was the case, but there are some who seem to think this occurred. These same genealogists recognize that Blankenship is a derivative of the surnames Blenkinship and/or Blenkinsopp. It would seem obvious to me that Blankenship is derived from Blenkinship and not Blenkinsopp, which a pretty far stretch. A subtle vowel shift from BLENK to BLANK is quite reasonable but the suffix change from SOPP to SHIP is rather unlikely.

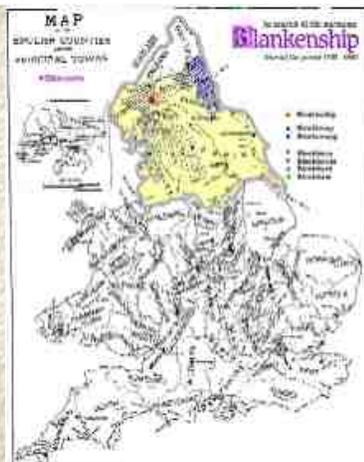
There is no law in the U.S., such as there is in England, which would prohibit one from using the COA displayed above as your own family shield. It is simply unethical in the strictest sense to do so because no one has ever fully proven that the American Blankenship's have a COA. In spite of my own reservations I continue to see English heraldic databases which describe the COA for the Blankenships as three sheaves of wheat on a red shield with a gold bar running horizontal. The crest is described as a rampant lion. In my depiction above you see a rampant (standing) griffin that looks like a lion. That will have to be corrected. In recreating the Blenkinsop COA I found it necessary to replace the blue colored griffin on the COA as displayed on Col. Blankenship's book with an authentic fur colored griffin on the shield as you see it rendered above. Blue fur is not an heraldic color so I simply did a switch between the blue griffin with one which has natural fur color. Many Blankenship now display this COA on their genealogy web pages and adamantly cling to it as their linkage to the Blenkinsop families of Northumberland, England who trace their ancestry to the 1300's. I have recently come to the conclusion they probably are right although we'll never be able to satisfactorily prove it. The Blenkinsopps of Northumberland and the Blenkinships of Cumberland County are only separated by 20 to 50 miles at most, so there certainly is a lot of circumstantial evidence to suggest they once were part of one large clan or family.

Another group in the area of BLENCARN in Cumberland County also must have assumed the same locative root word for their surname that began with **BLEN**. This new group, clan or kinship "presumably" worked as shipwrights on vessels traversing the salmon rich Eden River that passes about two miles west of BLENCARN in the lake district of Cumberland. We can't be sure that **BLENCARN** was the specific source of this locative root word used in the surname because there are about four other Norse or Viking named hamlets in this same general area with the locative root word BLEN. I believe **BLEN** meant [a hamlet located on a valley stream or river course](#). All the Norse named locations with the root word BLEN are situated on valley streams, so this is a very plausible meaning or origin for the Norse root word. We find that in Wales the hamlets with

names beginning with the root word BLAEN (var. of BLEN) are also located on small streams. Historians from County Cumbria state that the name BLEN is from the Irish Gaelic language and that it means "settlement" or "hamlet". We further know that the Old Norse or Viking language heavily influenced the Gaelic languages of Ireland and Scotland. As noted earlier, Carn as in Blencarn, meant CORN or wheat seeds. So originally in the Viking or Norse language BLENCARN meant a wheat growing settlement along a river course. It may have been that the suffixes **SOP** and **SHIP** were later used in the surnames for two distinct clans from Blencarn. This would distinguish between the two groups which may have lived in close proximity to Penrith. Others from this settlement very clearly adopted the name of the town BLENCARN as their surname with no change whatsoever, other than to vary it as Blenkarn, Blenkarne, Blenkhorn, and Blenkhorne. During the 1800's the Blencarn clan name appeared largely in Cumberland and Durham Counties.

At any rate, the BLEN-kinship surname emerged at some time in history, perhaps after the BLEN-kinsop name came into being. We have clear evidence of BLENKINSOPs and BLENKINSHIPs living together in Cumberland during the 1600's through the 1800's. They were largely residing in Penrith and nearby Kendal to the south, which then was in Westmoreland County but today is included in Cumberland County. The only difference between these two groups is that the Blenkinsops are more widely dispersed in the northern Counties than the Blenkinships. Penrith and Kendal are the two cluster points for Blenkinhips in England from the 1500's through the 1800's. However, by the 1800's the Blenkinsops are mostly relocated to County Durham with a smaller number living in Northumberland. Nonetheless, a very small number of Blenkinsops are still found living in Cumberland, Westmoreland and Lancaster in the 1800's. See the map below.

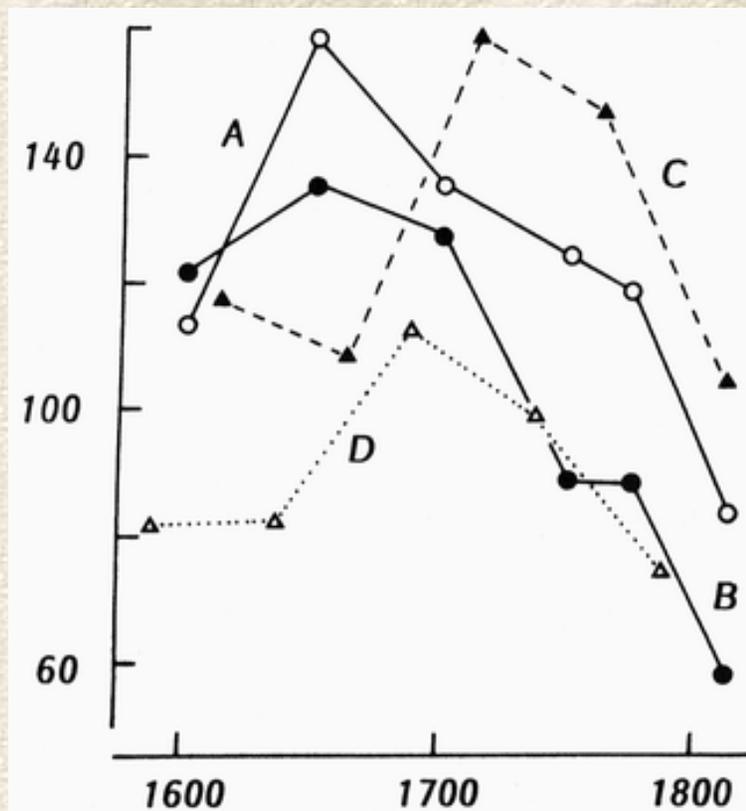
We see in the BMD archives the existence of the surnames BLENKARN, BLENKARNE, BLENKHAM and BLENSHUP. Each of these surnames undoubtedly traces its origin to the area near Penrith where Viking hamlets with the same root word BLEN once existed. In fact these placenames beginning with the root word BLEN still exist today with exactly the same spellings that were first recorded 800 years ago. On the map below you'll see the distribution of all of these surnames beginning with the root word **BLEN** during the 1800's.



[Click here to see a highly detailed blow-up view of this map](#)

At some point in time it's obvious that a major fraction (but not all) BLENKINSOPs migrated overland from the area of Cumbria into County Durham. This dispersion and subsequent relocation was not limited exclusively to Durham because by the mid-1800's we find civil registration records for Blenkinsops in a few other areas of England such as one might normally find through randomized dispersion. The migration(s) of Blenkinsops to Durham very likely occurred during the smallpox pandemics that swept over Cumberland and Westmoreland Counties during the 1300's and twice again during the 1500's. This migration also may have been precipitated by the severe famine and plagues which again traumatized Cumberland during the 1500's. It was during the mid 1600's still another outbreak of smallpox occurred which further reduced the population of County Cumbria. This coincides with the approximate birth date of Ralph Blankenship circa 1662 at the height of this smallpox outbreak. This harsh reality of famine and plague in Cumberland County is well documented in an MIT and University of Liverpool academic study on public health in this region from 1500 to 1800.

From time to time there were threats to the local population resulting from starvation. One such crisis occurred in 1587-8 and is documented from records at Greystoke (5 miles west of Penrith) and Kirkoswald (10 miles south of Carlisle), both in Cumberland County in the area where I believe the Blankenships and, of course the Blenkinships originated. This particular crisis resulted from a series of bad harvests that was critically aggravated by an outbreak of typhus, not plague. The times of the worst calamity were in the winter when plague was almost impossible. The years 1597 and 1623 also were years of great famine, and in the latter year there was extreme loss of life in Cumberland County, England due to this calamity.



Bourgeois-Pichat Biometric Model: — Male Infant Mortality at Penrith 1600-1800

We learn from this scholarly study that child births in Penrith, Cumbria during precisely the time in which Ralph Blankenship was born about 1660 had the highest morbidity and death rates in all of recorded English history. About 160 males per 1,000 (or 16 % of all male children) died in childbirth or just following child birth. Very poor nutrition and childhood diseases caused this high death rate among young children and infants. By 1700 this childhood death rate had fallen to about 13% who died during or following childbirth. The rate would not fall to a more normal level of 60 per 1,000 or 6.0% of the total population of childbirths until the 1800's. In Penrith at the end of the sixteenth and in the early part of the seventeenth centuries the community suffered an overwhelming series of mortality crises when high grain prices synchronized with low wool prices. The community of Penrith and the inhabitants in this area were highly dependent on both commodities. Infant mortality reached its peak at this time. It may have been that many of the inhabitants of Penrith and its

environs migrated away during the period between 1650 to 1700 when this last terrible plague and famine descended upon Cumbria and Penrith in particular. We know that a small pocket of **Blenkinships** remained during this time near Penrith or that they removed to another location, perhaps Kendal or Lancaster to the south during this catastrophic period. They migrating population attempt to escape this wrath of disease and famine would not have go north towards Scotland because that was the area of the Border Reivers who savaged the land. They would not have go west because that turned into the Atlantic ocean and was even deeper into the scourged land. Eastward migration also meant heading into harms way because that also was the area of the Border Rievers. So a southward migration towards Lancaster and perhaps Liverpool was the most logical route of escape. Migration away from Penrith, of course, would have offered some promise that a pregnant mother might survive the small pox plague along with the concurrent famine that decimated the population of Penrith. However, at some point after the plague and small ended a small number of these Blenkinship returned to Penrith and Kendal because that is where we first begin to see evidence of people with this surname Blenkinship. **In 1707 Anna Blenkinship married Thomas Thompson on August 3** of that year in **Wigton** which is just west of Penrith. To date this is the earliest record of a Blenkinship near Penrith. The date of this marriage is 21 years after Ralph Blankinship first arrived in colonial Virginia.

What is definitely knowable from English civil registration records is that there occurred a marked concentration of Blenkinsops in County Durham by the mid-1800's. This observation is contrasted with "very small" numbers of Blenkinsops in nearby Cumberland and Northumberland. The Blenkinsops in Northumberland appear to be those who sometime later spilled over from County Durham by the mid-1800's. So while Colonel Blankinship emphasized Northumberland as the homelands for the Blenkinsops, it really was not true because the Civil Registrations for the 100-year period between about 1833 and 1930 very clearly show the highest density of Blenkinsops was in County Durham. It is possible that by the mid-1300's the first Blenkinsops migrated out of County Cumbria to Haltwhistle in Northumberland. However, what is best demonstrated is that the Blenkinsops were very firmly established in the largest numbers in County Durham by the 1800's. It should be noted that a few Blenkinsops are found in Cumberland during the 1800's in areas such as Carlisle and Penrith in Cumberland County and Kendal in Westmoreland County while others migrated into nearby Lancaster County. However, the BLENKINSHIP family clan remained exclusively in Cumberland and Westmoreland. There probably was some small Blenkinship migration southward towards Lancaster on/near the Atlantic coast. But we do not see evidence of BLENKINSHIPS in County Durham or Lancaster County during the 1800's. Based upon the early historical evidence it seems quite certain that the Blenkinship clan remained close to their origins in Penrith and Kendal throughout their history. By the mid- to late 1900's there was only a small number Blenkinships in England — and those remain mostly in Cumbria County even to this day! There also are today **Blenkinsops** living in England and they reside mostly in Durham and to a lesser extent in Northumbria and quite interestingly --- but not surprisingly --- they also are found in smaller numbers in Cumbria County. The first historical reference to a Blenkinsop which I personally found in England was located in the town of Kendal, about 20 miles south of Penrith in Cumbria County.

In the United States in 1990 there were about 55,000 Blankenships and about 2,500 with the surname

Blankinship in which the 'e' in Kin is rendered properly as 'i.' In a former analysis which I prepared on this subject I reported there were about five million Blankenships and 250,000 people with the surname Blankinship. Unfortunately I used an improper decimal point placement and got erroneous results. In 1990 the U.S. Census Bureau reported that people with the surname Blankenship comprised 0.0019 percent of the the total population of the United States. In my former analysis I incorrectly multiplied 0.19 times the 1990 population instead of using the percentage 0.0019% of the total population. So it now appears that the revised numbers are correct and they stand at about 55,000 Blankenships in America.

The map below shows how the early Blenkinship and Blenkinsop clans lived in close proximity. On the map you see Haltwhistle in Northumberland County, It is about 20 miles northeast of Penrith in present day Cumbria, County. Haltwhistle is seen in the top right hand corner. This is where the Blenkinsops are located in historical documents from about 1350 AD onward. Blenkinsop castle and Blenkinsop Hall are located just outside of Haltwhistle on its southern flank. The Blenkinship clan is firmly established in and around Penrith in Cumberland County from at least 1707 and perhaps as early as the 1500's. Historical documentation on residents of Cumberland County (now Cumbria) prior to the 1600's is extremely rare, especially in the case of the Blenkinships. The number of Blenkinships in northern England apparently was always very small and it is for this reason that tracing our Blankenship origins has been a very elusive task. It also should be noted that Cumbria County, even in the year 2001, is one of the lease densely populated areas in all of England. Historically the same was true for Cumberland and Westmoreland Counties.



[Click here to see a highly detailed blow-up view of this map](#)

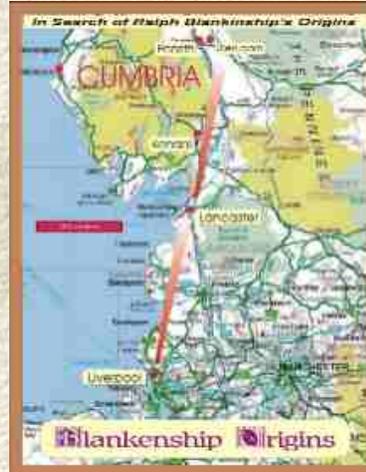
It is primarily Lancaster and the larger English port city of Liverpool 40 miles south that was the early primary

focus of the African slave trade promoted by English companies which began as early as the mid-1600's. Liverpool and Lancaster were small focal points of the slave trade prior to 1700 but after that they quickly became the dominate players in this inhumane business enterprise between 1700 and 1807 when England finally banned the practice. We know that the Virginia Englishman Richard Kennon was the person responsible for bringing Ralph Blankinship to America in 1686 or 1687 and that he also brought to Virginia over 60 African slaves in 1685. We don't know if Ralph actually came to America from England on a slave ship, but that is a possibility. Metal smiths were important to the slave trade because they manufactured chains and muzzles placed on these slaves. Ralph's Atlantic Ocean crossing was prepaid along with 90 other Englishmen and 70 slaves. The Englishmen were all presumably indentured servants like Ralph Blankinship. We know that by the mid-1700's these slave ships could routinely carry 500 slaves and sometimes this number was actually increased to 600+ slaves. We further know that Liverpool, England was traditionally the primary recruiting point for indentured servants transported from England to America. Our best understanding of Ralph Blankinship's early history in Virginia is that he was, in fact, brought to America as an indentured servant because the records of his transport clearly state that he was "imported" to Virginia by Richard Kennon. Furthermore we know that Liverpool and its environs was an area of major metal working enterprises in the 1600's and 1700's and that some of the iron goods produced there were used in the slave trade business. This is an important revelation because there is good reason to believe that Ralph Blankinship may very well have been a metal worker or metal smith who was transported to Virginia to assist in Kennon's needs surrounding the construction of his new summer home on Conjuror's Neck, Virginia along the Appomattox River where it meets with Swift Creek just north of Colonial Heights.

In looking at the death inventory of Ralph Blankinship there can be little doubt but what he was a skilled craftsman who presumably worked with metals. At his death Ralph possessed a wide variety of worked iron parts and raw metals such as pewter, brass and iron and his court documented inventory of personal goods records these items as the major mention of his estate containing his personal effects. Metal smiths were valuable contributors to the well being and economic status of a social unit in colonial America. They produced all of the metal goods for a community such as nails, hinges, horseshoes, lanterns, farm implements, axes, shovels, work horse harnesses, weapons, knives, etc. If these items were not produced locally then they had to be imported at great cost from England. However, metal working skills could easily jeopardize the health of a metal smith because of the hazardous mixtures and elements they used such as arsenic and mercury when smelting their metals.

Given this information as a backdrop it is altogether conceivable that Ralph Blankinship, who was born about 1662, was raised in the area of Kendal or perhaps Lancaster some 20 miles to the south. As a youth he may have learned the skills of a metal worker in or near Liverpool or perhaps Lancaster. Because Liverpool was a recruiting center for indentured servants seeking relocation to the the English colonies in America he may have been drawn there looking for work. He may possibly have been peripherally involved in supporting certain aspects of the slave trade because of his metal smith skills. Ralph probably was not a first born son because we learn from history that by the late 1600's fathers would give all of their land and worldly possession

to their eldest son with nothing remaining for the younger sons or daughters. This practice contrasts with the English custom of the 1500's and early 1600's when fathers would customarily divide their land among all their sons. This resulted in smaller and smaller tracts of land being passed down until such time that individual tracts of land were so small that they were eventually uselessly small for farming purposes. So only the eldest sons received an inheritance and therefore there was little reason for the remaining sons to stay an home in anticipation of any inheritance. If Ralph was the second born son he would have been named after his mother's father. If he was the third son he would have been named after his father who whose name would also have been Ralph Blankenship.



[Click here to see a highly detailed blow-up view of this map](#)

We don't know the name of the ship that carried Ralph to America but we have two possible clues. Previously I thought his ship would most likely would have departed from Liverpool or perhaps Lancaster. However, more recently I've discovered that the most likely location Ralph may have departed from was Whitehaven in Cumberland, County. In fact there was a sizeable fleet stationed there, These ships brought imported goods to England such as tobacco, timber, animal hides, etc. The same ships carried English made products for use in the colonies where initially almost everything was imported to the colonies, including shoes and even bricks. During the American colonial era Whitehaven was the most second most heavily trafficked port after London. The sailing ship he traveled on probably departed about three to six months before he arrived in Virginia. These ships leaving Whitehaven also may have carried slave cargo. Richard Kennon, a wealthy aristocrat living Virginia imported, or paid for the passage of Ralph Blankenship to America. Kennon, who was born in America was an agent in Virginia for a businessman named Paggin who resided in London. Both Richard Kennon and his business partner John Pleasants were importing slaves to Virginia at the same time Ralph

Blankinship immigrated there.

We know from available civil registry documents that the surname Paggin and that of Kennon are found in the 1800's almost exclusively in Lancaster County and that these same surnames also are found in Cumberland County. There is a small sprinkling of both names in other areas of England but the sample available clearly shows these names to be associated with Cumberland, Westmoreland and Lancaster. As previously noted it was Richard Kennon in Virginia and his business partner Rober Paggin in London who arranged for a group of 90 indentured servants and 70 negroes to be transported to Bermuda Hundred in Virginia sometime between 1686 and 1687. The actual arrival date for Ralph Blankenship is imprecise as recorded in the Henrico County Court records of about 1690. It is quite possible that either Kennon or Paggin knew of the Blenkinship surname or family clan because they previously had known of them from their own homelands in Cumberland, Westmoreland or Lancaster.

Between 1680 and 1686, the Royal African Company transported an average of 5,000 slaves a year to the English colonies in America.

Lancaster was 20 miles south of Kendal and 45 miles south of Penrith. Additionally Lancaster was 40 miles north of Liverpool.



Viking origins for the surname Blenkinship?

By Donald L. Blankenship - 25 February 2001

Around 1801 an individual named N. BLENKINSHIP in northern England subscribed to a history book entitled "An Impartial History of the Town and County of Newcastle upon Tyne and its Vicinity." This was a comprehensive account of its Origin; Population; Coal; Coasting & Foreign Trade, together with An accurate Description of all its Public Buildings, Manufactures, Coal Works &c.. John Baillie in Newcastle upon Tyne published the book in 1801. During the early part of the 1800's another small number of BLENKINSOPs also purchased or subscribed to historical publications on the people and history of Northumberland. From these English subscription lists of books purchased in England we see that both **Blenkinships** and **Blenkinsops** for the last 200 years have demonstrated a keen interest in their own history and genealogy. Joseph Blankenship in 1917 published the first known genealogy research on the Blankenships in America. This was followed

about 50 years later when Col. Leslie C. Blankenship published his book entitled "*Blankenship Family History*." Although as previously noted some portions of Col. Blankenship's research were found to be in error, and some have harshly criticized him for it. His book, nonetheless, has served many of us well as an important stepping stone in our own research of this English family named **Blankenship**. The history on this side of the Atlantic Ocean begins for us in colonial Virginia in the year 1686 or 1687 when a 24 year old man named Ralph Blankenship traveled up the James river past Jamestown to land near Hopewell on the Appomatox River where it joins with Swift Creek. But where did Ralph Blankenship really come from?

My quest in search of the original homelands of the Blankenships in England continues to bear fruit. All my effort is, of course, made possible due the availability of so much pertinent information on the Internet. If Colonel Leslie C. Blankenship had had such vast resources available to him 70 year ago he undoubtedly would have been guided to the same conclusions as those I now embrace. In his quest for Blankenship origins it appears he was drawn primarily to Northumbria in the far northeast of England while my attention has been focused on the northwestern English County of Cumbria. I believe I now may have identified the precise area where the historically distant Blankenships came from in England and this is my story. It is based solely upon my original research and is not, therefore, copied from any other genealogy web site or history book. My original sourcing is referenced as an aid to those who wish carry forward this common interest in our family research.

BACKGROUND

For the last three years I've searched for the European origins of the name Blankenship and have come to the firm conclusion that the surname is derived from the root word **BLEN** and that the term KIN in this surname means son. BLEN-KIN would therefore mean the son of a person from BLEN. Sometimes the full expression of the term SON is used to designate the offspring of a man, as in William^{son} and at other times only the letter "S" is used as in Williams. In the latter case the "s" suffix means William's SON. In other cases we see the surname Wil-KIN-son to designate the same thing. In any case we see that KIN shows lineal descendancy or family relationship.

We obviously do NOT find the surname **Blankenship** in England. Historically we know it never existed there and is never seen in civil or church registration records. The surname apparently changed from BLEN-KIN-SHIP to BLAN-KIN-SHIP after the immigrant Ralph Blenkinship first set foot on the English colony of Virginia in 1686 or 1687. That is about as much as we know for sure. We therefor must draw our conclusions from inference and logical deduction based on research of the missing elements of possibly how this name actually came into being. We sometime find the name Blankenship, Blenkinship, and Blenkinsop or Blenkinsopp listed in English surname books with the meaning of "**Blenkins Hope**" or more appropriately **Blenkin's Valley of Hope**. Colonel Blankenship in his genealogy book sourced this etymology of "Blenkins Hope" to S. Baring-Gould's book "*Family Names and Their Story*." In his reference book he states that the term **SOP** (as noted in the suffix

for the surname Blenkin-SOP) means a small bay, a gap in the hills or a valley." The word SOP, it is asserted, is a corruption of HOPE. So Colonel Blenkinship concluded that "Blenkin's Hope" became BLENKINSOP. He further concluded, and almost certainly in **error**, that..... "**we find our name derived from Anglo-Saxon customs and places....**" I agree with Colonel Blankinship only in the general meaning of the surname Blenkinsop and its association with term "Valley." However, I do NOT agree with him that they name is derived from Anglo-Saxon language. As you will note shortly, I believe the name *BLEN by itself is derived from the Norse language of the Vikings* and that the term actually meant "river valley" by itself. Furthermore, I believe the word SOP, which we see in the suffix for Blenkin-sop, actually means "wheat" in Gaelic which was the old language spoken 1000 years ago, as it is today, in bordering Scotland. The Norse or the Viking language heavily influenced the Gaelic spoken in both Scotland and Ireland. It contains a lot of Norse vocabulary. If my assumption is correct then the three standing bundles of hay seen on the Blenkinsop coat-of-arms correlates with the surname suffix SOP. These same sheaves of wheat also are seen on the coat-of-arms at Penrith in Cumbria County, which is the area I firmly believe the Blenkinships and the Blenkinsops originally came from. So *the word SOP is Gaelic for WHEAT* and we know that the Gaelic language was heavily influence by the ancient Vikings who once dominated Penrith and all of Cumbria County.

It is difficult or impossible to know when, during the last 800 years, these people from the area known as BLEN (near Penrith in Cumbria) came to affix the suffix SHIP or SOP to their surnames. I can only assume that the Blenkinsops at some point in time around 1400-1500 began to disperse from this area of Penrith and migrated to County Durham and Northumberland. Those few Blenkinsops who remained behind in Cumberland, near Penrith, later changed or adopted or contrived their surname of *Blenkinship*.

What we know for certain from the etymology of English surnames is that once a family name was devised it nearly always contained two elements. These were the locative or geographic designator term and the adjective or descriptor. Furthermore we know that the two surnames Blenkinship and Blenkinsop were devised sometime after the Norman invasion of Britain in 1066 and also after the Norse occupation of these lands from 750 AD – 1100 AD. The date 1066 AD onward is when surnames first began to be used in Britain. In the case of northern England this process probably took a couple of hundred years more due to its remoteness in the extreme northern part of England. We can, perhaps, narrow down the time frame even more for the period when the Blenkinship and Blenkinsop surnames came into existence. We know that about 1580 we see the first evidence of both the *Blenkinship* and *Blenkinsop* surnames in historical references in church parishes in Cumberland and Northumberland. This gives us a timeline from about 1300 to 1550 when the two surnames most likely came into being. But what will explain the surname suffixes of SOP and SHIP? Here one can only speculate that some of these people from the area of BLEN around Penrith chose different professions. Those from the area of Penrith that chose the cultivation of wheat most likely came to be known as the Blenkin-sops and those who chose the profession of shipwright were known as the Blenkin-ships. There undoubted was much boating and shipping along the salmon rich Eden River which passes beside the town of Pernith on its way to Carlisle and the nearby inlet sea to the Atlantic Ocean. So the shipwrights, or those who worked on ships came to be known as Blenkinship. Their numbers were very small indeed when compared to the

Blenkinsops and, in fact, there may only have been a dozen such families with that particular name during the 1600's when Ralph Blankenship emigrated to America in 1686/87. Its existence, even in Cumberland County, England where it originated, was really quite rare.

I learned from my study of English placenames that most English surnames originally came into being based firstly upon placenames and secondly on some type of identifier of the family head of household. See: <http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/engplnam.html> The identifier term used most often was a descriptor for the type of family work performed or the vocation of the head of household. Surnames came into being after the Norman Conquest and over time they were slowly adopted by the higher classes of society. It may not have been until the 1400's and perhaps even the 1500's when the peasant classes fully adopted surnames for themselves. Perhaps the people were forcibly assigned surnames by local authorities because they needed to clearly identify individuals for purposes of religious or governmental control and taxation. Prior to the use of placenames as surnames only the first name was used with some kind of identifier. For instance, around the time the Domesday books of 1086 were first prepared by the ruling English authority under William the Conqueror there was noted the mention of a "Ralph the Crafty" as a resident of London or "William the Goat", or Robert the Lazy, etc. Surnames made life much easier for everyone, especially the tax collectors and eventually by the 1500's everyone must have had them.

I recently thought to myself that if I could find a placename in Britain, or anywhere else in Europe, that had BLEN as its root word then I would focus attention on that particular area in relation to the surname BLEN-KINSHIP. I already had plotted on a map of England the surname distribution of BLENKINSHIPs vs. BLENKINSOPPs using the several hundred names I had available from the BMD archives <http://freebmd.rootsweb.com/cgi/search.pl> This provided me an adequate sampling base. In spite of the fact that in February 2001 only 6% of the names from English Civil Registries were currently databased, the several hundred names I already had extracted from it clearly showed that the BLENKINSHIPs came almost exclusively from Cumberland and Westmoreland, England. These counties today are combined into County Cumbria.

By the late 1500's the Blenkinsops appear to have been dispersed primarily in and around the city of Durham in County Durham while another smaller population of Blenkinsops resided in eastern Northumberland along the Tyne River near Newcastle. Only a very small group of Blenkinsops settled near Hatlwhistle in far western Northumberland. Haltwhistle, of course, is the location of the well known Blenkinsopp Castle and Blenkinsopp Hall which Colonel Leslie C. Blankenship wrote about in his 1971 book "Blankenship Family History." During the 1800's we also find some Blenkinsops and/or Blenkinsopps living in the same areas as Blenkinships in Cumbria near Penrith and Carlisle and also in or near Kendal in the former county of Westmoreland. Population clusters in Cumbria and Westmoreland for the Blankenships are very evident as well as the Blenkinsop clusters in Northumberland and Durham. Countrywide dispersions of Blenkinships also are in evidence for the period of this study of 19th century civil registrations. There also is in evidence in England the surname BLENKIN and several other similar surnames with different suffixs. The geographic distribution of

these surnames is so different from that of the Blenkinships and Blenkinsops that I will defer my studies of these surnames to some future time so that I now may concentrate exclusively on the two primary surnames of interest.



IN SEARCH OF A PLACENAME BEGINNING WITH "BLEN"

The Old Norse Language –Language of the Vikings

<http://hem.passagen.se/peter9/gram/>

Runic Swedish – Basically the same as old Norse

<http://www.geocities.com/Athens/Acropolis/1327/index.html>

The letter "e" in old Norse is pronounced as the "e" in "bed" or "Ed" which gives it an "eh" sound. The letter B, L and N had essentially the same sounds in Norse as they do in English. Therefore in the discussion below regarding the word BLEN (as in Blen-kin-ship) it can be seen that it would sound like Blen in the English word Blend.

Fortunately my search for geographic placenames with the root word of BLEN finally was rewarded. What I found is that the only place in the British Isles one finds placenames with the root word BLEN is near Penrith in Cumbria, England. This same area, as some will remember, is where I actually began my search for the origins of the Blankenship some three years ago. The English placenames, which begin with BLEN, are Norse or Viking in origin. The Vikings, sometime between-750AD - 1100AD, named these particular landscape features we observe today in present day County Cumbria. You'll find maps of these Viking named locations which have the root word BLEN by going to:

"Street Maps of the United Kingdom"

<http://uk2.multimap.com/>

Once you have your browser set to either of the first two web sites you then simply type in the Norse names of

the once Viking dominated towns that are listed below. Use the first URL "Street Maps of the UK" to search in England and then zoom into either the 1:50,000 or 1:25,000 map scale for best resolution. You will be able to view the topographic features or land terrain when you use the 1:25,000 resolution. Using this topographic or terrain data you'll see that in almost every case the English placenames that begins with the root word BLEN is a village located in a river valley. All the placenames which begin with BLEN are in close proximity to Penrith, in Cumbria County, England. I therefore assume that BLEN must mean a "River Valley" location. In my opinion the most likely location for our Blankenship origins is one of the four places identified below. From this listing of BLEN placenames I further believe that a probable location for our Blenkinship origins is the present day hamlet of BLEN-CARN. This village location lies along Blencarn Beck or Blencarn stream. "Beck" is the Norse term for stream. In the same areas as these villages that begin with the root word BLEN one finds other Viking or Norse locative words such as FELL for "Hill" and GATE for "road." It also may be interesting to note that our English word BLEND comes from the Norse word that means exactly the same in English as it once did in Norse. Nowhere else in the British Isles will you find placenames which begin with BLEN "except" around Penrith.

People who came from Blencarn (7 miles east of Penrith) in Cumbria presumably adopted this placename as their own surname but spelled it slightly differently over time. We therefore find the name Blen-kharn, Blen-khorn, Blen-khorne and perhaps Blen-kham. Nearly everyone with this unique surname (or a variation of it) lived in nearby Westmoreland, Lancaster or Yorkshire Counties that bordered on County Cumberland. During the 1800's most actually lived in the town of Kendal about 20 miles south of Blencarn and Penrith. During the 1800's it was possible to draw a 60-mile radius around Blencarn and find nearly everyone with the Blenkharn surname (or a variation of it) living within that circle. For some unknown reason all English people with this unique surname, which sounds phonetically like the placename Blencarn, had migrated southward of Penrith at some point in time prior to the 1800's.



WHEN DID THE SURNAMES BLENKINSHIP AND BLENKINSOP ORIGINATE?

We don't really have that answer. Almost certainly this information has been lost in history. Colonel Blankenship suggests the Blenkinsop name existed back as early as the late 1300's, but he gives no supporting data. I would not disagree with this notion but I think the facts probably don't yet support the theory. I would only suggest that the name Blenkinship and Blenkinsop probably came into being a century later, perhaps during the 1400's.

Do I think the Blenkinships and Blenkinsops were of Viking blood? **No, not necessarily**, but that is a very

distinct possibility. I do believe, however, that the people who once lived in the area of Penrith came to adopt the Viking root word BLEN for their surname. The people from BLEN such as the Blenkinships and Blenkinsops and their descendant bloodlines are certainly from either Roman ancestry, Vikings or Norse peoples, the Celts, the Normans or Anglo-Saxons, or possibly even people of Germanic descent. We can't be certain because there is no recorded history available that will unveil this mystery. If I had to venture a guess I would like to think the BLENKINSHIPS and BLENKINSOPS descended from the Vikings. However, I certainly can't prove that theory. Modern science in the form of DNA analysis might answer such questions but historical data alone is almost totally lacking. The name BLEN, as coined by the Vikings in the Norse placenames around Penrith, came into being sometime between 750 AD and 1100 AD. However, the people living around Penrith in present day County Cumbria may actually date back several thousand years, long before the Romans came to conquer and dominate this area of England. This area also was populated by the Celts in the 5th century BC and still later by the Druids who were in Britain from the 2nd century BC to around 100 AD. It was much later in 122 AD that the Romans conquered the Druids in this area of England and built Hadrian's wall along the current day English-Scottish border. The wall, of course, served to protect their legions from the Picts and Scots who then dominated the landscape in this northern British domain.. We just can't be sure from which bloodline the Blankenships descend. It was the Celts living in England that gave the Romans cause to name the country Britain from the Latin word Britanni that identified the Celts then living there. It is interesting that the Celts occupied the area of County Cumberland from the 7th century right up to 11th century during the same time the Vikings also were living in this area.



HISTORY OF THE PEOPLE WHO LIVED IN NORTHERN ENGLAND

As a result of the decline of the Roman Empire the Roman legions departed England by 410 AD and new invaders appeared on the scene by the 7th century. This also is the start of the dark ages and when the accounts of King Arthur are first noted. (Note: For more information on what may have caused the dark ages see the footnote at the bottom of this posting). Germanic peoples once brought over to Britain by the Roman Legions during their conquest began to foment trouble when they departed. These Germanic peoples during earlier times were hired by the Romans as guards against the ferocious Picts and Scots from northern Britain, which today is Scotland. During the 7th century the Germanic mercenaries subsequently rebelled against their Roman employers in Britain and ran amuck in England as they tried to establish their own semblance of rule. Then the Normans invaded shortly thereafter. The Normans originally were Vikings who settled northern France during the 9th and 10th centuries. The Normans went on to later conquer England in 1066. The Anglo-

Saxons, who were there all along in Britain were Gauls from northern France. These Anglo-Saxon people were Angles, Saxons, Frisians, Jutes, and Franks in origin.

By the 7th century the Germanic kingdoms in Britain included Northumbria, Bernicia, Deira, Lindsay, Mercia, East Anglia, Essex, Wessex, Sussex, and Kent. The northern portion of this domain, namely Northumberland and present day Durham are precisely where we find the Blenkinship and Blenkinsop clans some 900 years later. These were turbulent warring clans back then, but by contrast the remaining Anglo-Saxon societies in Britain were characterized by strong kinship groups, feuds, customary law, and a system of money compensations for death, personal injury, and theft. They practiced their traditional polytheistic religions but lacked a written language, and depended on mixed economies of agriculture, hunting, and animal husbandry.

NORSE or VIKING towns near Penrith, Cumbriashire

BLEN-CARN was first noted as a placename in 1210 AD. It is seven miles east of Penrith, Cumbria. It lies in the river valley at the foot of Blencarn Beck which runs through Blen-carn. The word BECK is a distinctly Norse term for stream. The Vikings gave the names to many of these land features in Cumbria County. These placenames, still in use today, were given when the Vikings occupied these lands between 750AD - 1100 AD. The official Norse placenames were first recorded in 1085 when they were placed into the Domesday Book which King William ordered to be prepared for purposes of taxation and accountability.

About 1/3 of a mile east of the old Viking village of Blen-Carn is a very old Roman Road known as Maiden Way. The "Hanging Walls of Mark Anthony" are Cultivation Terraces which lie about one mile northeast of Blen-carn. This Roman road and the cultivated terraces were probably in place some 600 to 800 years before the Vikings ever inhabited present day County Cumbria in the area of Penrith. The town of Penrith is about 20 miles south of Carlisle and perhaps 30 miles south of the Scottish border and Hadrian's Wall built by the Romans in the 2nd century AD.

BLEN-COGO is about 18 miles west of Carlisle. It is more accurately described as two miles south of the River Waver inlet from the Atlantic Ocean, It is just south of Moricambe bay and the creek or waterway is now called the River Waver channel inlet. Blencogo is four miles west of Wigton in Cumbria County. This is also about 15 miles south of Scotland.

BLEN-CO was first noted as a placename in 1232 AD. This hamlet lies along River Fetteril four miles west of Penrith and 17 miles south of Carlisle in Cumbria County. It is about seven miles east of Penrith in Cumbria County.

BLLEN-NERHASSET is first noted as a placename in Cumbria in 1118 AD. It is located about 12 miles southwest of Wigton and 15 miles northwest of Penrith. Blennerhasset is on the Ellen River valley.



The first instance of the name Blenkinship appears in 1584 in County Durham. The IGI records are interesting in that they appear to show that a young lady named Agnes was christened a Blenkinsop on 16 Nov 1579 and later married as Agnes Blenkinship on 13 June 1584. There may have been two different people with the name Agnes or it is possible the surname was changed for some reason. I believe it is also possible this is a recording error because it is the only instance I have of the surname Blenkinship in County Durham for any period in history. All other Blenkinships from the 1600's to 1898 are recorded only in Cumberland and Westmoreland Counties. The first instance in the IGI of the name Blenkinsop (spelled then as Blenkynsope is also in County Durham in 1572.

Agnes BLENKINSHIP - International Genealogical Index / BI
Gender: F Marriage: 13 Jun 1584 Whickham, Durham, England

Abigill BLENINSHIP - International Genealogical Index / BI
Gender: F Christening: Mar 1670 Saint Mary, Carlisle, Cumberland, England

Abigall BLENKINHIP - International Genealogical Index / BI
Gender: F Marriage: 25 May 1692 Saint Mary, Carlisle, Cumberland, England

Annes BLENKYNSOPE - International Genealogical Index / BI
Gender: F Marriage: 11 May 1572 Saint Oswald, Durham, Durham, England

Agnes BLENKINSOP - International Genealogical Index / BI
Gender: F Christening: 16 Nov 1579 Whickham, Durham, England

WHEN DID THE BLENKINSHIP AND BLANKINSOPS PART COMPANY?

We don't know for certain when the Blenkinships and the Blenkinsop parted company. However, we can say that it probably occurred during or before the late 1500's when we first begin to see evidence of a clustering of Blenkinsops in Durham County while the Blenkinships remained behind in County Cumbria near Penrith and Kendal in Westmoreland County. Kendal is located about 25 miles south of Penrith. We know from historical and scientific studies of this region that a great famine, and periodic scourges of infectious plague and other life threatening diseases spread through this region in the 1500's. This would probably be the persuasion needed to rapidly move large groups of people out of a particular area so afflicted by these terrible calamities.

REFERENCE DATA:

Place Name Origins in England

<http://www.domesdaybook.co.uk/places.html>

Viking Terms: 750AD - 1100AD

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Akr: Acre

Beck: Stream

Booth: Summer pasture

By: Farm; Village

Ey: Island

Fell; How: Hill or mound

Fiord: Fiord

Fiskr: Fish

Gardr: Yard; landing place

Garth: Enclosure

Gate: Road

Geit: Goat

Gill: Ravine or valley

Holm(r): Island

Hus: House

Ings: Marsh; meadow

Kald: Cold

Kelda: Spring, stream

Kirk: Church

Laithe: Barn

Lin: Flax

Lund: Grove  
Melr: Sandbank  
Orme: Serpent  
Pollr: Pool  
Skar: Cleft  
Sker: Rock  
Slack: Stream in a valley  
Stakkr: Rock in the sea  
Stan: Stone  
Stokkr: Sound  
Tarn: Lake  
Thorp: Daughter settlement  
Thwaite: Forest clearing; meadow  
Toft: Homestead  
Wath: Ford  
Wray: Remote place

### BLENKINSHIP/BLENKINSOP RESEARCH NOTES:

The suffix SOP in the name Blenkinsop has been researched to determine what language it might be derived from. The only language I've found which it most likely relates to is Gaelic, the language spoken in Ireland and Scotland. The Old Norse Language of the Vikings had a strong influence on Gaelic. The word SOP in both Irish and Scots Gaelic means a loose bundle of straw or hay. MacBain's Gaelic-English Dictionary gives the word SOP a Norse derivation as you will see below.

The fact that the Blenkinsop coat-of-arms has three bundles of wheat on its shield would seem to correlate well with the surname suffix of SOP. Presumably the early Blenkinsops were wheat farmers. Cumberland County in northwestern England has been known for its wheat and grain production since at least the 1500's. It is very likely the Vikings who settled this area prior to 1100 AD also engaged in wheat farming. The village of Penrith in Cumberland was first established in the 1300's and it has on its community coat-of-arms two bundles of standing wheat. The fact that the Blenkinsop coat-of-arms is similar may not be a coincidence.

[On-line Foreign Dictionaries](#)

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[Scots Gaelic - English Dictionary](#)

## SOP

nm. g.v. suip; pl. an and suip, wisp, **loose bundle of straw or hay**

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[MacFarlane's - The School Gaelic Dictionary](#)

## SOP

nm. g.v. suip; pl. an and suip, **wisp, loose bundle of straw or hay**

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[MacBain's - An Etymological Dictionary of the Gaelic Language](#)

## SOP

A wisp, Irish sop, Early Irish sopp, Welsh sob, sopen; from English sop, **Norse** soppa. Zimmer takes the Irish from Norse svöppr, sponge, ball; Stokes **derives it from Norse** sópr, besom. the Welsh sob, sopen favours and English source.

## IN EARLIER REFERENCE TO THE DARK AGES:

(\* Recent scientific inquiry strongly suggests that the worst volcanic eruption in the history of mankind precipitated the Dark Ages. This occurred about 625 AD on the Island of Krakatoa in the Indonesian peninsula. A blanket of soot and ash was propelled as airborne aerosols and ash that rained down upon the earth for perhaps several years blocking out much of the sunlight and severely affecting worldwide agriculture. A world economic collapse ensued, Following this volcanic eruption there was worldwide famine and major disease pandemics decimated the populations of Europe as plague, smallpox and other infectious diseases spread. Citations from the tales of King Arthur mention the bleakness of the land during this era. Ice core samples from Greenland confirm this world catastrophe theory.)

## RESEARCH SOURCES



<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/aia/part1/1p318.html>

In the span of a hundred years, from 1700 to 1800, the town of Liverpool in northwest England was transformed from what was "not much more than a fishing village" into one of the busiest slave-trading ports on the Atlantic, with its ships accounting for over 40% of the European slave trade from Africa to the New World.

There was no single reason for Liverpool's dramatic growth. By 1700, ties with the American colonies had been firmly established -- the port was importing shiploads of sugar and tobacco in exchange for white indentured servants. Also, early in the 18th century, the areas surrounding Liverpool saw an extensive rise in the manufacturing of textiles, iron, and firearms and gunpowder -- tempting items for the black slave traders of Africa. Another reason for the growth was the availability of capital. Landowners and merchants hoping to increase their wealth began funneling their money into shipping ventures. And still another reason: the Royal African Company's monopoly on the slave trade had recently ended, opening the trade to all.

Liverpool's first slaving vessel, ironically named "the Blessing", set sail in 1700. In 1730, 15 Liverpool slave ships headed toward Africa; in 1799, 134 ships made the voyage. Although some voyages reaped huge profits -- the ship "Lively" made a profit of 300% in 1737 -- the overall profit for the trade during the second half of the century ranged between eight and ten percent. Still, due in large measure to profits from the slave trade, Liverpool prospered.

Between 1700 and 1810 the British transported about 3.4 million Africans. Even today, after the horrors of the 20th century these remain astonishing figures. Slave trading in Britain started in London and Bristol but between 1750 and 1780 almost three-quarters of the British slave trade was financed by Liverpool merchants. During this period Liverpool was the biggest slave trading port in the world. Lancaster was the greatest of the smaller slave trading ports in Britain making it the fourth biggest after the big three; Liverpool, London and Bristol.



## REFERENCE SOURCE:

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/aia/part1/1p269.html>

Long before the establishment of Jamestown, English captains had made occasional profits in the rising trans-Atlantic slave trade. But during the early years of the 17th century, the English generally viewed the trading of human lives with a certain degree of contempt. By 1640, however, with the growth of sugar plantations in the Caribbean and the corresponding need for labor, the views of the English had changed. They, too, would become regular participants in the trade.

In 1660, the English government chartered a company called the "Company of Royal Adventurers Trading to Africa." At first the company was mismanaged, but in 1663 it was reorganized. A new objective clearly stated that the company would engage in the slave trade. To the great dissatisfaction of England's merchants, only the Company of Royal Adventurers could now engage in the trade.

The Company did not fare well, due mainly to the war with Holland, and in 1667, it collapsed. But out of its ashes emerged a new company: The Royal African Company. Founded in 1672, the Royal African Company was granted a similar monopoly in the slave trade. Between 1680 and 1686, the Company transported an average of 5,000 slaves a year. Between 1680 and 1688, it sponsored 249 voyages to Africa.

Still, rival English merchants were not amused. In 1698, Parliament yielded to their demands and opened the slave trade to all. With the end of the monopoly, the number of slaves transported on English ships would increase dramatically -- to an average of over 20,000 a year.

By the end of the 17th century, England led the world in the trafficking of slaves.

## Discover interesting facts about your family:

First Name:

Last Name:

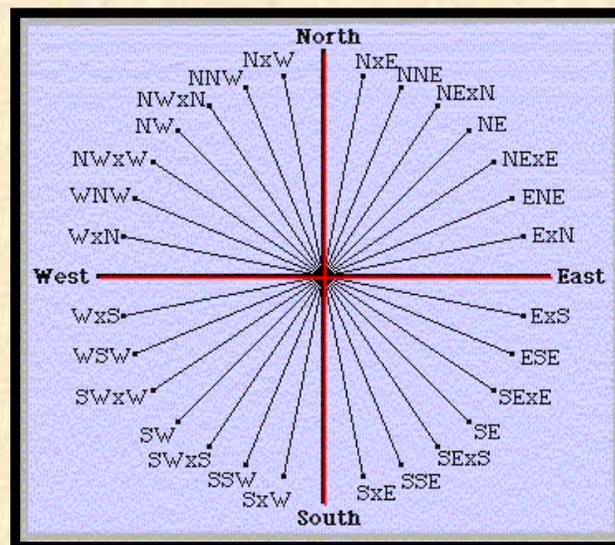
## **Hundreds of Deeds granted in colonial Henrico County, Virginia from 1636-1783**

(Area 15 miles south of Richmond and mostly north of Petersburg)

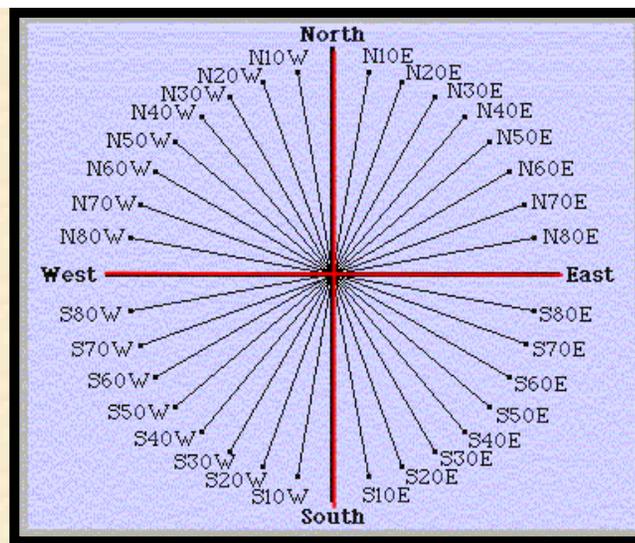


(Surveys reported in metes and bounds)

You'll need to understand these two different compass roses which are referenced in the survey reports below



Compass Points



Compass Headings in degrees

Note: The original text of these survey reports was corrected slightly when obvious spelling errors were observed. Substitution for these surveying terms was used to enhance understanding and readability for genealogy researchers. For example, in the original text the term "GTD" was used as an abbreviation for GRANTED TO; 'XG' was used for CROSSING; 'BS' was used to express BOTH SIDES; HD was used for HEAD; P was used to mean Pole; 'BR' for BRANCH; 'CK' for CREEK; 'XOPHER' for CHRISTOPHER, etc. You will note variations in the spelling of surnames. In some cases the known spelling for a surname was used when corruptions of the original spelling were obviously in error. This land survey report is approximately 130 pages in Microsoft Word.

Use your web browser to search for surnames or first names of interest. Click on EDIT and then click on FIND and type in your search term. You may enter more than one word in your search term, e.g. Robert Hudson. Do not forget to try abbreviated first names such as Sam'l, Danl, Robt, Tho, Wm, etc.

In many cases you will see that 50 acres of land was granted for each person imported into the colony. If you paid for the passage of a person arrived from Europe you were eligible to make your claim for 50 acres of land. It can be noted below that the person did not always receive the full 50 acres, sometimes it was more like 49 acres so I assume this smaller amount of land received was due to the fact that a levy or a tax was being imposed. Perhaps the individual receiving the land for importing persons to Virginia owed a previous tax (or quit rent) to the Virginia governor or to the English Crown.

During the colonial era young people very often married their close neighbors. You should consider this when you examine the land survey reports below. Close neighbors often served as witnesses on Wills, death inventories, and other legal documents. For a map of landowners noted in many of these surveys below you are invited to visit:

#### [Ralph and Martha Blankinship's Homestead](#)

A **pole** is a surveying measure – It is a unit of length and area. Also known as a *perch* or *rod*. As a unit of length it is equal to 16.5 feet. A mile is 320 poles. As a unit of area it is equal to a square with sides one pole long. An acre is 160 square poles. It was common to see an area referred to as "87 acres, 112 poles", meaning 87 and 112/160 acres. A length of chain was used as the actual measuring device and spikes were placed in the ground at measured intervals.

A **corner** is a surveying reference term which means a point along a survey line. It can be a beginning point, end-point or a mid-point. It does not necessarily mean a square 90 degree corner, and in fact it rarely means a square corner.

One **Shilling** in the year 1700 equalled about \$25 in today's money. In the survey reports below you see that the Court processing fee often was 15(S) or Shillings. This amount was about \$375 U.S. dollars. A fee of 20 Shillings was about \$500.

**YoR** = Year of the British Sovereign ([A](#)) [See List of Kings and Queens](#)

## LAND SURVEYS FROM 1636-1783

SURVEY REFERENCE MARKER LOCATED AT

LATITUDE & LONGITUDE

37.375N and 77.5W (in 1/1000th decimal degrees)

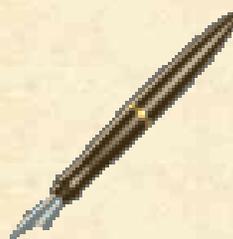
(37 deg 22 min 30 sec North & 77 deg 30 min West in DMS format)

Circa 1718 the reference survey marker was located on James Aiken's property where Route-10 meets State Road 145 in current day Chesterfield, VA. This was just above Charles Clay's and Martha Blankinship's properties that in 1724 were located in the area called Coldwater Run.

(This Includes a declination correction of -4.6 degrees for the surveyed parcels below)

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### COLONIAL ERA LAND SURVEY REPORTS



*37 Degrees North Latitude & 77 Degrees West Longitude*



#### MARTHA BLANKINSHIP

TYPE: Patent - ref CF# VPB 12 p15 **Date: 9 July 1724** frm Hugh Drysdale to **Martha Blankinship** contract Import. of Francis Clappe As also for 20 Shillings Ref: 250 acres NL in Henrico County on the South side of James River loc -73536 9712 F127 L0 P255

pt A) at a Small Corner pine Standing in Mr Henry Walthall Line N; 242 Poles;

pt B) a Corner pine line W; 164 Poles;

pt C) two Corner black Oaks and Two Corner pines standing on the E Side the Main road Thence line South; 228 Poles from E side the Main Road

pt D) a Corner pine Standing in the Said Walthalls Line E33S; 36 Poles; Mr Henry Walthall

pt E) a Corner pine lc E2N; 134 Poles; end

### William Byrd

TYPE: Patent - mos XBHSG Date: **20 Apr 1686** ref [Patent Book 7:549] to William Byrd, 1820 acres Ref: 1820 acres Henrico/Falling Creek Grindons Run (**Henry Sherman, Seth Ward** loc 10215 -17298 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) **Peter Lees** Corner White oak in **Grindon's Run** HYD line Northeast 63 poles on Lees head line - Point B) Three Corner trees Corner of Henry Sherman line NNE; 202 poles on his headline - Point C) Line of **Edward Deally** line Northwest 246 poles - Point D) Corner pine line SWxS; 688 poles crossing Grindon's Run & main branch of Falling Creek - Point E) Corner pine line SxE; 186 poles - Point F) Corner pine line Southeast 256 poles - Point G) Corner pine nigh the line of Seth Ward line ExN; 344 poles on his line - Point H) Corner ash on main River HYD at mouth of Spring Run line NxE. 50pE; 56 poles along river - Point I) Mouth of **Falling Creek** HYD survey line ; up Creek with meanders 300 acres purchd of **William Giles** 29 March 1683 residue King's land" Sta. 6: poles from 44 to 344 - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Isaac Hutchings

TYPE: Patent - mos XBHSG Date: dd mm yyy ref [Patent Book 4:65] to Isaac Hutchings Ref: 378 acres Henrico/at **'Warrack'** next to **Peter Lee** loc 13649 -17623 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) \_\_\_\_\_ line Northwest 320 poles - Point B) \_\_\_\_\_ line SSW; 202 poles - Point C) \_\_\_\_\_ line Southeast 320 poles - Point D) \_\_\_\_\_ line NNE; 202 poles NW into woods 160 chains, SE on maine River, extendeth itself for its breadth Northeast to a place called **Porringers Spring**. Transp 8 persons From Stas. 1 & 3: poles from 189 to 202 - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Walter Scott

TYPE: Patent - mos XBHSG Date: 20 Oct 1704 ref [Patent Book 9:624] to Walter Scott contract 6 persons Ref: 250 acres Henrico/Grindons Br (Samuel Goode William Blackman, **Henry Trent** loc 9517 -21451 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Corner pine belong'g to line of Samuel Goode line S40W; 24 poles - Point B) Corner pine belong'g to land of **William Blackman** line SWxS; 146 poles on his line - Point C) Corner White ite oak line W.50pN; 24 poles - Point D) Pine line WNW; 66 poles on lines of Henry Trent - Point E) \_\_\_\_ line NW.25pW; 116 poles - Point F) Corner pine of Trent line Northwest 70 poles - Point G) Corner butterwood on a branch making (?) the fork of Grindon's survey line ; up branch with meanders - Point H) Line of Mr. **Samuel Goode** line E; 216 poles on his lines - Point I) Pine line Southwest 51 poles - Point J) White oake line SWxS; 40 poles - Point K) White oak line E.50pS; 158 poles - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Samuel Goode

TYPE: Patent - mos XBHSG Date: 20 April 1694 ref [Patent Book 8:380] to **Samuel Goode** Ref: 888 acres Henrico/(John Good, William Byrd loc 9523 -21581 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Corner pine near a great **Piney Slash** line N; 230 poles through slash - Point B) Corner white oak line E.50pS; 17 poles - Point C) **John Good's** line NxW; 82 poles on line - Point D) Corner Pine line WNW; 52 poles - Point E) Corner pine line N.25pE; 100 poles on line of **Col. William Byrd** - Point F) Black oak line W; 272 poles - Point G) White oak line SSW; 200 poles - Point H) Pine line S; 172 poles - Point I) Corner white oak line E; 290 poles - Point J) Corner pine line Southwest 51 poles - Point K) Corner white oak line SWxS; 40 poles - Point L) Corner white oak line E.50pS; 158 poles Formerly granted John Powell (or Stowers) and John Goode 23 Oct 1690 [Patent Book 8: 124]; Sta 6: poles f 208 to 200 (TULLB705) Sta 7: poles f 184 to 172 (TULLB705) - Quality of survey: Well located.

### John Tullit

TYPE: Patent - mos XBHSG Date: 2 Nov 1705 ref [Patent Book 9:738] to **John Tullit** contract 353 persons Ref: 17653 acres Henrico/(**Trent Scott Good, William Byrd** loc 4033 -18549 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) 4. Corner White ite oak line NExN; 264 poles on Trent's line - Point B) 5. Pine line ExN; 67 poles - Point C) 6. Pine line SExS; 104 poles - Point D) 7. Black oak line NExN; 76 poles - Point E) 8. Pine line Northwest 76 poles on Scott's line - Point F) 9. Butterwood on branch of Grindall's Run HYD line 1.6; 69.6 poles up branch - Point G) 10. Pine line W; 74 poles on Mr. Good's lines - Point H) 11. White oak line N; 172 poles - Point I) 12. Pine line NNE; 200 poles - Point J) 13. White oak line E; 272 poles - Point K) 14. Black oak line N2E; 200 poles on line of William Byrd, crossing **Powhatan Branch** - Point L) 15. Lightwood stump line ; Sta. 10: poles from 88 to 74, =290 (GOODE694) - 216 (SCOTT704) - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Peter Lee

TYPE: Patent - mos XBHSG Date: 14 Dec 1656 ref [Patent Book 4:67] to Peter Lee contract 3 persons Ref: 126 acres Henrico/South side of James River (**William**

**Cox** orphans **Isaac Hutchings** loc 11891 -15598 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Small run at a place called London Bridge which divideth it at that place from the land belonging to the orphans of William Cox line Northwest 240 poles into the woods - Point B) \_\_\_\_\_ line Northeast 84 poles - Point C) \_\_\_\_\_ line Southeast 240 poles - Point D) \_\_\_\_\_ line Southwest 84 poles 1. NW into the woods, SE on maine River, Northeast on Isaac Hutchings - Quality of survey: Well located.

### John Tullit

TYPE: Patent - mos XBHSG Date: 2 Nov 1705 ref [Patent Book 9:738] to John Tullit contract 353 persons Ref: 17653 acres Henrico/Grindalls Run Falling Creek (**Henry Trent, William Byrd** loc 7100 -17330 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) 0. Corner pine line NExN; 314 poles on lower line of **Henry Trent** crossing Grindall's Run - Point B) 1. Pine line Southeast 8 poles - Point C) 2. Line of Col William Byrd line S34W; 320 poles on his line - Point D) 3. Broad rock on Falling Creek line ; up South side of Creek & crossing Creek to upper line of Trent of TULLC705.INT to sta 2 of SCOTT704.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Charles Douglas

TYPE: Patent - mos XBHSG Date: 23 Oct 1690 ref [Patent Book 8:84-1] to Charles Douglas contract 9 persons Ref: 435 acres Henrico/South side of James **North side of Falling Creek** loc 6890 -17167 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/South side of James North side of Falling Creek . 0. Corner pine on Falling Creek line NExN; 316 poles x'g **Grindalls Run** - Point B) 1. Corner black oak line WNW; 57 poles - Point C) 2. Corner black oak line Northwest 123 poles - Point D) 3. Corner pine line SWxS; 62 poles x'g Grindalls Run - Point E) 4. Corner black oak line NWxN; 94 poles - Point F) 5. Corner pine line WxS; 42 poles - Point G) 6. Corner pine line SWxS; 220 poles - Point H) 7. Corner White oak on Falling Creek survey line ; down same with meanders to beginning Shift: sta 3 of CDOUG690.INT to sta 4 of TULLB705.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### John Brodnax

TYPE: Patent - mos XBHSG Date: 26 Oct 1694 ref [Patent Book 8:394-1] to 3) John Brodnax contract 9 persons Ref: 435 acres Henrico/**North side of Falling Creek** of South side of James River loc 6890 -17167 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/North side of Falling Creek of South side of James Riv. 0. Corner pine on said Creek HYD line NExN; 316 poles crossing **Grindalls Run** - Point B) 1. Corner black oak line WNW; 57 poles - Point C) 2. Corner black oak line Northwest 123 poles - Point D) 3. Corner pine line SWxS; 62 poles crossing Grindalls Run - Point E) 4. Corner black oak line NWxN; 94 poles - Point F) 5. Corner pine line WxS; 42 poles - Point G) 6. Corner pine line SWxS; 220 poles - Point H) 7. Corner White oak on Falling Creek HYD survey line ; down Creek with meanders to beginning Granted to Charles Doughlas 23 Oct 1690 who deserted, granted to Brodnax by Gen Ct 27 Apr 1694 Shift: sta 0 of JBROD694.INT to sta 0 of CDOUG690.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### John Stowers

TYPE: Patent - mos XBHSG Date: 23 Oct 1690 ref [Patent Book 8:124-2] to 84) John Stowers contract 18 persons Ref: 888 acres Henrico/South side of James River Varina Parish near Piney Slash loc 9523 -21581 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/South side of James River Varina Parish near Piney Slash. 0. Corner pine near a **Great Piney Slash** line N; 230 poles thrusaid slash - Point B) 1. Corner White oak line E.50pS; 17 poles - Point C) 2. **John Good's** line NxW; 82 poles on his line - Point D) 3. Corner pine line WNW; 52 poles - Point E) 4. Corner pine line N.25pE; 100 poles on **Col William Byrds** line - Point F) 5. Corner black oak line W; 272 poles - Point G) 6. Corner White oak line SSW; 200 poles - Point H) 7. Corner pine line S; 172 poles - Point I) 8. Corner White oak line E; 290 poles - Point J) 9. Corner pine line Southwest 51 poles - Point K) 10. Corner White oak line SWxS; 40 poles - Point L) 11. Corner White oak line E.50pS; 158 poles to beginning Sta 7: from 184 to 172 to match Goode694 Sta 6: from 208 to 200 to match Goode694 Shift: sta 0 of JSTOW690.INT to sta 0 of GOODE694.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Richard Dearelove

TYPE: Patent - mos XBHSG Date: 24 Apr 1700 ref [Patent Book 9:268-1] to 10) Richard Dearelove contract 5 persons Ref: 223 acres Henrico/South side of James River Varina Parish ( Waltall Clattworthys loc 8158 -10667 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/South side of James River Varina Parish ( Waltall Clattworthys. 0. Corner White oak of Walthall Clatsworthy line Southeast 64 poles - Point B) 1. Corner pine line NE.25pE; 30 poles - Point C) 2. Corner pine on Robert Thompsons line N4E; 88 poles on his line, - Point D) 3. His Corner black oak line NWxN; 100 poles on the head of the ?Fells land - Point E) 4. Corner dead oak & pine line Northwest 220 poles on the Hon Col Byrds line 2?0p - Point F) 5. Waltall Clatsworthys Corner black oak line S.75pE; 260 poles on Clatsworthys line ?60p - Point G) 6. \_\_\_ line SExS; 60 poles - Point H) 7. \_\_\_ line Southeast 40 poles - Point I) 8. \_\_\_ line E51N; 52 poles to beginning Shift: sta 5 of RDEAR700.INT to sta 5 of WCLOT687.INT Shift: sta 5 of RDEAR700.INT to sta 5 of WBYRD686.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Richard Ward

TYPE: Patent - mos XWARD Date: 9 March 1665 ref [Patent Book 5:43] to Richard Ward, 1337 acres Ref: 1337 acres Henrico/granted to Jeremiah Blackman 14 Mar 1646 who sold to Ward loc 16971 -8582 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Red oak on river HYD line ; 148.5 poles Corner at upp end of Xopher Branch Sr's dividend, along river - Point B) \_\_\_ line NNW; 18 poles - Point C) \_\_\_ line NWxN; 20 poles - Point D) \_\_\_ line NW.50pN; 44 poles - Point E) \_\_\_ line WxN; 30 poles - Point F) \_\_\_ line WxS; 156 poles - Point G) \_\_\_ line W; 64 poles - Point H) \_\_\_ line WxN; 38 poles - Point I) \_\_\_ line Northwest 176 poles - Point J) \_\_\_ line N; 86 poles - Point K) \_\_\_ line NWxN; 47 poles - Point L) \_\_\_ line NNW; 38 poles - Point M) \_\_\_ line N; 20 poles - Point N) \_\_\_ line Northeast 68 poles - Point O) Mouth of Falling Creek HYD line WNW.50pN; 101 poles upCreekpT P) Great red oak HYD line WxS; 252 poles leaving theCreekpT Q) Corner pine in the woods line S; 224 poles - Point R) \_\_\_ line Southeast 176 poles - Point S) \_\_\_ line SExE; 54 poles - Point T) \_\_\_ line SSE; 88 poles - Point U) \_\_\_ line Southeast 10 poles - Point V) \_\_\_ line ESE; 274 poles - Point W) \_\_\_ line ExN; 320 poles Bearing from sta. 14 was WNW0.5N, changed to WNW2QN Bearing from sta. 3 was NW0.5N, changed to NW2QN - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Christopher Branch

TYPE: Patent - mos XWARD Date: 20 Oct 1665 ref [Patent Book 5:590] to Christopher Branch Ref: 1380 acres Henrico/'Kingsland' & Proctors Creek (William Baugh loc 16971 -8582 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Marked tree 9&3/4 cha abv a remarkable great stone lying abv William Baughs house line WxS; 320 poles - Point B) \_\_\_ line SxE; 590 poles - Point C) Marked tree on Proctors Creek HYD on Run survey line ; along Run &Creekwith meanders - Point D) River HYD line NxW; 600 poles up river BRG & POLES from Sta. 3 have been arbitrarily assigned Shift: sta 1 of BRNCH665.INT to sta 22 of RWARD665.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Abelow Gower

TYPE: Patent - mos XWARD Date: 7 Nov 1673 ref [Patent Book 6:496] , Frg1 to Abelow Gower, Frg1 Ref: 101/501 acres Henrico/nr great stone & Sheffield Swamp loc 16667 -8550 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Two red oaks nigh the swamp and a remarkable great stone line NNW.50pW; 22 poles along bank of Sheffield Swamp against a meadow - Point B) \_\_\_ line Northwest 28 poles - Point C) Great pohickory marked 4 ways line W.50pS; 254 poles - Point D) Small pine marked 4 ways line S; 76 poles - Point E) Mr. Branch's Corner at the head line ExN; 288 poles Land bought of Mr. Richard Ward at the date hereof and belonging to the Sheffield patent Shift: sta 4 of GOWE1673.INT to sta 1 of BRNCH665.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Abelow Gower

TYPE: Patent - mos XWARD Date: 7 Nov 1673 ref [Patent Book 6:496], Frg2 to Abelow Gower, Frg2 contract 8 persons Ref: 400/501 acres Henrico/Branches Brook loc 13922 -7716 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Small live oak line S; 150 poles running across Mr. Branch's Brooke - Point B) \_\_\_ line W; 428 poles - Point C) \_\_\_ line N; 150 poles - Point D) \_\_\_ line E; 428 poles For transport of 8 persons. The tract was later deserted and granted to Capt William Randolph, 20 October 1691 [Patent Book 8: 171, V-40] Shift: sta 0 of GOWE2673.INT to sta 1 of BRNCH665.INT Shift: sta 0 of GOWE2673.INT to sta 4 of GOWE1673.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Thomas Branch

TYPE: Patent - mos XWARD Date: 4 Nov 1685 ref [Patent Book 7: 489] to Thomas Branch Ref: 760 acres Henrico/(Abelow Gower John Clark tho Branch sr loc 14041 -6235 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Corner dead stump belonging to land of Abell Gower line W; 428 poles on his line crossing Myery Run - Point B) Great white oak line SSW; 190 poles Gower's head Corner tree, - Point C) Two Corner pines line SExS; 72 poles - Point D) Corner pine line SExE; 118 poles - Point E) Corner pine line Northeast 72 poles crossing Deep Bottom Run - Point F) Pohickory line NExN.50pE; 28 poles - Point G) John Clark's corner line E; on his line - Point H) Head llyne of Thomas Branch sr line NxW; 230 poles on his head line - Point I) Corner white oak line W; 32 poles Sta. 7: poles f 230 to -1 Sta 7: Poles from -1 to 230 as originally read Sta 3: Poles from 218 to 118 to get correct area Sta 1: Poles from 290 to 190 to get correct area Sta 6: Poles from 352 to -1 Shift: sta 1 of TBRNC685.INT to sta 2 of GOWE2673.INT Shift: sta 0 of TBRNC685.INT to sta 1 of GOWE2673.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### William Bass

TYPE: Patent - mos XWARD Date: 5 Jul 1751 ref [Patent Book 30:461-1] to 52) William Bass, 25s, 463 acres contract 25s Ref: 463 acres Henrico/run of Proctors Creek (self loc 11627 -1730 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/run of Proctors Creek (self. 0. Run of Proctors Creek HYD joiningsaid Bass's lines line N2.5W; 14 poles - Point B) 1. Corner White oak of said Bass line N2.5W; 207 poles bearing missing ?in all? 221p - Point C) 2. Branchs Corner black oak line S27.5W; 30 poles on Branchs lines - Point D) 3. Saplings cornered on Branches lines line S42W; 54 poles crossing Deep Bottom Branch - Point E) 4. \_\_\_ line S42W; 18 poles bearing missing ?in all? 72p - Point F) 5. Several marked trees line N60.5W; 120 poles - Point G) 6. Ptrs being a hiccory black oak & 2 chesnut trees line N37.5W; 74 poles - Point H) 7. Two Corner pines line N19E; 196 poles - Point I) 8. Thompsons Corner on Branches lines line S88W; 68 poles on Thompsons line - Point J)

9. Ptrs of 2 oaks & a chesnut tree line S2E; 90 poles - Point K) 10. Thompsons Corner ptrs line S88W; 200 poles - Point L) 11. Thompsons Corner ptrs line N50W; 95 poles - Point M) 12. Beesleys Corner black oak on Thompsons line S13.5W; 27 poles on Beesleys line - Point N) 13. Corner pine line S68W; 36 poles - Point O) 14. Butterwood Corner in a slash line S25.5W; 17 poles - Point P) 15. Corner live oak on the Run of Proctors Creek HYD survey line ; down Proctors Creek with meanders to beginning 235 acres granted to Joseph Royall 15 Oct 1698, & 228 acres new land Shift: sta 7 of WBASS751.INT to sta 2 of TBRNC685.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Robert Thompson

TYPE: Patent - mos XWARD Date: 29 Apr 1693 ref [Patent Book 8:309-1] to 73) Robert Thompson contract 17 persons Ref: 1230 acres Henrico/nr Falling Creek of South side of James River loc 9162 -9656 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/nr Falling Creek of South side of James. 0. Corner black oak on his old line N; 114 poles - Point B) 1. Corner black oak on his head line Southeast 176 poles on Wards lines - Point C) 2. \_\_\_ line SExE; 54 poles - Point D) 3. \_\_\_ line SSE; 88 poles - Point E) 4. \_\_\_ line Southeast 10 poles - Point F) 5. \_\_\_ line ESE; 274 poles as the said Wards line windeth - Point G) 6. Corner black oak near Branchs Brook line W; 428 poles on ?M Gowers line crossing Branchs Brook - Point H) 7. Corner gum line S; 150 poles on Gowers head line - Point I) 8. Corner Spanish oak line W; 68 poles - Point J) 9. Corner pine line S; 90 poles - Point K) 10. Corner pine line W; 200 poles - Point L) 11. Corner black oak line N50W; 95 poles - Point M) 12. Corner black oak line N; 392 poles crossing Branchs Brook - Point N) 13. Corner pine on Walter Clotworthys line ENE; 120 poles on his line - Point O) 14. Corner pine line SExE.50pE; 36 poles - Point P) 15. Corner White oak on the line of said Thompsons former survey line E; 152 poles on his own line to beginning 390 acres granted to said Thompson 23 Apr 1688 Sta 5: Brg from SE2QE to ESE to match RWARD665 Sta 5: from 316 to 274 to match RWARD665 Sta 6: from 288 to 428 to match Gowe2673 Sta 7: from 134 to 150 to match Gowe2673 Sta 8: from 60 to 68 to match WBass751 Sta 9: from 82 to 90 to match WBaas751 Sta 10: from 180 to 200 to match WBass751 Sta 11: Brg from NW to N50W to match WBass751 Sta 11: from 76 to 95 to match WBass751 Sta 1: from 74 to 176 to match RWARD665 Shift: sta 1 of RTHOM693.INT to sta 17 of RWARD665.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Walter Clatworthy

TYPE: Patent - mos XWARD Date: 20 Apr 1694 ref [Patent Book 8:379-1] to 39) Walter Clatworthy contract 7 persons Ref: 341 acres Henrico/Varina Parish ( Robert Thompson loc 6163 -9210 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/Varina Parish ( Robert Thompson. 0. Corner pine on Robert Thompsons line S; 392 poles on his line crossing Branchs Brook - Point B) 1. Corner black oak line Northwest 352 poles - Point C) 2. Corner White oak line NNW; 31 poles - Point D) 3. Corner black oak line ENE; 288 poles to beginning Shift: sta 0 of WCLAT694.INT to sta 13 of RTHOM693.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Benjamin Chalkeley

TYPE: Patent - mos XWARD Date: 16 Jun 1738 ref [Patent Book 18:10-2] to 3) Benjamin Chalkeley, 15s, 111 acres contract 15s Ref: 111 acres Henrico/crossing Kingsland Creek (Robert Thompson & Henry Vanderhood loc 6474 -5342 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/crossing Kingsland Creek (Robert Thompson & Henry Vanderhood. 0. Corner black oak parting Robert Thompson & Henry Vanderhood line N6W; 296 poles on Thompsons line crossing KingslandCreekpt B) 1. Corner gum partingsaid Thompson John ?Soanes & said Chalkley line S30W; 206 poles on ?Soanes line crossing KingslandCreekpt C) 2. Corner pine partingsaid Soanes Vanderhood & Chalkley line S47E; 174 poles on Vanderhoods line to beginning Sta 2: Brg from S47W to S47E to get clousureRef: Shift: sta 0 of BCHAL738.INT to sta 1 of WCLAT694.INT Rotation: 6 - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Joseph Royall

TYPE: Patent - mos XWARD Date: 15 Oct 1698 ref [Patent Book 9:159-2] to 69) Joseph Royall contract 15 Oct 698 Ref: 235 acres Henrico/Proctors Br(John Clarke loc 10685 -2112 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/Proctors Br(John Clarke. 0. John Clarkes Corner White oak line N; 190 poles on his line - Point B) 1. Corner White oak line S27.5W; 28 poles on Thomas Branch his lines - Point C) 2. \_\_\_ line Southwest 72 poles - Point D) 3. Corner pine line NWxN; 118 poles - Point E) 4. \_\_\_ line NNE; 190 poles - Point F) 5. Corner dead oak parting Thomas Branch & Robert Thompson line W; 60 poles on Thompsons line - Point G) 6. \_\_\_ line S; 82 poles - Point H) 7. \_\_\_ line W; 180 poles - Point I) 8. Corner black oak line Northwest 48 poles - Point J) 9. Corner pine line S; 90 poles - Point K) 10. Corner live oak in Proctors Branch HYD survey line ; down Branch with meanders to beginning Sta 1: Brg from SEXS1QE to S27.5W to WBass??? Shift: sta 4 of JROYA698.INT to sta 7 of WBASS751.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Robert Thompson

TYPE: Patent - mos XWARD Date: 23 Apr 1688 ref [Patent Book 7:636-3] to 72) Robert Thompson contract 23 Apr 688 Ref: 390 acres Henrico/btw Branchs Brooke & Spring run of South side of James River loc 9629 -7195 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/btw brs of Brooke & Spring run of South side of James Riv. 0. Scrubbed bending hiccory at bottom of a Stony ?knoll line N; 260 poles - Point B) 1. Crooked bending white oak on Spring Run HYD line W; 240 poles - Point C) 2. Great marked white oak line S; 222 poles - Point D) 3. Branchs Brook HYD line S; 38 poles same course cont - Point E) 4. Whitered & Spanish oakes markt into

one the other for corner trees & on a high hill line E; 240 poles to beginning Shift: sta 0 of RTHOM688.INT to sta 8 of RTHOM693.INT Shift: sta 2 of RTHOM688.INT to sta 15 of RTHOM693.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### William Byrd

TYPE: Patent - mos XBYRD687 Date: 20 Apr 1687 ref [Patent Book 7:547], Frg1 to William Byrd, Frg1 Ref: 5075 acres Henrico/PowwhiteCreek& South side of James Riv(William Elam John Stower loc 14042 -29609 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) 26. Great ash corner of EdwardLane's orphans line WxS; 480 poles on their line - Point B) 27. Scrubby oak line S11.25W; 150 poles on head line of orphans & land lately of William Elan - Point C) 28. Four marked trees line ExN; 320 poles down the lower line of William. Elam - Point D) 29. Three marked trees standing on James River HYD against the middle of Edwards Island line S; 244 poles down along said River - Point E) 0. Stone on River HYD a little below John Stower's Ditch line WxS; 320 poles along dividing line of John Goode - Point F) 1. Marked pine line W34.5N; 84 poles - Point G) 2. Two marked trees line N2E; 290 poles over Powhatan Branch - Point H) 3. Two marked trees line N4E; 25 poles - Point I) 4. \_\_\_\_\_ line W8S; 468 poles - Point J) 5. \_\_\_\_\_ line S8W; 46 poles - Point K) 6. \_\_\_\_\_ line W8S; 104 poles - Point L) 7. \_\_\_\_\_ line W10.75N; 168 poles - Point M) 8. \_\_\_\_\_ line N10.75E; 102 poles - Point N) 9. \_\_\_\_\_ line W10.75N; 80 poles - Point O) 10. \_\_\_\_\_ line N10.75E; 36 poles - Point P) 11. \_\_\_\_\_ line W10.75N; 40 poles - Point Q) 12. \_\_\_\_\_ line N10.75E; 40 poles - Point R) 13. \_\_\_\_\_ line W47N; 196 poles - Point S) 14. \_\_\_\_\_ line W43S; 40 poles - Point T) 15. \_\_\_\_\_ line W47N; 482 poles - Point U) 16. Young marked poplar on PowwhiteCreekHYD line N15E; 46 poles over said Creek - Point V) 17. \_\_\_\_\_ line N40E; 50 poles - Point W) 18. \_\_\_\_\_ line E5N; 80 poles - Point X) 19. \_\_\_\_\_ line E30N; 48 poles - Point Y) 20. \_\_\_\_\_ line N15E; 80 poles - Point Z) 21. \_\_\_\_\_ line N50E; 30 poles - Point BA) 22. \_\_\_\_\_ line E; 198 poles - Point BB) 23. Heap of Rocks on upper side the mouth of the said Creek HYD line ; 581 poles down James River Sta 24: ReedyCreekHYD, then down river 592 poles Sta 25: The late Garrison House, on outside of Islands including Harwood Sta 2: poles from 290 to 275, to match Goode + Tulli's lines 5 to 10: all adjusted to match corresponding lines of Tulli Sta 27: 150 poles is a guess Sta 1: Brg from S71.24W to S11.25W Sta 19: Poles from 382 to 482 To reach PowwhiteCreekTullits line was 402 Sta 8: Poles from 46 to 468 Sta 0: Poles from 420 to 480 to reach water line Sta 6: Poles from 275 to 290 - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Jeremiah Benskin

TYPE: Patent - mos XBYRD687 Date: 21 Apr 1690 ref [Patent Book 8:53-2] to 48)Jeremiah Benskin contract 16 persons Ref: 780 acres ?Henrico/Powwhite swamp of South side of James Riv(abv William Byrd loc -5343 -37589 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/Powwhite swamp of South side of James Riv(abv William Byrd. 0. White oak& 4 beeches..Powwhite Island at upp end of..bear'g N12.5W fr this place line S15W; 280 poles by line of marked trees - Point B) 1. \_\_\_ line S27E; 220 poles then - Point C) 2. Corner tree of William Byrds lands being 2nd cor...PowwhiteCreekbelonging tosaid William Byrd line N40E; 50 poles along land of said Byrd - Point D) 3. The mouth of PowwhiteCreekline E5N; 80 poles - Point E) 4. \_\_\_ line E30N; 48 poles - Point F) 5. \_\_\_ line N15E; 80 poles - Point G) 6. \_\_\_ line N50E; 30 poles - Point H) 7. \_\_\_ line E; 190 poles - Point I) 8. \_\_\_ survey line W41N; 447 poles along James River with meanders to beginning at the white oaktoward upp end of Powwhite Island ...said Island within bounds of said Land Sta 4: Brg from E30S to E30N to match Byrd1687 Shift: sta 2 of JBENS690.INT to sta 0 of TULLH705.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### John Tullit

TYPE: Patent - mos XBYRD687 Date: 2 Nov 1705 ref [Patent Book 9:738] to John Tullit Ref: 17653 acres Henrico/(John Pleasant Jeremy Benskin loc -4989 -32604 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) 28. Hickory line N40E; 50 poles - Point B) 29. Pine line E5N; 0.0 poles - Point C) 30. White oak line E30N; 0.0 poles - Point D) 31. White oak on heads of Mr John Pleasants land line N27W; 220 poles - Point E) 32. White oak line N15E; 280 poles - Point F) 33. White oakand beech on James River HYD line ; up river 34. Mouth of WesthamCreekHYD, upCreeke to 35. Poplar, on Jeremy Benskins lines Shift: sta 0 of TULLH704.INT to sta 21 of BYRD1687.INT Sta 4: Poles from 280 to 430 line extended to river to control tiling Shift: sta 0 of TULLH705.INT to sta 21 of TULLH704.INT Sta 0: Poles from 54 to 50 to match Byrd's line Sta 1: Poles from 86 to 80 to match Byrd's line Shift: sta 0 of TULLH705.INT to sta 21 of BYRD1687.INT Sta 1: from 80 to 0 to match JBens698 Sta 2: from 6 to 0 to match JBens698 Sta 3: from 112 to 220 to match JBens690 Shift: sta 4 of TULLH705.INT to sta 1 of JBENS690.INT Sta 4: from 430 to 380 original poles & matching JBens690 Sta 4: from 380 to 280\ original poles & matching JBens690 Shift: sta 4 of TULLH705.INT to sta 1 of JBENS690.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### William Byrd

TYPE: Patent - mos XBYRD704 Date: 20 Oct 1704 ref [Patent Book 9:613] to William Byrd Ref: 3664 acres Henrico/ on both sides of rd to the French settlement loc -15756 -29264 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) 14. White oak at head of PocoshockCreekHYD line N22W; 45 poles - Point B) 15. Black oak line N11.5W; 33 poles -

Point C) 16. Shrub white oak line N; 55 poles - Point D) 17. Black oak line N14W; 52 poles - Point E) 18. Spanish oak on Road line E15N; 43 poles crossing rd - Point F) 19. Black oak line E9.5N; 52 poles - Point G) 20. Pine line S2E; 40 poles - Point H) 21. Black oak line E6S; 111 poles - Point I) 22. Black oak line N37E; 60 poles - Point J) 23. Shrub white oak line E22S; 173 poles - Point K) 24. Black oak line S54E; 67 poles - Point L) 25. White oak line S47E; 32 poles - Point M) 26. Black oak line E13S; 60 poles - Point N) 27. White oak on PowwhiteCreekHYD line ; 828 poles downCreekSta 26: poles 103 to 163 to reach Powwhite Creek Sta 12: Poles from 60 to 163 Sta 12: Brg from E13S to E Sta 12: Brg from E to E13S Sta 5: Brg from E19.5N to E9.5N to match WBYRD704 Sta 7: Brg from E6N to E6S to match WBYRD704 Sta 9: Poles from 123 to 173 to match WBYRD704 Sta 12: Poles from 163 to 60 - Quality of survey: Well located.

### William Byrd

TYPE: Patent - mos XBYRD704 Date: 20 Oct 1704 ref [Patent Book 9:612] to William Byrd Ref: 507 acres Henrico/PowwhiteCreek loc -13802 -32626 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Poplar on North side of PowwhiteCreekHYD line N37W; 68 poles - Point B) Pine line W7N; 95 poles - Point C) Hickory line N25W; 112 poles - Point D) Red oak line S14W; 320 poles - Point E) Red oak corner of Byrd's former survey line E15N; 43 poles along these lines - Point F) Black oak line E9.5N; 52 poles - Point G) Pine line S2E; 40 poles - Point H) Black oak line E6S; 111 poles - Point I) Black oak line N37E; 60 poles - Point J) Shrubbed white oak line E22S; 173 poles - Point K) Black oak line S54E; 67 poles - Point L) White oak line S47E; 32 poles - Point M) Black oak line E13S; 60 poles - Point N) White oak on PowwhiteCreekHYD survey line ; up same to begin Shift: sta 4 of WBYRD704.INT to sta 4 of BYRDD704.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### William Byrd

TYPE: Patent - mos XLUCEY Date: 20 Oct 1704 ref [Patent Book 9:613] to William Byrd Ref: 3664 acres Henrico/on both sides of rd to the French settlement loc - 4985 -32186 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) 0. Ash on PowwhiteCreekHYD line E32S; 128 poles - Point B) 1. Black oak line S11W; 89 poles - Point C) 2. White oak in a piece of ground line S37W; 52 poles - Point D) 3. Red oak Corner of Mr Thos Jefferson & partners line W17.5N; 46 poles along their lines - Point E) 4. White oakcorner line S36.5W; 52 poles - Point F) 5. Corner line S31.5W; 112 poles - Point G) 6. Ash in Luceys Branch HYD line ; 82 poles up the branch - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Thomas Jefferson

Type: Patent mos XLUCEY Date: 20 Oct 1704 ref [Patent Book 9:627] to Thomas Jefferson Ref: 628 acres Henrico/at Lucey's Spring loc -5451 -28968 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) 0. Poplar in branch of Lucy's spring HYD line ; 27 poles up branch - Point B) 1. Spanish oak above the spring HYD line S7.5W; 52 poles - Point C) 2. Corner line W28.5S; 124 poles - Point D) 3. Corner hickory line S19E; 108 poles - Point E) 4. Pine line E33.5S; 130 poles - Point F) 5. Corner line E35N; 90 poles - Point G) 6. Pine line N26.5E; 114 poles - Point H) 7. Corner line E21.75S; 50 poles - Point I) 8. Corner red oak line N34.5E; 166 poles - Point J) 9. Scrub oak line N14E; 27 poles - Point K) 10. Corner Spanish oak line N23.5W; 35 poles - Point L) 11. Corner red oak line W26N; 92 poles - Point M) 12. Corner pine line W14N; 128 poles - Point N) 13. Corner scrub oak line N13E; 42 poles - Point O) 14. Corner black oak line W17.5N; 46 poles - Point P) 15. Corner white oak line S36.5W; 52 poles - Point Q) 16. Corner line S31.5W; 112 poles Sta 17. Lucy Branch HYD, up same to beginning - -1 Shift: sta 16 of TJEFF704.INT to sta 5 of - Quality of survey: Well located.

### William Byrd

TYPE: Patent - mos XLUCEY Date: 20 Oct 1704 ref [Patent Book 9:613] to William Byrd Ref: 3664 acres Henrico/ on both sides of the rd to the French settlement loc -4977 -28665 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) 7. Spanish oak 77 links above the Spring line S7.5W; 52 poles - Point B) 8. Corner by the Road line W28.5S; 124 poles - Point C) 9. Hickory line S19E; 108 poles - Point D) 10. Corner pine on side of Shamapoke HYD being corner of Jefferson & partners line S39W; 27 poles then crossing Shamapoke - Point E) 11. Pine line S28W; 149 poles - Point F) 12. Corner hickory line W38S; 456 poles - Point G) 13. Gum on Pocoshock HYD line ; 1111 poles up the stream Shift: sta 0 of BYRDC704.INT to sta 1 of TJEFF704.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### William Byrd

TYPE: Other - mos XBYRD696 Date: xx xxx 1696 ref [none] to William Byrd Ref: 5644 acres Henrico/bs of Falling Creek fr Fig 8 chap 4 of Sarah Hughes Surveyors & Statesmen loc 6736 -16593 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) South side of Falling Creek HYD downstream from Pockashock Branch on upp South of mouth of a branch line SWxS; 160 poles crossing branch - Point B) Tree on South side of branch HYD line SxE; 66 poles - Point C) Black ash line SW.75pW; 529 poles - Point D) Pine line WNW; 910 poles - Point E) Black oak line W; 362 poles - Point F) White oak line NWxW; 500 poles with Elam's path running parallel within the boundary - Point G) White oak line NxW; 120 poles - Point H) Black oak line NW.50pW; 40 poles - Point I) \_\_\_ on South bank of Falling Creek HYD line N; 130 poles crossing Creekp J) Black oak line E; 256 poles - Point K) Black oak line ESE; 112 poles - Point L) Pine line S; 120 poles - Point M) Pohickory line SExS; 143 poles - Point N) Pine line E; 548 poles - Point O) Pine line SExE; 94 poles - Point P) \_\_\_ oak line NExE; 184 poles - Point Q) \_\_\_ oak line E; 214 poles - Point R) \_\_\_ line Northeast 88 poles - Point S) \_\_\_ HYD line ; down Pockashock to mouth \_\_\_ HYD, down South side of Falling Creek to beginning Sta 15: from 180 to 184.0

to match TULLG705 Sta 14: Brg from ESE to SEXE to correct misreading - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Thomas Chamberlaine

TYPE: Patent - mos XBYRD696 Date: 25 Apr 1702 ref [Patent Book 9:442-1], Frg1 to 14) Thomas Chamberlaine, Frg1 contract 11 persons Ref: 509 acres Henrico/North side of Prockters Proctors main branch loc 5218 -5145 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/North side of Prockters main Branch (Down Proctors main branch to ) 0. Capt William Jones Corner pine on said branch HYD line WNW; 116 poles on his lines - Point B) 1. Black oak line NNW; 48 poles - Point C) 2. Corner pine line N; 50 poles - Point D) 3. Corner black oak line WNW; 161 poles 1?1p - Point E) 4. Corner White oak on a reedy branch of KingslandCreekHYD survey line ; upsaid branch with meanders Shift: sta 2 of TCHA1702.INT to sta 9 of WSOAN698.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Gilbert Elam

TYPE: Patent - mos XBYRD696 Date: 28 Apr 1691 ref [Patent Book 8:147-1] to 59) Gilbert Elam contract 28 Apr 691 Ref: 2015 acres Henrico/on FallerCreekmain branch Varina Parish loc -14917 -17396 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/on FallerCreekmain branch Varina Par. 0. Corner White oak on low ssaid branch HYD line S; 160 poles - Point B) 1. Corner pine line W; 750 poles - Point C) 2. Corner black oak line N; 456 poles - Point D) 3. Corner black oak line ENE; 122 poles crossing FallerCreekpt E) 4. Corner black oak line ExS; 320 poles - Point F) 5. Corner black oak line ESE; 302 poles - Point G) 6. Corner black oak line SxE; 88 poles - Point H) 7. Corner pine on FallerCreekHYD survey line ; upCreekwith meanders to beginning Shift: sta 0 of GELAM691.INT to sta 16 of WSOAN698.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Walter Clotworthy

TYPE: Patent - mos XBYRD696 Date: 21 Oct 1687 ref [Patent Book 7:616-1] to 43) Walter Clotworthy contract 22 persons Ref: 1075 acres Henrico?/on brs Branchs Brook(William Byrd land at Falling Creek loc 8354 -10127 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico?/on brs Aranchs Brook(William Byrd land at Falling Creek . 0. Great white oak& pine line W13S; 60 poles - Point B) 1. White oak& pine line W22S; 450 poles - Point C) 2. Two pines & 2 black oaks line N40W; 250 poles - Point D) 3. Black oak & 2 hickorys line N10E; 144 poles - Point E) 4. Young pine & old pine & 3 scrubbed oaks line E35N; 529 poles - Point F) 5. Black oak on Col William Byrds line S9E; - Point G) 6. Pine in a slash line S32E; 60 poles - Point H) 7. Three Ref: oaks line S42E; 40 poles - Point I) 8. Two pines at a slash line E33S; 74 poles to beginning Shift: sta 4 of WCLOT687.INT to sta 0 of WSOAN698.INT Sta 3: from 120 to 144 to match WSoan698 Shift: sta 4 of WCLOT687.INT to sta 0 of WSOAN698.INT Sta 2: from 200 to 250 trial Shift: sta 4 of WCLOT687.INT to sta 0 of WSOAN698.INT Sta 5: from 260 to -1 trial to match RDearyyy Shift: sta 4 of WCLOT687.INT to sta 3 of WBYRD696.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Richard Bland

TYPE: Patent - mos XBYRD696 Date: 2 May 1706 ref [Patent Book 9:731-1] to 38) Richard Bland contract 113 persons Ref: 5644 acres Henrico/Pockashock Branch of Falling Creek of South side of James granted to William Byrd(Walter Clattworthy loc 2200 -11134 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/Pockashock Branch of Falling Creek of South side of James granted to William Byrd(Walter Clattworthy. 0. Walter Clattworthys Corner pine line WNW; 910 poles crossing 3 brs - Point B) 1. Corner black oak line W; 362 poles - Point C) 2. Corner White oak on Elams Path ROA line NWxW; 500 poles - Point D) 3. Corner White oak Path ROA line NxW; 120 poles - Point E) 4. Corner black oak line NW.50pW; 40 poles - Point F) 5. Elams Corner White oak on Falling Creek line N; 130 poles crossing Creekpt G) 6. Corner black oak line E; 256 poles - Point H) 7. Corner black oak line ESE; 112 poles - Point I) 8. Corner pine line S; 120 poles - Point J) 9. Corner hickory line SExS; 143 poles - Point K) 10. Corner pine line E; 548 poles crossing sevl small brs - Point L) 11. Corner pine line SExE; 94 poles - Point M) 12. Corner black oak line NExE; 184 poles crossing a branch of Pockashock - Point N) 13. Corner White oak line E; 214 poles - Point O) 14. Corner White oak line Northeast 88 poles - Point P) 15. Three Corner black oaks in Pockashock main Branch just abv the lower fall survey line ; down Pockashock Branch with meanders to 16. Falling Creek , down Creek with meanders - Point Q) 17. Old line of Col William Byrds old survey line SWxS; 160 poles on his old lines crossing a branch - Point R) 18. Corner pine line SxE; 66 poles - Point S) 19. Clattworthys Corner black oak line SW.75pW; 529 poles on his line, to beginning Granted to William Byrd 29 Oct 1696 who deserted & since granted to Richard Bland by Gen Court 30 Apr 1706 Sta 8: Brg from Westto South to match WByrd696 Shift: sta 16 of RBLAN706.INT to sta 0 of WBYRD696.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### William Soan

TYPE: Patent - mos XBYRD696 Date: 15 Oct 1698 ref [Patent Book 9:167-1] to 43) William Soan contract 63 persons Ref: 3150 acres Henrico/South side of Falling Creek (Walter Clottworthy loc 2200 -11134 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/South side of Falling Creek . 0. Walter Clottworthys Corner pine line SxW; 144 poles on his lines - Point B) 1. \_\_\_ line SExS.50pE; 250 poles - Point C) 2. \_\_\_ line SSE; 31 poles - Point D) 3. \_\_\_ line Southeast 350 poles - Point E) 4. Robert Thompsons Corner line SxW; 26 poles - Point F) 5. Corner pine line WxS; 60 poles - Point G) 6. Corner hiccory on ?ocklers Branch HYD survey line ; up Branch with meanders - Point H) 7. Corner pine HYD line WNW; 116 poles into woods - Point I) 8. \_\_\_ line NNW; 48 poles - Point J) 9. \_\_\_ line N; 50 poles - Point K) 10.

Black oak line WNW; 420 poles - Point L) 11. Corner pine line NWxN; 646 poles - Point M) 12. Corner gum line W; 800 poles - Point N) 13. Corner black oak line NWxW; 720 poles - Point O) 14. Corner White oak in Mr Pleasants line E; 343 poles on his line - Point P) 15. His Corner line N; 160 poles still on his lines - Point Q) 16. His Corner White oak on Falling Creek HYD line SE.50pE; 40 poles on ... (illegible) ...line - Point R) 17. \_\_\_ line SxE; 120 poles - Point S) 18. \_\_\_ line SExE; 500 poles - Point T) 19. Corner White oak line E; 362 poles - Point U) 20. Corner black oak line ESE; 910 poles to beginning Sta 17: Brg from SXW to SXE to match WByrd696 Shift: sta 0 of WSOAN698.INT to sta 3 of WBYRD696.INT Sta 1: from 146 to 250 WClot687 Shift: sta 0 of WSOAN698.INT to sta 0 of RBLAN706.INT - Quality of survey: Well located. include decl 0.0 end

### John Tullit

TYPE: Patent - mos XTULLD Date: 2 Nov 1705 ref [Patent Book 9:738] to John Tullit Ref: 17653 acres Henrico/WesthamCreek & South side of James Riv (Jeremy Benskin loc -7533 -38352 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) 35. Poplar up WesthamCreekHYD line W; 220 poles on Jeremy Benskins lines - Point B) 36. Black oak line WxS; 104 poles - Point C) 37. Black oak line Northwest 52 poles - Point D) 38. White oak line N; 34 poles - Point E) 39. Black oak line Northwest 30 poles - Point F) 40. Hickory line NNE; 32 poles - Point G) 41. Gum on James River HYD line ; up river - Quality of survey: Approximately located.

### Jeremiah Benskin

TYPE: Patent - mos XTULLD Date: 20 Oct 1704 ref [Patent Book 9:623-3] to 49)Jeremiah Benskin contract 7 persons Ref: 324 acres Henrico/mouth of LowerWesthamCreek of South side of James River loc -11195 -39350 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/mouth of LowerWesthamCreek of South side of James Riv. 7. Corner walineut tree on the river survey line ; down river with meanders to beginning 0. Mouth of Lower Westham Creek , alongsaidCreekpt B) 1. Beach & poplar both cors line W; 214 poles leaving theCreekpt C) 2. Corner black oak line WxS; 100 poles crossing Upper WesthamCreekpt D) 3. Corner White oak line Northwest 50 poles - Point E) 4. White oak line N; 33 poles - Point F) 5. Black oak line Northwest 32 poles - Point G) 6. Corner pohiccorry line NNE; 30 poles Shift: sta 5 of JBENS704.INT to sta 4 of TULLD705.INT - Quality of survey: Approximately located. include decl -3 end

### John Bolling

TYPE: Patent - mos XJBOL717 Date: 15 Jul 717 ref [Patent Book 10:325-1] to 68)John Bolling contract 10 persons Ref: 479 acres Henrico/on Falling Creek loc - 4701 -15171 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/on Falling Creek . 0. Corner black oak on E ssaidCreekHYD line SxE; 90 poles - Point B) 1. Black oak line SWxS; 140 poles - Point C) 2. White oak line WNW; 164 poles - Point D) 3. Black oak line NxW; 74 poles crossing Falling Creek HYD - Point E) 4. Black oak line NNE; 198 poles crossing the western branch - Point F) 5. Pine line Northeast 58 poles - Point G) 6. White oak line ExS; 36 poles - Point H) 7. Pine line NExE; 22 poles - Point I) 8. White oak line ESE; 96 poles - Point J) 9. Pine line ExS; 42 poles - Point K) 10. White oak line NExE; 79 poles - Point L) 11. Pohiccorry line Northeast 44 poles - Point M) 12. Pine line S; 64 poles - Point N) 13. White oak line WSW; 24 poles - Point O) 14. Pine line SW.50pW; 198 poles to beginning - Quality of survey: Tentatively located.

### James Richee

TYPE: Patent - mos XJBOL717 Date: 12 Jan 1746 ref [Patent Book 28:9-1] to 6)James Richee contract 12 Jan 746 Ref: 44 acres Henrico/North side of Buckengame ?Buckingham Rd (John Wooldridge & Bolling loc -6290 -13002 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/North side of Buckengame ?Buckingham Rd (John Wooldridge & Bolling. 0. Corner hiccory on North side of Buckengame ?Buckingham Road line S41W; 30 poles - Point B) 1. Wooldridges Corner line N15W; 92 poles on his line - Point C) 2. Red oak in John Bollings line S71E; 172 poles on his line - Point D) 3. Hiccory in Tillets line S; 18 poles on that line - Point E) 4. Roberts Corner line N88W; 124 poles on his line to beginning Shift: sta 3 of JRICH746.INT to sta 2 of JBOLL717.INT Shift: sta 2 of JRICH746.INT to sta 3 of JBOLL717.INT Rotation: 3 - Quality of survey: Tentatively located.

### Francis Flournoy

TYPE: Patent - mos XJFLOU Date: 9 Jul 1724 ref [Patent Book 12:17-1] to 48) Francis Flournoy, 40s, 400 acres contract 40 Shillings Ref: 400 acres Henrico/ North side of NutTree Branch of South side of Swift Creek (self & John Bowman loc -24589 -12662 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/North side of NutTree Branch of South side of Swift Creek (self & John Bowman. 0. Corner black oak on North side of NutTree Branch parting John Bowman & South Flournoy line Southwest 60 poles on Bowmans line - Point B) 1. Bowmans Corner black oak parting Bowman & Samuel ?Soan line W; 148 poles on Soanes line - Point C) 2. Soanes

Corner White oak parting Soanes & Flournoy line NNW; 284 poles on Flournoys line - Point D) 3. Flournoys Corner pine line ENE; 200 poles leaving the said line - Point E) 4. Corner pine line S21E; 316 poles - Point F) 5. Corner White oak on North side of NutTree Branch line Southwest 6 poles to beginning Shift: sta 5 of FFLOU724.INT to sta 10 of JFLOU725.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Francis Flournoy

TYPE: Patent - mos XJFLOU Date: 20 Feb 1723 ref [Patent Book 11:307-2] to 46) Francis Flournoy, 40s, 400 acres contract 40 Shillings Ref: 400 acres Henrico/North side of Swift Creek (self & Anthony Tribue loc -27660 -14682 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/North side of Swift Creek (self & Anthony Tribue. 0.said Flournoys pine line Northwest 288 poles on his line - Point B) 1. Corner pine parting Flournoy & Tribue line E25N; 62 poles on Tribues line - Point C) 2. Tribues Corner White oak line E15N; 240 poles leaving his line - Point D) 3. Corner White oak line S25E; 240 poles - Point E) 4. Flournoys Corner pine line WSW; 200 poles on his line to beginning Shift: sta 0 of FFLOU723.INT to sta 3 of FFLOU724.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Francis Flournoy

TYPE: Patent - mos XJFLOU Date: 20 Sep 1745 ref [Patent Book 22:555-1] to 51) Francis Flournoy, 15s, 120 acres contract 15s Ref: 120 acres Henrico/North side of Tomahawk Rd(John\_James Flournoy loc -29237 -16878 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/North side of Tomahawk Rd(John\_James Flournoy. 0. Shrub white oak on North side of Tomahake Rd line N5W; 58 poles on Trabues lines - Point B) 1. Pine line N17W; 54 poles - Point C) 2. Pine line E; 228 poles on John-James Flournoys lines, - Point D) 3. Pine line S26E; 52 poles on Lewis Countis line - Point E) 4. Shrub white oak line S74W; 248 poles on said Francis Clournoys old line to beginning Shift: sta 3 of FFL1U745.INT to sta 1 of LCO2T725.INT Shift: sta 0 of FFL1U745.INT to sta 2 of FFLOU723.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### John\_James Flournoy

TYPE: Patent - mos XJFLOU Date: 3 Jan 1725 ref [Patent Book 12:333-2] to 76) John\_James Flournoy, 6L, 1600 acres contract 6L Ref: 1600 acres Henrico/North side of Swift Creek (self Anthony Trebue Arthur Moseley loc -28423 -20153 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/North side of Swift Creek (self Anthony Trebue Arthur Moseley. 0. Anthony Trebues Corner White oak partingsaid Trebue Arthur Moseley & said Flournoy line S19W; 144 poles on Trebues lines - Point B) 1. White oak line S9E; 34 poles - Point C) 2. Corner black oak line WSW; 44 poles - Point D) 3. \_\_\_ pine line SxW; 26 poles - Point E) 4. Trebues Corner pine line E; 207 poles leaving his line - Point F) 5. Corner pine line N20E; 132 poles - Point G) 6. Corner pine line E11N; 160 poles - Point H) 7. Corner pine in Louis ?Contesses line S; 424 poles on his line - Point I) 8. Contesses Corner black oak & white oak line W; 88 poles - Point J) 9. Flournoys Corner pine on West side of a branch of NutTree HYD line S21E; 261 poles on Flournoys line - Point K) 10. Corner White oak on North side of said branch HYD line E40N; 288 poles - Point L) 11. Corner pine line N; 523 poles - Point M) 12. Corner black oak in Hannah Tullits line NWxW; 32 poles on her line - Point N) 13. Corner black oak line NxW; 142 poles - Point O) 14. Corner White oak in Mrs Tullits line W6S; 252 poles leavingsaid line - Point P) 15. Corner White oak line N20E; 20 poles - Point Q) 16. Corner black oak line W16N; 232 poles - Point R) 17. Corner White oak line S5W; 176 poles to beginning 400 acres granted to said Flournoy by former patent Shift: sta 9 of JFLOU725.INT to sta 4 of FFLOU723.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Louis Contesse

TYPE: Patent - mos XJFLOU Date: 17 Aug 1725 ref [Patent Book 12:324-1] to 41) Louis Contesse, 40s, 400 acres contract 40 Shillings Ref: 400 acres Henrico/W South of branch of NutTree of South side of James Riv(Francis Flournoy loc -25803 -15543 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/W South of branch of NutTree of South side of James Riv(Francis Flournoy. 0. Francis Flournoys Corner pine on West side of branch of NutTree HYD line N25W; 294 poles - Point B) 1. Corner pine in John\_James Flournoys line E5N; 4 poles on his line - Point C) 2. Corner pine line N20E; 132 poles - Point D) 3. Corner pine insaid Flournoys line & on South side of a branch of NutTree HYD line E11N; 160 poles leavingsaid line - Point E) 4. Corner pine line S; 424 poles - Point F) 5. Corner White oak & black oak line W; 88 poles to beginning Shift: sta 4 of LCO2T725.INT to sta 7 of JFLOU725.INT Shift: sta 4 of LCO2T725.INT to sta 7 of JFLOU725.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Anthony Trebue

TYPE: Patent - mos XJFLOU Date: 18 Mar 1717 ref [Patent Book 10:364-1] to 12) Anthony Trebue contract 11 persons Ref: 522 acres Henrico/on Great fork of

Swift Creek loc -30361 -15005 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/on Great fork of Swift Creek . 0. Corner White oak insaid fork HYD line NExE; 110 poles - Point B) 1. Corner pine line NxW; 98 poles - Point C) 2. Corner pine line ENE; 66 poles - Point D) 3. Corner pine line N; 80 poles - Point E) 4. Corner pine line NxW; 30 poles - Point F) 5. Wh...(possibly line missing at top of p 365) line 0; 0.0 poles - Point G) 6. White oak line NxE; 30 poles - Point H) 7. Black oak line ENE; 46 poles - Point I) 8. Black oak line N; 34 poles - Point J) 9. Corner black oak line NNE; 174 poles 1?4p - Point K) 10. Corner White oak line Northwest 136 poles - Point L) 11. Three Corner pohiccorys on main fork of Swift CreekHYD survey line ; down fork with meanders to beginning Sta 5 brg & poles make sta 6 the same - which may be wrong Shift: sta 9 of ATREB717.INT to sta 1 of JFLOU725.INT Shift: sta 9 of ATREB717.INT to sta 1 of JFLOU725.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Samuel Butler

TYPE: Patent - mos XJFLOU Date: 15 Dec `749 ref [Patent Book 27:514-1] to 78) Samuel Butler, 30s, 270 acres contract 30 Shillings Ref: 270 acres Henrico/branch of Horsepen Br(John\_James Flournoy loc -26079 -23442 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/branch of Horsepen Br(John\_James Flournoy. 0. Corner White oak in a branch of Horsepen Branch HYD line N24E; 96 poles on Roberts lines - Point B) 1. Shrub white oak line S49E; 292 poles crossing Horsepen Branch - Point C) 2. Black oak on a hill line S8W; 80 poles crossing said Branch - Point D) 3. Shrub white oaknr head of a bottom line S85W; 200 poles on John\_James Flounoys line crossing a branch of Horsepen Branch - Point E) 4. Small oak saplin line N12W; 200 poles on a line dividing this fromsaid Buttlers upper survey to beginning - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Samuel Jordan

TYPE: Patent - mos XJFLOU Date: 28 Aug 1746 ref [Patent Book 25:182-1] to 23) Samuel Jordan, 30s, 270 acres contract 30 Shillings Ref: 270 acres Henrico/branch of Horsepen Branch loc -26079 -23442 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/branch of Horsepen Branch 0. Corner White oak in a branch of Horsepen Branch line N24E; 96 poles on Roberts line - Point B) 1. Shrub white oak line S49E; 292 poles crossing Horsepen Branch - Point C) 2. Black oak on a hill line S8W; 80 poles crossing said Branch - Point D) 3. Shrub white oaknr head of a bottom line S85W; 200 poles on John\_James Flournoys line crossing a branch of Horsepen - Point E) 4. Small oak saplin line N12W; 200 poles to beginning Sta 3: Brg from S85 to S85W typo Shift: sta 4 of SJO2D746.INT to sta 1 of SJO1D746.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Samuel Jordan

TYPE: Patent - mos XJFLOU Date: 12 Jan 1746 ref [Patent Book 28:8-1] to 22) Samuel Jordan, 30s, 270 acres contract 30 Shillings Ref: 270 acres Henrico/branch of Horsepen Br(John\_James Flournoy loc -26034 -23367 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/branch of Horsepen Br(John\_James Flournoy. 0. Corner White oak on a branch of Horsepend Branch line S12E; 200 poles - Point B) 1. Small oak saplin in John\_James Flournoys line S85W; 60 poles on his lines - Point C) 2. White oak line N25E; 24 poles - Point D) 3. Red oak line N75W; 232 poles - Point E) 4. White oak line N; 124 poles on Mosleys line - Point F) 5. White oak at top a hill line S65E; 64 poles - Point G) 6. Roberts line S10W; 8 poles on his line - Point H) 7. Small Corner hickory line N62E; 112 poles - Point I) 8. White oakcornered on South side of a branch of Horsepen Branch HYD survey line ; down Branch with meanders to beginning Shift: sta 0 of SJO1D746.INT to sta 0 of SBU2L749. INT Sta 3: from 260 to 232 to match JFlou725 Shift: sta 3 of SJO1D746.INT to sta 16 of JFLOU725.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Samuel Butler

TYPE: Patent - mos XJFLOU Date: 15 Dec 1749 ref [Patent Book 27:516-1] to 79) Samuel Butler, 30s, 270 acres contract 30 Shillings Ref: 270 acres Henrico/branch of Horsepen Branch loc -26034 -23367 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/branch of Horsepen Branch 0. Corner oak in a branch of Horsepend Branch HYD line S12E; 200 poles on line dividing this fromsaid Butlers lower survey, - Point B) 1. Small Corner oak saplin on John\_James Flournoys line S85W; 60 poles on his line - Point C) 2. White oak line N25E; 24 poles - Point D) 3. Red oak line N75W; 232 poles - Point E) 4. White oak line N; 124 poles on Mosleys line - Point F) 5. White oak at top a hill line S65E; 64 poles - Point G) 6. Roberts line S10W; 8 poles on his line - Point H) 7. Small Corner hiccory line N62E; 112 poles - Point I) 8. Corner White oak on South side of a branch of Horsepen HYD survey line ; down Branch with meanders to beginning Shift: sta 1 of SBU2L749.INT to sta 4 of SBU1L749.INT Shift: sta 2 of SBU2L749.INT to sta 15 of JFLOU725.INT Sta 3: from 260 to 232 to match JFlou725 Shift: sta 0 of SBU2L749.INT to sta 0 of SJO1D746.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Arthur Moseley

TYPE: Patent - mos XJFLOU Date: 9 Jul 1724 ref [Patent Book 12:14-2] to 6) Arthur Moseley, 30 Shillings contract 30 Shillings & 2 persons Ref: 400 acres Henrico/E South Tomahawk Branch of North side of Swift Creek (Anthony Tribue loc -29570 -21405 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/E South Tomahawk Branch of North side of Swift Creek . 0. Anthony Tribues 3 Corner hickries on East side of Tomahawk Branch HYD survey line ; 424 poles up Branch with meanders - Point B) 1. Corner White oak on said Branch HYD line E10N; 122 poles - Point C) 2. Corner black oak line S10E; 195 poles - Point D) 3. Corner black oak on Mr John Tullits line S27W; 40 poles on his line - Point E) 4. Tullits Corner pine line S5W; 300 poles leaving his line - Point F) 5. Anthony Tribues three Corner White oaks & 3 black oaks line W13N; 3 poles on his line - Point G) 6. Corner White oak line W42N; 144 poles to beginning - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Francis Moseley

TYPE: Patent - mos XJFLOU Date: 20 Sep 1745 ref [Patent Book 22:546-1] to 23) Francis Moseley, 40s, 396 acres contract 40 Shillings Ref: 396 acres Henrico/E South Tomahawk loc -29895 -25415 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/E South Tomahawk. 0. Old Corner White oak on East side of Tomahawk line N80E; 134 poles on said Moseleys old lines - Point B) 1. Black oak line S10E; 208 poles - Point C) 2. Oak sapling line S27W; 42 poles - Point D) 3. White oak on top of a hill line S65E; 62 poles on Pollards line - Point E) 4. Roberts line N10E; 308 poles on that line - Point F) 5. White oak line S86W; 168 poles on lines of Tullits great tract - Point G) 6. White in a branch of Tomahawk Tull line N24E; 58 poles - Point H) 7. Red oak Tull line N33E; 42 poles - Point I) 8. Hickory Tull line N70W; 92 poles - Point J) 9. Pine Tull line N5W; 20 poles - Point K) 10. Pine line N60W; 72 poles Tull - Point L) 11. Red oak line S; 66 poles leaving Tullits lines - Point M) 12. Giles Corner oak line S14W; 212 poles on his line - Point N) 13. Shrub oak line S87E; 28 poles new lines - Point O) 14. Pine line S30E; 64 poles - Point P) 15. Pine line E; 36 poles - Point Q) 16. Tomahawk Branch HYD survey line ; up Branch with meanders to beginning Shift: sta 1 of FMOSE745.INT to sta 2 of AMOSE724.INT Shift: sta 11 of FMOSE745.INT to sta 1 of PGILE746.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### John Roberts

TYPE: Patent - mos XJFLOU Date: 1 Aug 1745 ref [Patent Book 23:1033-1] to 57) John Roberts contract 30 Shillings Ref: 298 acres Henrico/(Morris Roberts John Bramall loc -25362 -25861 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/(Morris Roberts John Bramall. 0. Pine of Morris Roberts & John Bramall on top of a hill line N65W; 124 poles on their line - Point B) 1. Wooldridges line N41E; 220 poles on that line - Point C) 2. Hickory on North side of Buckingham Road line S88E; 124 poles crossing said rd - Point D) 3. Stephen Roberts line S; 140 poles on same - Point E) 4. Hickory line S36E; 64 poles - Point F) 5. Hickory line S66W; 244 poles on an old line of Roberts - Point G) 6. Red oak sapling cornered in the line of Morris & Bramall line N24E; 64 poles on their line to beginning Sta 5: Brg from S66W to - to get closuRef: Sta 5: Brg from - to S66W Shift: sta 0 of JROBE745.INT to sta 1 of MROBE746.INT Shift: sta 0 of JROBE745.INT to sta 1 of MROBE746.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Perrin Giles

TYPE: Patent - mos XJFLOU Date: 27 Jun 1764 ref [Patent Book 35:477-1] to 85) Perrin Giles, 20s, 161 acres contract 20 Shillings Ref: 161 acres Chesterf/ Trabues Branch loc -29813 -21937 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Chesterf/Trabues Branch 0. Corner poplar on Watkins line nrsaid Branch survey line ; up Branch with meanders - Point B) 1. Moseleys Corner on said line N86W; 34 poles - Point C) 2. Corner pine line N28W; 64 poles - Point D) 3. Corner pine line N86W; 34 poles - Point E) 4. Corner black jack on Flournoy line S16.5W; 214 poles - Point F) 5. Corner White shrub oak line S50E; 150 poles to beginning Shift: sta 4 of PGILE764.INT to sta 13 of FMOSE745.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Morris Roberts

TYPE: Patent - mos XJFLOU Date: 1 Aug 1745 ref [Patent Book 23:1043-1] to 91) Morris Roberts contract 40 Shillings Ref: 400 acres Henrico/South side of James (John Tillot loc -23476 -22816 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/South side of James(John Tillot. 0. John Tillots ?Tullits Corner tree line N31E; 168 poles on his line - Point B) 1.said Tillots ?Tullits Corner tree line N13W; 156 poles - Point C) 2. Tillots ?Tullits Corner oak line N36.5W; 54 poles on Tillots line - Point D) 3. White oak cornered on said line S66W; 244 poles new line - Point E) 4. Black oak cornered on Hannah Tillots ?Tullits line S25W; 68 poles on said line - Point F) 5. Two oaks cornered on said line S49E; new line to beginning Shift: sta 4 of MROBE745.INT to sta 6 of JROBE745.INT Shift: sta 4 of MROBE745.INT to sta 6 of JROBE745.INT Shift: sta 3 of MROBE745.INT to sta 5 of JROBE745.INT Sta 3: Brg from S72W to S66W to match JRobe745 Shift: sta 3 of MROBE745.INT to sta 5 of JROBE745.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Morris Roberts

TYPE: Patent - mos XJFLOU Date: 28 Aug 1746 ref [Patent Book 25:201-1] to 90) Morris Roberts contract 34s Ref: 311 acres Henrico/branch of Falling Creek loc -26157 -23790 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/branch of Falling Creek . 0. Large white oak in a branch of Falling Creek HYD line N24E; 224 poles on an old line - Point B) 1. Pine on top of a hill line N65W; 124 poles - Point C) 2. William Wooldridges line S42W; 13 poles on his lines - Point D) 3. White oak line S86W; 80 poles - Point E) 4. White oak cornered... line S10W; 320 poles a new line - Point F) 5. Small hickory on a stoney hill line N62E; 112 poles - Point G) 6. White oak on

South side of Horsepen Branch HYD line ; 120 poles down said Branch to beginning Shift: sta 4 of MROBE746.INT to sta 5 of FMOSE745.INT Sta 5: Brg from S62E to N62E trial to reach Horsepen Shift: sta 4 of MROBE746.INT to sta 5 of FMOSE745.INT Shift: sta 5 of MROBE746.INT to sta 7 of SJO1D746.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Francis Flournoy

TYPE: Patent - mos XJFLOU Date: 9 Jul 1724 ref [Patent Book 12:18-1], Frg1 to 49) Francis Flournoy, 40s, 400a, Frg1 contract 40 Shillings Ref: 400 acres Henrico/W South TribuesCreek of North side of Swift Creek (self loc -29813 -21937 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/W South TribuesCreek of North side of Swift Creek (self. (Up Tribues Branch 180 poles) 1. Corner poplar on said Branch HYD line Northwest 214 poles - Point B) 2. Corner White oak line Southwest 120 poles - Point C) 3. Small Corner gum on main branch of Tomahake survey line ; 350 poles down Tomahake with meanders Shift: sta 0 of FFL31724.INT to sta 0 of PGILE764.INT Rotation: -5 - Quality of survey: Well located.

### John\_James Flournoy

TYPE: Patent - mos XJFLOU Date: 22 Jan 1723 ref [Patent Book 11:305-2] to 75) John\_James Flournoy, 40s, 400 acres contract 40 Shillings Ref: 400 acres Henrico/North side of Swift Creek (Anthony Trebue Arthur Moseley loc -29177 -18011 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/North side of Swift Creek (Anthony Trebue Arthur Moseley. 0. Anthony Tribues Corner pine line E; 207 poles - Point B) 1. Corner pine line N20E; 340 poles - Point C) 2. Corner black oak line W16N; 232 poles - Point D) 3. Corner White oak in Arthur Moselys line S5W; 176 poles on his line - Point E) 4. Several Corner White oaks & black oaks of said Moselys line W13N; 3 poles - Point F) 5. said Tribues Corner White oak line S19W; 144 poles on his lines - Point G) 6. Corner White oak line S9E; 34 poles - Point H) 7. Corner black oak line WSW; 44 poles - Point I) 8. Corner White oak line SxW; 26 poles to beginning Shift: sta 1 of JFLOU723.INT to sta 5 of JFLOU725.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### James Legran

TYPE: Patent - mos XJFLOU Date: 12 Jul 1718 ref [Patent Book 10:377-3] to 71) James Legran contract 8 persons Ref: 365 acres Henrico/North side of great Swamp of Swift Creek loc -26624 -10317 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/North side of great Swamp of Swift Creek . 0. Corner White oak the upp line of land of Richard Womack HYD line NNE; 104 poles on his line - Point B) 1. White oak line Northwest 266 poles - Point C) 2. Pine line NNW; 296 poles - Point D) 3. Corner pine on line of Anthony Tribue line SxE; 4 poles on his line - Point E) 4. \_\_\_ line SWxW; 110 poles - Point F) 5. Corner White oak in mouth of great fork of Swift Creek HYD survey line ; down the great swamp with meanders to beginning Shift: sta 4 of JLEGR718.INT to sta 1 of ATREB717.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### James Lockett

TYPE: Patent - mos XJFLOU Date: 23 May 1763 ref [Patent Book 35:113-1] to 38) James Lockett, 40s, 400 acres contract 40 Shillings Ref: 400 acres Chesterf/ South side of James River loc -25803 -15543 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Chesterf/South side of James Riv. 0. Corner pine of Francis Flournoy on West side of a branch of Nuttree HYD line N25W; 294 poles - Point B) 1. Corner pine in John\_James Fournoy's line E5N; 4 poles on his lines - Point C) 2. Corner pine line N20E; 132 poles - Point D) 3. Corner pine in said Flournoys line & on South side of a branch of Nuttree HYD line E11N; 160 poles leaving said line - Point E) 4. Corner pine line S; 424 poles - Point F) 5. Corner White oak & black oak line W; 88 poles to beginning Lewis Contesse granted to 400 acres 17 Aug 1725 since vested in John Tyler jr who failed to pay quit rent On suit granted to Benj Waller who assigned to John Tuler who assigned to James Lockett Shift: sta 0 of JLOCK763.INT to sta 0 of LCO2T725.INT - Quality of survey: Well located. include decl -4 end

### John Farmer

TYPE: Patent - mos XWADKI Date: 20 Aug 1744 ref [Patent Book 22:165-1] to 43) John Farmer, 20s, 196 acres contract 20 Shillings Ref: 196 acres Henrico/(self & Robert Ealom loc -8844 -7481 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/(self & Robert Ealom. 0. Robert Ealoms Corner pine & red oak in John Hatchers line S35.5W; 140 poles on Ealoms line - Point B) 1. Black oak cornered in the line of said Farmers former survey line N56W; 276 poles on that line - Point C) 2. William Adkins Corner line N64.5E; 136 poles on his line - Point D) 3. John Hatchers line S60E; 204 poles on said line to beginning - Quality of survey: Well located.

TYPE: Patent - mos XWADKI Date: 9 Feb 1737 ref [Patent Book 17:502-1] to 93) William contract 25s Ref: 251 acres Henrico/branch of Falling Creek South side of James River adjacent John Farmer & Rice Jones loc -12341 -9747 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/branch of Falling Creek South side of James River adjacent John Farmer & Rice Jones. 0. Corner Spanish oak on John Farmers line S16W; 179 poles - Point B) 1. Two shrub black oaks in Rice Jones line S42E; 88 poles on his line - Point C) 2. Jones small Corner White oak in John Farmers old line N34E; 30 poles on Farmers line - Point D) 3. Several oaks & a pine of said Farmers old \_\_\_ line E25N; 170 poles leaving Farmers line crossing a branch of Falling Creek E2?N - Point E) 4. Several small oaks & a large pine line N8E; 141

poles; - Point F) 5. Small Corner scrub black oak line W; 7 poles - Point G) 6. Thomas Farmers & John Farmers Corner red oak line ; 200 poles to beginning Shift: sta 3 of WADKI737.INT to sta 2 of JFARM744.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### John Farmer

TYPE: Patent - mos XWADKI Date: 17 Aug 1725 ref [Patent Book 12:309-1] to 40) John Farmer, 40s, 400 acres contract 40 Shillings Ref: 400 acres Henrico/South side of James River loc -9729 -4358 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/South side of James Riv. 0. Corner White oak line N34E; 178 poles - Point B) 1. Corner black oak line W34N; 360 poles - Point C) 2. Three Corner White oaks a pine a hickory & a black oak line S34W; 178 poles - Point D) 3. Corner White oak & a small Corner hickory line E34S; 360 poles to beginning Shift: sta 2 of JFARM725.INT to sta 3 of WADKI737.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Frances Jones

TYPE: Patent - mos XWADKI Date: 6 Apr 1734 ref [Patent Book 15:202-1] to 6) Frances Jones, 40s, 400 acres contract 40 Shillings Ref: 400 acres Henrico/W South Great Branch of North side of Swift Creek (John Farmer loc -10586 -4853 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/W South Great Branch of North side of Swift Creek (John Farmer. 0. Corner black oak in John Farmers line & onWest side of a Great Branch of Swift CreekHYD survey line ; 58 poles down Branch with meanders - Point B) 1. Old Corner dead pine on said Branch HYD being EdwardBowmans line W26N; 48 poles on said line - Point C) 2. Corner pine line N42W; 86 poles - Point D) 3. Corner black oak line W32N; 144 poles - Point E) 4. Two Corner black oaks onWest side of a path being John Bowmans Corner line N8E; 130 poles on his lines crossing the main rd - Point F) 5. Corner black oak line N55W; 126 poles - Point G) 6. Corner black oak line W; 114 poles - Point H) 7. Corner pine on said Bowmans line N27E; 160 poles leaving his line - Point I) 8. Three Corner White oaks & 2 Corner scrub black oaks line E; 100 poles - Point J) 9. Small Corner pine onWest side of a branch of Parrishs Run HYD line S42E; 238 poles - Point K) 10. Small Corner White oak in John Farmers line S34W; 148 poles on his line - Point L) 11. Corner White oak line E34S; 260 poles to beginning Shift: sta 0 of FJONE734.INT to sta 0 of WHAT1743.INT Sta 9: Brg from N42E to S42E to match JLab749 & WAdki737 Shift: sta 11 of FJONE734.INT to sta 3 of JFARM725.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### John Bowman

TYPE: Patent - mos XWADKI Date: 5 Sep 1723 ref [Patent Book 11:239-1] to 73) John Bowman contract 40 Shillings + 1 persons Ref: 450 acres Henrico/North side of Swift Creek (self & Henry Powland loc -13846 -4568 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/North side of Swift Creek (self & Henry Powland. 0. Corner pine of said Bowmans own survey in Henry Powlands line NNW.25pW; 262 poles on Powlands line - Point B) 1. Corner pine & Hickory in fork of a branch line NWxW.25pW; 130 poles - Point C) 2. Powlands Corner black oak line E; 198 poles crossing sevl small brs - Point D) 3. Corner White oak line E32S; 128 poles - Point E) 4. Corner black oak line S8W; 128 poles crossing main Road - Point F) 5. Two Corner black oaks line S55E; 142 poles - Point G) 6. Corner black oak line S22W; 81 poles; - Point H) 7. Corner White oak on a branch HYD in a small fork wheRef: theRef: is sevl gr rocks survey line ; 62 poles down branch with meanders - Point I) 8. Corner White oak insaid branch HYD being John Bollings low Corner line N.50pE; 51 poles; 5?p - Point J) 9. Corner black oak line WNW; 90 poles - Point K) 10. Corner gum line SWxS; 57 poles to beginning Shift: sta 5 of JBOWM723.INT to sta 4 of FJONE734.INT Shift: sta 4 of JBOWM723.INT to sta 5 of FJONE734.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Thomas Polland

TYPE: Patent - mos XWADKI Date: 15 Oct 698 ref [Patent Book 9:168-2] to 65)Thomas Polland contract 19 persons Ref: 940 acres Henrico/Creek below mouth of Great Branch of North side of Swift Creek loc -13565 -4067 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/Creek below mouth of Great Branch of North side of Swift Creek . 0. Corner hiccory on theCreek HYD below mouth of the Great Branch line ; 720 poles up Swift Creekppt B) 1. Corner hiccory line NNE.25pE; 240 poles leavingsaid.. & running - Point C) 2. Corner White oak line SExE.25pE; 450 poles - Point D) 3. Corner pine line SSE.25pE; 320 poles to beginning Shift: sta 0 of TPOLL698.INT to sta 0 of RHUDS705.INT Shift: sta 3 of TPOLL698.INT to sta 1 of JBOWM723.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Robert Hudson

TYPE: Patent - mos XWADKI Date: 2 Nov 1705 ref [Patent Book 9:713-3] to 44)Robert Hudson contract 2 Nov 705 Ref: 940 acres Henrico/below mouth of great Branch of North side of Swift Creek loc -13565 -4067 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/below mouth of great Branch of North side of Swift Creek . 0. Corner hiccory onCreekHYD below mouth of the great Branch survey line ; 720 poles up Swift Creekwth meanders - Point B) 1. Corner hiccory HYD line NNE.25pE; 240 poles leaving theCreekppt C) 2. Corner White oak line SExE.25pE; 450 poles - Point D) 3. Corner pine line SSE.25pE; 320 poles to beginning Granted to Thomas Polland 15 Oct 1698 who deserted & since granted to Robert Hudson & Thomas Polland jr by order of genl court 17 Apr 1705 for importn of 19 persons Shift: sta 3 of RHUDS705.INT to sta 1 of JBOWM723.INT Shift: sta 0 of RHUDS705.INT to sta 0 of TPOLL698.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Frances Jones

TYPE: Patent - mos XWADKI Date: 23 Mar 1733 ref [Patent Book 15:181-1], Frg2 to 5) Frances Jones, 20s, 200a, Frg2 contract 20 Shillings Ref: 200 acres Henrico/North side of Swift Creek (Peter Ashbrook John Towns loc -10834 -4178 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/North side of Swift Creek (Peter Ashbrook John Towns. (Fr Swift Creekup a small branch 299 poles) 4. Corner pine line W26N; 47 poles - Point B) 5. Corner pine line N42W; 81 poles; - Point C) 6. Corner pine line W18N; 24 poles - Point D) 7. John Bowmans Corner black oak line S22W; 81 poles; on his lines - Point E) 8. Corner White oak on a small branch survey line ; down branch with meanders Shift: sta 3 of FJON2733.INT to sta 3 of FJONE734.INT Shift: sta 3 of FJON2733.INT to sta 6 of JBOWM723.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Robert Elam

TYPE: Patent - mos XWADKI Date: 12 Feb 1742 ref [Patent Book 20:453-1] to 2) Robert Ealom, 40s, 380 acres contract 40 Shillings Ref: 380 acres Henrico/(self William Byrd John Hatcher loc -4485 -8522 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/(self William Byrd John Hatcher. 0. Small white oak cornered in the line of William Byrd line N71W; 24 poles on his line - Point B) 1. Two Corner pines in the line formerly Soans line S55W; 180 poles on said Ealoms old line - Point C) 2. His Corner White oak line S86.5W; 100 poles - Point D) 3. Corner White oak on a slash line N60W; 10 poles - Point E) 4. Corner White oak in a slash likewise line N10W; 72 poles - Point F) 5. John Hatchers Corner White oak line S87W; 116 poles on his line - Point G) 6. Corner White oak line S43W; 58 poles - Point H) 7. Corner pine & red oak line S35.5W; 140 poles - Point I) 8. Shrub black oak cornered in John Farmers line S56E; 92 poles on his line - Point J) 9. Corner pine line N75E; 480 poles crossing sev'l slashes - Point K) 10. Corner shrub white oak line N; 120 poles to beginning Shift: sta 5 of REALO742.INT to sta 5 of WHATC705. INT Shift: sta 9 of REALO742.INT to sta 2 of WHAT1743.INT Shift: sta 8 of REALO742.INT to sta 1 of JFARM744.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### William Hatcher

TYPE: Patent - mos XWADKI Date: 2 May 1705 ref [Patent Book 9:661-2] to 49) William Hatcher contract 11 persons Ref: 540 acres Henrico/Licking Branch of Falling Creek loc -9761 -10172 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/Licking Branch of Falling Creek . 0. Corner black oak on line of Capt William Sones ? Jones line WSW; 32 poles - Point B) 1. Black oak line SSW; 160 poles - Point C) 2. Corner pine line SExE; 198 poles crossing Licking Branch - Point D) 3. Corner black oak line Northeast 58 poles - Point E) 4. Corner White oak line E; 114 poles - Point F) 5. White oak line S10E; 66 poles - Point G) 6. White oak line SExE; 10 poles - Point H) 7. White oak line E; 100 poles - Point I) 8. White oak line NExE; 180 poles - Point J) 9. Corner pine on Capt Sones line N67W; 528 poles on his line to beginning Sta 5: Brg from South to S10E to match REAlO742 Shift: sta 5 of WHATC705.INT to sta 5 of REALO742.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### William Hatcher

TYPE: Patent - mos XWADKI Date: 30 Aug 1743 ref [Patent Book 21:466-1], Frg1 to 47) William Hatcher, 9L, Frg1 contract 9L 5s Ref: 1834 acres Henrico/on Reedy Br(John Farmer Robert Ealom loc -10536 -4781 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/on Reedy Br(John Farmer Robert Ealom. (bottom line missing in image) 26. ...Farmers line S57E; 100 poles on his lines - Point B) 27. Corner White oak line N34E; 180 poles to beginning - Point C) 0. John Farmers Corner pine line N75E; 480 poles on Robert Ealoms line - Point D) 1. Corner shrub white oak line N; 12 poles - Point E) 2 Ptrs in Ealoms line N87E; 120 poles - Point F) 3. Ptrs line S47E; 180 poles - Point G) 4. Thomas Farmers Corner pine line Southwest 88 poles on said Farmers old line - Point H) 5. Corner White oak on Reedy Branch HYD line ; 108 poles up said Branch Shift: sta 1 of WHAT1743.INT to sta 0 of JFARM725.INT Sta 1: Brg from N30E to N34E to match JFarm725 Sta 4: Brg from N83E to N87E to match PTURP749 Shift: sta 2 of WHAT1743.INT to sta 9 of REALO742.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

TYPE: Patent - mos XWADKI Date: 20 Jun 1749 ref [Patent Book 28:614-1] to 19) Philip contract 20 Shillings Ref: 188 acres Henrico/(self Thomas Farmer & William Hatcher loc -1731 -6533 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/(self Thomas Farmer & William Hatcher. 0. Corner pine parting Thomas Farmer William Hatcher & said Turpin line N47W; 180 poles on Hatchers line - Point B) 1. Several pines cornered line S87W; 120 poles - Point C) 2. Robert Ealoms Corner in William Hatchers line N; 107 poles on Ealoms (Elam's?) line - Point D) 3. Small Corner White oak in Col Birds line S71E; 384 poles on Birds line - Point E) 4. Corner pine parting Col Bird Thomas Farmer & said Turpin line S49W; 150 poles on Farmers line to beginning Sta 2: from 27 to 107 to get closuRef: & area Shift: sta 0 of PTURP749.INT to sta 6 of WHAT1743.INT Shift: sta 2 of PTURP749.INT to sta 10 of REALO742.INT Shift: sta 2 of PTURP749.INT to sta 4 of WHAT1743.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Thomas Farmer

TYPE: Patent - mos XWADKI Date: 17 Aug 1725 ref [Patent Book 12:286-1], Frg2 to 63) Thomas Farmer, 40s, 400a, Frg2 contract 40 Shillings Ref: 400 acres Henrico/North side of Farmer Branch of South side of James Riv(Col William Byrd loc 2045 -6665 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) (down Reedy Branch 194 poles) 3.

Corner poplar on said Branch HYD line WNW; 292 poles - Point B) 4. Corner pine insaid Byrds line W40S; 134 poles leavingsaid line - Point C) 5. Corner White oak on South side of Ready Branch HYD survey line ; 120 poles upsaid Branch with meanders Shift: sta 2 of TFAR2725.INT to sta 7 of WHAT1743.INT Shift: sta 1 of TFAR2725.INT to sta 4 of PTURP749.INT - Quality of survey: Well located. include decl -3 end

### Robert Hudson

TYPE: Patent - mos XTRICH Date: 17 Aug 1725 ref [Patent Book 12:308-1] to 43) Robert Hudson contract 40 Shillings Ref: 400 acres Henrico/bs Swift Creek loc - 40910 -23199 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/bs Swift Creek . 0. Corner White oak on North side of Swift CreekHYD line W18N; 302 poles - Point B) 1. Corner hickory line S23W; 168 poles crossing saidCreekpt C) 2. Corner White oak & Spanish oak line E28S; 330 poles - Point D) 3. Corner black oak & white oak line N13E; 76 poles - Point E) 4. Small Corner White oak on South side of saidCreekHYD survey line ; 10 poles downCreekwith meanders - Point F) 5. Corner White oak on saidCreekHYD line N13E; 152 poles crossing saidCreekt to beginning Shift: sta 0 of RHUDS725.INT to sta 0 of JHILL741.INT Shift: sta 0 of RHUDS725.INT to sta 0 of JHILL741.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Thomas Richardson

TYPE: Patent - mos XTRICH Date: 30 Aug 1743 ref [Patent Book 21:565-1] to 43)Thomas Richardson, 35s, 354 acres contract 35s Ref: 354 acres Henrico/North side of Beaver Ponds of Swift Creek (Robert Hudson loc -41040 -22373 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/North side of Beaver Ponds of Swift Creek (Robert Hudson. 0. Small black gum on North side of Beaver Ponds of Swift Creekl ine N11E; 44 poles on Robert Hudsons line - Point B) 1. Corner pine line S84E; 180 poles - Point C) 2. Corner White oak line S8W; 160 poles - Point D) 3. Esurvey line stake in edge of the Ponds line S26W; 64 poles crossing said Ponds - Point E) 4. Corner pine line S49W; 120 poles on Ashurts line - Point F) 5. Corner White oak line N50W; 236 poles - Point G) 6. Ptrs line N68W; 116 poles - Point H) 7. Thomas Gilsons Corner oak sapling line N; 38 poles on his line - Point I) 8. Corner red oak line S64E; 220 poles on Robert Hudsons line - Point J) 9. Ptrs line N10E; 74 poles - Point K) 10. Corner oak on the South side of the Ponds line N18E; crossing said Ponds to beginning Shift: sta 9 of TRICH743.INT to sta 3 of RHUDS725.INT Shift: sta 5 of TRICH743.INT to sta 4 of RASHU731.INT - Quality of survey: Well located. include decl -4 end

### Thomas Farmer

TYPE: Patent - mos XTFAR1 Date: 17 Aug 1725 ref [Patent Book 12:286-1], Frg1 to 63)Thomas Farmer, 40s, 400a, Frg1 contract 40 Shillings Ref: 400 acres Henrico/North side of Farmer Branch of South side of James Riv(Col William Byrd loc -4002 -4743 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/North side of Farmer Branch of South side of James Riv(Col William Byrd. (up Ready Branch 120 poles) 6. Corner pine on said Branch HYD line S; 46 poles - Point B) 7. Corner black oak wheRef: sevl side trees aRef: marked line E13S; 198 poles to beginning - Point C) 0. \_\_ gum of Col William Byrds on North side of Farmers Branch line NxW; 104 poles on Byrds lines - Point D) 1. Corner black oak line NExE; 133 poles ?NE & E - Point E) 2. Corner gum on North side of Ready Branch HYD survey line ; 194 poles down Branch with meanders - Quality of survey: Approximately located.

### Thomas Chamberlaine

TYPE: Patent - mos XTFAR1 Date: 25 Apr 1702 ref [Patent Book 9:442-1], Frg2 to 14) Thomas Chamberlaine, Frg2 contract 11 persons Ref: 509 acres Henrico/ North side of Prockters Proctors main branch loc -1429 -5654 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) (Up branch of KingslandCreekt to) 5. Poplar HYD line SWxW; 112 poles leaving that branch & run - Point B) 6. Black oak line SxE; 94 poles - Point C) 7. Corner gum on a branch of Proctors HYD survey line ; down the branch with meanders Shift: sta 1 of TCHA2702.INT to sta 3 of TFAR1725.INT - Quality of survey: Approximately located.

### William Hatcher

TYPE: Patent - mos XTFAR1 Date: 30 Aug 1743 ref [Patent Book 21:466-1], Frg2 to 47) William Hatcher, 9L, Frg2 contract 9L 5s Ref: 1834 acres Henrico/on Reedy Br(John Farmer Robert Ealom loc -4095 -4788 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) (up Reedy Branch 108 poles) 6. Corner maple HYD on Grills Path ROA line S10E; 52 poles - Point B) 7. Corner line S76E; 304 poles - Point C) 8. Corner gum in head of a branch HYD (line or lines missing at bottom of page) then 9. \_\_ line ; ... said Branch 146p Shift: sta 1 of WHAT2743.INT to sta 1 of TFAR1725.INT - Quality of survey: Approximately located. include decl -5 end

### Gilbert Gee

TYPE: Patent - mos XPSOBLACK Date: 24 Mar 1725 ref [Patent Book 12:371-2] to 25) Gilbert Gee contract 40 Shillings Ref: 400 acres Henrico/South side of James Riv(French line loc -28949 -36037 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/South side of James Riv(French line. 0. Corner hickory in the French line W32S; 264 poles leavingsaid line - Point B) 1. Corner hickory line SxE; 120 poles - Point C) 2. Corner pine line E40S; 140 poles - Point D) 3. Two Corner black oaks & a white

oak line E32N; 194 poles - Point E) 4. Small Corner black oak & 2 White oaks line N3E; 156 poles - Point F) 5. Two small Corner black oaks in the French line W40N; 124 poles on said line to beginning - Quality of survey: Well located.

### John Wooldridge

TYPE: Patent - mos XPSOBLACK Date: 24 Mar 1725 ref [Patent Book 12:366-2] to 6) John Wooldridge, 40s, 400 acres contract 40 Shillings Ref: 400 acres Henrico/South side of James Riv(Gilbert Gee Hannah tullet loc -28042 -33678 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/South side of James Riv(Gilbert Gee Hannah tullet. 0. Corner black oak in Gilbert Gees line & within.....the said Gees two small ?.. white oak& black oak line W32S; 193 poles on Gees line - Point B) 1. Gees Corner White oak & black oak line SWxS; 28 poles leaving his line ?8p - Point C) 2. Corner pine & white oak in Mrs Hannah Tulletts line SExE; 86 poles on her line - Point D) 3. Corner White oak line SxE; 40 poles - Point E) 4. Corner black oak line ESE; 40 poles - Point F) 5. Mrs Tulletts Corner pine line S42E; 82 poles leavingsaid line - Point G) 6. Corner hickory in Mrs Tulletts line N10E; 30 poles on her line - Point H) 7. Corner White oak line E; 65 poles - Point I) 8. Corner hickory line ExN; 148 poles - Point J) 9. Mrs Tulletts Corner black oak line N10W; 131 poles; leaving her line - Point K) 10. Corner White oak line W27N; 210 poles to beginning W2?N Shift: sta 1 of JWO2L725.INT to sta 3 of JWO2L725.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### John Wooldridge

TYPE: Patent - mos XPSOBLACK Date: 1 Oct 1747 ref [Patent Book 26:116-1] to 8) John Wooldridge, 35s, 314 acres contract 35s Ref: 314 acres Henrico/North side of Falling Creek of South side of James Riv(John Tillot ?Tullit loc -25988 -31601 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/North side of Falling Creek of South side of James Riv(John Tillot ?Tullit. 0. John Tillots Corner Spanish oak on North side of Falling Creek HYD line N11W; 38 poles on said Wooldridges old line - Point B) 1. Black oak line N3E; 96 poles - Point C) 2. White oak line N63W; 208 poles - Point D) 3. Black oak dividing John Roberts Richard Dean & said Wooldridge line N57E; 134 poles on Deans line N57? 1??p - Point E) 4. White oak cornered on the line of the French Parish line S78E; 490 poles on said line - Point F) 5. Tillots ? Tullits Corner White oak on the French Road line Southwest 70 poles - Point G) 6. White oak line Northwest 100 poles - Point H) 7. Shrub oak line W; 60 poles - Point I) 8. Ash line Southwest 210 poles - Point J) 9. White oak line S64W; 30 poles - Point K) 10. Red oak line S60W; 36 poles to beginning Sta 2: from 280 to 208 to get closuRef: & area Shift: sta 4 of JWOOL747.INT to sta 2 of TULLE705.INT Shift: sta 4 of JWOOL747.INT to sta 4 of RDEAN748.INT Shift: sta 4 of JWOOL747.INT to sta 4 of RDEAN748.INT Sta 5: Brg from S42.25W to SW to match JTule705 Sta 5: from 66 to 70 to match JTule705 Sta 6: Brg from N47.5W to NW to match JTule705 Sta 6: from 102 to 100 to match JTule705 Sta 7: Brg from S88W to W to match JTule705 Sta 8: Brg from S42W to SW to match JTule705 Sta 3: from 112 to 134 to match JWool747 Shift: sta 3 of JWOOL747.INT to sta 3 of RDEAZ748.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Benjamin Harris

TYPE: Patent - mos XPSOBLACK Date: 7 Jul 1763 ref [Patent Book 35:306-1] to 17) Benj Harris, 5s, 51 acres contract 5s Ref: 51 acres Chesterf/(Sallee & Moseley loc -28483 -31373 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Chesterf/(Sallee & Moseley. 0. Corner pine on Salle line S48E; 83 poles - Point B) 1. Corner hickory line S13W; 64 poles - Point C) 2. Two Corner pines line S73W; 52 poles - Point D) 3. Corner red oak line N71W; 42 poles - Point E) 4. Ptrs on Moseley line N19E; 124 poles to beginning Shift: sta 0 of BHA2R763.INT to sta 5 of JWO2L725.INT Shift: sta 1 of BHA2R763.INT to sta 6 of JWO2L725.INT Rotation: 5 - Quality of survey: Well located. include decl 0.0 end

### Alexander Marshall

TYPE: Patent - mos XAMAR2 Date: 13 Nov 1721 ref [Patent Book 11:71-3], Frg2 to 4) Alexr Marshall, Frg2 contract 13 Nov 721 Ref: 628 acres Henrico/North side of great swamp of Swift Creek loc -30606 -15611 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Down Trebues Br) 3. Poplar & white oak on said Branch line SSW; 42 poles crossing a neck of land - Point B) 4. Corner White oak on the great swamp survey line ; up said swamp with meanders to beginning Granted to ?Michael Michaels 1 Apr 1717. By Gov & Council grante Marshal 2 May 1719 - Quality of survey: Approximately located.

### Michell Michell

TYPE: Patent - mos XAMAR2 Date: 1 Apr 1717 ref [Patent Book 10:312-3], Frg2 to 14) Michell Michell, 3L, Frg2 contract 3L 5s Ref: 628 acres Henrico/North side of Great Swamp of Swift Creek loc -30606 -15611 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) (Down Trebues Br) 3. Poplar & white oak on said Branch HYD line SSW; 42 poles crossing a neck of land - Point B) 4. Corner White oak on the Great Swamp HYD survey line ; up Swamp with meanders to beginning Shift: sta 0 of MMIC2717.INT to sta 0 of AMAR2721.INT - Quality of survey: Approximately located. include decl -3 end

TYPE: Patent - mos XJBOLL Date: 2 May 1705 ref [Patent Book 9:674-1], Frg2 to 69) John, Frg2 contract 23 persons Ref: 1146 acres Henrico/3rd branch of Swift Creek loc -16791 83 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) (Down 3rd Branch of Swift Creek ) 18. Corner maple HYD line N; 240 poles - Point B) 19. Black oak line E16N; 54 poles - Point C) 20. Black oak line Northeast 146 poles - Point D) 21. Black oak line NxE; 74 poles - Point E) 22. Corner White oak on Swift CreekHYD survey

line ; downCreekwith meanders to beginning Sta 1: Brg from NEXN to E16N to match JNewb725 Shift: sta 2 of JBOL2705.INT to sta 2 of JNEWB725.INT Shift: sta 1 of JBOL2705.INT to sta 8 of RFARG741.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

TYPE: Patent - mos XJBOLL Date: 2 May 1705 ref [Patent Book 9:674-1], Frg1 to 69) John, Frg1 contract 23 persons Ref: 1146 acres Henrico/3rd branch of Swift Creek loc -13619 -4007 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/3rd branch of Swift Creek . 0. Henry Polands Corner pohickory on North side of Swift CreekHYD line NNW; 57 poles - Point B) 1. Pine line NExN; 57 poles - Point C) 2. Gum line ESE; 90 poles - Point D) 3. Black oak line S.50pW; 56 poles - Point E) 4. White oak line Southeast 68 poles - Point F) 5. Pine line SSW; 54 poles - Point G) 6. Black oak line S; 206 poles crossing Swift Creekp H) 7. Black oak line Southwest 100 poles - Point I) 8. Black oak line Northwest 156 poles - Point J) 9. White oak line WSW; 88 poles - Point K) 10. Pine line SWxS; 120 poles - Point L) 11. White oak line SExE; 39 poles - Point M) 12. Pine line SxE; 46 poles - Point N) 13. Black oak line Southwest 78 poles - Point O) 14. Spanish oak line WNW; 150 poles - Point P) 15. Black oak line NWxN; 32 poles - Point Q) 16. Black oak HYD line NExN; 24 poles crossing the 3rd Branch - Point R) 17. Black oak HYD line ; down 3rd Branch Shift: sta 1 of JBOL1705.INT to sta 0 of JBOWM723.INT Sta 9: from 68 to 88 to match SCob2735 Shift: sta 14 of JBOL1705.INT to sta 10 of JWORS706. INT Sta 13: from 186 to 78 to match JWors706 Shift: sta 13 of JBOL1705.INT to sta 9 of JWORS706.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Richard Hosurvey lines

TYPE: Patent - mos XJBOLL Date: 2 Nov 1705 ref [Patent Book 9:696-1] to 35) Richard Hosurvey lines contract 5 persons Ref: 252 acres Henrico/on Swift Creek (Capt John Bowling loc -12437 -3196 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/on Swift Creek (Capt John Bowling. 0. Capt John Bollings Corner black oak line S; 206 poles on his line crossing Swift Creekp B) 1. Black oak line E; 174 poles leaving his line & run - Point C) 2. Black oak line N; crossing Swift Creekp D) 3. Black oak line WNW; 178 poles - Point E) 4. Pine on Bollings line SSW; 46 poles on his line to beginning Sta 1: from 200 to 174 to match SCobb Sta 2: from 164 to -1 to get clouRef: Shift: sta 2 of RHOLM705.INT to sta 9 of SCOB2735.INT Shift: sta 1 of RHOLM705.INT to sta 8 of SCOB2735.INT Shift: sta 1 of RHOLM705. INT to sta 7 of JBOL1705.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Frances Jones

TYPE: Patent - mos XJBOLL Date: 23 Mar 1733 ref [Patent Book 15:181-1], Frg1 to 5) Frances Jones, 20s, 200a, Frg1 contract 20 Shillings Ref: 200 acres Henrico/North side of Swift Creek (Peter Ashbrook John Towns loc -12729 -4234 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/North side of Swift Creek (Peter Ashbrook John Towns. (Down a small br) 9. Capt Bollings Corner White oak on a small branch partingsaid Bolling & Bowman line Southeast 68 poles on Bowmans line - Point B) 10. Corner pine line SSW; 17 poles to beginning - Point C) 0. Small Corner pine parting John Ashbrook & said Jones line ESE; 176 poles on Ashbrooks line - Point D) 1. Corner black oak line S; 80 poles - Point E) 2. Ashbrooks Corner hickory on North side of Swift CreekHYD survey line ; downCreek39p to 3. Corner black oak & birch of John Towns at mouth of small branch HYD, up branch with meanders 299p Shift: sta 3 of FJON1733.INT to sta 3 of RHOLM705.INT Shift: sta 2 of FJON1733.INT to sta 4 of RHOLM705.INT - Quality of survey: Well located. include decl -5 end

### Adam Lavean

TYPE: Patent - mos XALAVE Date: 22 Feb 1724 ref [Patent Book 12:136-2] to 20) Adam Lavean contract 22 Feb 724 Ref: 262 acres Henrico/in Manakin Town loc -26051 -39496 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/in Manakin Town. 0. Esurvey line on River near mouth of a gut line S35W; 450 poles into the woods - Point B) 1. Corner hickory line W40N; 92 poles - Point C) 2. Hickory line N35E; 450 poles - Point D) 3. Corner on River survey line ; down River with meanders Shift: sta 1 of ALAVE724.INT to sta 2 of MMART719.INT Shift: sta 1 of ALAVE724.INT to sta 2 of MMART719.INT Rotation: -1.2 Shift: sta 2 of ALAVE724.INT to sta 1 of ASALL711.INT Sta 1: Brg from N46W to W40N to match other headline bearings - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Abrah Salle

TYPE: Patent - mos XALAVE Date: 19 Dec 1711 ref [Patent Book 10:42-2] to 14) Abrah Salle, 5s contract 5s & 4 persons Ref: 232 acres Henrico/LowerManakinCreekof South side of James River loc -26962 -39725 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/LowerManakin Creek . 0. Ash on bank of James River HYD line SWxS; 416 poles - Point B) 1. \_\_\_ line W40N; 58 poles - Point C) 2. \_\_\_ line NExN; 358 poles - Point D) 3. John Marches Corner line W40N; 184 poles on Marches line - Point E) 4 survey line ; LowerManakin Creek , downCreekwith meanders to 5. James River & down River with meanders to beginning Shift: sta 3 of ASALL711.INT to sta 4 of AMIS2715.INT Rotation: -1.5 Sta 0: Brg from S35W to SWXS Sta 1: from 308.5 to 310 to match headline bearings Sta 3: from 308.5 to 310 Sta 2: Brg from N35E to NEXN Shift: sta 1 of ASALL711.INT to sta 2 of ALAVE724.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Margaret Martin

TYPE: Patent - mos XALAVE Date: 20 Feb 1719 ref [Patent Book 10:458 to Margaret Martin, 118 acres Ref: 118 acres Henrico/1st 5000 acres for French(John Forcuron loc -25643 -39450 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/1st 5000 acres for French(John Forcuron. 0. Corner esurvey line on James River partingsaid Martin

& John Forcuron line SWxS; 470 poles on Forcuron - Point B) 1. Hickory in a branch HYD line W40N; 39 poles - Point C) 2. Two small black oaks & a hickory line NExN; 470 poles - Point D) 3. Small esurvey line on James River line ; down River to beginning Shift: sta 1 of MMART719.INT to sta 2 of JFORC716.INT Shift: sta 1 of MMART719.INT to sta 2 of JFORC716.INT Rotation: -1.2 Sta 0: Brg from S35W to SWXS Sta 1: from 308.8 to 310 Sta 2: Brg from N35E to NEXN Shift: sta 2 of MMART719.INT to sta 1 of ALAVE724.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### John Forcuron

TYPE: Patent - mos XALAVE Date: 31 Oct 1716 ref [Patent Book 10:295] to John Forcuron, 170 acres Ref: 170 acres Henrico/1st 5000 acres for French loc - 24894 -39791 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/1st 5000 acres for French. 0. Corner sassafras on James River partingsaid Forcuron & Moses Liverau line SWxS; 542 poles - Point B) 1. Several pines & a black oak line W40N; 50 poles - Point C) 2. Corner oak line NExN; 542 poles - Point D) 3. James River line ; 50 poles down River Shift: sta 2 of JFORC716.INT to sta 1 of MMART719.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Richard Dean

TYPE: Patent - mos XALAVE Date: 1 Dec 748 ref [Patent Book 27:58-1] to 66) Richard Dean, 25s, 224 acres contract 25s Ref: 224 acres Henrico/(Furkrun John Roberts & Wooldridge loc -25894 -37968 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/(Furkrun John Roberts & Wooldridge. 0. Furkruns Corner gum & red oak line SWxS; 332 poles on his lines - Point B) 1. Corner pine line W40N; 64 poles - Point C) 2. John Roberts Corner gum line S3W; 156 poles on his line - Point D) 3. Wooldridges Corner red oak line N57E; 134 poles on his line, - Point E) 4. Wooldridges Corner White oak line N3E; 2 poles - Point F) 5. Martins Corner pine line N40.5E; on his lines - Point G) 6. Corner White oak line N51E; 42 poles - Point H) 7. Corner Pine line NExN; 261 poles; - Point I) 8. Corner hiccory on Martins line N50W; 87 poles to beginning Sta 0: Brg from S30W to SWXS to match adjacent lines Sta 7: Brg from N30E to NEXN to parallel adjacent lines Sta 1: Brg from N55W to W40N to match old head line Sta 8: from 88 to 87 to match MLive Shift: sta 1 of RDEAZ748.INT to sta 1 of JFORC716.INT Sta 2: Brg from South to S3W to match GiGee725 Sta 3: Brg from N55E to N57E to match JWool747 Shift: sta 2 of RDEAZ748.INT to sta 5 of GIGEE725.INT Shift: sta 1 of RDEAZ748.INT to sta 1 of JFORC716.INT Sta 5: from 20 to -1 trial Shift: sta 1 of RDEAZ748.INT to sta 1 of JFORC716.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Moses Liverau

TYPE: Patent - mos XALAVE Date: 31 Oct 1716 ref [Patent Book 10:293] to Moses Liverau, 117 acres Ref: 117 acres Henrico/part of 1st 5000 acres for French loc -24847 -39878 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/part of 1st 5000 acres for French. 0.Sassafras on South side of James River parting John Forecuron & said Liverau line SWxS; 220 poles on Forecuron - Point B) 1. Two oaks & a hickory line E40S; 87 poles - Point C) 2. Hickory line NExN; 220 poles - Point D) 3. Ash on said River parting John Martin & said Liverau line ; 87 poles up River to beginning From PH Cabell #901 Shift: sta 2 of MLIVE716.INT to sta 8 of RDEAN748.INT Shift: sta 2 of MLIVE716.INT to sta 8 of RDEAZ748.INT Shift: sta 1 of MLIVE716.INT to sta 0 of RDEAZ748.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Bartholomew Dupee

TYPE: Patent - mos XBDUPE Date: 11 Mar 1717 ref [Patent Book 10:364-3] to 27) Bartholomew Dupee, 133 acres Ref: 133 acres Henrico/South side of LowerManakinCreekSouth side of James River loc -29590 -40733 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/South side of LowerManakin Creek . 0. Corner black oak on South LowerManakinCreekHYD line E39S; 130 poles - Point B) 1. Five White oaks & two gums partingsaid Dupee & Abra Misshuex line S33W; 160 poles - Point C) 2. Corner pine line W39N; 170 poles - Point D) 3. Two pines one white oak & two gums on ManakinCreekHYD wheRef: the cole pit Rd crosses the saidCreeksurvey line ; 196 poles downCreekwith meanders to beginning Part of 1st 5000 acres for French Refugees - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Abraham Misshuex

TYPE: Patent - mos XBDUPE Date: 23 Mar 1715 ref [Patent Book 10:284-3], Frg2 to 39) Abra Misshuex, Frg2 contract 23 Mar 715 Ref: 230 acres Henrico/South side of & on James Riv(btw self & Capt Abra Salle loc -29590 -40733 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) 2. Corner black oak on South side of saidCreekparting Bartholomew Dupee & said Misshuex line E39S; 130 poles on Dupees line - Point B) 3. Several Corner oaks line S33W; 160 poles - Point C) 4. Corner pine line E39S; 100 poles - Point D) 5. Several Corner oaks line N33E; 184 poles N3?3E - Point E) 6. Several Corner oaks line W39N; 208 poles - Point F) 7. Corner White oak on South side of saidCreekHYD survey line ; 60 poles downCreekwith meanders Shift: sta 1 of AMIS2715.INT to sta 1 of BDUPE717.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Ann Delpish

TYPE: Patent - mos XBDUPE Date: 5 Aug 1751 ref [Patent Book 29:518-1] to Ann Delpish contract 15s Ref: 133 acres Henrico/in ManakinTown tract of South side of James River loc -30718 -37444 F127 L0 P255

pt A) Henrico/in ManakinTown. 0. Ptrs joining the head line & County Line N49.5E; 184 poles on County line

pt B) 1. Corner White oak joining Depee & Burner line S59E; 20 poles on Depees line

pt C) 2. Depees Corner pine line S53E; 94 poles on Barnets line

pt D) 3. Sallee's Corner black oak line S48W; 184 poles - Point E) 4. Corner ash & gum in a branch in the head line N52.5W; 119 poles on head line to beginning Sta 2: Cabell read S35E, but record clearly gives S53E - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Abraham Sallee

TYPE: Patent - mos XBDUPE Date: 5 Jul 1751 ref [Patent Book 30:462] to Abra Salley, 30 acres Ref: 30 acres Henrico/in ManakinTown loc -28474 -38164 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Corner black oak of his old survey adjacent to Delpish line S48W; 184 poles on him - Point B) 1. Ash & gum in the head line on a small branch HYD line S52.5E; 52 poles - Point C) 2. Hickory on his old survey line N32E; 182 poles on it to beginning Shift: sta 2 of ASALL751.INT to sta 2 of ALAVE724.INT Shift: sta 1 of ASALL751.INT to sta 4 of ADELP751.INT Shift: sta 1 of ASALL751.INT to sta 4 of ADELP751.INT Shift: sta 2 of ASALL751.INT to sta 2 of ASALL711.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### John Bernard

TYPE: Patent - mos XBDUPE Date: 25 Aug 1731 ref [Patent Book 14:275-1] to John Bernard, 154 acres Ref: 154 acres Goochland/South side of James Riv (Thomas Jevedon loc -31608 -38031 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Goochland/South side of James River (Thomas Jevedon. 0. Thomas Jevedons Corner White oak line N33.5E; 182 poles on his line - Point B) 1. White oak on West side of LowerManacanCreekline S52E; 164 poles on Peter Dupeas line - Point C) 2. White oak & pine line S51W; 187 poles on Henrico Co line - Point D) 3. Two black oaks & a pine line N52W; 107 poles to beginning Surplus of land for French Refugees Sta 0: Cabell recorded 132 poles; the record gives 182 poles Sta 1: Cabell recorded 'lower side of Lower Manacan Creek '; record reads 'W side of.' Sta 1: Cabell recorded 124 poles record reads 164 poles Shift: sta 3 of JBERN731.INT to sta 0 of ADELP751.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### John Martin

TYPE: Patent - mos XIPAREF: Date: 20 Feb 1719 ref [Patent Book 10:458] to John Martin, 182 acres Ref: 182 acres Henrico/Cabell #894 (self loc -19898 -35907 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/Cabell #894 (self. 0.Black oak partingsaid Martin line Southwest 272 poles on John Martin - Point B) 1. Several hickorys line E12S; 154 poles - Point C) 2. Pine line Northeast 272 poles - Point D) 3. Spanish oak line W12N; 154 poles to beginning - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Isaac Parentau

TYPE: Patent - mos XIPAREF: Date: 31 Oct 1716 ref [Patent Book 10:294] to Isaac Parentau, 105 acres Ref: 105 acres Henrico/Cabell #1124 (Claude Gory loc -18384 -35721 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/Cabell #1124 (Claude Gory. 0. Corner Spanish oak parting Claude Gory & said Parentau line Southwest 272 poles on Gory - Point B) 1. Pine line E12S; 80 poles - Point C) 2. Several Corner pines line Northeast 272 poles - Point D) 3. Small Corner oak line W12N; 80 poles to beginning Shift: sta 1 of IPARE716.INT to sta 2 of JMA2T719.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### James Bilbaud

TYPE: Patent - mos XIPAREF: Date: 23 Mar 1715 ref [Patent Book 10:286] to James Bilbaud, 119 acres Ref: 119 acres Henrico/Cabell #896 (Isaac Parentau loc -17598 -35625 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/Cabell #896 (Isaac Parentau. 0. Small black oak parting Isaac Paretau & said Bilbaud line Southwest 272 poles on Parentau - Point B) 1. Several pines line E12S; 90 poles - Point C) 2. White oak in a slash line Northeast 272 poles - Point D) 3. Several pines line W12N; 90 poles to beginning Shift: sta 1 of JBILB715.INT to sta 2 of IPARE716.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### John Martin

TYPE: Patent - mos XIPAREF: Date: 23 Mar 1715 ref [Patent Book 10:249] to John Martin, 180 acres Ref: 180 acres Henrico/Cabell #895 (James Bilbaud loc -18445 -33453 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/Cabell #895 (James Bilbaud. 0. White oak in a slash parting James Bilbaud & said Martin line Northeast 272 poles on Bilbaud - Point B) 1. Several pines line E12S; 146 poles - Point C) 2. Two pines & an oak line Southwest 272 poles - Point D) 3. Black oak line W12N; 146

poles to beginning Shift: sta 0 of JMA2T715.INT to sta 2 of JBILB715.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### John Martin

TYPE: Patent - mos XIPAREF: Date: 11 Jul 1719 ref [Patent Book 10:419-3] to 87) John Martin contract 11 Jul 719 Ref: 400 acres Henrico/on French line(self Abra Salle loc -23114 -36001 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/on French line(self Abra Salle. 0. Corner black oak in the French line partingsaid Martin & Abra Salle line Southwest 236 poles on Salle line - Point B) 1. White oak& red oak partingsaid Salle & John Martin line E12S; 304 poles - Point C) 2. Several hickorys line Northeast 236 poles - Point D) 3. Black oak line W12N; 304 poles to beginning From PH Cabell #897 Shift: sta 1 of JMART719.INT to sta 2 of ASALL715.INT Shift: sta 2 of JMART719.INT to sta 1 of JMA2T719.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Abraham Sallee

TYPE: Patent - mos XIPAREF: Date: 23 Mar 1715 ref [Patent Book 10:253-1] to 17) Abra Sallee Ref: 133 acres Henrico/lower part of 1st 5000 acres for French loc -24254 -36141 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/lower part of 1st 5000 acres for French. 0. Black oak line S45W; 236 poles - Point B) 1. White oak line E12S; 116 poles - Point C) 2. White oak& red oak line N45E; 236 poles - Point D) 3. Black oak line W12N; 116 poles to beginning From P H Cabell Shift: sta 2 of ASALL715.INT to sta 1 of JMART719.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### John Peter Perdue

TYPE: Patent - mos XIPAREF: Date: 28 Sep 1732 ref [Patent Book 14:534] to John Peter Perdue, 122 acres Ref: 122 acres Henrico/Cabell #1020 (Andrew Aubery loc -19430 -39229 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/Cabell #1020 (Andrew Aubery. 0. White oakCorner parting Andrew Aubery &said Perdue line S45W; 440 poles on Aubery - Point B) 1. White oak line E12S; 52 poles - Point C) 2. Gum line Northeast 400 poles - Point D) 3. Pine line E; 8 poles - Point E) 4. Pine line Northeast 62 poles - Point F) 5. Black oak on James River line ; 70 poles up River to beginning PH Cabell: this survey was performed 28 yrs befoRef: the issue of the patent Aubery died befoRef: receiving a patent - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Francis Sassin

TYPE: Patent - mos XIPAREF: Date: 15 Jul 1717 ref [Patent Book 10:329] to Francis Sassin, 104 acres Ref: 104 acres Henrico/Cabell #907 loc -18700 -39340 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/Cabell #907. 0. Corner black oak on James River line Southwest 62 poles - Point B) 1. \_\_\_ line W; 8 poles - Point C) 2. Pine line Southwest 400 poles - Point D) 3. Gum line E12S; 44 poles - Point E) 4. Ash in a small branch HYD line Northeast 388 poles - Point F) 5. White oak line E; 30 poles - Point G) 6. White oak line N22E; 54 poles - Point H) 7. A stick on the River line ; 44 poles up River to beginning Shift: sta 3 of FSASS717.INT to sta 2 of JPERU732.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### John Martin

TYPE: Patent - mos XIPAREF: Date: 31 Oct 1716 ref [Patent Book 10:292] to John Martin, 92 acres Ref: 92 acres Henrico/Cabell #908 (Francis Sassin loc -18365 -39256 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/Cabell #908 (Francis Sassin. 0. Corner stick on James River parting Francis Sassin &said Martin line S22W; 54 poles on Sassin - Point B) 1. White oak line W; 30 poles - Point C) 2. White oak line Southwest 388 poles - Point D) 3. Ash on a small branch HYD line E12S; 52 poles - Point E) 4. Black oak line Northeast 460 poles - Point F) 5. Black oak on James River line ; 52 poles up River to beginning Shift: sta 3 of JMART716.INT to sta 4 of FSASS717.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Francis L'Orange

TYPE: Patent - mos XIPAREF: Date: 20 Feb 1719 ref [Patent Book 10:458] to Francis LOrange, 133 acres Ref: 133 acres Henrico/Cabell #909 (Peter Gory loc -17848 -39202 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/Cabell #909 (Peter Gory. 0. Corner oak on James River parting Peter Gory & said L'Orange line ; 54 poles down River - Point B) 1. Red oak line S45W; 460 poles S40W - Point C) 2. Three Corner oaks & a pine line W12N; 66 poles - Point D) 3. Black oak line Northeast 460 poles to beginning Shift: sta 3 of FLORA719.INT to sta 4 of JMART716.INT Shift: sta 2 of FLORA719.INT to sta 3 of JMART719.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Abraham Remmy

TYPE: Patent - mos XIPAREF: Date: 23 Mar 1715 ref [Patent Book 10:286] to Abra Remmy, 85 acres Ref: 85 acres Henrico/Cabell #899 (John Martin & Tribue loc

-22477 -39700 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/Cabell #899 (John Martin & Tribue. 0. Corner on James River parting John Martin & Abra Remmy line SWxS; 480 poles on John Martin - Point B) 1. White oak line Northeast 270 poles - Point C) 2. White oak parting Remmy & Tribue line NExN; 231 poles; on their line - Point D) 3. Ash & sassafras on James River line ; 40 poles up River to beginning PH Cabell (p323) notes problems with this survey - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Anthony Tribue

TYPE: Patent - mos XIPAREF: Date: 23 Mar 1715 ref [Patent Book 10:285] to Anthony Tribue, 163 acres Ref: 163 acres Henrico/Cabell #904 (Abra Remmy loc - 21945 -39587 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/Cabell #904 (Abra Remmy. 0. Ash & sassafras on James River parting Abra Remmy & said Tribue line SWxS; 231 poles; on Remmy - Point B) 1. White oak line Southwest 190 poles - Point C) 2. White oak line E12S; 62 poles - Point D) 3. Three black oaks & a white oak line Northeast 450 poles - Point E) 4. Ash on James River line ; 102 poles up River to beginning, Shift: sta 1 of ATRIB715.INT to sta 2 of AREMM715.INT Shift: sta 2 of ATRIB715.INT to sta 0 of ASALL715.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Jacob Florenoy

TYPE: Patent - mos XIPAREF: Date: 23 Mar 1715 ref [Patent Book 10:285] to Jacob Florenoy, 133 acres Ref: 133 acres Henrico/Cabell #905 (Anthony Tribue loc - 20781 -39479 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/Cabell #905 (Anthony Tribue. 0. Ash parting said Florenoy & Anthony Tribue line Southwest 450 poles - Point B) 1. Three small black oaks & a white oak line E12S; 62 poles - Point C) 2. Small red oak & white oak line Northeast 446 poles - Point D) 3. Black oak on James River line ; 62 poles up River to beginning Shift: sta 1 of JFLOR715.INT to sta 3 of ATRIB715.INT Shift: sta 1 of JFLOR715.INT to sta 3 of ATRIB715.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Abraham Remey

TYPE: Patent - mos XIPAREF: Date: 23 Mar 1715 ref [Patent Book 10:284] to Abra Remey, 85 acres Ref: 85 acres Henrico/Cabell #906 (Jacob Flournoy loc - 20197 -39374 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/Cabell #906 (Jacob Flournoy. 0. Black oak on James River parting Jacob Flournoy & said Remey line Southwest 446 poles - Point B) 1. Small red oak & white oak line E12S; 40 poles - Point C) 2. White oak line Northeast 440 poles - Point D) 3. White oak on James River line ; 40 poles up River to beginning Shift: sta 1 of AREME715.INT to sta 2 of JFLOR715.INT Shift: sta 1 of AREME715.INT to sta 2 of AREMM715.INT Shift: sta 1 of AREME715.INT to sta 2 of JFLOR715.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### John Soleager

TYPE: Patent - mos XIPAREF: Date: 31 Oct 1716 ref [Patent Book 10:294] to John Soleager, 275 acres Ref: 275 acres Henrico/Cabell #913 (Jacob Amonet loc - 14529 -39960 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/Cabell #913 (Jacob Amonet. 0. Corner esurvey line on James River parting Jacob Amonet & said Soleager line S33W; 506 poles on Amonet - Point B) 1. White oak line E12S; 84 poles - Point C) 2. White oak line N33E; 506 poles - Point D) 3. Locust & 2 black oaks on James River line ; 100 poles up River to beginning Shift: sta 1 of JSOLE716.INT to sta 2 of JAMON715.INT Shift: sta 2 of JSOLE716.INT to sta 1 of RHARR760.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Jacob Amonet

TYPE: Patent - mos XIPAREF: Date: 23 Mar 1715 ref [Patent Book 10:282] to Jacob Amonet, 186 acres Ref: 186 acres Henrico/Cabell #912 (Daniel FouRef: loc - 15311 -39907 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/Cabell #912 (Daniel Foure. 0. Black oak on James River partingsaid Amonet & Daniel Foure line S33W; 490 poles on FouRef: - Point B) 1. Black oak line E12S; 72 poles - Point C) 2. White oak line N33E; 506 poles - Point D) 3. Esurvey line on James River line ; 72 poles up River to beginning Shift: sta 1 of JAMON715.INT to sta 3 of DFOUR715.INT Shift: sta 2 of JAMON715.INT to sta 1 of JSOLE716.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Daniel Foure

TYPE: Patent - mos XIPAREF: Date: 23 Mar 1715 ref [Patent Book 10:285] to Daniel Foure, 296 acres Ref: 296 acres Henrico/Cabell #911 (Peter Moriset loc - 17191 -39421 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/Cabell #911 (Peter Moriset. 0. Ash on James River partingsaid FouRef: & Peter Moriset line S2W; 56 poles on Moriset - Point B) 1. Hickory & ash in a small branch HYD line S33W; 354 poles - Point C) 2. Hickory line E12S; 124 poles - Point D) 3. Black oak line N33E; 490 poles - Point E) 4. Black oak on James River line ; 180 poles up River to beginning PH Cabell #911 Shift: sta 1 of DFOUR715.INT to sta 4 of PMOR1716.INT Shift: sta 3 of DFOUR715.INT to sta 1 of JAMON715.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

**Peter Moriset**

TYPE: Patent - mos XIPAREF: Date: 31 Oct 1716 ref [Patent Book 10:295] to Peter Moriset, 129 acres Ref: 129 acres Henrico/(John Lunardo ?Lookado loc - 17649 -39218 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/Cabell #910 (John Lunardo ?Lookado. 0. Small Corner beech on James River partingsaid Moriset & John Lunardo line S2E; 56 poles on Lunardo - Point B) 1. Pine line S45W; 364 poles S42W recorded ?S38W - Point C) 2. Pine line E12S; 111 poles; - Point D) 3. Hickory line N33E; 354 poles - Point E) 4. Corner poplar & hickory on a small branch HYD line N2E; 54 poles - Point F) 5. Ash on River line ; 48 poles up River PH Cabell #910 Sta 1: Brg from S38W to S42W the recorded bearing Sta 2: from 68 to 111 trial Sta 1: from 410 to 354 to match DFour Sta 3: from 410 to 354 ditto Shift: sta 3 of PMORI716.INT to sta 2 of DFOUR715.INT Sta 1: Brg from S42W to S45W to match FL Sta 1: from 354 to 364 to get 48p clousRef: Shift: sta 3 of PMORI716.INT to sta 2 of DFOUR715.INT Shift: sta 3 of PMORI716.INT to sta 2 of DFOUR715.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

**Richard Harris**

TYPE: Patent - mos XIPAREF: Date: 3 Mar 1760 ref [Patent Book 33:708] to Richard Harris, 376 acres Ref: 376 acres Chesterf/Cabell #1449 (John FoRef: loc - 13513 -40217 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Chesterf/Cabell #1449 (John Fore. 0. Red oak on James River on John Fores line S33W; 547 poles on him - Point B) 1. Ptrs on William Martin line E12S; 79 poles S82.5? - Point C) 2. Ptrs line N45E; 161 poles; - Point D) 3. Ash in a branch HYD line N40E; 408 poles - Point E) 4. James River line ; 157 poles up River to beginning Sta 0: Brg from S31.5W to S33W to parallel adjacent side lines Sta 1: Brg from S82.5E to E12S to parallel adjacent head lines Shift: sta 2 of RHARR760.INT to sta 2 of JMA2T715.INT Sta 2: Brg from N41E to N45E to match JTule705 Sta 3: Brg from N37E to N40E to get area of JTrab757 Shift: sta 2 of RHARR760.INT to sta 2 of JMA2T715.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

**Jacob Trabue**

TYPE: Patent - mos XIPAREF: Date: 15 Dec 1757 ref [Patent Book 34:201] to Jacob Trabue, 46 acres Ref: 46 acres Chesterf/Cabell #1123 (Wilson & Richard Harris loc -11544 -39792 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Chesterf/Cabell #1123 (Wilson & Richard Harris. 0. Corner hickory in Wilsons line on James River bank line S45W; 426 poles on said line - Point B) 1. Corner oak in a branch on Richard Harris line N40E; 408 poles on him - Point C) 2. James River line ; 40 poles down River to beginning Sta 0: Brg from S41W to S45W to match JTule705 Sta 1: Brg from N37E to N40E trial to get area Shift: sta 1 of JTRAB757.INT to sta 3 of RHARR760.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

**John Martin**

TYPE: Patent - mos XIPAREF: Date: 23 Mar 1715 ref [Patent Book 10:252-4] to 84) John Martin contract 23 Mar 715 Ref: 444 acres Henrico/part of 1st 5000 acres of French land(self Moses Liveran loc -23887 -39794 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/part of 1st 5000 acres of French land(self Moses Liveran. 0. Corner bush on River partingsaid Martin & Moses Liveran line SWxS; 580 poles - Point B) 1. Corner pine on South side of a great slash line E40S; 96 poles - Point C) 2. Corner White oak & gum line Northeast 174 poles - Point D) 3. Corner White oak line NExN; 480 poles - Point E) 4. Corner esurvey line on the River survey line ; 140 poles up River with meanders to beginning Shift: sta 3 of JMART715.INT to sta 1 of AREMM715.INT - Quality of survey: Well located. include decl -3 end

**John Bowman**

TYPE: Patent - mos XPHUDS Date: 15 Mar 1741 ref [Patent Book 20:193-1] to 58) John Bowman, 30s, 255 acres contract 30 Shillings Ref: 255 acres Henrico/(self Andrew Leprade Peter Hudson loc -21217 -12246 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/(self Andrew Leprade Peter Hudson. 0. Corner pine parting Andrew Leprade Peter Hudson & said Bowman line S67W; 232 poles on Hudsons line crossing NutTreeCreekjust below the fork - Point B) 1. Two Corner hiccorys in Tanners line N51W; 156 poles on his line - Point C) 2. Corner oak parting Geo Turner Fra Flournoy & said Bowman line N36E; 62 poles on Flournoys line crossing a branch of NutTree at high round rocks known as 'Dumplings' - Point D) 3. Two Corner oaks in Leprades line S59E; 74 poles on his line crossing 2 brs of NutTree - Point E) 4. Corner pine line N60E; 44 poles - Point F) 5. Leprades Corner maple on a branch line N39E; 124 poles - Point G) 6. Corner pine line S83E; 90 poles - Point H) 7. Corner White oak line S11E; 132 poles to beginning Shift: sta 3 of JBOWM741.INT to sta 0 of FFLOU724.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

**Peter Hudson**

TYPE: Patent - mos XPHUDS Date: **15 Mar 1741** ref [Patent Book 20:168-1] to 34) **Peter Hudson**, 30s, 289 acres contract 30 Shillings Ref: 289 acres Henrico/

NutTree Branch below Bowmans fork (Leprad & Henry Clay loc -19113 -12044 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/NutTree Branch below Bowmans fork (Leprad & Henry Clay. 0. Four saplins cornered in Leprads line S42W; 208 poles - Point B) 1. His old Corner red oak & white oak line N35W; 144 poles on his old line - Point C) 2. Large Corner pine line S26W; 44 poles - Point D) 3. His old Corner tree fallen down line S20E; 72 poles - Point E) 4. Dead Corner oak line S; 84 poles - Point F) 5. Henry Clays Corner red oak on a rocky hill side line N51W; 268 poles on Clays line crossing NutTreeCreek& over sharp rocky hills - Point G) 6. Two Corner hiccorys line N67E; 232 poles on John Bowmans line crossing Nut Tree just below Bowmans fork - Point H) 7. Pine parting Leprad Bowman & said Hudson line S80E; 212 poles on Leprads line to beginning Shift: sta 7 of PHUDS741.INT to sta 0 of JBOWM741.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Louis Contesse

TYPE: Patent - mos XPHUDS Date: 17 Aug 1725 ref [Patent Book 12:323-2] to 40) Louis Contesse, 40s, 400 acres contract 40 Shillings Ref: 400 acres Henrico/South side of James Riv(John Lavillian loc -19377 -14315 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/South side of James Riv(John Lavillian. 0. John Lavillians Corner pine & scrub black oak line N28W; 87 poles - Point B) 1. Corner pine line E15S; 240 poles - Point C) 2. Corner pine line S5E; 280 poles - Point D) 3. Four black oaks 3 White oaks 2 hiccorys & 3 pines line W21N; 354 poles - Point E) 4. Corner White oak in John Lavillians line N40E; 181 poles; on his line - Point F) 5. Corner pine line N48W; 2 poles to beginning ?48W Shift: sta 4 of LCO1T725.INT to sta 8 of JLAVI725.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### John Farmer

TYPE: Patent - mos XPHUDS Date: 9 Feb 1737 ref [Patent Book 17:462-1] to 41) John Farmer, 40s, 400 acres contract 40 Shillings Ref: 400 acres Henrico/crossing a branch of Upper Licking Branch of Falling Creek (Col William Byrd loc -10477 -11552 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/crossing a branch of Upper Licking Branch of Falling Creek . 0. Corner White oak in William Byrds line W20N; 214 poles on said line crossing a branch of Upper Licking Branch of Falling Creek - Point B) 1. Four black oaks line W34N; 106 poles crossing said branch - Point C) 2. Corner black oak line S44W; 120 poles leaving Byrds line crossing a branch of said Creek Point D) 3. Two black oaks line S7E; 158 poles - Point E) 4. Corner pine line E; 352 poles - Point F) 5. Corner red oak line N; 110 poles to beginning - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Andrew Leprade

TYPE: Patent - mos XPHUDS Date: 15 Mar 1744 ref [Patent Book 23:823-1] to 25) Andrew Leprade, 40s, 381 acres contract 40 Shillings Ref: 381 acres Henrico/(Tanner & Farmer & Col William Byrd loc -13406 -12748 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/(Tanner & Farmer & Col William Byrd. 0. Corner hiccory parting Tanner Farmer & Col William Byrd line N58.5W; 561 poles; on Byrds line - Point B) 1. White oak line S28W; 72 poles new line - Point C) 2. Line of said Leprade formerly Lewis Countis line S77E; 112 poles on that line - Point D) 3. Pine marked L C line S7E; 120 poles - Point E) 4. White oak on North side of Buckingham Road line S59E; 220 poles - Point F) 5. Black oak line S; 56 poles crossing rd - Point G) 6. Spanish oak line N88E; 76 poles - Point H) 7. Two Corner pines line S61E; 50 poles - Point I) 8. Red oak cornered in line of Tanner & Farmer line N11W; 16 poles on said line - Point J) 9. Spanish oak line N43E; 120 poles on line of Tanner & Farmer to beginning Sta 0: from 500 to 561 to get closuRef: Shift: sta 9 of ALEPR744.INT to sta 3 of JFARM737.INT Shift: sta 3 of ALEPR744.INT to sta 2 of LCO1T725.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Andrew Leprade

TYPE: Patent - mos XPHUDS Date: 15 Mar 1744 ref [Patent Book 23:835-1] to 26) Andrew Leprade, 10s, 103 acres contract 10 Shillings Ref: 103 acres Henrico/North side of Buckingham Rd loc -17290 -13389 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/North side of Buckingham Rd. 0. White oak on North side of Buckingham Road cornered insaid Leprades line S59E; 220 poles on his line - Point B) 1. Black oak line S; 56 poles crossing the Rd - Point C) 2. Spanish oak in Parkers line W; 72 poles on his line - Point D) 3. Pine line S78W; 96 poles - Point E) 4. Red oak cornered in Lewis Countis line N7W; 196 poles on that line to beginning Sta 3: from 49 to 96 to get closuRef: & area Shift: sta 0 of ALE2R744.INT to sta 4 of ALEPR744.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Henry Soane

TYPE: Patent - mos XPHUDS Date: 14 Jul 1718 ref [Patent Book 10:393-1] to 45) Henry Soane, 3L contract 3L 10 Shillings Ref: 690 acres Henrico/North side of Swift Creek loc -20817 -8050 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/North side of Swift Creek . 0. Corner black oak HYD parting him & EdwardStandley line Northeast 160 poles on his line - Point B) 1. Pine line WxN; 94 poles - Point C) 2. White oak line Northwest 136 poles crossing NutTree Branch - Point D) 3. Black oak line WNW; 28 poles - Point E) 4. Pine line Northwest 320 poles - Point F) 5. Black oak line W; 98 poles - Point G) 6. White oak& black oak line SSW; 102 poles - Point H) 7. Corner White oak on Great Swamp HYD line ; down Swamp & the main trend of Swift Creekt to beginning Shift: sta 5 of HSOAN718.INT to sta 1 of

FFLOU724.INT Rotation: -4 - Quality of survey: Well located.

### John Lavillian

TYPE: Patent - mos XPHUDS Date: 10 Aug 1725 ref [Patent Book 12:321-2] to 31) John Lavillian, 40s, 400 acres contract 40 Shillings Ref: 400 acres Henrico/South side of a branch of Nutt Tree Branch of North side of Appomattox Riv(John\_James Flournoy loc -22333 -15098 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/South side of a branch of NuttTree Branch 0. John\_James Flournoys Corner pine on South side of a branch of NutTree Branch HYD line W40S; 288 poles on said Flournoys line - Point B) 1. (inserted line) line S21E; 55 poles - Point C) 2. Francis Flournoys Corner White oak on North side of Dumplin Branch HYD line Southwest 6 poles - Point D) 3. John Bowmans Corner black oak on North side of NutTree Branch HYD line E32S; 74 poles on Bowmans line - Point E) 4. Corner pine line E28N; 44 poles - Point F) 5. Corner forked maple on West side of a small branch HYD line N39E; 126 poles - Point G) 6. Corner pine line E9S; 88 poles - Point H) 7. Corner White oak line S12E; 64 poles - Point I) 8.said Bowmans Corner pine line E; 100 poles leavingsaid line - Point J) 9. Two small Corner black oaks & 2 white oaks line N40E; 181 poles; - Point K) 10. Corner pine line N48W; 2 poles - Point L) 11.said Lavillians Corner pine & scrub black oak line W18N; 303 poles - Point M) 12. Corner black oak line W17S; 21 poles to beginning Sta 5: Brg from N31E to N39E to match JBrow741 Shift: sta 1 of JLAVI725.INT to sta 10 of JFLOU725.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### John Lavillian

TYPE: Patent - mos XPHUDS Date: 5 Sep 1749 ref [Patent Book 27:389-1] to 11) Francis Farley John Lavillian, 40s, 376 acres contract 40 Shillings Ref: 376 acres Henrico/Parishs Branch loc -17979 -10515 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/Parishs Branch 0. Corner gum in Parishs Branch line S80.5E; 160 poles - Point B) 1. Henry Hudsons Corner pine line N15W; 126 poles - Point C) 2. Corner black oak on Lapraids line on Piney fork of Parishs Branch line N70W; 58 poles on Lapraids line - Point D) 3. Corner black oak line N74W; 180 poles - Point E) 4. Four saplins cornered btwsaid Farley Lapraid & Peter Hudson line S42W; 214 poles - Point F) 5. Hudsons Corner White oak & black oak line S43E; 180 poles - Point G) 6. Hudsons Corner White oak line N44E; 180 poles on his line to beginning Shift: sta 5 of FFARL749.INT to sta 1 of PHUDS741.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Henry Hudson

TYPE: Patent - mos XPHUDS Date: 12 Feb 1742 ref [Patent Book 21:156-1] to 53) Henry Hudson, 40s, 358 acres contract 40 Shillings Ref: 358 acres Henrico/Parishs Br(self Francis Farlow loc -16430 -7632 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/Parishs Br(self Francis Farlow. 0. His old Corner oak & hiccory line N61W; 320 poles on his line crossing a branch - Point B) 1. Corner pine line N44E; 200 poles - Point C) 2. Corner sweet gum partingsaid Hudson & Fra Farlow in Parishs Branch HYD line S81E; 156 poles - Point D) 3. Corner pine line S7E; 220 poles - Point E) 4. John Bowmans Corner oak line W; 44 poles - Point F) 5. Corner hiccory bush line S; 42 poles to beginning Shift: sta 2 of HHUDS742.INT to sta 0 of FFARL749.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### John Labarear

TYPE: Patent - mos XPHUDS Date: 5 Sep 1749 ref [Patent Book 27:319-1] to 2) John Labarear, 20s, 175 acres contract 20s Ref: 175 acres Henrico/(Farmer Leprade & Newby loc -12348 -10357 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/(Farmer Leprade & Newby. 0. Corner Spanish oak line W; 108 poles on Farmers line crossing the hundred Rd - Point B) 1. Hundred ROA line W; 50 poles 158p - 108p - Point C) 2. Farmers Corner pine line N10W; 136 poles crossing the Rd - Point D) 3. Lepraids Corner pine line S20W; 82 poles - Point E) 4. The Road line S20W; 132 poles 214p -82p - Point F) 5. Newbys Corner White oak line E; 99 poles - Point G) 6. Newbys Corner pine line S43E; 128 poles - Point H) 7. Jenkins Corner black oak line S43E; 26 poles 154p -128p - Point I) 8. Adkins Corner live oak line N16E; 129 poles on Adkins line - Point J) 9. Crossing the Road line N16E; 69 poles 198p-129p to beginning Shift: sta 2 of JLABA749.INT to sta 4 of JFARM737.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### John Lavillian

TYPE: Patent - mos XPHUDS Date: 17 Aug 1725 ref [Patent Book 12:253-2] to 32) John Lavillian, 40s, 400 acres contract 40s Ref: 400 acres Henrico/North side of Appomattox Riv(John\_James Flournoy loc -22520 -16705 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/North side of Appomattox Riv(John\_James Flournoy. 0. John\_James Flournoys Corner black oak line N; 140 poles on his line - Point B) 1. Corner hiccory on said line E; 88 poles leavingsaid line - Point C) 2. Corner pine line S28E; 454 poles - Point D) 3. Corner pine & scrub black oak line W18N; 303 poles - Point E) 4. Corner black oak line W17S; 21 poles - Point F) 5. Corner pine on John\_James Flournoys line N; 164 poles on his line to beginning Shift: sta 3 of JLA21725.INT to sta 11 of JLAVI725.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Peter Hudson

TYPE: Patent - mos XPHUDS Date: 5 Jun 1736 ref [Patent Book 17:103-1] to 31) Peter Hudson, 20s, 202 acres contract 20s Ref: 202 acres Henrico/North side of Swift Creek (self Thomas Powland Henry Hudson loc -19419 -9051 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) North side of Swift Creek (self Thomas Powland Henry Hudson. 0. Corner White oak in Thomas Powlands line parting Powland & Peter & Henry Hudson line S25W; 242 poles on Powland crossing Spring Branch - Point B) 1. Corner gum on North side of Swift CreekHYD survey line ; 90 poles upCreekwith meanders - Point C) 2. Corner ironwood on North side of HYD line Northeast 160 poles on Col Fra Eppes line - Point D) 3. Corner pine line WxN; 94 poles - Point E) 4. Corner White oak line N51W; 56 poles - Point F) 5. Corner black oak in Eppes line parting him & John Bowman line N; 84 poles on Bowman - Point G) 6. Corner black oak line N20W; 72 poles - Point H) 7. Corner White oak line N26E; 44 poles - Point I) 8. Bowmans Corner pine line S39E; 312 poles leaving his line - Point J) 9. Two Corner White oaks line Southwest 30 poles to beginning Sta 8: Brg from S26E to S39E to match FFarl749 & PHuds744 Sta 7: Brg from N28E to N26W to match PHuds741 Sta 7: from 66 to 44 ditto Sta 7: Brg from N26W to N26E to match PHuds741 Sta 6: Brg from N14E to N20W to match PHuds741 Sta 6: from 76 to 72 ditto Sta 5: from 90 to 84 to match ZPHuds741 Sta 3: from 102 to 94 to match HSoan718 Sta 2: Brg from NNE to Northeast to match HSoan718 Sta 2: from 174 to 160 ditto Sta 4: Brg from NW to N51W to match HSoan718 Shift: sta 8 of PHUDS736.INT to sta 2 of PHUDS741.INT - Quality of survey: Well located. include decl -4 end

### Francis Epes

TYPE: Patent - mos XFEP2717 Date: 22 Jan 1717 ref [Patent Book 10:346-2], Frg2 to 52) Francis Epes, Frg2 contract 30s Ref: 285 acres Henrico/North side of Swift Creek (Thomas Womack loc -8104 -2548 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) (Up Swift Creek18p to mouth of small branch & up branch 42p parting John Towns) 4. Corner ash on said branch line W34N; 128 poles - Point B) 5. Corner White oak line W15S; 92 poles - Point C) 6. Corner poplar of the said John Towns on a small branch at a point of rocks survey line ; 230 poles up branch with meanders to beginning Sta 0: Brg from W3N to W34N to match JTow2719 - Quality of survey: Approximately located.

### John Towns

TYPE: Patent - mos XFEP2717 Date: 20 Feb 1719 ref [Patent Book 10:457-1 41:346], Frg2 to 4) John Towns, 35s, Frg2 contract 35s 2 persons Ref: 450 acres Henrico/South side of Swift Creek loc -10063 -2885 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) (Up Swift Creekto mouth 8. Mouth of small branch & up branch to) 9. Corner poplar on said branch near a small fall line E15N; 92 poles - Point B) 10. Corner White oak line E34S; 128 poles - Point C) 11. Corner ash on a branch survey line ; down branch with meanders to 12. Swift Creek , downCreekwith meanders to beginning Shift: sta 1 of JTOW2719.INT to sta 1 of FEP22717.INT - Quality of survey: Approximately located.

### Perrin Giles

TYPE: Patent - mos XJWELC Date: 12 Jan 1746 ref [Patent Book 28:6-1] to 86) Perrin Giles, 20s, 156 acres contract 20s Ref: 156 acres Henrico/a ridge(Mosley & tullits great tract loc -30243 -26915 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/a ridge(Mosley & tullits great tract. 0. His Corner oak on a ridge line N; 66 poles on Moselys line - Point B) 1. Red oak on a line of Tullits great tract line N60W; 62 poles on his old line - Point C) 2. Shrub white oak line S; 52 poles - Point D) 3. White oak line W; 64 poles - Point E) 4. Pine line S32W; 32 poles - Point F) 5. Small hiccory line N76W; 152 poles - Point G) 6. Pine line S52W; 72 poles - Point H) 7. Pine line N82W; 42 poles - Point I) 8. White oak line N; 50 poles - Point J) 9. White oak line S72W; 54 poles - Point K) 10. White oak line S24W; 94 poles - Point L) 11. John Welchs line N85E; 180 poles on his lines - Point M) 12. Pine line S5E; 50 poles - Point N) 13. Flournoys Corner line E; 64 poles on his line - Point O) 14. Spanish oak line N11W; 94 poles on William Giles lines - Point P) 15. Whiteash line S80E; 248 poles to beginning Shift: sta 14 of PGILE746.INT to sta 9 of FFL2U745.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Francis Flournoy

TYPE: Patent - mos XJWELC Date: 20 Aug 1747 ref [Patent Book 28:122-1] to 55) Francis Flournoy, 40s, 391 acres contract 40s Ref: 391 acres Henrico/South side of James River loc -31492 -23724 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/South side of James Riv. 0. Corner White oak line S45W; 12 poles crossing Horsepen Branch - Point B) 1. \_\_\_ line S45W; 92 poles - Point C) 2. Hiccory line N13.5E; 132 poles - Point D) 3. Red oak line N10W; 284 poles - Point E) 4. Corner White oak line S80E; 240 poles - Point F) 5. Black oak line S16W; 394 poles - Point G) 6. Pine line N16W; 92 poles to beginning Shift: sta 4 of FFLOU747.INT to sta 15 of PGILE746.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### John Hall

TYPE: Patent - mos XJWELC Date: 10 Sep 1755 ref [Patent Book 31:683-2] to 18) John Hall, 40s, 400 acres contract 40s Ref: 400 acres Chesterf/(Francis Flournoy & Welch loc -31712 -23741 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Chesterf/(Francis Flournoy & Welch. 0. White oak Corner in Francis Flournoys line N89W; 92 poles - Point B) 1. Several ptrs line N20.25W; 16 poles - Point C) 2. White oakCorner in Welches old line N88W; 264 poles on his line - Point D) 3. Corner White oak line S; 240 poles - Point E) 4. Corner black oak line E; 216 poles - Point F) 5. Corner black oak line N35E; 252 poles to beginning Sta 2: from 26 to 264 to get

clousuRef: Shift: sta 3 of JHALL755.INT to sta 0 of JVAUL744.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### James Vaulton

TYPE: Patent - mos XJWELC Date: 30 Aug 1744 ref [Patent Book 22:151-1] to 33) James Vaulton, 40s, 396 acres contract 40s Ref: 396 acres Henrico/(James Hill & tullits now Carys line loc -35299 -23746 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/(James Hill & tullits now Carys line. 0. James Hills Corner scrub white oak line S88E; 264 poles - Point B) 1. Poplar on East side of branch of Tomahawk HYD line N5W; 274 poles - Point C) 2. Corner pine line S85W; 196 poles - Point D) 3. White oak on Stoney Hill line N55W; 52 poles - Point E) 4. Corner White oak in the line formerly Tullits now Carys line S; 260 poles Shift: sta 2 of JVAUL744.INT to sta 12 of PGILE746.INT Sta 0: Brg from E to S88E to match JHall755 Sta 1: from 264 to 274 North Shift: sta 0 of JVAUL744.INT to sta 3 of JHALL755.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Francis Flournoy

TYPE: Patent - mos XJWELC Date: 20 Sep 1745 ref [Patent Book 22:556-1] to 52) Francis Flournoy, 20s, 198 acres contract 20s Ref: 198 acres Henrico/W South Tomahawk(John Welch Charles Holsworth loc -33005 -21556 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/W South Tomahawk(John Welch Charles Holsworth. 0. Pine parting John Welch & Charles Holsworth line S60W; 38 poles on Holsworths line - Point B) 1. Black oak in another Welch survey line E; 220 poles on his line - Point C) 2. Poplar on West side of Tomahawk survey line ; 157 poles up meanders of that run - Point D) 3. Gum line N47E; 38 poles - Point E) 4. Hickory line N13.5E; 54 poles on said Flournoys old line - Point F) 5. White oak line N13.5E; 20 poles - Point G) 6. Several ptrs line N13.5E; 12 poles - Point H) 7. Shrub white oak line N13.5E; 48 poles on Giles line - Point I) 8. Large oak line N10W; 190 poles - Point J) 9. Red oak by a branch line W; 64 poles new line - Point K) 10. Welchs line S5E; 224 poles on that line - Point L) 11. Poplar line S20.25E; 16 poles - Point M) 12. \_\_\_ line E; 58 poles on Welchs line - Point N) 13. White oak line S28W; 240 poles on Welchs line to beginning Sta 8: Brg from N11W to N10W to match FFlou747 Sta 8: from 180 to 190 to match FFlou747 less PGile746 Sta 10: from 208 to 224 to match JVaul744 less PGile746 Sta 11: Brg from South to S20.25E to match JHall755 Sta 11: from 12 to 16 to match JHall755 Sta 13: from 210 to 252 to match JHall755 Sta 12: from 68 to 58 trial Sta 13: Brg from S32W to S30W trial Sta 13: Brg from S30W to S28W trial Sta 13: from 252 to 240 trial Sta 4: Brg from N9E to N13.5E to match FFlou747 Sta 5: Brg from N37E to N13.5 Sta 5: Brg from N13.5 to N13.5E to match FFlou747 Sta 6: Brg from N54W to N13.5E to match FFlou747 Sta 7: Brg from N9E to N13.5E to match FFlou747 Shift: sta 9 of FFL2U745.INT to sta 14 of PGILE746.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Michell Michell

TYPE: Patent - mos XJWELC Date: 1 Apr 1717 ref [Patent Book 10:312-3], Frg1 to 14) Michell Michell, 3L, Frg1 contract 3L 5s Ref: 628 acres Henrico/North side of Great Swamp of Swift Creek loc -34706 -17399 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/North side of Great Swamp of Swift Creek . (Up Swam poles) 0. Corner poplar on said Swamp HYD being Wward part of said land line Northeast 188 poles into woods - Point B) 1. Corner gum line Southeast 320 poles - Point C) 2. Corner White oak survey line ; on Trebues Branch HYD, down Branch with with meanders Shift: sta 0 of MMIC1717.INT to sta 0 of AMAR1721.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Alexender Marshall

TYPE: Patent - mos XJWELC Date: 13 Nov 1721 ref [Patent Book 11:71-3], Frg1 to 4) Alexr Marshall, Frg1 contract 13 Nov 721 Ref: 628 acres Henrico/North side of great swamp of Swift Creek loc -34706 -17399 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/North side of great swamp of Swift Creek . (Up great swamp with meanders) 0. Corner poplar on W ssaid swamp survey line Northeast 188 poles into woods - Point B) 1. Corner gum line Southeast 320 poles - Point C) 2. Corner White oak in Trebues Branch survey line ; down Branch with meanders Shift: sta 0 of AMAR1721.INT to sta 0 of AMAR4731.INT Shift: sta 0 of AMAR1721.INT to sta 0 of MMIC1717.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Alexender Marshall

TYPE: Patent - mos XJWELC Date: 2 Jun 1731 ref [Patent Book 14:152-1], Frg4 to 6) Alexr Marshall, 9L, Frg4 contract 9L 15s Ref: 2578 acres Henrico/bs Swift Creek (self James Akin William Pride loc -34706 -17399 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) (Up South side of Swift Creek150 & crossing Swift Creek ) 22. Marshalls Corner poplar on North side of Swift CreekHYD line Northeast 190 poles on Marshalls line - Point B) 23. Corner gum in a small branch of Tomahawk Branch HYD line Southeast 320 poles - Point C) 24. Corner White oak on West side of Tomahawk main Branch HYD line ; down Branch 560p to 25. Mouth of Branch & up North side of Swift Creek150p tp beginning 628 acres granted to said Marshall 13 Nov 1721 Shift: sta 1 of AMAR4731.INT to sta 5 of CHOL1744.INT Shift: sta 0 of AMAR4731.INT to sta 0 of AMAR1721.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Charles Holsworth

TYPE: Patent - mos XJWELC Date: 30 Aug 1744 ref [Patent Book 22:158-1], Frg1 to 96) Charles Holsworth, 30s, 308a, Frg1 contract 30s Ref: 308 acres Henrico/Nisons Branch loc -35214 -22541 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/Nisons Branch (Up another branch of Nisons Branch 69 poles) 9. James Hills Corner pine line S; 118 poles on Welches line - Point B) 10. Corner red oak line E; 208 poles on Welches line to beginning - Point C) 0. John Welchs Corner pine line S60W; 38 poles - Point D) 1. Corner black oak in another Welch survey line S8W; 244 poles on his line - Point E) 2. White oak line S43E; 12 poles - Point F) 3. Friends Corner gum line S44W; 70 poles on his line - Point G) 4. Small black oak parting Friend & Wooldridge line N35W; 268 poles on Wooldridges line - Point H) 5. Corner sweet gum on a branch of Nisons Branch survey line ; upsaid branch with meanders, Shift: sta 2 of CHOL1744.INT to sta 0 of FFL2U745.INT Shift: sta 5 of CHOL1744.INT to sta 1 of AMAR4731.INT Shift: sta 1 of CHOL1744.INT to sta 4 of JHALL755.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### John Welch

TYPE: Patent - mos XJWELC Date: 20 Feb 1723 ref [Patent Book 11:309-1] to 11) John Welch, 40s, 400 acres contract 40s Ref: 400 acres Henrico/W South main branch of Tomahawk of Swift Creek loc -31446 -21449 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/W South main branch of Tomahawk of Swift Creek . 0. Corner poplar onWest side of \_\_ Branch HYD of Tomahake line W; 198 poles - Point B) 1. Small Corner black oak line S8W; 244 poles - Point C) 2. Corner White oak line Southeast 13 poles - Point D) 3. Mr ??anden Marshals Corner gum at head of small branch line Southeast 288 poles on Marshals line - Point E) 4. Marshals Corner White oak onWest side of said branch HYD survey line ; 466 poles up branch with meanders to beginning Shift: sta 0 of JWELC723.INT to sta 2 of FFL2U745.INT Shift: sta 3 of JWELC723.INT to sta 1 of MMIC1717.INT Sta 1: Brg from S10W to S8W to match CHol1744 Sta 1: from 230 to 244 to match CHol1744 Shift: sta 3 of JWELC723.INT to sta 5 of CHOL1744.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### John Burton

TYPE: Patent - mos XJWELC Date: 17 Aug 1720 ref [Patent Book 11:46-1], Frg1 to 12) John Burton, 50s, 500a, Frg1 contract 50s Ref: 500 acres Henrico/North side of Swift Creek (Michel Michel loc -34706 -17399 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/North side of Swift Creek (Michel Michel. (Down beaverponds & Swift Creek ) 0. Michel Michels Corner poplar line Northeast 120 poles on his line - Point B) 1. Pine line NWxN; 262 poles leaving his line & run - Point C) 2. White oak on a branch survey line ; up branch with meanders Shift: sta 0 of JBUR1720.INT to sta 0 of MMIC1717.INT - Quality of survey: Well located. include decl -3 end

### Francis Flournoy

TYPE: Patent - mos XFFLOU Date: 9 Jul 1724 ref [Patent Book 12:17-1] to 47) Francis Flournoy, 40s, 400 acres contract 40s Ref: 400 acres Henrico/E South main branch of Tomahake of North side of Swift Creek loc -30167 -19823 F127 L0 P255 - Point A)East side of main branch of Tomahake of North side of Swift Creek . 0. Corner White oak line W; 150 poles onWest side of Tribues Branch - Point B) 1. Corner gum onEast side of main branch of Tomahake survey line ; 474 poles downsaid Branch with meanders 450p to 2. mouth of Tribues Branch & up Tribues Branch 474p to beginning - Quality of survey: Approximately located.

### Francis Flournoy

TYPE: Patent - mos XFFLOU Date: 9 Jul 1724 ref [Patent Book 12:18-1], Frg2 to 49) Francis Flournoy, 40s, 400a, Frg2 contract 40s Ref: 400 acres Henrico/W South TribuesCreekof North side of Swift Creek (self loc -31650 -19745 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) 4. Own Corner gum onEast side of main branch of Tomahake HYD line E; 150 poles on said Flournoys line to beginning - Point B) 0. Own Corner White oak onWest side of Tribues Branch HYD survey line ; 180 poles upsaid Branch with meanders Shift: sta 0 of FFL32724.INT to sta 1 of FFL2U724.INT - Quality of survey: Approximately located.

### James Smith

TYPE: Patent - mos XTWOOCOL Date: 10 Jun 1737 ref [Patent Book 17:337-2] to 83) JamesSmith, 45s, 435 acres contract 45s Ref: 435 acres Goochlan/N brs Swift Creek loc -43006 -27026 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Goochlan/N brs Swift Creek . 0. Henry Hatchers Corner pine line N73W; 209 poles new lines crossing Steep Branch - Point B) 1. Black oak saplin line N73W; 114 poles same course cont - Point C) 2. Ptrs line S29.5W; 51 poles - Point D) 3. Black oak & white oak line S29.5W; 135 poles on Hudson same course cont - Point E) 4. Two black oaks line S60.5E; 286 poles on John Russel - Point F) 5. Poplar & hiccory line N51E; 106 poles on Henrico Co line - Point G) 6. Two pines line N25E; 164 poles on Henry Hatcher crossing Steep Branch to beginning Shift: sta 2 of JSMIT737.INT to sta 6 of DST6N738.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Henry Hatcher

TYPE: Patent - mos XTWOOCOL Date: 1 Jun 1750 ref [Patent Book 30:2-1] to 21) Henry Hatcher, 40s, 400 acres contract 40s Ref: 400 acres Goochlan/bs Steep Branch of Swift Creek loc -43006 -27026 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Goochlan/bs Steep Branch of Swift Creek . 0. Henry Hatchers & JamesSmiths Corner pine line

N73W; 209 poles on said Smith ?73W - Point B) 1. Black oak saplin line N12E; 240 poles new lines - Point C) 2. Black scrub oak line S65E; 251 poles - Point D) 3. Pine line S11E; 188 poles - Point E) 4. Ptrs line S51W; 17.5 poles in Henrico Co line - Point F) 5. Hickory saplin line N84.5W; 101 poles on Henry Hatcher to beginning Granted to Daniel Stoner & John\_JamesFlournoy decd 20 Jun 1738 who failed to pay quit rent On suit, granted to Henry Hatcher Shift: sta 2 of HHATC750.INT to sta 4 of HHATC745.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Henry Hatcher

TYPE: Patent - mos XTWOOCOL Date: 12 Feb 1742 ref [Patent Book 20:451-1] to 22) Henry Hatcher, 30s, 314 acres contract 30s Ref: 314 acres Henrico/(self loc -41181 -24054 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/(self. 0. Large white oak line N72W; 336 poles - Point B) 1. County line N52E; 104 poles on the line - Point C) 2. Corner pine line N21E; 164 poles - Point D) 3. Corner pine line S84.5E; 236 poles - Point E) 4. Ptrs in John Burtons line S80W; 152 poles - Point F) 5. Corner pine on South side of a branch line S14E; 220 poles - Point G) 6. Corner White oak line S14E; 96 poles same course cont thru Hatchers plantation to beginning Shift: sta 2 of HHATC742.INT to sta 6 of JSMIT737.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### John Burton

TYPE: Patent - mos XTWOOCOL Date: 12 Feb 1742 ref [Patent Book 21:189-1] to 14) John Burton, 15s, 133 acres contract 15s Ref: 133 acres Henrico/South side of James Riv(Henry Hatcher EdwardHarrison loc -38978 -27239 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/South side of James Riv(Henry Hatcher EdwardHarrison. 0. Corner White oak line S81W; 170 poles - Point B) 1. Henry Hatchers shrub black oak line N20E; 6 poles - Point C) 2. Several ptrs line N86W; 143 poles - Point D) 3. Corner pine on the County line N51E; 192 poles - Point E) 4. Several ptrs on EdwardHarrisons line ; S7? (1 or moRef: survey lines missing at bottom of page. On next page 'and a half degrees E 166p - Point F) 5. James Farlows Corner pine line S2.5W; 50 poles to beginning - Quality of survey: Well located.

### James Farlow

TYPE: Patent - mos XTWOOCOL Date: 12 Feb 1742 ref [Patent Book 20:467-1] to 4) James Farlow, 30s, 275 acres contract 30s Ref: 275 acres Henrico/North side of a fork of Nicesams Branch of South side of James River loc -38664 -25930 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/North side of a fork of Nicesams Branch of South side of James Riv. 0. Corner dogwood on North side of fork of Nicesams Branch line N10.5W; 136 poles - Point B) 1. John Burtons Corner oak line N2.5E; 55 poles - Point C) 2. EdwardHarrisons Corner pine line S84.5E; 128 poles - Point D) 3. Several ptrs line S37.5E; 100 poles - Point E) 4. White oak line S78E; 68 poles - Point F) 5. Black oak line S3W; 152 poles - Point G) 6. Black oak line N85W; 60 poles - Point H) 7. White oak of James Hill line N68W; 172 poles to beginning Shift: sta 1 of JFARL742.INT to sta 0 of JBURT742.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### John Burton

TYPE: Patent - mos XTWOOCOL Date: 12 Feb 1742 ref [Patent Book 21:186-1] to 13) John Burton, 40s, 400 acres contract 40s Ref: 400 acres Henrico/North side of Nisons Br( self & Henry Hatcher James Hill James Farlow loc -40781 -27033 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/North side of Nisons Br( self & Henry Hatcher James Hill James Farlow. 0. Henry Hatchers Corner ptrs line S80W; 152 poles on his line - Point B) 1. Corner pine on South side of a branch line S14E; 220 poles - Point C) 2. Hatchers Corner White oak line N79.5E; 240 poles - Point D) 3. James Hills Corner scrub white oak line N79.5E; 80 poles on Hills line same course cont - Point E) 4. Corner White oak line N10W; 60 poles - Point F) 5. Three Corner dogwood saplings parting James Hill James Farlow & said Burton on North side of Nisons Branch HYD line N10W; 136 poles same course cont on Farlows line - Point G) 6. Corner White oak line S80W; 176 poles to beginning Shift: sta 5 of JBU2T742.INT to sta 0 of JFARL742.INT Shift: sta 1 of JBU2T742.INT to sta 5 of HHATC742.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### William Harrison

TYPE: Patent - mos XTWOOCOL Date: 16 Nov 1752 ref [Patent Book 31:300-1] to 53) William Harrison, 4L, 787 acres contract 4L Ref: 787 acres Chesterf/hd LowerManakinCreek& head brs Swift Creek pi Cumberland both sides Buckingham Rd loc -39211 -32019 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Chesterf/hd LowerManakinCreek& head brs Swift Creek . 0. White oak on West side of LowerManakinCreekHYD line N81W; 203 poles - Point B) 1. Ptrs line S10W; 261 poles - Point C) 2. Black oak line S80E; 76 poles - Point D) 3. Ptrs on North side of the Main Road line S71W; 170 poles - Point E) 4. Corner pine in Henry Hatchers line S12E; 204 poles on his line - Point F) 5. His Corner pine on Chesterf-Cumberland Co line N50E; 184 poles on said line - Point G) 6. Ptrs on said line on West side of Nisons Branch HYD of Swift Creekline S10W; 48 poles - Point H) 7. White oak& pine line S85E; 280 poles - Point I) 8. Ptrs line N5E; 160 poles - Point J) 9. Ptrs line N85W; 160 poles - Point K) 10. Poplar on LowerManakinCreekHYD survey line ; downCreekwith meanders to beginning Shift: sta 4 of WHARR752.INT to sta 3 of HHATC750.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### James Hill

TYPE: Patent - mos XTWOOCOL Date: 16 Jun 1744 ref [Patent Book 23:700-1] to 7) James Hill, 40s, 400 acres contract 40s Ref: 400 acres Henrico/nr Nisons Branch loc -36784 -22777 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/nr Nisons Branch 0. Large Corner pine on Nisons Branch HYD line S68E; 50 poles on EdwardLogwoods line - Point B) 1. Corner poplar in a branch line ; 90 poles up branch - Point C) 2. Corner pine in John Welchs line N; 112 poles on his line - Point D) 3. Corner shrub white oak line N72W; 140 poles - Point E) 4. Corner pine line N12W; 100 poles - Point F) 5. James Farlows Corner White oak line N70W; 172 poles on his line - Point G) 6. Three Corner dogwoods on the North side of Nisons Branch HYD line S10E; 60 poles crossing said Branch - Point H) 7. Corner White oak line S80W; 80 poles in John Burtons line, on him - Point I) 8. Corner shrub white oak line S20E; 84 poles - Point J) 9. Corner pine line S54E; 244 poles crossing Nisons Branch - Point K) 10. Corner Spanish oak line S25E; 36 poles to beginning Shift: sta 7 of JHILL744.INT to sta 4 of JBU2T742.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Daniel Stoner

TYPE: Patent - mos XTWOOCOL Date: 20 Jul 1738 ref [Patent Book 18:63-1] to 39) Daniel Stoner contract 40s Ref: 400 acres Goochlan/bs Steep Branch of Swift Creek loc -43006 -27026 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Goochlan/bs Steep Branch of Swift Creek . 0. Henry Hatcher & James Smiths Corner pine line N73W; 209 poles on Smith - Point B) 1. Black oak saplin line N12E; 240 poles new lines - Point C) 2. Black shrub oak line S65E; 251 poles - Point D) 3. Pine line S11E; 188 poles - Point E) 4. Ptrs line S51W; 17.5 poles on Henrico Co line - Point F) 5. Hickory saplin line N84.5W; 101 poles on Henry Hatcher to beginning Shift: sta 0 of DST7N738.INT to sta 0 of HHATC750.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Peter Gerant

TYPE: Patent - mos XTWOOCOL Date: 13 Oct 1727 ref [Patent Book 13:223-1] to 77) Peter Gerant, 40s, 400 acres contract 40s Ref: 400 acres Henrico/LowerManakinCreekof South side of James River loc -39299 -29304 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/LowerManakin Creek . 0. Corner poplar near the head thereof HYD line E5S; 240 poles - Point B) 1. Corner pine line N10E; 280 poles - Point C) 2. Corner pine line W5N; 298 poles - Point D) 3. Corner White oak on ManakinCreekHYD survey line ; upCreekwith meanders to beginning Shift: sta 3 of PGERA727.INT to sta 2 of TDA2S745.INT Rotation: 3 Shift: sta 0 of PGERA727.INT to sta 10 of WHARR752.INT Shift: sta 0 of PGERA727.INT to sta 10 of WHARR752.INT Rotation: -3 - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Ezekiel Salughter

TYPE: Patent - mos XTWOOCOL Date: 16 Nov 1752 ref [Patent Book 31:302-1] to 18) Ezekiel Slaughter, 40s, 400 acres contract 40s Ref: 400 acres Cumberland/Lower Manakin Creekpi Chesterfield loc -39299 -29304 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Cumberland/Lower Manakin Creek pi Chesterfield. 0. Corner poplar near head HYD line E5S; 240 poles - Point B) 1. Corner pine line N10E; 280 poles - Point C) 2. Corner pine line W5N; 298 poles - Point D) 3. Corner White oak on ManakinCreekHYD survey line ; upCreekwith meanders to beginning Granted to Peter Gerant 13 Oct 1727 & conveyed to Pye, Tho, & Richard Chamberlayne who failed to pay quit rent. On suit granted to Ezekiel Slaughter Shift: sta 0 of ESLAU752.INT to sta 0 of PGERA727.INT Rotation: 3 Shift: sta 0 of ESLAU752.INT to sta 0 of PGERA727.INT Rotation: -3 - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Thomas Godsey

TYPE: Patent - mos XTWOOCOL Date: 5 Sep 1749 ref [Patent Book 27:387-1] to 41) Thomas Godsey, 35s, 324 acres contract 35s Ref: 324 acres Henrico/Lerser Creek (Harrison loc -36885 -29137 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/Lerser Creek (Harrison. 0. Harrisons Corner pine line N9E; 156 poles - Point B) 1. Crossing a branch at the lirser ?lowerCreekline N9E; 132 poles 288-156 is 132p - Point C) 2. Corner White oak on Co line N49.5E; 298 poles on the Co line - Point D) 3. Shatteens Corner hickory line SExS; 56 poles on Shatteens line - Point E) 4. Corner black oak line S6E; - Point F) 5. Corner White oak line S75.5W; 119 poles - Point G) 6. Carys Corner pine line S30W; 84 poles on Carys line - Point H) 7. Carys Corner White oak & pine line S13W; 38 poles - Point I) 8. Crossing Carys Branch line S13W; 149 poles 187-38 is 149p - Point J) 9. Corner pine in the falling grounds of Tomahawk line S71W; 72 poles - Point K) 10. Corner black oak line N84W; 43 poles - Point L) 11. Corner White oak line S8W; 39 poles - Point M) 12 Corner black oak line N83W; 5 poles to beginning Sta 3: Brg from S4.5E to SEXS to match AMic2705 Sta 4: from 22 to -1 to get clousRef: & area Shift: sta 2 of TGOADS749.INT to sta 2 of ESLAU752.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### William Sallee

TYPE: Patent - mos XTWOOCOL Date: 10 Jun 1737 ref [Patent Book 17:357-1] to 24) William Sallee, 40s, 400 acres contract 40s Ref: 400 acres Goochlan/bs LowerManacanCreek& Buck Branch loc -33482 -39173 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Goochlan/bs LowerManacanCreek& Buck Branch 0. Four pines line S52E; 31 poles on the French line - Point B) 1. White oak line S17W; 115 poles on Peter Chastain decd - Point C) 2. White oak line S34E; 27 poles - Point D) 3. Black oak line S25W; 88 poles - Point E) 4. Pine line S1.5E; 52 poles - Point F) 5. White oak line S44W; 39 poles - Point G) 6. White oak line N48W; 58 poles - Point H) 7. White oak line S30W; 38 poles - Point I) 8. Red oak line S45E; 23 poles - Point J) 9. White oak line S21W; 83 poles - Point K) 10. White oak line S14E; 45 poles -

Point L) 11. White oak line ; 52 poles S???.5W - Point M) 12. Pine line S1E; 15 poles - Point N) 13. Pine line S51W; 87 poles on Henrico Co line - Point O) 14. \_\_\_ line N28W; 250 poles on other land surveyed for William Sallee - Point P) 15. \_\_\_ line N62E; 56 poles on Thomas Dickens - Point Q) 16. White oak line N62E; 38 poles sasme course cont - Point R) 17. White oak line N36.5E; 107 poles - Point S) 18. ?Marcklanks Corner black oak line N36.5E; 274 poles same course cont to beginning Shift: sta 17 of WSA2L737.INT to sta 2 of WBA2T740.INT Shift: sta 13 of WSA2L737.INT to sta 3 of TGODS749.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### William Sallee

TYPE: Patent - mos XTWOOCOL Date: 10 Jun 1737 ref [Patent Book 17:342-1] to 23)William Sallee, 40s, 400 acres contract 40s Ref: 400 acres Goochlan/bs Buck Branch of East side of LowerManacanCreek loc -36641 -32116 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Goochlan/bs Buck Branch of East side of LowerManacan Creek . 0. Corner pine of 'Long Acre' tract line N42W; 258 poles new line - Point B) 1. Ptrs line N10E; 41 poles on Thomas Dickens - Point C) 2. Pine line N62E; 240 poles - Point D) 3. Other land surveyed for said William Sallee line S28E; 250 poles - Point E) 4. \_\_\_ line S51W; 212 poles on Henrico Co line - Point F) 5. Two White oaks line N10E; 8 poles to beginning Shift: sta 4 of WSA1L737.INT to sta 14 of WSA2L737.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Abraham Michaux

TYPE: Patent - mos XTWOOCOL Date: 2 Nov 1705 ref [Patent Book 9:679-2] to 43)Abra Michaux contract 12 persons Ref: 574 acres Henrico/bs low ManakinTownCreekof South side of James River loc -33230 -38997 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/bs low ManakinTown Creek . 0. Three Corner pines on old line of marked trees on W ssaidCreekHYD line S17W; 115 poles - Point B) 1. Pine line S34E; 27 poles - Point C) 2. Black oak line S25W; 88 poles - Point D) 3. Pine line S1.5E; 52 poles - Point E) 4. White oak line S44W; 38 poles - Point F) 5. Corner pohickory line N48W; 58 poles - Point G) 6. Black oak line S30W; 38 poles - Point H) 7. Black oak line S45E; 23 poles - Point I) 8. White oak line S21W; 83 poles - Point J) 9. White oak line S14E; 45 poles - Point K) 10. White oak line S3.1W; 58.7 poles - Point L) 11. Pine line S1E; 15 poles - Point M) 12. Pine line SExS; 56 poles - Point N) 13. Black oak line S; 32 poles - Point O) 14. Corner gum on a small branch HYD survey line ; down branch with meanders to 15. Main Creek , up mainCreekwith meanders - Point P) 16. Corner pohickory HYD line Northeast 12 poles - Point Q) 17. Black oak line NxE; 538 poles - Point R) 18. Corner White oak line NW.25pW; 160 poles a line of marked trees to beginning Shift: sta 0 of AMICZ705.INT to sta 1 of WSA2L737.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Charles Holsworth

TYPE: Patent - mos XTWOOCOL Date: 30 Aug 1744 ref [Patent Book 22:158-1], Frg2 to 96)Charles Holsworth, 30s, 308a, Frg2 contract 30s Ref: 308 acres Henrico/Nisons Branch loc -35401 -21439 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/Nisons Branch (Up a branch of Nissons Br) 6. Large Corner poplar line N36W; 132 poles on Wooldridges line - Point B) 7. Black oak line N; 36 poles new line - Point C) 8. Corner ash & pine in another branch of Nissons Branch survey line ; 69 poles up branch with meanders - Quality of survey: Well located.

### John Burton

TYPE: Patent - mos XTWOOCOL Date: 17 Aug 1720 ref [Patent Book 11:46-1], Frg2 to 12) John Burton, 50s, 500a, Frg2 contract 50s Ref: 500 acres Henrico/ North side of Swift Creek (Michel Michel loc -35401 -21439 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) (Up a branch) 3. Poplar line NWxN; 158 poles - Point B) 4. Poplar line WNW; 42 poles - Point C) 5. Pine on Dry Branch survey line ; down Branch with meanders Shift: sta 0 of JBUR2720.INT to sta 0 of CHOL2744.INT Rotation: -2.3 Shift: sta 2 of JBUR2720.INT to sta 0 of JHILL744.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Henry Hatcher

TYPE: Patent - mos XTWOOCOL Date: 1 Apr 1749 ref [Patent Book 28:565-1] to 24) Henry Hatcher contract 30s Ref: 300 acres Henrico/(self Garron & James Farlow & James Hill loc -36753 -29302 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/(self Garron & James Farlow & James Hill. 0. Corner pine in Garrons survey line N87W; 96 poles - Point B) 1. Ptrs in a bottom line S11W; 152 poles - Point C) 2. Corner in James Farlows line S84E; 14 poles on his lines - Point D) 3. Four marked hiccory saplins line S39E; 112 poles - Point E) 4. Farlows Corner White oak line S77E; 64 poles - Point F) 5. Corner black oak on a hillside line S4W; 144 poles - Point G) 6. Corner black oak line N85W; 56 poles - Point H) 7. Corner White oak parting James Hill James Farlow & said Hatcher line S12E; 100 poles on Hills line - Point I) 8. Corner pine line S72E; 140 poles - Point J) 9. Shrub white oak parting James Hill John Welch & said Hatcher line N; 260 poles on Welchs line - Point K) 10. Corner White oak in the line formerly Tullits now Carys line N55W; on said line - Point L) 11. Corner black oak line N16W; 52 poles continuing on Tullits lines -

Point M) 12. Small Corner White oak bush near wheRef: an old Corner tree stood line N25E; 24 poles - Point N) 13. Corner on hill top line N52E; 104 poles - Point O) 14. Corner black oak line N85W; 8 poles to beginning Sta 10: from 184 to -1 to get closuRef: Shift: sta 5 of HHATC749.INT to sta 5 of JFARL742.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Josiah Hatcher

TYPE: Patent - mos XTWOOCOL Date: 16 Jun 1744 ref [Patent Book 22:65-1] to 31) Josiah Hatcher, 40s, 398 acres contract 40s Ref: 398 acres Henrico/low grounds of Nisons Br(John Burton loc -41334 -23709 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/low grounds of Nisons Br(John Burton. 0. Large white oak line N14W; 96 poles on line parting this fr upp survey - Point B) 1. John Burtons Corner White oak line N79.5E; 240 poles on his line - Point C) 2. Scrub white oak partingsaid Burton & James Hill line S20E; 84 poles on Hills line - Point D) 3. Pine line S54E; 244 poles - Point E) 4. Spanish oak line S25E; 36 poles - Point F) 5. Large pine in low grounds of Nisons Branch line S51W; 8 poles - Point G) 6. Red oak bysaid Branch HYD line ; down Branch - Point H) 7. Gum marked 4 ways line N55W; 172 poles up the hill - Point I) 8. Two White oaks in Peter Hudsons line N84W; 104 poles on his line - Point J) 9. Several ptrs round the true Corner line N58W; 80 poles new line - Point K) 10. Corner White oak line N72W; 130 poles to beginning Shift: sta 3 of JHATC744.INT to sta 9 of JHILL744.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### George Renyer

TYPE: Patent - mos XTWOOCOL Date: 5 Aug 1751 ref [Patent Book 29:529-1] to 79) Geo Renyer, 5s, 42 acres contract 5s Ref: 42 acres Henrico/on Nisons Br (EdwardLogwood loc -36842 -21817 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/on Nisons Br(EdwardLogwood. 0. Edmond Logwoods Corner White oak in a rocky place in Nisons Branch line N68W; 172 poles on Logwoods line - Point B) 1. Corner ptrs on Hancocks line N48E; 5 poles - Point C) 2. Corner line N8E; 54 poles - Point D) 3. Two Corner White oaks on Hatchers line S54.5E; 140 poles on his line - Point E) 4. Corner line N62E; 12 poles - Point F) 5. Stump in his cornfield line S10E; 13 poles - Point G) 6. Corner pine line S64E; 26 poles - Point H) 7. Corner gum on Nisons Branch HYD survey line S7W; 23 poles down Branch with meanders to beginning Shift: sta 3 of GRENY751.INT to sta 8 of JHATC744.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### John Burton

TYPE: Patent - mos XTWOOCOL Date: 17 Aug 1720 ref [Patent Book 11:46-1], Frg3 to 12) John Burton, 50s, 500a, Frg3 contract 50s Ref: 500 acres Henrico/ North side of Swift Creek (Michel Michel loc -36842 -21817 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) (Down Dry Branch) 6. Corner White oak line WNW; 162 poles - Point B) 7. White oak line SxW; 124 poles - Point C) 8. Corner ash by beaverponds of Swift CreekHYD survey line ; down the beaverponds & main trend of Swift Creekwith meanders to beginning Shift: sta 0 of JBUR3720.INT to sta 0 of GRENY751.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

TYPE: Patent - mos XWBASS Date: **12 Jul 1718** ref [Patent Book 10:378-1] to 56) James contract 35s Ref: 340 acres Henrico/forks of Procters near head **ColdWater Run** loc -719 -1296 F127 L0 P255

pt A) Henrico/forks of Procters near head **ColdWater Run**. 0. Corner black oak on said Akens old line ExN; 180 poles

pt B) 1. Black oak line S; 120 poles

pt C) 2. Pine line ESE; 140 poles

pt D) 3. Black oak line SExS; 30 poles

pt E) 4. White oak line S; 46 poles

pt F) 5. Corner poplar on Crooked Branch HYD survey line ; up Branch with meanders

pt G) 6. Corner pine line SSW; 78 poles

pt H) 7. Black oak line W; 88 poles

pt I) 8. Pine line WNW; 280 poles

- pt J) 9. Black oak on said Akens old line NNE; 14 poles on his old line
- pt K) 10. \_\_\_ line NxE; 54 poles
- pt L) 11. \_\_\_ line NExE; 30 poles
- pt M) 12. \_\_\_ line ENE; 68 poles
- pt N) 13. \_\_\_ line Northeast 60 poles - Point O) 14. \_\_\_ line E; 36 poles
- pt P) 15. \_\_\_ line N; 16 poles
- pt Q) 16. \_\_\_ line NWxN; 30 poles
- pt R) 17. \_\_\_ line WSW; 50 poles
- pt S) 18. \_\_\_ line WxN; 38 poles
- pt T) 19. \_\_\_ line Northwest 32 poles to beginning - Quality of survey: Well located.

### William Bass

TYPE: Patent - mos XWBASS Date: 17 Aug 1725 ref [Patent Book 12:300-1], Frg1 to 50) William Bass, 35s, 350a, Frg1 contract 35s Ref: 350 acres Henrico/South side of Proctors Creek of South side of James loc 1140 -1849 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/South side of Proctors Creek . (Up Proctors Creek 380 poles) 0. Corner pine on South side of Proctors Creek HYD line S18W; 45 poles - Point B) 1. Corner pine in James Akin jrs line S; 88 poles on his line - Point C) 2. Akins Corner pine at head of a Spring Branch line ESE; 140 poles on his lines - Point D) 3. Two Corner black oaks line SExS; 30 poles - Point E) 4. Corner White oak line S; 46 poles - Point F) 5. Akins two Corner poplars of North side of Crooked Branch HYD survey line ; 258 poles down Branch with meanders Shift: sta 2 of WBAS1725.INT to sta 2 of JAKEN718.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Stephen Beasily

TYPE: Patent - mos XWBASS Date: 17 Aug 1725 ref [Patent Book 12:254-2], Frg1 to 8) Stephen Beasily, 20s, 200a, Frg1 contract 20s Ref: 200 acres Henrico/South side of Proctors Creek of South side of James (William Bass loc 1140 -1849 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/South side of Proctors Creek . (Down Proctors Creek 41 poles) 0. William Bass Corner pine on South side of Proctors Creek HYD line S18W; 45 poles on Bass lines - Point B) 1. William Bass Corner pine in James Akin jrs line N; 32 poles on his line - Point C) 2. Corner black oak line WxS; 46 poles - Point D) 3. Corner pin in Akins line W43N; 39 poles leaving Akins line - Point E) 4. Corner forked butterwood on North side of Proctors Creek HYD survey line ; 76 poles upCreekwith meanders Shift: sta 0 of SBEA1725.INT to sta 0 of WBAS1725.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Richard Ligon

TYPE: Patent - mos XWBASS Date: **29 Apr 1693** ref [Patent Book 8:304-1] to 36) **Richard Ligon** contract 6 persons Ref: 285 acres Henrico/mouth of Poplar Branch of Swift Creek loc -2126 1357 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/mouth of Poplar Branch of Swift Creek . 0. Mouth of Poplar Branch HYD line E.50pS; 16 poles up Branch - Point B) 1. \_\_\_ line SExE; 20 poles - Point C) 2. \_\_\_ line ESE; 20 poles - Point D) 3. \_\_\_ line ExS; 24 poles - Point E) 4. \_\_\_ line SExE; 16 poles - Point F) 5. Corner pine HYD line ExS; 24 poles leavingsaid run - Point G) 6. Corner pine line Northeast 62 poles - Point H) 7. Corner pine line NNW; 28 poles - Point I) 8. Corner pine line NWxW; 34 poles - Point J) 9. Corner White oak line N; 60 poles - Point K) 10. Corner pine line NExE; 54 poles - Point L) 11. Corner pine line NxE; 30 poles - Point M) 12. \_\_\_ line ENE; 68 poles - Point N) 13. Corner pohiccory line Northeast 30 poles - Point O) 14. Corner black oak line E; 36 poles - Point P) 15. Corner White oak on Procters Road line N; 16 poles - Point Q) 16. \_\_\_ line NWxW; 30 poles - Point R) 17. \_\_\_ line WSW; 50 poles - Point S) 18. \_\_\_ line WxN; 38 poles - Point T) 19. \_\_\_ line Northwest 32 poles - Point U) 20. \_\_\_ line WxS; 38 poles - Point V) 21. Mr John Worthams line & Edward Stratton line SxW; 72 poles on their line - Point W) 22. \_\_\_ line SSE; 49 poles - Point X) 23. \_\_\_ line W; 56 poles - Point Y) 24. head of **Coldwater Run** HYD survey line ; down Run with meanders - Point Z) 25. Mouth at Swift Creekup Swift CreekHYD line WxS.50pS; 58 poles - Point BA) 26. Corner beech on the South side of saidCreekHYD line S; 26 poles - Point BB) 27. Corner pine line ExS; 80 poles to beginning Shift: sta 20 of RLIGO693.INT to sta 0 of JAKEN718.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

## John Worsham

TYPE: Patent - mos XWBASS Date: **20 Oct 1691** ref [Patent Book 8:172-1] to 15) **John Worsham** contract 18 persons Ref: 879 acres Henrico/**ColdWater Run** of North side of Swift Creek Varina Parish loc -7673 -2593 F127 L0 P255

pt A) Henrico/**ColdWater Run** of North side of Swift Creek . 12. Corner black oak on Swift Creek HYD survey line ; down Creek with meanders to 0. Mouth of **Coldwater Run** HYD, along Run

pt B) 1. Two Corner pines at head of said Run HYD line E; 56 poles

pt C) 2. Corner pine line NNW; 49 poles

pt D) 3. Corner White oak line NxE; 92 poles

pt E) 4. Corner pohickory line WNW; 100 poles

pt F) 5. Corner pine line WxS; 180 poles

pt G) 6. Corner pine line NWxW; 88 poles

pt H) 7. Corner pine line NWxN; 68 poles

pt I) 8. Corner black oak line N; 68 poles

pt J) 9. Corner White oak line Northwest 150 poles 'NW one & fifty poles'

pt K) 10. Corner black oak line W; 48 poles

pt L) 11. Corner pine line Southwest 180 poles

Shift: sta 2 of JWORS691.INT to sta 23 of RLIGO693.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

## Daniel Worsham

TYPE: Patent - mos XWBASS Date: 17 Aug 1725 ref [Patent Book 12:253-1] to 5) Daniel Worsham, 20s, 200 acres contract 20s Ref: 200 acres Henrico/W South Rocky Run of South side of James Riv(self Thomas Frankling loc -4902 -2949 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/W South Rocky Run of South side of James Riv (self Thomas Frankling. 0.said Worshams Corner White oak parting Worsham & Thomas Frankling line Northwest 150 poles on Worshams own lines - Point B) 1. Corner black oak line W; 52 poles - Point C) 2.said Worshams Corner pine line N; 166 poles leavingsaid line - Point D) 3. Corner White oak on West side of Rocky Run line E30S; 186 poles - Point E) 4. Corner White oak in a slash line S26E; 160 poles - Point F) 5. Two Corner black oaks in Thomas Franklyns line W25S; 75 poles on his line to beginning Shift: sta 1 of DWORS725.INT to sta 10 of JWORS691.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

## Thomas Frankling

TYPE: Patent - mos XWBASS Date: 17 Aug 1725 ref [Patent Book 12:310-1] to 4) Thomas Frankling, 10s, 100 acres contract 10s Ref: 100 acres Henrico/South side of James Riv(self Daniel Worsham loc -4450 -1682 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/South side of James Riv(self Daniel Worsham. 0. Daniel Worshams Corner pine partingsaid Worsham Thomas Frankling line NWxN; 70 poles on Worshams line - Point B) 1. Corner black oak & small hickory line N; 72 poles - Point C) 2. Worshams Corner White oak line E25N; 83 poles leaving his line - Point D) 3. Corner pine on South side of a slash line E36S; 48 poles - Point E) 4. Small Corner black oak line S; 88 poles - Point F) 5. Corner White oak line S35W; 76 poles - Point G) 6. Corner White oak insaid Worshams line NWxW; 32 poles on his line to beginning Shift: sta 2 of TFRAN725.INT to sta 0 of DWORS725.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

## William Hatcher

TYPE: Patent - mos XWBASS Date: 30 Aug 1743 ref [Patent Book 21:466-1], Frg4 to 47) William Hatcher, 9L, Frg4 contract 9L 5s Ref: 1834 acres Henrico/on Reedy Br(John Farmer Robert Ealom loc -1432 -1636 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) (up meadows of Proctors Creek 126 poles) 13. Corner maple line S6E; 10 poles - Point B) 14. Corner pine parting Tanner Worsham & said Hatcher line N70W; 62 poles on Worshams lines - Point C) 15. Corner pine line S77.5W; 172 poles - Point D) 16. Ptrs line N59W; 56 poles - Point E) 17. Thomas Franklings Corner line N33.5E; 80 poles on his lines - Point F) 18. Corner line N; 90 poles - Point G) 19. Ptrs line N55W; 48 poles - Point H) 20. Corner pine line S62W; 12 poles - Point I) 21. Corner oak parting Frankling Worsham & said Hatcher line N26W; 164 poles on Worshams lines - Point J) 22. Corner White oak line N60W; 192 poles - Point K) 23. Corner White oak line S4E; 172 poles - Point L) 24. Corner oak formerly Grills line N77W; 476 poles on line of Grills alias Eppes - Point M) 25. Corner poplar on East side of a branch HYD line ; up br...(bottom line missing in image) Shift: sta 5 of WHAT4743.INT to sta 5 of TFRAN725.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### John Farley

TYPE: Patent - mos XWBASS Date: 23 Dec 1714 ref [Patent Book 10:217-3], Frg2 to 64) John Farlar, Frg2 contract 30s Ref: 300 acres Henrico/in fork of Proctors loc 2893 838 F127 L0 P255

pt A) (Up Crooked Branch with meanders) 6. Corner pine HYD survey line W.50pS; 36 poles

pt B) 7. Pine on James Akins line SSW; 58 poles on his line

pt C) 8. White oak on Miry Branch HYD survey line ; down Branch with meanders Shift: sta 1 of JFAR2714.INT to sta 6 of JAKEN718.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Francis Epes

TYPE: Patent - mos XWBASS Date: 22 Jan 1717 ref [Patent Book 10:346-2], Frg1 to 52) Francis Epes, Frg1 contract 30s Ref: 285 acres Henrico/North side of Swift Creek (Thomas Womack loc -11039 -4716 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/North side of Swift Creek (Thomas Womack. (Up small branch 230 poles) 0. Corner poplar on East side of small branch HYD line E15S; 448 poles crossing sevl small brs - Point B) 1. Corner hiccory on Thomas Womacks line S42W; 156 poles on his line - Point C) 2. Womacks Corner black oak on North side of Swift Creek HYD opp low end of small island survey line ; 42 poles up Creek with meanders 18p to 3. Mouth of small branch partingsaid Epes & John Towns, upsaid branch with meanders Shift: sta 2 of FEP21717.INT to sta 0 of JWORS691.INT - Quality of survey: Well located. include decl -4 end

### Charles Evans

TYPE: Patent - mos XCEVAN Date: 20 Oct 1704 ref [Patent Book 9:621-2] to 16) Charles Evans contract 8 persons Ref: 383 acres Henrico/North side of great main branch of Proctors Creek loc 4380 -4042 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/North side of great main branch of Proctors Creek . 0. Corner White oak on said Branch HYD to the W of a small run line WNW; 160 poles into the woods - Point B) 1. Corner pine line Southwest 250 poles - Point C) 2. Corner pine line SxE; 80 poles - Point D) 3. Gor gum in the main Branch HYD survey line ; down Branch with meanders to beginning Granted to Mary Ligon former wife of William Ligon 26 Oct 1699 & by her deserted By order of Council granted to Charles Evans 26 Apr 1704 due for 8 persons transported - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Thomas Chamberlaine

TYPE: Patent - mos XCEVAN Date: 25 Apr 1702 ref [Patent Book 9:442-1], Frg3 to 14) Thomas Chamberlaine, Frg3 contract 11 persons Ref: 509 acres Henrico/ North side of Prockters Proctors main branch loc 2488 -4096 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) (Down branch of Proctors Creek to) 8. Corner pine on line of Mrs Mary Ligon HYD line Northeast 60 poles on her lines - Point B) 9. \_\_\_ line ESE; 160 poles - Point C) 10. Mary Ligons Corner White oak on Proctors main branch HYD line ; down branch to beginning Shift: sta 2 of TCHA3702.INT to sta 0 of CEVAN704.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Stephen Beasily

TYPE: Patent - mos XCEVAN Date: 17 Aug 1725 ref [Patent Book 12:254-2], Frg3 to 8) Stephen Beasily, 20s, 200a, Frg3 contract 20s Ref: 200 acres Henrico/ South side of Proctors Creek of South side of James(William Bass loc 2436 -4037 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) (Down Farenschs Branch 273 poles) 7. Corner gum on South side of said Branch HYD & in Thomas Farenschs line Southwest 182 poles - Point B) 8. Corner pine of said Stephen Beasily's line SxE; 82 poles on his line - Point C) 9. Corner gum on North side of Proctors Creek HYD survey line ; 41 poles down said Creek with meanders to beginning Shift: sta 1 of SBEA3725.INT to sta

2 of CEVAN704.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Mary Ligon

TYPE: Patent - mos XCEVAN Date: 26 Oct 1699 ref [Patent Book 9:242-2] to 32) Mary Ligon contract 26 Oct 699 Ref: 383 acres Henrico/North side of great or main branch of ProctorsCreek loc 4380 -4042 F127 L0 P255

pt A) Henrico/North side of great or main branch of Proctors Creek . 0. Corner White oak on said Branch Wward of a small run HYD line WNW; 160 poles into woods

pt B) 1. Corner pine line Southwest 250 poles

pt C) 2. Corner pine line SxE; 80 poles

pt D) 3. Corner gum in the main branch HYD survey line ; down that branch with meanders to beginning Former wife of William Ligon Shift: sta 0 of MLIGO699.INT to sta 0 of CEVAN704.INT - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Stephen Beasily

TYPE: Patent - mos XSBEA2 Date: 17 Aug 1725 ref [Patent Book 12:254-2], Frg2 to 8) Stephen Beasily, 20s, 200a, Frg2 contract 20s Ref: 200 acres Henrico/ South side of Proctors Creek of South side of James(William Bass loc -733 -1768 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) (Up Proctors Creek 76 poles) 5. Corner willow oak on North side of saidCreekHYD line N7W; 160 poles - Point B) 6. 4 Corner butterwoods on South side of ?Farens? Branch HYD survey line ; 273 poles down Branch with meanders - Quality of survey: Approximately located.

### William Hatcher

TYPE: Patent - mos XSBEA2 Date: 30 Aug 1743 ref [Patent Book 21:466-1], Frg3 to 47) William Hatcher, 9L, Frg3 contract 9L 5s Ref: 1834 acres Henrico/on Reedy Br(John Farmer Robert Ealom loc -203 -3693 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) ( bottom line missing in image) 10. Main branch HYD line S67W; 92 poles upsaid main Branch - Point B) 11. Stephen Beasleys Corner maple line S10E; 160 poles on his line - Point C) 12. Corner willow oak in Proctors Creek HYD line ; 126 poles up meadows of saidCreekShift: sta 2 of WHAT3743.INT to sta 0 of SBEA2725.INT Rotation: 3 - Quality of survey: Approximately located.

### Samuel Cobbs

TYPE: Patent - mos XSCOB3 Date: 10 Jan 1735 ref [Patent Book 16:462-1], Frg3 to 75)Samuel Cobbs, 20L, 4000a, Frg3 contract 20L Ref: 4000 acres Henrico/ South side of Swift Creek (John Worsham jr John Bolling loc -9560 -1971 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) (Down Swift Creek201 poles) 16. John Towns Corner black oak on Swift CreekHYD line S; 94 poles on Towns lines - Point B) 17. Corner black oak line E19S; 250 poles - Point C) 18. Corner forked pine onEast side of a small ? run line S27E; 36 poles - Point D) 19. Corner butterwood on South side of a branch HYD line S77E; 29 poles S?7E - Point E) 20. Corner pine & white oak line S40E; 66 poles - Point F) 21. Corner White oak line S2E; 96 poles - Point G) 22. Corner butterwood on North side of a Branch HYD survey line ; 28 poles downsaid Branch with meanders Sta 3: Brg from S27E to S77E to match JTow1yyy - Quality of survey: Approximately located.

### John Towns

TYPE: Patent - mos XSCOB3 Date: 20 Feb 1719 ref [Patent Book 10:457-1 41:346], Frg1 to 4) John Towns, 35s, Frg1 contract 35s 2 persons Ref: 450 acres Henrico/South side of Swift Creek loc -6139 1052 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/South side of Swift Creek . (Down Swift Creekto 0. Mouth of small branch of Swift Creeksurvey line N2W; 66 poles up branch with meanders to) 1. Corner butterwood, - Point B) 2. Corner White oak line N40W; 64 poles - Point C) 3. Corner White oak line N77W; 28 poles - Point D) 4. Corner butterwood on a small branch line N27W; 36 poles - Point E) 5. Corner pine line N71W; 250 poles - Point F) 6. Corner black oak line N; 94 poles - Point G) 7. Corner black oak on Swift Creeksurvey line ; upCreekwith meanders to 8. Mouth of small branch on South side of said Creek , up branch with meanders Sta 4: from 246 to 250 to match SCob3753 Shift: sta 6 of JTOW1719.INT to sta 0 of SCOB3735.INT - Quality of survey: Approximately located.

### William Graves

TYPE: Patent - mos XSCOB3 Date: 15 Jun 1773 ref [Patent Book 41:346-1] to 70) William Graves, 25s, 245 acres contract 25s Ref: 245 acres Chesterf/South side of Swift Creek (self William Ashbrook grt John Towns loc -6602 -746 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Chesterf/South side of Swift Creek (self William Ashbrook grt John Towns. (Up small branch of Swift Creek ) 1. Corner hickory of said Graves line HYD line N70W; 96 poles - Point B) 2. Shrub white oak in Graves line N85W; 200 poles on his line - Point C) 3. Corner black oak in William Ashbrooks line N; 90 poles on his line - Point D) 4. Swift CreekHYD survey line ; upCreektO. mouth of small branch & up branch with meanders to beginning -1 450 acres granted to John Townes 20 Feb 1719 200 acres thereof become vested in William Graves & Valentine Winfree who failed pay quit rent & seat On his suit, 200 acres granted to Henry Winfree But recent survey shows 245 acres which Winfree assigned to William Graves Shift: sta 2 of WGRAV773.INT to sta 5 of JTOW1719.INT - Quality of survey: Approximately located. include decl -5 end

### The Falls, Map of

typ other Date: xx xxx 1662 ref [none] to Map Of The Falls, 1800 acres Ref: 1800 acres Henrico/fr William Hall's plat Fig 8 chap 4 of Sarah Hughes Surveyors and Statesmen loc 8516 -33361 F127 L0 P255

pt A) South side of James R above My Lords Island HYD line SWxW; 320 poles

pt B) \_\_\_ line SExS; 800 poles

pt C) Stony Creek HYD line ENE; 240 poles downCreektO James R

pt D) Mouth of Stony Creek HYD line ; up James River to beginning - Quality of survey: Approximately located. include decl 0.0 end

### John Knowles

TYPE: Patent - Date: 6 May 1665 ref [Patent Book 5: 176] to John Knowles Ref: 220 acres Henrico/on Falling Creek (Peter Lee loc 11713 -15652 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Corner tree of Peter Lee's 126 acres at Warwick line WNW; 160 poles full mile into the woods - Point B) Marked tree line SSW; 220 poles - Point C) Marked tree in run of Falling Creek without a slash called Hogbie Slash line ESE; 160 poles - Point D) \_\_\_\_\_ line NNE; 220 poles on the head of land he purchased of Thomas Cox (0) Bearing from Sta. 1: f SSE to SSW (1) BRG f Sta. 3: NNW to NNE - Quality of survey: Tentatively located. include decl -4.6 end

### John Tullit

TYPE: Patent - Date: 2 Nov 1705 ref [Patent Book 9:738] to John Tullit Ref: 17653 acres Henrico/Pokashock Branch & Falling Creek (William Byrd loc -14830 -17627 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) 100. Corner gum belonging to Col William Byrd line N; 114 poles down his line - Point B) 101. Black oak line E; 256 poles - Point C) 102. Black oak line ESE; 112 poles - Point D) 103. Pine line S; 120 poles - Point E) 104. Hickory line SExS; 143 poles - Point F) 105. Pine line E; 548 poles - Point G) 106. Pine line SExE; 94 poles - Point H) 107. Black oak line NExE; 184 poles - Point I) 108. White oak line E; 214 poles - Point J) 109. Black oak line Northeast 88 poles - Point K) 110. Black oak on a small fall of Poakashock line ; down Poakashock branch 111. Mouth, then crossing Falling Creek to South side, downCreektO beginning Sta 6: Brg from SEXE to NEXE to place last station of PoakashockCreektOSta 6: Brg from NEXE to SEXE to match Byrd Sta 4: from 142 to 143.0 to match Byrd 696 - Quality of survey: Well located.

### John Tullit

TYPE: Patent - Date: 2 Nov 1705 ref [Patent Book 9:738] to John Tullit contract 353 persons Ref: 17653 acres Henrico/ReedyCreek& PowwhiteCreek loc 8639 -27958 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) 15. Lightwood stump line W8S; 468 poles - Point B) 16. White oak line S8W; 46 poles - Point C) 17. Black oak line W8S; 104 poles - Point D) 18. White oak line W10.75N; 168 poles - Point E) 19. Pine line N10.75E; 102 poles - Point F) 20. Black oak line W10.75N; 80 poles - Point G) 21. Hickory line N10.75E; 36 poles - Point H) 22. Pine line W10.75N; 40 poles - Point I) 23. Black oak line N10.75E; 40 poles - Point J) 24. Pine line W47N; 196 poles across the Reedy Creek - Point K) 25. Black oak line W43S; 44 poles - Point L) 26. Black oak line W47N; 482 poles - Point M) 27. Poplar on Powwhite Creek line N15E; 46 poles across Creek - Point N) 28. Hickory line ; Sta 28: N40E, 54 poles - left out to make fragment Line f sta. 13: 238 to 272 poles (Goode 694), to push Byrd's lines east to coinc Sta 0: Poles from 46 to 468 to match line from sta 4 of BYRD687 Sta 8: Poles from 50 to 40 to match line from sta 12 of BYRD687 Sta 9: Poles from 178 to 196 to match line from sta 13 of BYRD587 Sta 11: Poles from 402 to 482 to match line from sta 15 of BYRD687 - Quality of survey: Well located. include decl -2 end

### Peter Louis Soblet

TYPE: Patent - Date: 5 Jun 1746 ref [Patent Book 25:76-1] to 67) Peter\_Louis Soblet, 40s, 385 acres contract 40s Ref: 385 acres Henrico/(Micheaux & Tullit loc - 32374 -32168 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/(Micheaux & Tullit. 0. White oak in Micheaux line N75E; 178 poles on Tullits old line - Point B) 1. Red oak line S60E; 44 poles - Point C) 2. Pine & white oak line N33E; 28 poles on Wooldridges line - Point D) 3. White oak line N53W; 144 poles on Easlys line - Point E) 4. Pine line N13W; 124 poles on Gees line - Point F) 5. Hicory line N56E; 260 poles - Point G) 6. Hicory on top of a hill line Northwest 172 poles on the French line - Point H) 7. County line S50W; 140 poles on same - Point I) 8. White oak & pine line S8W; 440 poles on Micheaux or the French line to beginning - Quality of survey: Approximately located. include decl 0.0 end

### John Brummall

TYPE: Patent - Date: 3 Mar 1760 ref [Patent Book 33:684-1] to 28) John Brummall, 2L, 257 acres contract 2L Ref: 257 acres Chester/(John Wooldridge William Martin loc -21755 -33789 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Chester/(John Wooldridge William Martin. 0. Ptrs a Corner on John Wooldridges line N43E; 248 poles on William Martin - Point B) 1. Corner hicory line S83.75E; 246 poles - Point C) 2. Corner possimmon line S43W; 248 poles - Point D) 3. Ptrs line N83.75W; 246 poles to beginning By inquisition of 18 Mar 1754, 257 acres of land of Samuel Tullit decd found escheated On his suit, granted John Brummall - Quality of survey: Tentatively located. include decl -5 end

### Matthew Branch

TYPE: Patent - Date: 24 Apr 1703 ref [Patent Book 9:527-1] to 30) Matthew Branch contract 24 Apr 703 Ref: 710 acres Henrico/Bares Branch & Pockashock Branch of South side of James River loc -8122 -23101 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/Bares Branch & Pockashock Branch of South side of James. 0. Corner pine on Bares Branch HYD survey line ; downsaid Branch & Pockashock Branch with meanders - Point B) 1. Corner White oak line Southeast 180 poles - Point C) 2. White oak line SExE; 92 poles - Point D) 3. Corner black oak line S; 52 poles - Point E) 4. Black oak line ExN; 54 poles - Point F) 5. White oak line Northeast 34 poles - Point G) 6. Corner pine line ESE; 38 poles - Point H) 7. Corner pine line ExN; 150 poles - Point I) 8. Corner pine line NNE.50pE; 106 poles crossing Grindons Run - Point J) 9. Corner pohickory line Northwest 128 poles - Point K) 10. Corner pine line W; 54 poles - Point L) 11. Corner black oak on John Broadnax line W; 54 poles on his line ?SW or W - Point M) 12. Corner White oak line Northwest 362 poles - Point N) 13. \_\_\_ line Southwest 54 poles to beginning - Quality of survey: Tentatively located.

### John Tullit

TYPE: Patent - Date: 2 Nov 1705 ref [Patent Book 9: 738] to John Tullit Ref: 17653 acres loc -12815 -37618 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) 42. Hickory & poplar on lower French line S45W; 910 poles on line - Point B) 43. Black oak line W12N; 478 poles - Point C) 44. Black & White oaks on the French road line Southwest 70 poles - Point D) 45. White oak line Northwest 100 poles - Point E) 46. Black oak line N; 66 poles - Point F) 47. Black oak line Southwest 183 poles - Point G) 48. White oak line WSW; 66 poles - Point H) 49. Black oak line W70N; 32 poles - Point I) 50. Black oak line WxS; 110 poles crossing Falling Creek - Point J) 51. Black oak line W; 60 poles - Point K) 52. White oak line S10W; 83 poles - Point L) 53. Pine line WxS; 50 poles - Point M) 54. White oak line WNW; 116 poles - Point N) 55. Pine line NxE; 36 poles - Point O) 56. Pine line NNE; 114 poles - Point P) 57. Pine line WNW; 36 poles - Point Q) 58. Black oak line NxW; 38 poles - Point R) 59. White oak line NWxW; 114 poles - Point S) 60. Black oak line WxS; 156 poles - Point T) 61. White oak line S.75pW; 64 poles on lines of Abra Mishew - Point U) 62. Black oak line SWxS; 14 poles - Point V) 63. Hickory on the lower Creek line ; downsaidCreek64. Mishews Corner hickory at the mouth of a small branch, up branch to Sta 20: Poles from 14 to 164 to extend line to water & control tiling Sta 0: Poles from 838 to 910 extended to intersect river line & control tiling Sta 20: from 164 to 14 14p was originally read value - Quality of survey: Unlocated. include decl 0.0 end TYPE: Patent - Date: 27 May 1665 ref [Patent Book 5:61] to William Stenton Ref: 204 acres Henrico/On head of tract 'Warwick' loc 10580 -17640 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Marked tree of Peter Lees Land on head of land now in possession of Henry Sherman line WNW; 320 poles - Point B) \_\_\_\_\_ line NNE; 102 poles - Point C) \_\_\_\_\_ line ESE; 320 poles - Point D) \_\_\_\_\_ line SSW; 102 poles - Quality of survey: Approximately located. include decl 90 end

### Thomas Matthews

TYPE: Patent - Date: 11 May 1639 ref [Patent Book 1:646-2] to 80) Thomas Mathews contract 22 persons Ref: 1100 acres Henrico/at the Falls of Falling Creek loc 5254 -16423 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/at the Falls of Falling Creek . Speculative. 0. \_\_\_ line W; 320 poles - Point B) 1. \_\_\_ line N; 550 poles - Point C) 2. \_\_\_ line E; 320 poles - Point D) 3. \_\_\_ line S; 550 poles down River Beginning at the Falling Creek & bearing Wly on the falls Nly on the River Sly on the woods & Ely on theCreek - Quality of survey: Tentatively located. include decl -4.5 end

### John Broadnax

TYPE: Patent - Date: 21 Apr 1690 ref [Patent Book 8:61-1] to 4) John Broadnax contract 23 persons Ref: 1129 acres none ?Henrico/at falls of James Riv(land of William Byrd loc 1325 -26270 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) ?Henrico/at falls of James Riv(on ?head ?back of land of William Byrd at falls of James Riv. 0. Great pine

by a spring branch or slash line Northwest 368 poles - Point B) 1. Two black oaks & a white oak line Southwest 491 poles - Point C) 2. Young black oak line Southeast 368 poles parallel to 1st line crossing the ?Ochaneche Path ROA - Point D) 3. White oak line Northeast 491 poles parallel to the 2nd course to beginning - Quality of survey: Tentatively located. include decl -7 end

### Thomas Stegg

TYPE: Patent - Date: 27 Oct 1669 ref [Patent Book 6:272-2] to 18) Thomas Stegg contract 27 Oct 669 Ref: 2773 acres Henrico/South side of James River at head of own old patent at falls loc 5785 -31507 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/South side of James River at head of own patent at falls. 0. Pohickory marked 3 ways line WxN; 140 poles ?40p - Point B) 1. \_\_\_ line W; 132 poles - Point C) 2. \_\_\_ line WNW.50pN; 100 poles ?00p - Point D) 3. \_\_\_ line WxN; 60 poles - Point E) 4. \_\_\_ line Northwest 54 poles ?4p - Point F) 5. \_\_\_ line W; 62 poles ?W - Point G) 6. \_\_\_ line WNW; 50 poles ?0p - Point H) 7. \_\_\_ line NWxW; 20 poles - Point I) 8. \_\_\_ line W; 96 poles - Point J) 9. \_\_\_ line WxN; 44 poles WX? - Point K) 10. \_\_\_ line W; 94 poles - Point L) 11. \_\_\_ line NWS; 40 poles - Point M) 12. \_\_\_ line NWxN; 116 poles - Point N) 13. \_\_\_ line Northwest 28 poles - Point O) 14. \_\_\_ line WNW; 80 poles - Point P) 15. \_\_\_ line Northwest 60 poles N?? - Point Q) 16. \_\_\_ line NWxW; 60 poles - Point R) 17. \_\_\_ line W; 80 poles - Point S) 18. \_\_\_ line Northwest 48 poles - Point T) 19. \_\_\_ line NWxN; 88 poles - Point U) 20. to a...fullest extent of Col Steggs his land upon the river... line Southwest 300 poles - Point V) 21. -- line SExS; 370 poles - Point W) 22. Powhite Run HYD line ESE; 876 poles - Point X) 23. \_\_\_ line Northeast 100 poles ?00p - Point Y) 24. \_\_\_ line ESE; 240 poles ??E - Point Z) 25. \_\_\_ line NExE; 320 poles to beginning Difficult reading - errors likely 1850 acres formerly granted to Thomas Stegg 29th ....166? 923 acres due...19 pers" Sta 24: Brg from SXE to ESE to match TSt2g669 - Quality of survey: Tentatively located.

### Thomas Stegg

TYPE: Patent - Date: 27 Oct 1669 ref [Patent Book 6:437-2] to 22) Thomas Stegg contract 27 Oct 669 Ref: 2773 acres Henrico/South side of James River at falls (hd of own old patent loc 5614 -32777 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/South side of James River at falls(hd of own patent. 0. Pohickory marked 3 ways line WxN; 140 poles - Point B) 1. \_\_\_ line Southwest 132 poles ?W - Point C) 2. \_\_\_ line WNW.50pN; 100 poles - Point D) 3. \_\_\_ line WxN; 60 poles - Point E) 4. \_\_\_ line WNW; 54 poles - Point F) 5. \_\_\_ line W; 62 poles - Point G) 6. \_\_\_ line WNW; 20 poles - Point H) 7. \_\_\_ line WNWxW; 20 poles - Point I) 8. \_\_\_ line W; 96 poles - Point J) 9. \_\_\_ line WxN; 44 poles - Point K) 10. \_\_\_ line W; 94 poles - Point L) 11. \_\_\_ line Northwest 40 poles - Point M) 12. \_\_\_ line NWxN; 116 poles - Point N) 13. \_\_\_ line Northwest 28 poles - Point O) 14. \_\_\_ line WNW; 80 poles - Point P) 15. \_\_\_ line Northwest 60 poles - Point Q) 16. \_\_\_ line NWxW; 60 poles - Point R) 17. \_\_\_ line Northwest 80 poles - Point S) 18. \_\_\_ line Northwest 48 poles - Point T) 19. \_\_\_ line NWxN; 88 poles - Point U) 20. To a small hill being the farthest extent of .. Steggsz lands upon the river line Southwest 360 poles - Point V) 21. \_\_\_ line SExS; 370 poles 3??p - Point W) 22. Powhite Run HYD line ESE; 876 poles - Point X) 23. \_\_\_ line Northeast 100 poles - Point Y) 24. \_\_\_ line ESE; 240 poles - Point Z) 25. \_\_\_ line NExE; 320 poles to beginning 1880 acres granted to to Thomas Stegg 29 ... 1663 & 923 acres for 19 persons - Quality of survey: Tentatively located. include decl -4.6 end

### John Tullit

TYPE: Patent - Date: 2 Nov 1705 ref [Patent Book 9:738], Frg1 to 46) John Tullit, Frg1 contract 2 Nov 705 Ref: 17650 acres Henrico/Grindalls Run to broad rock of Falling Creek (Henry Trent & William Byrd loc -34388 -32073 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) (Down LowerCreeke to Mishews Corner hiccory on mouth of small branch line NxW; 14 poles up br). 65. Mishews Corner hiccory, on his line - Point B) 66. White oak line WxS; 102 poles - Point C) 67. Pine line SWxS; 74 poles - Point D) 68. Black oak line SxW.50pW; 164 poles - Point E) 69. Pine line W15S; 62 poles - Point F) 70. Black oak line SxW; 38 poles - Point G) 71. White oak line SW.50pW; 64 poles - Point H) 72. Black oak line SW.75pW; 30 poles - Point I) 73. Black oak line SSW.25pW; 22 poles - Point J) 74. Black oak line SxE; 50 poles - Point K) 75. Black oak line SE.75pE; 240 poles - Point L) 76. White oak line ; crossing Mansfield Woodhouse Branch in Nottingham Park - Quality of survey: Well located.

### John Tullit

TYPE: Patent - Date: 2 Nov 1705 ref [Patent Book 9:738], Frg2 to 46) John Tullit, Frg2 contract 2 Nov 705 Ref: 17650 acres Henrico/Grindalls Run to broad rock of Falling Creek (Henry Trent & William Byrd loc -35271 -27404 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) 76. White oak line E; 60 poles crossing Mansfield Woodhouse Branch in Nottingham Park - Point B) 77. \_\_\_ line NNE; 82 poles - Point C) 78. Black oak line ExN.75pN; 48 poles - Point D) 79. White oak line S; 44 poles - Point E) 80. White oak line ExS; 38 poles - Point F) 81. Pine line NExE; 64 poles - Point G) 82. Pine line ESE; 134 poles - Point H) 83. White oak line NExN; 28 poles - Point I) 84. Pine line E.50pS; 56 poles - Point J) 85. White oak line N; 46 poles - Point K) 86. Black oak line SExE; 276 poles - Point L) 87. Black oak on Bowmans line SxE; 14 poles on his line - Point M) 88. Black oak line ESE; 164 poles - Point N) 89. Black oak line NExN; 72 poles - Point O) 90. Black oak line ; - Quality of survey: Well located.

### John Tullit

TYPE: Patent - Date: 2 Nov 1705 ref [Patent Book 9:738], Frg3 to 46) John Tullit, Frg3 contract 2 Nov 705 Ref: 17650 acres Henrico/Grindalls Run to broad rock of

Falling Creek (Henry Trent & William Byrd loc -23264 -26222 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) 90. Black oak line SExS; 96 poles - Point B) 91. Hickory line SxE; 138 poles - Point C) 92. Black oak line SWxS; 145 poles - Point D) 93. Black oak line SxW; 67 poles - Point E) 94. White oak line SxE; 142 poles - Point F) 95. Black oak line SExS; 97 poles - Point G) 96. Black oak on South side of the Beaver Pond line ; thro Beaver Ponds on Elams lines - Quality of survey: Well located.

### John Tullit

TYPE: Patent - Date: 2 Nov 1705 ref [Patent Book 9:738], FrG4 to 46) John Tullit, FrG4 contract 2 Nov 705 Ref: 17650 acres Henrico/Grindalls Run to broad rock of Falling Creek (Henry Trent & William Byrd loc -21253 -20716 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) 96. Black oak on South side of the Beaver Pond line ExS; 320 poles thro Beaver Ponds on Elams lines - Point B) 97. White oak line ESE; 302 poles - Point C) 98. Hickory line SxE; 88 poles - Point D) 99. Elams Corner pine on Falling Creek line ; downCreekto 100. Col William Byrds Corner gum Sta 1: Brg from SSE to ESE to match GElam691 - Quality of survey: Well located.

### Richard Dean

TYPE: Patent - Date: 10 Feb 1725 ref [Patent Book 12:339-1] to 65) Richard Dean, 35s, 350 acres contract 35s Ref: 350 acres Henrico/mouth of gut of South side of James Riv(John Stephens loc 0 0 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/mouth of gut of South side of James Riv(John Stephens. 0. John Stephens Corner tree at mouth of a gut HYD line E31N; 24 poles up gutt - Point B) 1. Corner hiccory a boundary of said Stephens land formerly surveyed line N11W; 68 poles on his line - Point C) 2. Corner White oak line E33S; 160 poles - Point D) 3. Corner White oak line S28E; 118 poles - Point E) 4. Several poplars line E20S; 140 poles - Point F) 5. Corner pine line S36W; 240 poles 120ch or 170ch - Point G) 6. Corner pine on John Sanders line N31W; 200 poles on his line - Point H) 7. Corner hickory and Mulberry on the River HYD survey line ; 200 poles down River with meanders to beginning - Quality of survey: Unlocated. include decl -2 end

### Benjamin Harris

TYPE: Patent - Date: 7 Jul 1763 ref [Patent Book 35:297-2] to 16) Benj Harris, 5s, 54 acres contract 5s Ref: 54 acres Chesterf/adjacentFrench line(Sallee loc -31791 -36602 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Chesterf/adjacentFrench line(Sallee. 0. Corner black oak on Salles line N57E; 136 poles - Point B) 1. Corner White oak on French line N53.5W; 136 poles on said line - Point C) 2. Corner hickory on said Benj Harris line formerly Roberts line S1W; 156 poles on same to beginning - Quality of survey: Well located.

### James White

TYPE: Patent - Date: 20 Jul 1780 ref [Patent Book E:150-1] to 10)James White, 25s, 242 acres contract 25s Ref: 242 acres Chesterf/on Courthouse Rd(Joseph Hardway James Baugh loc 0 0 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Chesterf/on Courthouse Rd(Joseph Hardway James Baugh. 0. Corner White oak of Joseph Hardway line N80E; 128 poles - Point B) 1. Branch HYD line N35W; 40 poles - Point C) 2. Some small butterwoods in the head of said branch HYD line N; 66 poles - Point D) 3. Courthouse Road line N5W; 80 poles - Point E) 4. Richard Perdues line S73W; 148 poles on his & James Baughs lines - Point F) 5. Perdues Corner pine on his & John Graves line S30E; 50 poles on Graves line - Point G) 6. Corner pine line S80W; 166 poles - Point H) 7. Corner White oak line S; 100 poles - Point I) 8. Francis Manns Corner line S82E; 200 poles alongsaid Manns line to beginning John Hatchett granted to 796 acres 5 Jun 1746 & whereas John Hatchett & Charles Stuart in whom the right & title thereof 242 acres part thereof is since become vested hath failed to pay such quit rents... & James White made suit etc By survey 8 Feb 1775 - Quality of survey: Unlocated.

### Roger Davis & Mary Pasmore

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#005A? VPB 1 p552 Date: 4 May 1638 to Roger Davis [& Wife Mary (Pasmore)] Ref: 550 acres in Apamattuck River W upon said River abutting South upon the Swampe belonging to Henry Miller contract trans of 3 servts. & the adv. of John PasmoreRef: & Mary his wife whichsaid Mary is now wife tosaid Davis & trans of 6 pers. end

### Abraham Wood

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#005B VPB 1 p557? Date: 14 May 1638 to Abraham Wood Ref: 400 acres Charles City Co. S upon Joseph Bourne, against Peircies toyle Creek end

### Ralph Wyatt

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#005C VPB 1 p590? Date: 31 Dec 1636 or 8 June 1639 from Ralph Wyatt Gent. to Richard Johnson, Roger Davis & Abraham Wood, Planters Ref: 10 acres end

### Abraham Wood

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#005D VPB 1 p653 Date: 8 June 1639 to Abraham Wood Ref: 200 acres Henrico Co., great bottome, great rock, opposite John Baker end

### Abraham Wood

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#005E VPB 1 p839 Date: 20 October 1642, ut in aly's from Sr William Berkeley Kt to Abraham Wood Ref: 700 acres of Land scituate lying and being in Henrico Countie butting Easterly upon a Creeke called by the name of Sizemores Cr. and runing into the maine woods towards Henrico river Northerly and the South side butting upon Appamattocke river and soe runing up from the Mouth of Appamattock river Westerly including all Swamps marshes and Creeks within the said bounds The quantitie of land to bee within the bounds abovesaid is 400 acres and 300 acres moRef: the full remainder of the said 700 acres lying and being within the Countie aforesaid abutting West upon the Land of John Zouch Esqr upon the Northerne side of Appamattox River and upon the great [necke or rocke] at the Western end of Kenecock Sw. and runing downe the river Easterly into the maine woods Northerly including al Swamps and Marshes Joyning unto it the said Seaven hundred acres of land being due unto him the said Abraham Wood as followeth (Vizt) fower hundred acres by right of a patent formerly graunted unto him bearing date the 14th of May 1638 Twoe hundred acres moRef: by right of a patent formerly graunted unto him bearing date the 8 of June 1639 The other one hundred acres by and for the transportacontract of twoe pr.sons into this Colony whose names aRef: in the records menconed under this patent To have and to hold &c To be held &c Yeilding and paying &c which paymt is to bee made as followeth (Vizt) for fower hundred acres [within] seaven yeares after the date of this patent being the 14th of May 1638 and twoe hundred acres moRef: wthin seaven yeares after the date of his patent being the 8 of June 1639 and for the other one hundred acres seaven yeares after the date of these pr.sents and not befoRef: &c Richard Lide Thomas Griffin end

### Peter Jones

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#005F VPB 17 p211-212 Date: 13 December 1736, 10th YoR George the Second (A) to Peter Jones and Dorothy his Wife and Henry Batte and Elizabeth is Wife contract œ4.S10 Ref: 1600 acres Henrico Co.North Side of Appomattox River þCunneecockþ and known by the Name of Cunneecock Which Tract was granted to Abraham Wood for 700 Acres by Letters PATENT bearing Date the 20th Day of October 1642 and by mesne Conveyances the Right and Title thereof is Vested in the said Dorothy and Elizabeth and upon a Survey lately made the same is found to contain the aforesaid Quantity of 1600 Acres loc - 47760 17088 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at the little Rocks of Appamattox River thence on Major John Bolling's Line as Per agreement between the said Jones, Batte and Bolling line N12E; 46 Poles; Major Bolling - Point B) a Corner black Oak line N; 101 Poles; - Point C) a Corner Pine line N12E; 17 Poles; - Point D) a Corner Pine line N2W; 149 Poles; - Point E) a Stump wheRef: aRef: several marked trees this Line not agreed to but supposed to be the old Line Thence leaving Major Bolling's Lines on Thomas Oliver's and Henry Ligons Lines line N84E; 176 Poles; Thomas Oliver & Henry Ligon - Point F) a Corner white Oak on the W Side SizemoRef: Creek thence down the said Creek according to it's Meanders 843 poles; survey line s55e; 834 poles down SizemoRef: Creek - Point G) the Mouth of the said Creek into Appamattox River Thence on the said River according to it's Meanders 1065 Poles; survey line ; 1065 Poles; down Appamattox River end

### William Clarke

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#024A VPB 1 p392 Date: 29 September 1636 to William Clarke Ref: 450 acres Henrico Co., Swife Cr., little Cr., small Island end

### William Clark

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#024B Date: 29 Sep 1636 to William Clarke & wife Dorothy Garner widow of Edward Garner ref VPB 1 p393 Ref: 1100 acres Henrico County end

### William Hatcher

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#024C VPB 1 p433-434 to William Hatcher Ref: 850 acres at Appamattock River 450 acres lying upon the Swift Creek beginning at a Little Creek - Point A) at a Little Creek lying Northeast line Northeast unto the river? Line NW into the \_\_\_ woods fifths \_\_\_ thereof being allowed for a small island therein wch Samps and Marshes thereunto belonging with four hundred acres moRef: issuing upon the said land and running into the woods line NW end

### William Clarke

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#024D VPB 1 p547 Date: 6 May 1638 to William Clarke & wife Dorothy Garner widow of Edward Garner Ref: 1100 acres Henrico County little Cr., North upon the Cominers end

### **William & George Worsham**

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#024E VPB 3 p23 Date: 15 Feb 1652/53 to William & George Worsham Ref: 400 acres Henrico County, Old Towne, Swifts Cr. end

### **Christopher Robinson**

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#024F VPB 3 p172 Date: 23 Feb 1652/53 to Christopher Robinson & John Sturdevant Ref: 600 acres on Swift Cr., Mr. Hatcher's Run, Ashen Sw. end

### **John Wilson**

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#024G VPB 5 p504 Date: 6 Jun 1666 to John Wilson Ref: 100 acres Henrico County end

### **John Wilson**

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#024H VPB 6 p54 Date: 24 Sep 1667 to John Wilson Ref: 100 acres Henrico County end

### **George Worsham**

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#024I VPB 6 p135 Date: 29 Apr 1668 to Geo Worsnam Ref: 399 acres 10p Henrico County old Towne & Old Towne Cr. end

### **Henry Randolph**

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#024J VPB 6 p387 Date: 27 Nov 1671 to Mr Henry Randolph, lapsed Ref: 1254 acres Henrico County end

### **William Randolph**

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#024K VPB 6 p534 Date: 1 Oct 1674 to Mr William Randolph Ref: 591 acres 2r 20p Henrico County, Swift Cr, Saw Mill Dividend, Indian Cabbins at the dividing falls end

### **Eusebius King**

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#024L VPB 6 p534 frn William Berkeley to Eusebius King contract transportation of persons Ref: 597 acres 2 roods and 8 pols of land, lying and being on the N side of Swift Creek and on the North side of Appamattock River in Henrico Co. loc -67696 24224 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at the head of Mr. William Randolph at the dividing fall and running line N; 124 poles - Point B) to a small pine marked four ways? Thence line W; 64 poles - Point line Northwest 66 poles - Point line N; 98 poles - Point line Northwest 60 poles - Point line W; 190 poles - Point to a gum on the run, then down the run; line SxE; 56 poles - Point line SSE; 38 poles - Point line Southeast 30 poles - Point line SxE; 34 poles - Point line SxEs; 36 poles (56?)p - Point line SxW; 26 poles - Point line SWxS; 38 poles - Point line Southwest 38 poles - Point line SWxW; 32 poles - Point line SxE; 24 poles - Point line Southeast 66 poles - Point line ESE; 28 poles - Point line E; 20 poles - Point line ESE; 26 poles - Point line ExN; 40 poles - Point line ExS; 14 poles - Point to the point of rocks? lc ; 40 poles - Point ENE?; 86 poles SSE; 44 poles to the place aforementioned line ENE; 86 poles - Point line SSE; 44 poles end

### **Henry Randolph**

TYPE: Patent - ref CF024M VPB 7 p710-711 Date: 16 February 1682 15th YOR King Charles the 2nd [\(A\)](#)

frn William Berkeley to Henry Randolph Ref: 1000 acres on North side of Swift Creek in Bristol Parish and next to the land of Mr. Wilsurvey line. Walthall with a small Creek dividing the same and on North side of Appamattock River wheRef: it boundeth NW of the land of Mr. William. Walthall with the woods 150 acres part

thereof for transportation of 3 persons into this Colony 850 acres residue being formerly granted to Wilsurvey line Hatcher & by him deserted & same granted to Mr. Hen. Randolph by order of Court 1655 loc -110144 27648 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) with the woods 320 perches line Southeast 320 poles thence on the Road \_\_\_\_ - Point B) line SWxS; 504 poles to the Swift Creek above the Fales - Point C) Swift Creek above Falls survey line ; thence down his said. Creek to the place we began end

### Eusebius King

TYPE: Patent - 20 Apr 1689? Granted by Order of the Court in 1655 ref CF#024N VPB 7 p226 Date: 22 Dec 1682 to Mr. Usebias King (Eusebius King) contract transportation of 4 persons Date: 22 December 1682 Ref: 731 acres 1 Roods & 30 poles on North side of Appamattuk River on North side of the main Swift Creek in Henrico Co. in Bristol Parish loc -71072 21088 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at a Corner gum on Swift Creek belonging to the said Kings former dividant of land thence along the said. Kings own line E; 190 poles crossing a small Branch - Point B) WO line N; 194 poles crossing a small branch - Point C) corner BIO line Northwest 320 poles - Point D) corner WO line W; 160 poles crossing a Branch - Point D) a Corner BIO line Southwest 234 poles crossing 2 banches - Point E) a corner BIO standing in a Fork \_\_ by Swift Creek & Possean? Branch line E; 80 poles down the main Swift Creek - Point F) line Northeast 40 poles - Point G) line SxE; 284 poles - Point H) survey line SxE; 90 poles the said. Swift Creek (to ...cut off at bottom of page) - Point survey line ; end

### Richard Bland

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#024O VBP7p561 Date: 20 April 1687 to Richard Bland contract Transp. of 26 pers. Ref: 1254 acres on North side Swift Cr. Bristol Parish Henrico Co. 600 acres formerly granted onto Xtopher Robinson and John Sturdivent by PATENT dated 23rd February 1652 by them deserted and same vested unto Mr. Henry Randolph decd by order of general court and other 654 acres being wast land enjoyning theronto included in our Patent wch was granted by the honorable Sr. Wilsurvey line Berkely Knt Governr &c onto Mr. Henry Randolph decd. By Patent dated 27 November 1672 and the other 1254 acres being likewise lapsed for want of due Seating & Planting was granted unto the said Richard. Bland by Order of Genar. Court dated the 20 Apl 1682 being due onto him for transportacontract of 26 persons into this Colony loc -61713 21625 F127 L1 P255 - Point A) a markd tree standing on the South side Run comonly known by the name of Hatcher's Run line WSW; 80c; (each chain containing two poles) towards the Swift Creek line WSW; 160 poles - Point B) line NNW; 80c; line NNW; 160 poles - Point C) line WSW; 40c; line WSW; 80 poles - Point D) line NNW; 80c; line NNW; 160 poles - Point E) line WSW; 20c; line WSW; 40 poles - Point F) line NNW; 80c; line NNW; 80 poles - Point G) line Southwest 100c; line Southwest 200 poles - Point H) line Northwest 160c line Northwest 320 poles - Point I) line Northeast 160c; line Northeast 320 poles - Point J) line Southeast 129c; line Southeast 258 poles - Point K) line ENE; 75c; line ENE; 150 poles - Point L) line SSE; 140c; to makt tree first begun at line SSE; 280 poles end

### Francis Nicholson

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#024 Poles; VPB 8 p169-170 Date: 28 Apr 1691 frm Francis Nicholson EsquiRef: Lt. Governr &c. to Mr Henry Randolph Ref: 5650 acres Henrico Co. on the North side of Swift Creek the said 5650 Acres of land being due to the said Mr Hen Randolph as followeth Vizt 1000 Acres part thereof being granted to Mr Hen Randolph Decd Father of this Patentee by Patent dated Febry 16th 1662. 1254 Acres other part thereof was granted to Mr Richard Bland by Patent dated Apr the 20th 1687 & by him Conveyed to the said Randolph the 1st of August following & 731 Acres one Rood 30 pole other part thereof Granted to Mr Eusebius King by PATENT dated the 22d of Xbranch 1682 Including a former Patent granted the said King the 1st of Octobbranch 1674 & was by him deserted & granted the said Hen Randolph by Order of Genl Court dated Apr 21th 1690 wch with 2665 Acres included in the above within bounds is due to the said Hen Randolph contract transp. 68 pr.sons loc -56672 22880 F127 L1 P255 - Point A) bounded from a White Oak Standing at the head of Little Creek being the first branch of the Back Creek that cuts in to the Firm land line N55.5W; 305 poles through the Northeast Side of Stewards Field 152« [Chains] - Point B) an Oak, thence S34«W 7p chains line s34.5w; 14 poles - Point C) N16«W 41 chains line n16.5w; 82 poles - Point D) Fetherstone's Corner Oake & along his line S32«W 30 Chains, line s32.5w; 60 poles Fetherstone - Point E) & S45W through the SE Side of his field 94« chain to line s45w; 189 poles through SE side of Stewards Field - Point F) two Saplins on Hatchers Run, survey line wsw; 30 poles guestimate, upNorth Side Hatchers Run - Point G) a great live Oak on the South Side thereof being the Lower Corner of Timsbury Divident of Land, and from the said Oak N22«W 240 Chain to line n22.5w; 480 poles Timsbury Divident - Point H) a Stake near John Stewards plantation, thence S67«W 46 Chain line s67.5w; 46c; 92 poles from near John Stewards plantation - Point I) a Gum, N45W 182 Chain to line Northwest 364 poles - Point J) an Oak Standing near Mr. Prides Plantacontract thence S45W 216« Chain to line Southwest 333 poles from near Mr Prides Plantacontract - Point K) the land formerly taken up by Mr. Eusebius King, and along it N44-W 120 chain to line n44.25w; 240 poles formerly taken up by Mr Eusebius King - Point L) a white oak, N89«W 81 Chain to line n89.5w; 162 poles - Point M) a black Oak, N45E 121 Chain to ? line n45e; 242 poles line s45w; 242 poles - Point N) an Oak on the Lower Side of Parsimon Branch by Swift Cr. survey line ; 80 poles guess, down Swift Cr. from Lower Side Parsimon Branch - Point O) an Oak Standing by the said Creek against the Dividing Falls it being Bourns upper Corner, and thence along the said Bourns land North 73 Chains line n; 146 poles Bourn, frm the Dividing Falls line s; 146 poles - Point P) West 82 chain survey line W; 164 poles West 164p survey line e; 164 poles - Point Q) N12«W 22 chain, line n12.5w; 44 poles - Point R) N78W 5p chain, line n78w; 10 poles - Point S) N11E 14« & line n11e; 29 poles - Point T) S37E 37« chain to line s37e; 75 poles - Point U) Tho. Tottyes land, and along it N56-E 37« chain, line n56.25e; 75 poles Tho. Tottyes land - Point V) and S31E 46 chain to line s31e; 92 poles - Point W) a tract of land formerly taken up by Mrs. Judeth Randolph, and along it N69«E 80 chain to line n69.5e; 80c; 160 poles Mrs. Judeth Randolph - Point X)

the lower end of Timbury/Tinsbury dividant, & along it N67«E 80 chain to line n67.5e; 160 poles Timbury dividant - Point Z) Hatchers Run & down the South Side therof to the upper (line) of the Lower dividant & along it S38W 221 chain to survey line e; 100 poles guestimate, down South Side Hatchers Run - Point line s38w; 442 poles along upper line of Lower dividant - Point AA) a White Oak Saplin in the line of the SaWilliamill Dividend (Saw Mill) & down it S78pE 41 Chain to line s78.75e; 82 poles down line of SaWilliamill Dividend - Point AB) two Hickories Standing below the Mouth of the Second Runn that falls in to Swift Creek above the Mills, thence down the said Creek to survey line ese; 200 poles guestimate, down Swift Cr. from below Mouth of Second Run below the Mills - Point AC) the Mouth thereof, & thence up the First Menconed back Creek to survey line ; up the back Creek - Point AD) the Little Creek, & up it to the first White Oak survey line n; 200 poles guestimate, up the Little Creek including all Islands Meadows Marshes Sunken grounds &c end

### Henry Randolph

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#024Q VPB 9 p159 Date: 15 Oct 1698 to Henry Randolph Ref: 731 acres 1r 31p Henrico County Swift Cr., Persiman Branch end

### Thomas Osborne

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#028A VPB 1 p519 Date: 6 Feb1637/38 to Thomas Osborn Ref: 1000 acres HE "Fearing" Proctors Cr. end

### Thomas Osborne

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#028B VPB 8 p215 to Thos Osborne frm Francis Nicholson Date: 29 April 1692 contract Transp. 3 pers. Mary NeWilliaman, William Buckston, Tom a Negro Ref: 1113 acres in Henrico Co., Parish of Varina South side of James River known by name of **Coxendale** but by former Patent is known by the name of **Fearing** the Patent is granted for 1000 acres 6th February 1637 but by this re-survey is found to be 1113 acres the said 1113 acres of Land & Swamp --- was granted unto Capt. Thomas Osborn father of this Patentee by patent dated as above mentioned and the residue being surplus lands included within the bounds of the said Patent & is due for the importation of three persons loc -57296 3328 F127 L0 P255 - Point at Neck of Proctor Creek survey line ; runeth thence up that Creek as it meanders - Point Great Pine standing by the mouth of the Redwater line SWxW.25W; 104 poles - Point Corner P----- tree, thence on the Heads line S.5E; 188 poles - Point line SE.75E; 154 poles - Point corner WO on the main River survey line ; on the main reiver windeth & trendeth to the place we bagun end

### Robert Elam

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#043A VPB 3 p114 Date: 20 November 1652 to Robert Elam Ref: 503 acres Henrico Co. South side of James River, above Burmoda hundred between Thomas Shippey and Richard Johnson contract Trans of 10 persons end

### William Berkeley

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#043B VPB 6 p231 Date: 25 September 1671, Sr. William. Berkeley Knt Governor to Gilbert Elam 867 acres 3 rood 24 pole Ref: 503 acres hereof formerly Granted to the said Elam by Patt. dated the 18th of March 1662 lying and being in Henro. Coty. on the South side of Ja: River above Bermuda hundred between Tho. Shippy his land & Richard. Johnson his Land 503 acres pt. hereof formerly Granted to Robt. Elam by patt dated the 20th of 9Branch 1652 & now due to the said Gilbert as marrying the Daughter of the sd Robt. Elam 364 acres 3 rood 24 pole the residue due by transpor. of 7 persons Eliza. Elam Martha Elam Richard. [Simmes] Francis Martin John. Griffith Martha Elam Eliza. Elam loc -48880 -20432 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Bounded from the River into the woods SWxS 380 Poles; line swxs; 380 poles into the woods - Point B) thence NNW 338 Poles; toward Richard Johnsons Land line nnw; 338 poles toward Richard Johnson - Point C) thence ENE 330 Poles; down to line ene; 300 poles - Point D) the River, down the river as the river Bayeth to the place wher it began survey line ; down the River end

### William Berkeley

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#043B VPB 6 p231 Date: 25 September 1671, Sr. William. Berkeley Knt Governor to Gilbert Elam 867 acres 3 rood 24 pole Ref: residue 364 acres 3 rood 24 po adjoining to the land above exprest bounded as foll loc -55008 -22176 F127 L0 P255

pt A) Corner of Henry Lowin being a Chesnutt oak standing a little above Parkers Gutt & runing thence S.5W 232 Poles; to line s.5w; 232 poles from above Parkers Gutt

pt B) Henry Lowin his corner at the heads SxE.5E 120 Poles; line sxe.5e; 120 poles Henry Lowin

pt C) SSW 62 Poles; to line ssw; 62 poles

pt D) the Corner of Mr. William. Hatchers land then along the heads of this first Graunt SSE 72 Poles; line sse; 72 poles along heads of 1st Gr., William. Hatcher

pt E) West 36 Poles; line w; 36 poles

pt F) WxS 140 Poles; line wxs; 140 poles

pt G) SWxS 80 Poles; to line swxs; 80 poles

pt H) Thos. Wells his line to his new plantacontract NW 104 Poles; to line Northwest 204 poles from Thos Wells' new plantacontract

pt I) 3 trees marked formrly for Tho. Wells nigh [Fox] slash along Martin Elam his markt trees NWxN 90 Poles; to line nwxn; 90 poles Martin Elam from nigh Fox slash

pt J) Robt. Bowman Junr. his Land at a white oake [N 108 Poles;] along **Roxdale** head line survey line ; 108 poles Robert Bowman junr, Roxdale head line

pt K) & Robt. Bowman Junr his head line East 240 Poles; line e; 240 poles

pt L) NxE 320 Poles; to line nxe; 320 poles

pt M) **Roxdale** swamp then along the swamp as Robert Bowman Junr. his line runeth NExE 30 Poles; survey line nexx; 30 poles along Roxdale S., Robert Bowman Junr. line

pt N) ExN 24 Poles; survey line exn; 24 poles - Point O) ENE 38 Poles; survey line ene; 38 poles end

### **William Clarke, Sr.**

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#043E VPB 10 p148 Date: 16 Jun 1714 frm Alexander Spotswood to William Clarke Senr. [Column note: part new & part old (Form in 86th page)] contract Imp. of 3 pers. Thomas Watts, Jane Penticon, Anne Bond Ref: 229 acres Henrico County on the South side of James River (being part of a patent granted to Gilbert Deker [Dokes?]) for 324 acres dated the 18th day of March 1662 124 acres part thereof granted to the said Clarke by Deed from Mr. Martin Elam dated the 2nd day of November 1672 & likewise by an Escheat patent dated 1685 105 acres being surplus land the whole being bounded as followeth loc -52208 -17360 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) corner black oak standing in the line of Thomas Shipecy line W18N; 230 Poles; - Point B) the line of Gilbert Elam line NNE; 234 Poles; Gilbert Elam - Point C) James River thence down the River as it trendeth survey line ; down James River - Point D) the line of Thos. Shipecy & thence on Shipecys line SxE; 298 Poles; Thos. Shipecy end

### **Charles Evans**

TYPE: Patent - Ref CF#053D VPB 9 p373-378 [VPB9p737] Date: 12 May 1706 Frm Edw: Nott To Cha: Evans Con transportation 30 persons, E. Jenings Ref: 1468 acres 1R & 28 Poles; on South side James River in Henrico Co. loc -58336 8096 F127 L1 P255 - Point A) at the River side about the middle between the bottom joyning to the Lower side of Mount my Lady Feild and the bottom next below it line NxW; 48 poles - Point B) line NWxW; 227 poles - Point C) line SWxS; 78 poles at the head - Point D) line SExE; 440 poles to the head of the second bottom below Mount my Lady Feild being a corner tree dividing Major Harris Land & this Survey - Point E) head of 2nd bottom below Mount my Lady Feild line NExN; 80 poles down the bottom - Point F) River line N; 60 poles end

### Francis Epes

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#055H VPB 10 p301 Date: 31Oct1716 to Francis Epes Ref: 311 acres Henrico Co. end

### William Baugh

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#057 VPB 6 p5 Date: 16Apr1668 to Mr. William. Baugh Ref: 577 acres Henrico Co. on theNorth side of Appamattock river loc -33696 19184 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) white Oake standing in a meddow nigh William Jeffry his house survey line nxw; 353 poles from a meddow nigh William Jeffry his house, into the woods [NxW] 353 poles; to - Point B) a white Oake marked four wayes wth a great Bush at the bottom line Northwest 62 Poles; - Point C) a small white Oak WSW-W 96 Poles; line wsw.25w; 96 poles - Point D) NNW«W 120 Poles; line nnw.5w; 120 poles - Point E) line ExN; 100 Poles; - Point F) a great white Oake line Southeast 600 Poles; - Point G) a small white Oake marked four wayes line SxE; 119 Poles; - Point H) the river in Perryes Stile feild line SWxW; 30 Poles; along the river from Perryes Stile feild - Point I) the Creeke mouth then up the Creek survey line Northwest 120 Poles; up the Creeke - Point J) line WxN; 32 Poles; [or 132p?] - Point K) line SWxW; 56 Poles; due by & for the transp. of 12 pr.sons &c end

### Thomas Webster

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#062A VPB 6 p216 Date: 20 April 1669 to Thomas Webster Ref: 115 acres Henrico CountyNorth side of Appomattox River adjacent Geo. Archer, along the Old Towne run, the old towne creek contract Trans of 2 pers. Mary Clatan, Nich. Bishop end

### Thomas Webster

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#062B VPB 6 p350 or p351 Date: [not dated] to Thomas Webster Ref: 412 acres 1r 15p Henrico Co. on North side of Apomattox River on the Old Towne lands adjacent Geo Archer [In three tracts] contract Trans of 10 persons end

### Thomas Webster

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#062C VPB 6 p483 Date: 20 October 1673 to Tho. Webster Ref: 754 Acres 1 Rood 3 Pole Henrico Co.North side of Appomattock Riv. 251 acres 28p granted him 20 October 1665 beg at the old Towne Land 76 acres 27p by second fall of the Old Towne Creek 115 acres at the head of the same adjacent Geo. Archer along the Old Towne Run as by pat. 7 April 1671 311 acres 3r 28p adjacent beg at land of John. Fowler, along Batt. Chandler, nigh the Indian Path, to mouth of the great branch Sd lands granted by former PATENTs 300 acres 1r 3p for trans of 6 persons Dermond Mack Daniell, Robert Lewis, Martin Paine, Elinor Norton, John. Langford, Edwd. Averrett end

### Thomas Webster

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#062D= VPB 8 p217-218 Date: 29Apr1692 to Tho. Webster Ref: 900 acres Henrico Co. Bristol Pr.ishNorth Side of Appamattock Riv. 754 Acres one Rood & 3 pole Part thereof being granted by Patent dated the 28th day of October. 1673 & 146 Acres the Residue being Kings land wthin the old Bounds wch makes up the 900 Acres. Vizt. including the aforesd 900 Acres of Land & is due to the said Tho. Webster as followeth Vizt. 754 Acres 1 Rood & 3 pole part hereof by former patent bearing date as above and the Residue by & for the Importacontract of 3 Pr.sons &c Julian Jarrell, Eliza. Beamont, Edmd Reade loc - 59168 26448 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) beginning at a Corner Black Oak standing Nigh the heads of the Old town Lands & runeth thence line WNW; 64 Poles; from Nigh the heads of the Old town Lands - Point B) Tho. Botts Corner white Oak thence on his line WxN.5N; 204 Poles; Tho. Bott - Point C) Mr. Archer's Corner white oak thence on his lines line WNW; 150 Poles; Mr Archer - Point D) & line SWxS.4W; 63 poles; - Point E) a Corner black oak thence line SSW; 66 Poles; - Point F) & line NWxN.9N; 17 Poles; - Point G) Corner black Oak belonging to the land of Godfrey Fowler thence on his line Northwest 236 Poles; Godfrey Fowler cross Old Towne Runn - Point H) a Corner white Oak thence line W; 220 Poles; - Point I) a corner white oak thence line N; 136 Poles; - Point J) a Corner white Oak thence line ENE; 9 Poles; - Point K) the line of Mr Philip Jones, thence on his lines line SxE; 99 Poles; Mr Philip Jones - Point L) & line Northeast 232 Poles; Cross great Branch of Old town Cr. - Point M) & line S; 164 Poles; - Point N) the said great Branch thence down that branch as it trendeth survey line Southeast 200 poles down the great Branch of Old town Cr. - Point O) the Old Towne Creek to a Corner white Oak thence down the Old Towne Creek as it trendeth survey line ; down Old Town Cr. - Point P) a Corner Sapling on the Creek thence line S; 20 Poles; - Point Q) a corner black Oak thence line E; 316 Poles; dividing this Survey & John Wilson - Point R) a Corner Gum thence line SSW; 78 Poles; - Point S) a Corner black Oak thence line WxN.6N; 88 Poles; - Point T) a Stump thence S«E 208 Poles; on John Bevills line S.6E; 208 poles John Bevell - Point U) his corner thence lc Southwest 26 Poles; end

### James Cock

TYPE: Patent - ref #CF062E VPB 9 p86 Date: 28Oct1697 to Mr. James Cock Ref: 311 acres Henrico Co., Indian Path, Old Towne Runn end

### Charles Featherstone

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#064 VPB 6 p414 Date: 30 Sep 1672 frm Sr. William Berkeley Ao 24 Car 2d to Charles Fetherston Ref: 700 acres on North side of Appomattock River in Henrico Co. contract transportation of 14 persons Date: 20 September 1672? loc -59537 20489 F127 L1 P255 - Point A) Co. BEG at a corner of the orphans of Mr. William. Walthall his head Patnt. \_\_\_\_\_ runing from same line SSW; 60 poles - Point B) to a 'l' ash? line Southwest 140 poles - Point C) to a Gum standing in/on Timsbury Runn, then along the Runn line WNW; 104 poles - Point D) lineNorth by W?; 20 poles line NxW; 20 poles - Point E) to a great \_\_\_ on \_\_\_ a Corner of Timsbury, \_\_\_ then up Timsbury lines line NNW; 486 poles (or 48) poles - Point F) to \_\_\_ bed? of \_\_\_ at a Gum line Northeast 92 poles - Point G) to \_\_\_ of Mr. William. Waltsall Senr? Land, then down \_\_\_ line SE.5S; 57 poles survey line ; end

### John Stuart

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#066A VPB 6 p446 Date: 15 Mar 1672/73 to John Stuard Ref: 600 acres 3r 32p Henrico County, Ashen Sw., Cowpens, Powhatan Sw. end

### John Steward

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#066B VPB 7 p450 Date: 20 April 1685 Frm Francis Howard To John Steward, Senr. Con Ref: 670 acres in Henrico Co., Parish of Bristol on North side of Appomattock River at a place known by the name of the Ashen Swamp loc -61713 14217 F127 L1 P255 - Point A) Corner WO standing in the said Swamp thence along Wilsurvey line Pucketts line SSW; 106 poles - Point B) Pucketts Corner line SSE.25E; 10 poles - Point C) line of Wilsurvey line Walters thence along the said Walters's line SW.25W; 134 poles - Point D) their corner being a BIO line SExS.25E; 22 poles - Point E) Charles Fetherston line thence along the said Fetherstones line Southwest 92 poles - Point line WSW; 84 poles - Point line NWxN.25N; 166 poles - Point line NxW; 76 poles line NNE; 250 poles - Point a corner BIO standing on the aforesd Ashen Swamp side survey line ; down the Ashen swamp as it trendeth end

### Walter Clotworthy (Clatworth?)

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#092 VPB 7 p616 to Walter Clotworthy [Clatworth?] a tract of land lying upon the Run & branches of Branch's brook & the back of Colo. William. Byrds land at Falling Creek Ref: 1075 acres 25« poles contract transp. of 22 žsons loc -68880 -1744 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) great WO&P line W13S; 60 Poles; - Point B) WO&P line W22S; 450 Poles; - Point C) 2p&2bIO line N40W; 200 Poles; - Point D) bIO & 2 Hickoryes line N10E; 120 Poles; - Point E) young pine, an Old pine, & 3 Scrubbed Oakes line E35N; 529 Poles; - Point F) bIO on Col. Byrd's line S9E; 260 Poles; Co. Byrd - Point G) p Standing in a Slash line S32E; 60 Poles; from a Slash - Point H) 3rO line S42E; 40 Poles; - Point I) 2p at a Slash lc E33S; 74 Poles; end

### Robert Thompson

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#093A VPB 7 p636 Date: 23 April 1688 to Robert Thompson Ref: 390 acres on Spring Run end

### Robert Thompson

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#093B VPB 8 p309 Date: 29 April Anno Dom 1693 to Robert Thompson/Thomson Ref: 1230 acres Henrico Co. Varina Par. South side James Riv. Nigh falling Cr. 390 Acres part thereof being Granted unto him by PATENT Dated the 3 & 20th of April Anno 1688 loc -39696 -5392 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at a Corner black oake on his old line N; 114 Poles; - Point B) a Corner blackoake on Mr Wards line Southheast 74 Poles; Mr Ward - Point C) and line SExS; 54 Poles; - Point D) and line SSE; 88 Poles; - Point E) and line Southheast 10 Poles; - Point F) and line s51e; 316 poles SE.5E 316 Poles; as the said Wards lines Windeth - Point G) their Corner black oake, Nigh branches Brooke thence on Mr Gowers line W; 288 Poles; Mr Gower, Cross branches brooke - Point H) a Corner Gum thence on Gowers head line S; 134 Poles; Gowers head line - Point I) a Corner Spanish oake line W; 60 Poles; - Point J) a Corner pine line S; 82 Poles; - Point K) a Corner pine line W; 180 Poles; - Point L) a Corner black oake line Northwest 76 Poles; - Point M) a Corner black oake line N; 392 Poles; Cross branches brook - Point N) a Corner pine on Walter Clotworthy his line ENE; 120 Poles; Walter Clotworthy - Point O) a Corner Pine line SExE.5E; 36 Poles; - Point P) a Corner white oake, on the above Said Thomsons former Survey line E; 152 Poles; his own line end

### Thomas Osborne

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#083 VPB 7 p454 Date: 20 April 1685 to Thomas Osborne frn Francis Howard contract transportation of 2 person, Peter Moorett M---- Wesman Ref: 85 acres in Henrico Co., Varina Parish, South side James River loc -58592 5792 F127 L1 P255 - Point A) Beginning at corner Chesnutt being a corner of the lands known by the name by Proctor's & Rush? ---- patent belonging to **Coxendale** line SxE; 224 poles - Point to the red water line SWxW; by the red water - Point line w; (westerly) - Point the line of Thomas Jefferson line NWxW; 192 poles Jeffersons line - Point Corner WO standing on the -ning ground of Proctors line NExE.5E; 81 poles - Point corner BIO line ExN; 78 poles along line belonging to the lands of Proctors - Point corner Chesnutt line NNE; 100 poles end

### Thomas Branch, Jr.

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#085 VPB 7 p489 Date: 4 Nov 1685, Francis Lord Howard &c. to Thomas Branch Junr. Ref: 760 acres Henrico Co. Varina pr.ish on the South side of James Riv. contract transp. of 15 pr.sons loc -46496 -4880 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at a Corner dead Stump belonging to the Land of Mr. Abell Gower and runneth thence along the said Gowers Lyne line W; 428 Poles; Abell Gower, cross myry Run - Point B) the said Gower's head Corner Tree being a great White Oake line SSW; 190 Poles; - Point C) two Corner Pines line SExS; 72 Poles; - Point D) a Corner Pine line SExE; 118 Poles; - Point E) a Corner Pine Then line Northeast 72 Poles; cross the deepe Bottome Run - Point F) a Corner Pokerey line NExN.25E; 28 Poles; - Point G) John Clarkes Corner Thence along the said Clarkes Lyne line E; 352 poles John Clarke - Point H) the head Lyne of Mr Thomas Branch Senior line NxW; 230 Poles; Thomas Branch Sr. head lyne - Point I) a Corner white Oake lc W; 32 Poles; end

### William Gyles

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#086A to William. Gyles Ref: 300 acres end

### William Byrd, Esq.

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#086B VPB 7 p549 Date: 20 April Anno Domi 1687, Francis Lord Howard Govr. &c to the Honble. William Byrd Esqr. 300 acres part being his due by a Purchase from William. Gyles by sale bearing date the 29th of March 1683. the Residue being Kings land Ref: 1820 acres Henrico Co. Virina Par. on the South side of James Riv. contract transp. of 31 pr.sons loc -65584 -10640 F127 L1 P255 - Point A) att a Corner white Oake standing in Grindons Run; line Northeast 63 poles; Peter Lee's head line - Point B) three Corner trees, being the Corners of Henry Shermans land, line NNE; 202 Poles; Henry Shermans head line - Point C) to the line of Edward Deally line Northwest 246 Poles; Edward Deally - Point D) a Corner Pine line SWxS; 688 Poles; Cross Grindons Run & Maine Branch of Falling Cr. - Point E) a Corner Pine line SxE; 186 Poles; - Point F) a Corner Pine line Southeast 256 Poles; - Point G) a Corner Pine nigh the line of Seth Ward line ExN; 344 Poles; Seth Ward - Point H) a Corner Ash tree Standing on the Maine River, att the mouth of the Spring Run, thence along the River line NxE.5E; 56 Poles; along the Riv. from mouth of Spring Run - Point I) the mouth of Falling Creek survey line nnw; 150 poles up Falling Creek - Point J) the mouth of Grendons Run, thence Crossing Falling Creek, survey line ; cross Falling Cr. from mouth of Grendons Run - Point K) and tendeth up Grendons Run as it Windeth & turneth survey line Northwest 100 poles up Grendons Run end

### Henry Randolph

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#095 VPB 8 p47 Date: 21th of Aprill Ano Dom. 1690 frn Nathaniel Bacontract Esqr. President et. to Mr. Henry Randolph Ref: 520 acres Henrico Co. South side of Swift Cr. above the Second Branch contract Importation of eleven pr.sons [Six by Mr Chilton[ Cert.to John [Soan] Thomas Town William Crouch John Williams William White William [Pertlow] loc -111424 34048 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) from a double beech tree Standing over against the Land of Samuel. NeWilliaman West 50 Cha. to line w; 100 poles - Point B) a pine, North 320 chains to line n; 640 poles - Point C) a pine East 60 cha. to line e; 120 poles - Point D) a white oake Standing on the mouth of a slash of the aforesaid Creeke, and downe the Same to the first Menconed Double beech tree survey line ; down Swift Cr. from the mouth of a slash end

### Charles Douglas

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#098A VPB 8 p84 Date: 23 October 1690 frn Francis Nicholson Esqr Lt Governor to Mr. Charles Douglas Ref: 435 acres Henrico Co. Verina Pr.ish on the South side of James Riv. and on theNorth side of falling Creek contract import. of 9 pr.sons loc -71456 -13504 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at a corner pine standing on the said Creek line NExN; 316 Poles; crossing Grindalls run - Point B) a Corner black oak line WNW; 57 Poles; - Point C) a Corner black oak line Northwest 123 poles; - Point D) a Corner pine line SWxS; 62 Poles; Crossing Grindals run - Point E) a Corner black oak line NWxN; 94 Poles; - Point F) a Corner pine line WxS; 42 Poles; - Point G) a Corner pine line SWxS; 220 Poles; - Point H) a Corner white oak on falling Creek survey line ; down falling Creek end

## John Brodnax

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#098B VPB 8 p394 Date: 26Oct1694 to Mr John Brodnax Ref: 435 acres Henrico Co. Verina Pr.ish on the South side of James Riv. and on theNorth side of falling Creek loc -71456 -13376 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at a corner pine standing on the said Creek line NExN; 316 Poles; crossing Grindalls run - Point B) a Corner black oak line WNW; 57 Poles; - Point C) a Corner black oak line Northwest 123 poles; - Point D) a Corner pine line SWxS; 62 Poles; Crossing Grindals run - Point E) a Corner black oak line NWxN; 94 Poles; - Point F) a Corner pine line WxS; 42 Poles; - Point G) a Corner pine line SWxS; 220 Poles; - Point H) a Corner white oak on falling Creek survey line ; down falling Creek end

## Henry Walthall

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#102A VPB 8 p118 Date: 23 October 1690 to Mr. Henry Walthall Ref: 326 acres Henrico Co. Bristol Parish,North side of Swift Cr., on Poplar Branch contract Imp. of 7 persons end

## HENRY WALTHALL

**OTHER LANDOWNERS MENTIONED:** Blankinship, Joseph Jackson, William Perkinson, Thompsons, Henry Randolph, John Vest, Francis Cheathams, Daniel Nunnally, Farley, Blankinship, William Turner

**GEOGRAPHIC FEATURES MENTIONED:** Timsberry Branch, Mirey Branch, Possimmon Branch, Poplar Branch, Swift Creek, Spring Branch

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#102B VPB 32 p97-100 **Date: 31 May 1753**, 26th YoR George the second (A), to Henry Walthall contract œ5.S5 Ref: 1336 acres Chesterfield Co. on the North side of Swift Creek (283 Acres part thereof being part of a Tract of 326 Acres ) formerly Granted unto Henry Walthall father of the aforesaid Henry by letters PATENT bearing Date the 23rd Day of October 1690 and 1053 Acres the Residue never befoRef: granted) loc -72081 10089 F127 L1 P255

pt A) at a Corner Pine on the Road side on Walthalls old PATENT line S31W; 88 Poles;

pt B) line S30W; 158 Poles;

pt C) Corner red Oak on Joseph Jackson line S48W; 17 Poles; Joseph Jackson

pt D) red oak line S37W; 130 Poles;

pt E) a Pine on William Perkinson line S4E; 266 Poles; William Perkinson

pt F) Corner Pine line S60E; 93 poles;

pt G) Corner red Oak on Thompsons line N85E; 164 Poles; Thompson

pt H) a Corner white Oak line s49.5e; 223 poles Henry Randolph

pt I) a Corner red Oak line N43E; 117 Poles;

pt J) Pointers on John Vest line N45W; 172 Poles; John Vest

pt K) Pointers line W; 144 Poles;

pt L) Pointers N56-W 80 Poles; line n56.25w; 80 poles

pt M) Pointers in the Rockey Run line N; 60 Poles; from Rockey Run

pt N) a bunch of Butterwoods in the said Branch line E; 201 Poles;

pt O) a shrub white Oak S67«E 28 Poles; line s67.5e; 28 poles

pt P) Pointers on the West Edge of Timsberry Branch line n31w; 19 Poles; from the W Edge of Timsberry Branch

pt Q) a Corner white Oak line N10W; 28 Poles;

pt R) a Corner white Oak line N16W; 111 Poles; on Francis Cheathams

pt S) Pointers in an old line N36E; 33 poles; an old line

pt T) a Corner shrub white Oak line N8W; 31 Poles; - Point U) a corner shrub white Oak on Daniel Nunnally line n17.5w; 15 poles Daniel Nunnally

pt V) Pointers line N6E; 48 Poles;

pt W) a Corner pine line N3W; 86 Poles;

pt X) a Corner shrub white Oak between the said Nunally and Walthall's old Land line N38W; 165 Poles; round Walthall's old Land

pt Y) a Corner Hicory between Nunally and Farley line N58W; 60 Poles; Farley

pt Z) Pointers in the Mirey Branch S41 «W 24 Poles; line s41.5w; 24 poles from the Mirey Branch

pt AA) a red oak line S78W; 42 Poles;

pt AB) Pointers line S83W; 211 Poles; on said Farley and **Blankinship**

pt AC) a Corner Pine line N59W; 158 Poles; on said **Blankinship** and William Turner

pt AD) a Corner white Oak on Possimmon Branch line N28E; 72 Poles; William Turner, from Possimmon Branch

pt AE) a Corner red Oak N32«W 22 Poles; line n32.5w; 22 poles

pt AF) a Corner Pine line N81W; 40 Poles;

pt AG) a Corner white Oak line n7.5e; 74 poles

pt AH) a Corner white Oak on the Poplar Branch survey line ssw; 150 poles down Poplar Branch

pt AI) Swift Creek survey line s; 150 poles down Swift Cr.

pt AJ) Spring Branch and up the said Branch on Joseph Jackson as it Meanders survey line e; 50 poles Joseph Jackson, up spring Branch

pt AK) a Corner Gum line N88E; 28 Poles; said Jackson

pt AL) Pointers line S71E; 197 Poles;

pt AM) a Pine thence on a line of Marked tree to the beginning survey line ; line of marked trees end

### Martin Elam

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#104 VPB 8 p124 Date: 23 Oct 1690 from Fra. Nicholson Esqr. Lt. Governr. et. to Martin Elam Ref: 900 acres Henrico Co. Varina Pr.ish South side of James River and on Procters main Branch contract imp. of 18 pr.sons Anne Waping [see Nugents] loc -68128 29840 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at a Corner White Oak on the said Branch and runneth thence on Samuel. Fowlers line Southeast 256 Poles; Samuel Fowler - Point B) a Corner pine th. still on Said line 102 Poles; ExN line ExN; 102 poles - Point C) a Corner Pockhicery Standing on the line of Robt. Hancock, th. on Hancocks line NxW; 300 Poles; Robert Hancock - Point D) his corner pine th. line E; 184 Poles; - Point E) a Corner pockhicery th. Still on his line SxW; 102 Poles; - Point F) a Corner Black oak th. line ESE; 28 Poles; - Point G) a corner pockhicory th. line E; 70 Poles; - Point H) Francis Katers Corner on Henry Hatchers line N; 192 Poles; Henry Hatcher, from Francis Katers c. - Point I) his corner on Procters main Branch, th. up the said Branch as it trendeth to the place begun at survey line ; up Procters Main Branch end

### John Stowers & John Good

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#105A VPB 8 p124-125 Date: 23 October Ano Dom 1690, Francis Nicholson Esqr. Lt. Governr. to John Stowers & John Good Ref: 888 acres Henrico Co. Verina pr.ish and on the South side of James Riv. contract transpr. of 18 persons loc -68720 -17936 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at a Corner Pine near a great piney slash, and runeth thence through that slash, line N; 230 Poles; through a great piney slash - Point B) a Corner white Oak line E.5S; 17 Poles; - Point C) John Goods line NxW; 82 Poles; John Good - Point D) a Corner pine line WNW; 52 Poles; - Point E) a Corner pine line N.25E; 100 Poles; Coll. William. Byrd - Point F) a Corner black oak line W; 272 Poles; - Point G) a Corner white oak line ssw; 208 poles - Point H) a Corner pine line S; 184 Poles; - Point I) a corner white oak line E; 290 Poles; - Point J) a corner pine line Southwest 51 Poles; - Point K) a corner white oak line SWxS; 40 Poles; - Point L) a corner white oak lc E.5S; 158 Poles; end

### Samuel Good

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#105B VPB 8 p380 Date: 20Apr1694 to Samuel Good Ref: 888a-HE end

### Richard Kennon, Capt. Francis Epes, Joseph Royall & George Archer

TYPE: Patent - ref CF106A# VPB 8 p153-154 to Mr. Richard Kennon Capt Francis Epes Mr Joseph Royall & Mr George Archer Ref: 2827 acres Henrico Co. Bristoll pr. on theNorth Side Appamatox Riv. contract transp. of 57 pr.sons 57 negroes not names out of a Cert. to Mr Richard Kennon proved in Henrico Co. Court April 1th 1690 loc -102336 25536 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at the mouth of a great Creek survey line N.5E; 20 Poles; up a great Cr. - Point B) and survey line NNE.5E; 30 Poles; - Point C) and survey line NxW; 12 Poles; - Point D) a Corner whtie oake line E; 108 Poles; - Point E) a Corner pockrey line Northeast 119 Poles; - Point F) a Corner black white oake line ESE; 28 Poles; - Point G) a Corner black oake line Southeast 34 Poles; - Point H) a Corner white oake line E; 70 Poles; - Point I) a Corner black oake line NxW; 58 Poles; - Point J) a pockrey line ENE; 110 Poles; Crossing a Branch - Point K) a Corner white oake line Southeast 148 Poles; - Point L) a Corner white oake line E; 90 Poles; - Point M) a Corner black oake line NExE; 91 Poles; - Point N) a corner black oake line ExN; 96 Poles; - Point O) a Corner black oake line ExS; 248 Poles; Crossing two great brs. - Point P) a Corner pine line SExS; 118 Poles; - Point Q) a Corner white oake line SxE; 239 Poles; - Point R) a Cornerblack oake line Southeast 88 Poles; - Point S) a corner white oake line ESE; 120 Poles; - Point T) a corner pine line Southeast 178 Poles; - Point U) a white oake line SxE; 156 Poles; - Point V) a Corner black oake line SExS; 52 Poles; - Point W) a Corner white oake line Southeast 89 Poles; - Point X) a Corner black oake line SSE; 66 Poles; - Point Y) a Corner black oake line S; 230 Poles; - Point Z) a Corner black oake Standing on the main River on Wortapock thence up the said River as it trendeth to the place it begun survey line ; up the main River, from Wortapock end

### Joseph Royall

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#106B1 VPB 10 p347 Date: 22 January 1717/18 to Joseph Royall Ref: 900 acres on theNorth Side of Appamattox river in Henrico County loc -96256 26432 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at a Corner hiccory standing on the said River parting Colo. Francis Epes and the said Royal line N7W; 180 Poles; Colo. Francis Epes - Point B) a Corner Black Oak standing on a Branch line NExE; 104 Poles; from a Branch - Point C) a Corner Black Oak line ExN; 104 Poles; - Point D) a Corner Black Oak line ExS; 248 Poles; - Point E) a Corner pine line SExS; 126 Poles; - Point F) a Corner White Oak parting the said Royal & George Archer line S40W; 420 Poles;said Royal & Archer their dividing line - Point G) a Corner Gum Standing on the said River survey line ; 398 poles up River end

**William Randolph**

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#106B2 VPB 13 p348-349 Date: 8 April 1729 frn William Gooch to Colo. William Randolph Whereas by one Patent under the great Seal of this our Colony and Dominion of Virginia bearing Date the 22nd day of January 1717 TheRef: was granted unto Joseph Royal One Certain Tract of Parcell of Land Containing Ref: 900 acres on theNorth Side of Appamattox river in Henrico Co. And Whereas the said Joseph Royal the Patentee is since Dead having first made his last Will and Testament and thereby Devised the said Land to Joseph Royal Henry Royal William Royal and Richard Dennis And the said Deviseses Failing to make Such Seating and Planting and William Randolph of Henrico County Esqr. hath made humble Suit to our Lieut. Governor and Commander in Chief of oursaid Colony and Dominion and hath obtained a Grant for the same Land contract œ4.S10 of good and lawfull Mony for our use paid to our Receiver General of our Revenues in this oursaid Colony and Dominion of Virginia loc -96288 26432 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Corner hiccory standing on the said River parting Colo. Francis Epes and the said Royal line N7W; 180 Poles; Colo. Francis Epes - Point B) a Corner Black Oak standing on a Branch line NExE; 104 Poles; from a Br. - Point C) a Corner Black Oak line ExN; 104 Poles; - Point D) a Corner Black Oak line ExS; 248 Poles; - Point E) a Corner pine line SExS; 126 Poles; - Point F) Corner White Oak partingsaid Royal & George Archer Thence on their dividing line S40W 420 Poles; to line S40W; 420 poles Royal & Archer dividing line - Point G) a Corner Gum Standing on the said River survey line ; 398 poles up River 398 Poles; to the place began at end

**Richard Kennon**

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#106C VPB 10 p392-393 Date: 14 July 1718 from Alexander Spotswood to William Kennon contract 40 Shill. & Imp. of 10 pers. Ref: 900 acres on the North side of Appamattox River in Henrico Co. loc -91648 31104 F127 L0 P255

pt A) at a corner persimmon standing on the said River at the mouth of a Small branch parting the said Kennon and Mr George Archer thence on their line N40E; 328 Poles; from mouth of Small br., said Kennon & George Archer

pt B) a corner pine line Southeast 178 Poles;

pt C) a corner white oak line SxE; 172 Poles;

pt D) a corner black oak line SExS; 52 Poles;

pt E) a corner white oak line ESE; 89 Poles;

pt F) a corner black oak line SSE; 68 Poles;

pt G) a corner black oak line S; 230 Poles;

pt H) a corner hickory Standing on the said River thence up the said River according to the Meanders 890 Poles; survey line ; 890 Poles; up Appamattox River end

**Hugh Drysdale**

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#106D VPB 11 p303 Date: 21 Dec 1723 frn Hugh Drysdale 900 New Land Form in the 2d page of the Book befo Ref: this to George Archer of Henrico Co. contract œ4.S10 of good and lawfull mony for our use paid to Our Receiver General of Our Revenues within this our Colony and Dominion of Virginia Ref: 900 acres on the North Side of Appamattock River in the County afo Ref: Said loc -94368 28256 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) a Corner Gum Standing on the Said River at the Mouth of a Small Branch Thence line N40E; 420 Poles; from the Mouth of a Small Branch - Point B) a Corner White Oak line SxE; 254 Poles; - Point C) a Corner black Oak line Southeast 88 Poles; - Point D) a Corner White Oak and hickory line ESE; 124 Poles; - Point E) Corner pine parting the Said Archer & Capt. William Kennon line S40W; 328 Poles;said Archer & Capt. William Kennon - Point F) a Corner persimon of the Said Kennon Standing on the Said River Thence up the Said River according to the Meanders 460 Poles; to the place began survey line ; up River 460 Poles; end

**William Pride – John Vest**

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#115 VPB 8 p310 Date: 29 April 1693 to William Pride [to John Vest?] Ref: 1278 Acres Henrico Co. Bristoll Parish Vizt. loc -64401 12905 F127 L1 P255 - Point A) at a Corner black oake belonging to the Lands of John Stuard line SSW; 245 Poles; John Stuard - Point B) a Corner black oake line SWxW; 85 Poles; - Point C) a Corner pine standing on the line of Mr. Henry Randolph line Northwest 132 Poles; Mr Henry Randolph - Point D) a Corner black oake line Southwest 313 poles; - Point E) a Corner pine line Northwest 172 Poles; - Point F) a Corner white oake line W; 144 Poles; - Point G) a Corner black oake

line NWxW; 80 Poles; - Point H) a Corner pine line N; 60 Poles; - Point I) a Corner white oake line E; 201 Poles; - Point J) a Corner black oak line ESE; 100 Poles; - Point K) a corner white oake line E; 58 Poles; - Point L) a corner black oake line NxE; 54 Poles; - Point M) and line NxW.25W; 138 Poles; - Point N) a corner white oake line NxE; 80 Poles; - Point O) a corner white oake line N1.5E; 180 Poles; - Point P) a corner black oake line ExS; 38 Poles; - Point Q) a corner black oake line Southeast 128 Poles; - Point R) a corner Gum standing in the Ashen Swamp branch survey line ; down the Ashen Swamp branch - Point S) a corner white oake of the Ashen Swamp Land line S; 36 Poles; Ashen Swamp Land, their lines - Point T) and line SExE; 26 Poles; - Point U) and line ExS; 58 Poles; - Point V) and line Southeast 104 Poles; - Point W) and line NExE; 66 Poles; - Point X) and line NExN; 49 Poles; - Point Y) and Ic E; 48 Poles; end

### William Byrd

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#119A VPB 9 p68-69 Date: 29Oct1696 to Col. William Byrd Ref: 5644 acres Henrico Co. on the South Side of James River contract Importacontract of 113 žsons loc -74688 -2992 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Cornr. p belonging to • Land of Walter Clatworthy line WNW; 910 Poles; Crossing 3 branches from Walter Clatworthy's - Point B) Cornr blo line W; 362 Poles; - Point C) Corner wo Standing on Elams path line NWxW; 500 Poles; from Elams path - Point D) Cornr wo on • Said path line NxW; 120 Poles; on said path - Point E) corner blo line NW.5W; 40 Poles; - Point F) Elams Corner to white oake on falling Creeke, survey line n; 130 poles Crossing falling Creek N130 Poles; to - Point G) Corner bLO line E; 256 Poles; - Point H) Cornr. blo line ESE; 112 Poles; - Point I) Cornr. p line S; 120 Poles; - Point J) Corner pohicccory lc SExS; 143 poles; - Point K) Cornr. p line E; 548 poles Crossing Severall Smll. Branches - Point L) Cornr. p line SExE; 94 Poles; - Point M) Cornr bLO line NExE; 184 Poles; Crossing a Branch of Pockashock - Point N) Corner wo line E; 214 Poles; - Point O) Corner wo line Northeast 88 Poles; - Point P) 3Corner blo on Pockashock main Branch Just abv the Lower Fall survey line exs; 100 poles down Pockeshock Branch from just abv the Lower Fall - Point Q) the falling Creek thence Down falling Creek survey line ; down falling Creek - Point R) the old Line on Collo. William. Byrd his former Survey line SWxS; 160 Poles; Collo. William. Byrd, Cross Branch - Point S) Cornr. p line SxE; 66 Poles; - Point T) Clattworthy Cornr. blo line SW.75W; 529 Poles; Clattworthy end

### Richard Bland

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#119B VPB 9 p731 Date: 2 May 1706 to Richard Bland Ref: 5644a-HE end

### Capt. William Soan

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#124 VPB 9 p167 Date: 15 October 1698, Sr Edmd Andros Knt Govr etce to Capt. William Soan Ref: 3150 acres Henrico Co. on the South Side of falling Creek (Vizt) contract transp. of 63 pers. whose names aRef: to be in the Records Mentioned under this PATENT - Capt William Soan his patent for 3150 acres of Land in Henrico Co. Ed Jenings Depty Secry loc -74560 -2928 F127 L0 P255

pt A) at a Corner pine belonging to the land of Walter Clottworthy line SxW; 144 Poles; Walter Clottworthy

pt B) line SExS.5E; 146 Poles;

pt C) line SSE; 31 Poles;

pt D) and line Southeast 352 Poles;

pt E) Robert Thompsons Corner line SxW; 26 Poles; from Robert Thompsons C.

pt F) a Corner Pine line WxS; 60 Poles; - Point G) a Corner hiccory on Procters branch survey line ; up Procters Branch

pt H) a Corner pine thence into the woods line WNW; 116 Poles; into the woods - Point I) and line NNW; 48 Poles;

pt J) and line N; 50 Poles;

pt K) a black oake line WNW; 420 Poles;

pt L) a Corner pine line NWxN; 646 Poles;

pt M) a Corner gum line W; 800 Poles;

pt N) a Corner black oake line NWxW; 720 Poles;

pt O) Mr Pleasants line to a Corner white Oake line E; 343 poles; Mr Pleasants

pt P) his corner and Still on his Line N; 160 Poles;

pt Q) his corner white oake on falling Creeke line SE.5E; 40 poles the Honble Coll. Byrd's line

pt R) survey line Sxe; 120 Poles; - Point S) line SExE; 500 Poles; - Point T) a Corner white oake line E; 362 Poles; - Point U) a Corner black oake lc ESE; 910 Poles; end

### **Thomas Polland**

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#125A VPB 9 p168 Date: 15 October 1698 to Thomas Polland Ref: 940 acres Henrico Co. on Swift Creek end

### **Robert Hudson & Thomas Polland, Jr.**

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#125B VPB 9 p713 Date: 2 November 1705, Edwd. Nott Esqr Govr to Robert Hudson & Thomas Polland junr. Ref: 940 acres Henrico Co. on the North side of Swift Creek formerly granted unto Thomas Polland by PATENT dated the 15th day of October 1698 and by him deserted and Since granted to the said Robert Hudson & Thommas Polland junr by order of the General Court bearing date the 17th day of April 1705 & is further due by & for the contract Imp. of 19 persons into this Colony whose names aRef: to be in the Records mentioned under this PATENT Robert Hudson & Thomas Polland their PATENT for 940 acres of land in Henrico Co.. E. Jenings Secry. John Halser John Bradle [etc.] loc -81376 1584 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Corner hiccory on the Cr. below the mouth of the great Branch & runing thence up the said Swift Creek as it trends 360 Chains survey line ; 720 poles up Swift Cr. from below mouth of great Branch - Point B) a Corner Hiccory line NNE.25E; 240 Poles; - Point C) a Corner white Oake line SExE.25E; 450 Poles; - Point D) a Corner pine lc SSE.25E; 320 Poles; end

### **John Worsham & Francis Patterson**

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#130 VPB 9 p399 Date: 24 October 1701, Francis Nicholson Esqr. Governor to John Worsham and Francis Patterom Ref: 924 acres Henrico Co. in the Main fork of Procters contract transp. of 19 persons loc -63648 10736 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at the Mouth of the Said fork and Runeth thence up the Northern branch as It trendeth survey line n; 300 poles gestimate, up the North branch - Point B) a Corner white Oake thence leaveing the North branch and Run line SExS; 394 Poles; - Point C) a Corner white Oake line ESE; 74 Poles; - Point D) a Corner pine Standing on the Main Southern branch of Procters thence down that branch as it windeth and trendeth to the place It begun survey line ; down the Main South branch of Procters end

### **Thomas Chamberlaine**

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#132 VPB 9 p442 Date: 25 April Anno Dom 1702, Francis Nicholson Esqr. Governor to Thomas Chamberlaine Ref: 509 acres Henrico Co. on the North side of Prockters main branch loc -63680 3520 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Corner pine on the said branch belonging to the Land of Capt William Sones & runneth thence on his lines line WNW; 116 Poles; Capt. William Sones - Point B) black Oake & NNW 48 line nwn; 48 poles - Point C) Corner pine and line N; 50 Poles; - Point D) Corner black Oake & line WNW; 161 Poles; - Point E) Corner white Oake on a reedy Branch of Kings land Cr. thence up the branch as it trendeth survey line Northwest 50 poles guess, up a reedy Branch of Kings land Cr. - Point F) a poplar thence leaving that branch and run line SWxW; 112 Poles; - Point G) a black Oake line SxE; 94 Poles; - Point H) a Corner Gum standing on a branch of Prockters thence down that branch as it trendeth line ; down a Branch of Prockters - Point I) a Corner pine on the line of Mrs. Mary Ligon line Northeast 60 Poles; Mrs. Mary Ligon - Point J) & line ESE; 160 Poles; - Point K) a Corner white Oak standing on Procters maine branch being the Corner of Mrs. Mary Ligon thence down that branch as it trendeth to the place it began survey line e; 200 poles guess, down Procters maine Branch Thomas Chamberlaine his PATENT for 509 acres of land in Henrico Co. E Jenings Edward Hall George Wall William. Ball John. Brumfeild Jos. Smith Thomas Chapman John English Sarah Honer Mary Calcott William Samson Thomas Busby end

### **Matthew Branch & James Branch**

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#135 VPB 9 p527-528 to Mr. Matthew Branch & Mr. James Branch Ref: 710 Acres Henrico Co. and on the South side of James River Includeing the aforesaid 710 acres of Land the said Land being due to the Said Mr. Matthew Branch & Mr. James Branch by and for the contract transp. of 15 persons loc -55376 -13904 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Corner pine standing on bares branch survey line sse; 50 poles down bares Branch - Point B) & Pockashock

branch as they trend survey line ; down Pockashock Branch - Point C) a Corner white Oake line Southeast 180 Poles; - Point D) a white Oake line SExE; 92 Poles; - Point E) a corner black Oake & line S; 52 Poles; - Point F) a black Oake line ExN; 54 Poles; - Point G) a white Oake line Northeast 34 Poles; - Point H) a Corner pine & line ESE; 38 Poles; - Point I) a Corner pine line ExN; 150 Poles; - Point J) a Corner pine line NNE.5E; 106 Poles; crossing grindons run - Point K) a corner pockory line Northwest 128 Poles; - Point L) a Corner pine line W; 54 Poles; - Point M) a Corner black Oake on Mr. John Brodnax's line W; 54 Poles; Mr John Brodnax - Point N) a Corner white Oake & line Northwest 362 Poles; - Point O) & Ic Southwest 54 Poles; end

### John Farlar (Farley?), Jr.

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#136 VPB 9 p528 Date: 24 Apr 1703 to Mr. John Farlar junr. Ref: 471 acres Henrico Co. on the South side of James river & being in the forkes of Procters vizt. loc -72032 9552 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at a corner black Oake belonging to the Land of Mr. Henry Walters line Southwest 42 Poles; Mr Henry Walters[Walthall] - Point B) a black Oake line WxS; 42 Poles; - Point C) a black Oake line W; 44 Poles; - Point D) a Corner white Oake line NxW; 130 Poles; crossing Myery branch - Point E) a corner pine line NExE.5E; 66 Poles; - Point F) a black Oake & line N; 90 Poles; - Point G) a corner pine line ENE; 28 Poles; - Point H) a black Oake & line NxW.5W; 48 Poles; - Point I) a pine line NExE; 86 Poles; - Point J) a pine line E; 70 Poles; - Point K) a pine line SExE; 48 Poles; - Point L) a pine line S; 188 Poles; - Point M) a pine and line Southeast 80 Poles; - Point N) a black Oake & line S; 100 Poles; - Point O) a black Oake & line W; 46 Poles; - Point P) & line NWxW; 88 Poles; - Point Q) & Ic W; 46 Poles; end

### Francis Nicholson

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#137 VPB 9 p540-541 Date: 24 April 1703, Francis Nicholson Esqr Governor to Captn. Francis Epes/Eppes Mr Isham Epes Mr Francis Epes Jr Mr George Robinson Minister and Mrs Elizabeth Kennon & Mr Phillip Jones & Mrs Martha Stratton & Mr Geo. Archer & Mr James Hill Ref: 4000 acres Henrico Co. on theNorth side of Appamattock river contract transp. of 80 pers. loc -107392 21504 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) two Corner Gum on the said river below the mouth of Wintopock main Creek and runeth thence into the Woods line NWxN; 23 poles; into the Woods - Point B) a corner pine line NxE; 76 Poles; - Point C) a Corner black oake line NxW; 40 Poles; - Point D) a Corner black oake line WxN; 140 Poles; - Point E) a Corner gum line NNW; 26 Poles; - Point F) a corner white Oake line WNW; 86 Poles; - Point G) a Corner black oake line WSW; 22 Poles; - Point H) a Corner pine line W; 48 Poles; - Point I) a Corner white Oake line N; 32 Poles; - Point J) a black Oake line Northwest 72 Poles; - Point K) a Corner white Oake line NxW; 94 Poles; - Point L) a Corner hiccory line NxE; 52 Poles; - Point M) a Corner black Oake line Northeast 48 Poles; - Point N) a Corner hiccory line N; 228 Poles; crossing theNorth Branch of Wintopock - Point O) a Corner black Oake line NExN; 50 Poles; - Point P) a Corner black Oake line N; 34 Poles; - Point Q) a Corner White Oake line WNW; 135 Poles; crossing the middle Branch - Point R) a Corner gum line Northwest 17 Poles; - Point S) a Corner pine line NNE; 70 Poles; - Point T) a Corner White Oake line NWxN; 112 Poles; - Point U) a Corner hiccory line W; 90 Poles; - Point V) a Corner White Oake line Northwest 56 Poles; - Point W) a Corner maple standing upon Wintopock main Creek thence down the main Creek according to the Meanders thereof survey line ssw; 400 poles guess, down Wintopock main Cr. - Point X) Corner white Oake standing on the South side of the said Cr. line SWxS; 38 Poles; - Point Y) a Corner white Oake line SxW; 190 Poles; - Point Z) a Corner pine line SWxW; 64 Poles; - Point AA) a Corner black Oake line SSE; 81 Poles; - Point AB) a Corner hiccory line SxW; 46 Poles; - Point AC) a Corner black Oake line SExE; 74 Poles; - Point AD) a Corner black Oake line S; 166 Poles; - Point AE) a Corner black Oake line Southwest 40 Poles; - Point AF) a Corner black Oake line Southeast 28 Poles; - Point AG) a corner butterwood Corner on a small branch line sse; 200 poles guess, down a small Branch - Point AH) Appamattock river thence down the said river According to the meanders thereof to the place begun survey line ; down Appamattock river end

### William Byrd, Esq.

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#139 VPB 9 p612 to William Byrd Esqr. Ref: 507 acres on the South Side of James River in Henrico Co. contract transp. of 11 pr.sons loc - 68656 -40720 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at a Poplar on the Water Course of Powhite Creek on theNorth Side of the same line N37W; 68 Poles; - Point B) a Pine line W7N; 95 Poles; - Point C) A Hiccory line N25W; 112 Poles; - Point D) a Red Oake line S14W; 320 Poles; - Point E) a Red Oake the Corner of a former Survey for the abovesd Byrd thence A long those Lines line E15N; 43 poles; former Survey forsaid Byrd - Point F) a Black Oake line E9.5N; 52 Poles; 12 Links - Point G) A Pine line S2E; 40 Poles; 12 Links - Point H) A Black Oake survey line e6n; 111 poles E6S 111 Poles; - Point I) A Black Oake line N37E; 60 Poles; - Point J) A Shrubbred white Oake line E22S; 173 poles; 12 Lincks - Point K) A Black Oake line S54E; 67 Poles; - Point L) A white Oake line S47E; 32 Poles; - Point M) A Black Oake line E13S; 60 Poles; 12 Lincks - Point N) A white Oake on the Water Course of Powhite Creek thence up the Same according to the Sevrall Meanders thereof to the place WheRef: it begun survey line ; up Powhite Creek end

### William Byrd, Esq.

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#140 VPB 9 p613 Date: 20 October 1704, Francis Nicholson Esqr Governor to the honble William Byrd Esqr. Ref: 3664 acres South side James River on both sides the Road to the French Settlement in Henrico Co. contract transp. of 74 pers. Paid her Majesty for 74 Rights As Appears by a Certificate of the said William Byrds Esqr being Auditor loc -57888 -36784 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at An Ash upon the Water Course of Powhite Creek line E32S; 128 Poles; - Point B) A Black Oake line S11W; 89 Poles; 15 Lincks - Point C) a White Oak in A Swampy peece of Ground line S37W; 52 Poles; 32 Links from a

Swampy peece of Ground - Point D) A Red Oake the Corner of Mr. Thomas Jefferson & partners line W17.5N; 46 Poles; Mr Thomas Jefferson & partners - Point E) a Corner White Oake line S36W; 52 Poles; - Point F) A Corner line S31.5W; 112 Poles; - Point G) An Ash in Luceys Branch thence up the Water course of the same 82 Poles; survey line Southwest 82 poles up Luceys Branch - Point H) A Spanish Oake 77 Lincks above the Spring line S7.5W; 52 Poles; from 77 Lincks above the Spring - Point I) A Corner by the Road side line W28.5S; 124 Poles; from the Road side - Point J) A Hickory thence line S19E; 108 Poles; 10 Lincks - Point K) A Corner Pine on the side of Shammapoke being the Corner of the abovesd Jefferson & partners thence S39W Crossing Shammapoke 27 Poles; 12 Links line s39w; 27 poles 12 Lincks Cross Shammapoke - Point L) A Pine line S28W; 149 Poles; - Point M) A Corner Hickory line W38S; 456 Poles; - Point N) A Gum on the Watercourse of Pocoshock thence up the same according to the severall Meanders thereof 1111 Poles; 12 links survey line ; 1111 Poles; 12 Links up Pocoshock - Point O) A White Oake at the head of the Same line N22W; 45 Poles; - Point P) a Black Oake line N11.5W; 33 poles; 12 Lincks - Point Q) a Shrub White Oake line N; 55 Poles; 9 Lincks - Point R) A Black Oake line N14W; 55 Poles; 15 Lincks - Point S) A Spanish Oake on the Road side line E15N; 43 poles; Cross the Road - Point T) A Black Oake line E19.5N; 52 Poles; 12 Lincks - Point U) A Pine line S2E; 40 Poles; 12 Lincks - Point V) A Black Oake line E6N; 111 Poles; - Point W) A Black oake line N37E; 60 Poles; - Point X) A Shrub white Oake line E22S; 173 poles; 12 Lincks - Point Y) A Black Oake line S54E; 67 Poles; - Point Z) A White Oake line S47E; 32 Poles; - Point AA) A Black Oake line E13S; 60 Poles; 12 Lincks - Point AB) A White Oake on the Water Course of Powwhite Creek thence down the same according to the several Meanders thereof 828 Poles; 21 Lincks to the place wheRef: begun survey line exs; 828 Poles; down Powwhite Creek end

### Jeremiah Benskin

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#142 VPB 9 p623-624 Date: 20Oct1704 to Jeremiah Benskin Ref: 324 acres Henrico Co. on the South side of James River contract transp. of 7 pers. Paid William Byrd Esqr Auditor for 7 Rights loc -79120 -34112 F127 L1 P255 - Point A) at the mouth of the Lower Westham Creek & soe survey line ssw; 200 poles along Lower Westham Creek as it trendeth to - Point B) Beach & a poplar both Corner line w; 214 poles leaving the Creek & run - Point C) Corner bIO line WxS; 100 Poles; cross upper Westham Cr. - Point D) Corner wO line Northwest 50 Poles; - Point E) wO line N; 33 poles; - Point F) bIO line Northwest 32 Poles; - Point G) Corner pohiccopy line NNE; 30 Poles; - Point H) Corner walineut tree on the river survey line ; downe the river end

### John Bolling, Edward Bowman & John Bowman

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#151 VPB 9 p674-675 Date: 2 May Annoq 1705, Francis Nicholson Esqr Govr to John Bolling Edward Bowman & John Bowman Ref: 1146 acres Henrico Co. on Swift Creek & the third branch of the said Creek (vizt) contract transp. of 23 persons loc -89184 128 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Corner pohickrey to the land of Henry Poland on the North side of Swift Creek line NNW; 57 Poles; from Henry Poland's C. - Point B) a pine line NExN; 57 Poles; - Point C) a Gum line ESE; 90 Poles; - Point D) a black Oake line S.5W; 56 Poles; - Point E) a White Oake line Southeast 68 Poles; - Point F) a Pine line SSW; 54 Poles; - Point G) a black Oake thence crossing Swift Creek line S; 206 Poles; cross Swift Cr. - Point H) a black Oake line Southwest 100 Poles; - Point I) a black Oake line Northwest 156 Poles; - Point J) a white Oake line WSW; 68 Poles; - Point K) a pine line SWxS; 120 Poles; - Point L) a white Oake line SExE; 39 Poles; - Point M) a pine line SxE; 46 Poles; - Point N) a black Oake line Southwest 186 Poles; - Point O) a Spanish Oake line WNW; 150 Poles; - Point P) a black Oake line NWxN; 32 Poles; - Point Q) a black oake line NExN; 24 Poles; cross the third branch - Point R) a black Oake thence down the third branch survey line Northeast 100 poles down the third Branch - Point S) a Corner Maple line N; 240 Poles; - Point T) a black Oake line NExN; 54 Poles; - Point U) a black oake line Northeast 146 Poles; - Point V) a black Oake line NxE; 74 Poles; - Point W) a Corner white Oake standing on Swift Creek survey line ; down Swift Cr. end

### John Tullit

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#154 VPB 9 p738-740 Date: 2Nov1705 to John Tullit Ref: 17653 acres South side of James River in Henrico Co. contract Import. of 353 pers. 200 rights paid for to William Byrd Esqr late Auditor 153 rights moRef: paid for William Byrd Esqr. Recr. Genll. loc -68256 -12992 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Corner p on the lower Line of Henry Trent survey line nwxn; 314 poles NExN 314 Poles; crossing Grindalls run to [see Philimon Childers Junr. 97 acres Henrico Co. in PB 10p300 - Point B) p line Southeast 8 Poles; - Point C) survey line s34w; 320 poles Collo. William Byrd - Point D) a broad Rock on falling Creek survey line Northwest 300 poles up & cross falling Creek - Point E) the upper Line of the aforesaid Trent to a Corner White Oake line NExN; 264 Poles; Henry Trent - Point F) p line ExN; 67 Poles; - Point G) p line SExS; 104 Poles; - Point H) bIO line NExN; 76 Poles; - Point I) pe line Northwest 76 poles Scott - Point J) Butterwood on a branch of Grindalls run survey line nnw; 100 poles up a branch of Grindalls run - Point K) p line w; 88 poles Mr Good - Point L) wO line N; 172 Poles; - Point M) p line NNE; 200 Poles; - Point N) wO line E; 238 Poles; - Point O) bIO line n2e; 200 poles Collo. William. Byrd, cross Powhatan Branch - Point P) lightwood Stump line W8S; 46 Poles; - Point Q) wO line S8W; 46 Poles; - Point R) bIO line W8S; 104 Poles; - Point S) wO line W10.75N; 168 Poles; - Point T) p line N10.75E; 102 Poles; - Point U) bIO line W10.75N; 80 Poles; - Point V) Hiccory line N10.75E; 36 Poles; - Point W) p line W10.75N; 40 Poles; - Point X) bIO line N10.75E; 50 Poles; - Point Y) p line W47N; 178 Poles; cross Reedy Cr. - Point Z) bIO line W43S; 44 Poles; - Point AA) bIO survey line W47N; 402 Poles; - Point AB) poplar standing on Powwhite Creek line n15e; 46 poles cross Powwhite Cr. - Point AC) Hiccory line N40E; 54 Poles; - Point AD) p line E5N; 86 Poles; - Point AE) wO line E30N; 6 Poles; - Point AF) wO line n27w; 112 poles on the heads of Mr John Pleasants land - Point AG) wO line N15E; 280 Poles; - Point AH) wO&Beech standing on James River survey line w; 300 poles up James River - Point AI) the mouth of Westham Creek survey line ssw; 200 poles up Westham Creek - Point AJ) poplar line w; 220 poles Jeremy Benskin - Point AK) bIO line WxS; 104 Poles; - Point AL) bIO line Northwest 52 Poles; - Point AM) wO line N; 34 Poles; - Point

AN) bIO line Northwest 30 Poles; - Point AO) Hickory line NNE; 32 Poles; - Point AP) a Gum standing on James river survey line w; 300 poles up James river - Point AQ) a Hicory & poplar standing on the lower french line lc S45W; 838 Poles; lower french line - Point AR) BIO line W12N; 478 Poles; - Point AS) bIO&wO on the french road line Southwest 70 poles from the french road - Point AT) wO thence NW to a Black Oake 100 Poles; line Northwest 100 poles lc Southwest 100 poles - Point AU) line w; 66 Poles; lc s42.25w; 66 poles - Point AV) bIO line Southwest 183 poles; - Point AW) wO line WSW; 66 Poles; - Point AX) bIO line W70N; 32 Poles; - Point AY) BIO line WxS; 110 poles cross falling Creek - Point AZ) BIO line W; 60 Poles; - Point BA) wO line S10W; 83 poles; - Point BB) p line WxS; 50 Poles; - Point BC) wO line WNW; 116 Poles; - Point BD) p line NxE; 36 Poles; - Point BE) p line NNE; 114 Poles; - Point BF) p line WNW; 36 Poles; - Point BG) bIO line NxW; 38 Poles; - Point BH) wO line NWxW; 114 Poles; - Point BI) bIO line WxS; 156 Poles; - Point BJ) wO on the Lines of Abraham Mishew line S.75W; 64 Poles; Abraham Mishew - Point BK) bIO line SWxS; 14 Poles; - Point BL) Hickory on the Lower Creek survey line nxe; 300 poles downe the Lower Creek - Point BM) Mishews Corner Hickory at • mouth of a small branch survey line Northeast 100 poles up a small branch - Point BN) Mishews Corner Hickory line NxW; 14 Poles; Mishew - Point BO) wO line WxS; 102 Poles; - Point BP) p line SWxS; 74 Poles; - Point BQ) bIO line SxW.5W; 164 Poles; - Point BR) p line W15S; 62 Poles; - Point BS) bIO line SxW; 38 Poles; - Point BT) wO line SW.5W; 64 Poles; - Point BU) bIO line SW.75W; 30 Poles; - Point BV) bIO line SSW.25W; 220 poles - Point BW) bIO line SxE; 50 Poles; - Point BX) BIO line SE.75E; 240 Poles; - Point BY) wO line E; 60 Poles; cross Manchfeild Woodhouse Branch in Nottingham Parke - Point line NNE; 82 Poles; - Point BZ) BIO line ExN.75N; 48 Poles; - Point CA) wO line S; 44 Poles; - Point CB) wO line ExS; 38 Poles; - Point CC) p line NExE; 64 Poles; - Point CD) p line ESE; 134 Poles; - Point CE) wO line NExN; 28 Poles; - Point CF) p line E.5S; 56 Poles; - Point CG) wO line N; 46 Poles; - Point CH) bIO line SExE; 276 Poles; - Point CI) bIO standing on Bowmans Line SxE; 14 Poles; Bowman - Point CJ) bIO line ESE; 164 Poles; - Point CK) bIO line NExN; 72 Poles; - Point CL) BIO line SExS; 96 Poles; - Point CM) Hickory line SxE; 138 Poles; - Point CN) bIO line SWxS; 145 Poles; - Point CO) bIO line SxW; 67 Poles; - Point CP) wO line SxE; 142 Poles; - Point CQ) bIO line SExS; 97 Poles; - Point CR) bIOake on the South side of the said Beaver ponds line exs; 320 poles thro the Beaver ponds on Elams lines Elams probably VPB 8p147, 2015 acres in Varina Parish Henrico Co. to Gilbert Elam Senr, Gilbert Elam Junr & Edward WaRef: 28Apr1691 - Point CS) wO line SSE; 302 Poles; - Point CT) Hickory line SxE; 88 Poles; - Point CU) Elams Corner pine standing on falling Creek survey line ese; 300 poles downe falling Creek - Point CV) a Corner Gum belonging to Collo. William. Byrd line N; 114 Poles; Collo. William. Byrd - Point CW) bIO line E; 256 Poles; - Point CX) bIO line ESE; 112 Poles; - Point CY) p line S; 120 Poles; - Point CZ) Hickory line SExS; 142 Poles; - Point DA) p line E; 548 Poles; - Point DB) p line SExE; 94 Poles; - Point DC) bIO line NExE; 184 Poles; - Point DD) wO line E; 214 Poles; - Point DE) bIO line Northeast 88 Poles; - Point DF) bIOe on a small fall of Poakashock survey line exs; 150 poles downe the aforesaid Poakashock branch - Point DG) the mouth survey line Southeast 50 poles crossing falling Creek - Point DH) • South side so downe the said Creek on • South side survey line ese; 400 poles down falling Creek end

### Charles Fleming

TYPE: Patent - ref PO# VPB 10 p132-133 Date: 16 June 1714, 13th yoR Anne [\(A\)](#), Alexander Spotswood to Charles Fleming Ref: 1427 acres on the South side of James River in the County of Henrico for the Importacontract of 29 persons to dwell within this our Colony loc -131776 -47456 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at John Pleasants Corner poplar above fine Creek and runneth thence into the woods line W; 88 Poles; - Point B) a white oak line NxW; 90 Poles; - Point C) a white oak line Northeast 38 Poles; - Point D) a pine line NxW; 22 Poles; - Point E) a Corner pohickory line Northwest 178 Poles; - Point F) a pohickory line W; 18 Poles; - Point G) a Corner pohickory line Northwest 178 Poles; - Point H) a pohickory line W; 18 Poles; - Point I) a pine line Northwest 24 Poles; - Point J) a white oak line W; 40 Poles; - Point K) a black oak line Northwest 60 Poles; - Point L) a black oak line Southwest 28 Poles; - Point M) a Corner black oak line Northwest 104 Poles; - Point N) a black oak line WxS; 60 Poles; - Point O) a black oak line Northwest 66 Poles; - Point P) a black oak line WNW; 380 Poles; - Point Q) a Corner white oak to the westward of a great Branch line NNW; 380 Poles; from w of a great Branch - Point R) a Corner white oak line NNE; 72 Poles; - Point S) a Corner pohickory on James River thence down James River as it windeth & trendeth to the place it began ; with all etce survey line s58e; 300 poles down James River - Point survey line ; - Point survey line s50e; 200 poles - Point survey line s40e; 200 poles - Point survey line sxe; 100 poles - Point survey line ssw; 100 poles - Point survey line sxw; 80 poles end

### William Grills

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#155 VPB 10 p162-163 Date: 16 June 1714, 13th yoR Anne [\(A\)](#), Alexander Spotswood to William Grills contract 40 Shillings Ref: 400 acres on the North side of Apamatuck River, at a place known by the name of the Sapponey Town in the Co. of Henrico loc -128928 18496 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at a Corner hickory on the said River being the lower part of the Sapponey Town by the Foot of the Hills line E; 92 Poles; - Point B) a pine thence line NExE; 144 Poles; - Point C) a Gum thence line NxW; 46 Poles; - Point D) a white oak thence line NNE; 134 Poles; - Point E) a black oak thence line NWxN; 54 Poles; - Point F) a Gum standing on the Sapponey Creek survey line wsw; 300 poles gwestimate, down Sapponey Creek - Point survey line s; 50 poles - Point G) a Corner hickory thence Crossing the Creek survey line wNW; 108 Poles; Crossing Sapponey Creek - Point H) a Maple thence line WNW; 80 Poles; - Point I) a birch on Still Run thence down still run as it trendeth survey line sxe; 100 poles gwestimate, down still run - Point J) a maple thence line SExS; 20 Poles; - Point K) a Gum & line S; 20 Poles; - Point L) a Gum and line WNW; 31 Poles; - Point M) a hickory thence Crossing Still run line Northwest 112 Poles; cross Still run - Point N) a Gum thence line WNW; 118 Poles; - Point O) a white oak line SSW; 98 Poles; - Point P) an Esurvey linee on Appamatuck River thence down the River as it windeth & trendeth to the place begun survey line ; gwestimate, down Appamatuck River

### William Grills

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#157A VPB 10 p177-178 Date: 16 June 1714, 13th YoR Anne [\(A\)](#), Alexander Spotswood to Richard Grills contract œ15 Ref: 3000 acres on the South Side of Swift Creek in Henrico Co. loc -107488 1568 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Corner black Oak on the W Side of Spring run belonging to the land of James Akin thence on his lines line ExS; 296 Poles; James Akin - Point B) & line NxE; 130 Poles; - Point C) & line SSE; 42 Poles; - Point D) a black oak thence leaving his line S; 104 Poles; - Point E) thence line S39W; 266 Poles; cross Spring run - Point F) thence line SSW; 246 Poles; - Point G) thence West crossing dry branch 107 Poles; survey line W; 107 Poles; cross dry Branch - Point H) thence line SWxW; 92 Poles; - Point I) thence line NxW; 76 Poles; - Point J) thence line SWxS; 124 Poles; - Point K) thence line SxW; 62 Poles; - Point L) thence line Southwest 224 Poles; - Point M) thence line SWxW; 64 Poles; - Point N) thence line S; 186 Poles; - Point O) thence line SE.5E; 35 Poles; - Point P) thence line S; 29 Poles; - Point Q) thence line E.75N; 9 Poles; - Point R) a Corner White Oak of ththe lines of Wontapock survey line Northwest 109 Poles; Wontapock, their lines - Point S) & line W; 85 Poles; - Point T) & line NWxW; 56 Poles; - Point U) a Maple standing on Wontapock main branch thence down the branch as it tendeth survey line wsw; 100 poles down Wontapock main Branch - Point V) a Corner white Oak on the W side of Wontapock line WNW; 100 Poles; - Point W) thence line NWxN; 404 Poles; - Point X) thence line NxE; 168 Poles; - Point Y) thence line E; 40 Poles; - Point Z) & line NxE; 38 Poles; - Point AA) & line Northeast 168 Poles; - Point AB) & line E; 104 Poles; - Point AC) & line ENE; 108 Poles; - Point AD) & line N; 158 Poles; - Point AE) & line ENE; 86 Poles; - Point AF) & line Northeast 220 Poles; - Point AG) thence line NNW; 81 Poles; - Point AH) thence line N; 144 Poles; - Point AI) a White Oak on a branch of dry branch survey line nne; 50 poles down a Branch of dry Branch - Point AJ) & dry branch as it tendeth survey line ene; 300 poles down dry Branch - Point AK) a Corner Gum thence crossing dry branch line SxE; 42 Poles; cross dry Branch - Point AL) & line SWxS; 158 Poles; - Point AM) and line SSE; 128 Poles; - Point AN) & line S36E; 250 Poles; - Point AO) & line Southwest 82 Poles; - Point AP) & line SxW; 100 Poles; - Point AQ) line W; 44 Poles; - Point AR) line SWxS; 48 Poles; - Point AT) & line Northwest 146 Poles; - Point AU) and line WxS; 44 Poles; - Point AV) & line SWxS; 118 Poles; - Point AW) & line SxW; 50 Poles; - Point AX) & line E; 72 Poles; - Point AY) & line ESE; 72 Poles; - Point AZ) & line SWxS; 178 Poles; - Point BA) & line W; 100 Poles; - Point BB) & line WNW; 200 Poles; cross Spring run - Point BC) thence line N39E; 266 Poles; - Point BD) a black oak on Spring run survey line ene; 50 poles down Spring run - Point BE) a corner white oak line WNW; 32 Poles; - Point BF) & line NNW; 50 Poles; - Point BG) and line ENE; 48 Poles; - Point BH) & line NNE; 80 Poles; - Point BI) and line E; 51 Poles; - Point BJ) & line NNE; 49 Poles; - Point BK) and line E; 34 Poles; - Point BL) & line Northeast 75 Poles; end

### Thomas Henry Turpin

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#157B VPB 34 p542 Date: 10 June 1660 to THOMAS HENRY TURPIN, contract œ2.S10 Ref: 685 acres Henrico Co. near Dry Cr. adjacent Grills, Matthew Turpin, Francis Cheatum, Thomas Cheatum, & Jones 200 acres part being part of a PATENT for 3000 acres Granted Richard Grills on South side of Swift Cr., 485 acres the Residue being part of said Pat. by divers mesne Conveyances and bequests became Vested in William Kennon and he having failed to pay our Quit Rents and to Cultivate and improve the same, On the petition of the said Henry Turpin the said 485 acres was by our General Court the 21st Day of Oct 1741 Adjudged to be forfeited and Vested again in us. end

### Michael Michell (Mitchell?)

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#166A VPB 10 p312 Date: 1 April 1717 to Michael Michell Ref: 528 acres Henrico Co. end

### Alexander Marshall

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#166B VPB 11 p71-72 Date: 13 November 1721 to Alexander Marshall Ref: 628 acres Henrico Co., North side of the Great Swamp of Swift Cr., Trebue's Branch formerly granted to Michael Michael? by patetented dated 1st April 1717, and now granted to Alexander Marshall pursuant to an Order of our Lt. Governor and Council bearing date the 2nd day of May, 1717 loc -110336 -10560 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) corner poplar on the said swamp being the westward part of the said land line Northeast 188 Poles; into the woods - Point B) corner gum line Southeast 326 Poles; - Point C) corner wo standing on Trebues Branch survey line ; down that branch as it trendeth survey line w; 200 Poles; - Point D) poplar & wo on W at Branch line SSW; 42 Poles; crossing a neck of land - Point E) corner wo in the great Swamp survey line ; up the said swamp as it trendeth end

### Alexander Marshall

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#166C VPB 14 p152-153 Date: 2 June 1731, 4th YoR George the Second [\(A\)](#), William Gooch Esqr. to Alexander Marshall Gent. contract œ9.S15 of good and Lawfull Mony Ref: 2578 acres on theNorth and South Sides of Swift Creek in Henrico Co. 628 acres parcel of the Tract aforesaid being formerly Granted by PATENT to the said Alexander Marshall the 13th day of November 1721 loc -104192 -6208 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at a Forked Corner Burch Standing on the South Side of Swift Creek line SSW; 12 Poles; - Point B) a Corner Maple parting the said Marshall and James Akin Thence on the said Akins Line SSW; 62 Poles; James Akin - Point C) a Corner White Oak and two black Oaks Standing in the said Akins Line parting the said Akin the said Marshall and William Pride Thence on the said Prides Lines line W36N; 84 Poles; William Pride - Point D) a Corner Esurvey line Thence line N25W; 20 Poles; Cross an Elboe of Swift Cr. - Point E) a Corner Persimon Standing on the South Side the said Creek line N40W; 16 Poles; from South side Swift Cr. - Point F) a Corner black Oak line

W32N; 24 Poles; - Point G) a Corner Gum line N49W; 74 Poles; - Point H) a Corner White Oak line N41W; 27 Poles; - Point I) a Corner black Oak parting the said Pride and the said Marshall Thence leaving the said Prides Line W42S; 100 Poles; - Point J) a Corner Black Oak line N38W; 120 Poles; Cross Deep Cr. - Point K) a Corner Maple Standing on the W Side the said Creek Thence up the W Side the said Creek according to the Meanders 318 Poles; survey line ; 318 Poles; up W side Deep cr. - Point L) a Corner hiccory Standing on the W Side the said Creek parting the said Marshall and John Pride Thence on Prides Lines line W20N; 44 Poles; John Pride, Cross a small Branch of Deep Cr. - Point M) a Corner Ash Standing on the W Side the said Branch Thence up the said Branch according to the Meanders 32 Poles; survey line w; 32 poles up a small Branch of Deep Cr. - Point N) a Corner Black Oak Standing on the South Side the said Branch line N43W; 32 Poles; - Point O) a Corner Black Oak line S40W; 136 Poles; - Point P) a Corner hiccory Standing on the said Prides Line parting the said Pride and the said Marshall Thence leaving the said Prides Line W20N; 362 Poles; - Point Q) a Corner White Oak line N30E; 164 Poles; - Point R) a Corner White Oak of Francis Flournoys parting the said Marshall and the said Flournoy line E10S; 120 Poles; Francis Flournoy - Point S) a Corner White Oak line N40E; 324 Poles; - Point T) a Corner White Oak Standing in John Woodruges Line parting the said Marshall the said Woldrige and the said Flournoy Thence on the said Wooldruges Line S33E; 134 Poles; John Wooldrige - Point U) five Corner Black Oaks line E15N; 158 Poles; - Point V) a Corner White Oak Standing in John Wooldruges Line and on the South Side of Swift Creek Thence up the South Side the said Creek 150 Poles; Crossing the said Creek survey line wnw; 156 poles up & Cross Swift Cr. - Point W) a Corner poplar of the said Marshalls Standing on the North Side of the said Creek line Northeast 190 Poles; said Marshall - Point X) a Corner Gum standing in a small Branch of Tomahawk Branch line Southeast 320 Poles; from a small Branch of Tomahawk Branch - Point Y) a Corner White Oak Standing on the W Side of Tomahawk Main Branch Thence down the said Branch according to the Meanders 560 Poles; survey line Southeast 560 poles down Tomahawk Main Branch - Point Z) the Mouth of said Branch to Swift Creek Thence up the North Side of Swift Creek according to the Meanders Crossing the said Creek 150 Poles; to the place Began at survey line wnw; 150 poles up & Cross Swift Cr. end

### Francis Epes

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#171 acres VPB 10 p346 Date: 22 Jan 1717/18 ?15 July 1717? to Francis Epes contract œ6.S15 & Imp. of 9 pers. [Headrights duped in PB 9 p540] William Lofftice, Jonathan Ingram, Richard Godin, Mary Colcott, John Brown, Samuell Bushell, William Adams, Samuel West, Susan Nockson - Ref: 1790 acres Henrico County on South side of Swift Creek loc -77744 26304 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Beginning at 3 Corner Trees of James Frankling Junr. line WNW; 118 Poles; James Frankling Junr. - Point B) a Corner black Oak line NWxW; 60 Poles; - Point C) a Corner white Oak line NNW; 100 Poles; - Point D) a Corner Hiccory standing on a Hunting Path line Northwest 121 Poles; from a Hunting Path - Point E) a Wolf Pit wheRef: several Trees aRef: markt Thence NxE 174 Poles; line NxE; 174 Poles; - Point F) a Corner Pine line Northeast 66 Poles; - Point G) a Corner Pine line E; 30 Poles; - Point H) a Corner Pine line Northwest 94 Poles; - Point I) 4 Corner black Oaks line Southwest 72 Poles; - Point J) a Corner white Oak of Capt. Jeffersons Land Thence on Jeffersons Line Northwest 360 Poles; Capt. Jefferson [to Burton & FitzPatrick] - Point K) a Corner Pine parting the said Jefferson and Thomas Totty Thence on Totty's Lines line S20E; 76 Poles; Thomas Totty - Point L) a Corner Pine line S40W; 160 Poles; - Point M) a Corner black Oak line W; 400 Poles; - Point N) a Corner Pine line W23S; 18 Poles; - Point O) a Corner black Oak standing on a small branch Thence up the Branch according to the Meanders 60 Poles; survey line Southeast 60 Poles; up a small Branch 60 Poles; - Point P) a Corner Pine standing on the said branch line S29E; 232 Poles; - Point Q) a Corner Pine line E21S; 154 Poles; - Point R) a Corner white Oak line E25N; 108 Poles; - Point S) a Corner black Oak line S48E; 142 Poles; - Point T) a Corner Pine line S31E; 84 Poles; - Point U) a Corner Black Oak line S9W; 118 Poles; - Point V) a Corner white Oak standing in John Gills Line E2N; 45 Poles; John Gill - Point W) a Corner Pine line Southeast 50 Poles; - Point X) a Corner white Oak standing on the W side of Youls Branch Thence down the Branch according to the Meanders 206 Poles; survey line ; 206 Poles; up Youls Branch - Point Y) a Corner hiccory standing on the E side of the said Branch line NxE; 158 Poles; - Point Z) a Corner white Oak of Mr John Archers standing on Nottoway Run Thence line ENE; 72 Poles; from John Archer on Nottoway Run - Point AA) a Corner black Oak line Southeast 39 Poles; - Point AB) a Corner black Oak line E; 60 Poles; - Point AC) a Corner black Oak line ENE; 135 Poles; - Point AD) a Corner hiccory line S10W; 20 Poles; - Point AE) a Corner hiccory line E; 46 Poles; - Point AF) a Corner black Oak standing in Colo. Francis Epes Line Ic NxE; 48 Poles; Colo. Francis Epes end

### Henry Randolph

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#171B VPB 28 p305-307 Date: 12 Jan 1747/48 21st yoR George II ([A](#)), to Henry Randolph Whereas by one Patent under the Great Seal of this our Colony and Dominion of Virginia bearing Date the XXII Day January MDCCXVIII [22 Jan 1718] theRef: was Granted unto Francis Eppes Gent since deced one certain Tract or Parcel of Land containing Ref: 1790 acres Henrico Co. on the South side of Swift Creek Whichsaid Tract or Parcel of Land was Granted on Condition of Paying our Quit Rents and Cultivating and Improving as in the said Patent is expressed And Whereas William Kennon and Ann his wife James Thompson and Mary his wife William Poythress and Sarah his wife and Elizabeth Randolph Widow to whichsaid Ann, Mary, Sarah and Elizabeth the same was devised by their Father the sd Francis Eppes deced have failed to pay such Quit Rents and to make such Cultivation and Improvement and Henry Randolph having Petitioned our Lieut. hath obtained a Grant for the same TherefoRef: Know the That for diverse good Causes and Considerations but moRef: especially for and contract œ9 of good and lawful Money for our use paid our Receiver General of our Revenues in this oursaid Colony and Dominion loc -77744 26304 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Beginning at 3 Corner Trees of James Frankling Junr. Thence on his Lines line WNW; 118 Poles; James Frankling Junr - Point B) a Corner black Oak line NWxW; 60 Poles; - Point C) a Corner white Oak line NNW; 100 Poles; - Point D) a Corner Hiccory standing on a Hunting Path line Northwest 121 Poles; from a Hunting Path - Point E) a Wolf Pit wheRef: several Trees aRef: markt line nxe; 174 poles - Point F) a Corner Pine line Northeast 66 Poles; - Point G) a Corner Pine line E; 30 Poles; - Point H) a Corner Pine line Northwest 94 Poles; - Point I) 4 Corner black Oaks line Southwest 72 Poles; - Point J) a Corner white Oak of Capt. Jeffersons Land Thence on Jeffersons Line Northwest 360 Poles; Capt Jefferson - Point K) a Corner Pine parting the said Jefferson and Thomas

Totty Thence on Totty's Lines line S20E; 76 Poles; Thomas Totty - Point L) a Corner Pine line S40W; 160 Poles; - Point M) a Corner black Oak line W; 400 Poles; - Point N) a Corner Pine line W23S; 18 Poles; - Point O) a Corner black Oak standing on a small branch Thence up the Branch according to the Meanders 60 Poles; survey line s; 60 Poles; up a small Branch - Point P) a Corner Pine standing on the said branch line S29E; 232 Poles; - Point Q) a Corner Pine line E21S; 154 Poles; - Point R) a Corner white Oak line E25N; 108 Poles; - Point S) a Corner black Oak line S48E; 142 Poles; - Point T) a Corner Pine line S31E; 84 Poles; - Point U) a Corner Black Oak line S9W; 118 Poles; - Point V) a Corner white Oak standing in John Gills Line E2N; 45 Poles; John Gill - Point W) a Corner Pine line Southeast 50 Poles; - Point X) a Corner white Oak standing on the W side of Youls Branch Thence down the Branch according to the Meanders 206 Poles; survey line ; 206 poles down Youls Branch - Point Y) Corner hiccory on the E side of the said Branch line NxE; 158 Poles; - Point Z) a Corner white Oak of Mr John Archers standing on Nottoway Run Thence line ENE; 72 Poles; from John Archers on Nottway Run - Point AA) a Corner black Oak line Southeast 39 Poles; - Point AB) a Corner black Oak line E; 60 Poles; - Point AC) a Corner black Oak line ENE; 135 Poles; - Point AD) a Corner hiccory line S10W; 20 Poles; - Point AE) a Corner hiccory line E; 46 Poles; - Point AF) a Corner black Oak standing in Colo. Francis Epes Line Thence on his Line Ic NxE; 48 Poles; Col. Francis Epes end

### John Sturdivant, Jr.

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#171C VPB 33 p754 Date: 3 March 1760, 33rd YoR George the second (A), Francis Fauquier to John Sturdivant Junior contract 50 Shillings Ref: 459 acres Chesterfield Co. on the South side of Swift Creek adjacent Burton & Fitzpatrick Whereas by PATENT 12 January 1747/48 Granted Henry Randolph containing 1790 acres in Henrico Co. now Chesterfield And Whereas the said Henry Randolph hath failed to pay Quit Rents and to make Cultivation and Improvement as to 459 acres part thereof and John Sturdivant Junior hath made Humble Suit and hath obtained a Grant for the same loc -81200 20992 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at a corner white Oak thence on Burton & Fitzpatrick line N45W; 276 Poles; Burton & Fitzpatrick - Point B) a corner pine line S20E; 82 Poles; - Point C) a corner Pine line S40W; 168 Poles; - Point D) a corner white Oak line S17W; 316 Poles; - Point E) Pointers line E28N; 110 Poles; - Point F) line S48E; 68 Poles; - Point G) a corner Butterwood Ic N37E; 380 Poles; end

### Anthony Trabue

TYPE: Patent - Ref CF#174 VPB 10 p364-365 Date: 18 March 1717 From A. Spotswood To Anthony Trabue Con Importation of 11 persons to dwell within this our colony. . . whose names aRef: Anthony Goadbon, Peter Gipson, Carleton Rice, Wilsurvey line May, Martha Allice, Peter Kadow, Anthony Tribue, Kath. Trabue, Peter Levia, Barnard Provisale and Rachell Barly Ref: 522 acres on the great fork of Swift Creek, Henrico Co. loc -106176 -11200 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) corner wo in the said fork line NExE; 110 Poles; - Point B) corner p line NxW; 98 Poles; - Point C) corner p line ENE; 66 Poles; - Point D) corner p line N; 80 Poles; - Point E) corner p line NxW; 30 Poles; - Point F) wo line NxE; 30 Poles; - Point G) blo line ENE; 46 Poles; - Point H) blo line N; 34 Poles; - Point I) corner blo line NNE; 174 Poles; - Point J) corner wo line Northwest 136 Poles; - Point K) 3 corner pohiccorys on the main fork of Swift Creek survey line ; down the branch or fork as it trendeth end

### James Legran

TYPE: Patent - Ref CF#176 VPB 10 p377-378 Date: 12 July 1718 Frm A. Spotswood To James Legran Con Importation of 8 persons Moise Leverageau, Vry Leverageau, Peter Legrand Senr., Peter Legrand, Junr., Daniel Legreand, James Legreand, John Legreand, and John Peter Legrand Ref: 365 acres Henrico Co., on North side of the great swamp of Swift Creek loc -102656 -6272 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) corner wo being the upper line of \_\_\_ and Richard Womack line NNE; 104 Poles; on his line - Point B) wo line Northwest 266 Poles; - Point C) p line NNW; 296 Poles; - Point D) corner p on the line of Anthony Tribue line SxE; 4 Poles; on his lines - Point E) line SWxW; 110 Poles; - Point F) corner wo standing in the mouth of the great fork of Swift Creek survey line ; down the great swamp end

### James Aken

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#179 VPB 10 p378 Date: 12 July 1718, 4th yoR George (A), Alexander Spotswood to James Aken Senr. contract 35 Shillings - Ref: 340 acres in the forks of Procters nigh the head of Cold Water run in Henrico Co. loc -61792 3616 F127 L1 P255 - Point A) corner black oak standing on the said Aken's old line ExN; 180 Poles; - Point B) black oake line S; 120 Poles; - Point C) pine line ESE; 140 Poles; - Point D) black oak line SExS; 30 Poles; - Point E) white oak line S; 46 Poles; - Point F) corner poplar standing on crooked branch survey line ; up crooked branch as it trendeth - Point G) pine line SSW; 78 Poles; - Point H) black oak line W; 88 Poles; - Point I) pine line WNW; 280 Poles; - Point J) black oak standing on the said Aken's old line thence on his old line NNE; 14 Poles; said Aken's old line - Point K) and line NxE; 54 Poles; - Point L) and NExE 30 Poles; line NExE; 30 Poles; - Point M) line ENE; 68 Poles; - Point N) and line Northeast 60 Poles; - Point O) and line E; 36 Poles; - Point P) and line N; 16 Poles; - Point Q) and line NWxN; 30 Poles; - Point R) & line WSW; 50 Poles; - Point S) & line WxN; 38 Poles; - Point T) and Ic Northwest 32 Poles; end

### William Kennon

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#181 VPB 10 p381 Date: 12 July 1718, 4th YoR George (A), Alexander Spotswood to William Kennon contract œ5.S10 Ref: 1100 acres on the North side of Appamattox river in Henrico Co. loc -106192 23264 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at two corner gum standing on the River bank parting Coll. Francis Epes and Compa. and the said Epes thence on both Epes line NWxN; 232 Poles; both Epes [Francis Epes & Compa.] - Point B) a corner pine line NxE; 76 Poles; - Point C) a Corner black oak line NxW; 14 Poles; - Point D) a corner gum and three white oaks standing on the W side of the first branch of Wintopock thence up the branch according to the meanders 293 poles; survey line ; 293 poles up the 1st Branch of Wintopock - Point E) two corner hiccorys standing on the said branch line S25E; 128 Poles; - Point F) a corner white oak line S30E; 236 Poles; - Point G) a corner white oak standing on the W side of the Nooneing Creek thence down the said Creek according to the meanders 60 Poles; survey line s; 60 poles down Nooneing Cr. - Point H) a corner burch and gum standing on the E side of the said branch line E23S; 34 Poles; - Point I) a corner white oak line S8W; 82 Poles; - Point J) a corner pine standing at the head of a Small Branch thence down the said branch according to the meanders 220 Poles; survey line s30w; 220 poles down a Small Branch from the head - Point K) the mouth of the said branch to Nooneing Creek thence down the said Creek according to the meanders 320 Poles; survey line s; 320 poles down Nooneing Cr. - Point L) the mouth of the said Creek to Appamattox River thence up the said River according to the meanders 592 Poles; survey line nnw; 592 poles up Appamattox River end

### John Towns

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#A VPB 10 p457 Date: 20 February 1719/20 to JOHN TOWNS contract 35 Shillings as also for the Import. of 2 pers. John Towns & William Brown Ref: 450 acres NL on the South side of Swift Creek in the County of Henrico loc -82944 5360 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at the mouth of a Small branch belonging to the Said Cr. thence up the said branch according to the meanders survey line e; 200 poles guess, up a Small Branch - Point B) a corner butterwood line N2W; 66 Poles; - Point C) a corner white oak line N40W; 64 Poles; - Point D) a corner white oak line N77W; 28 Poles; - Point E) a corner butterwood Standing on a Small branch line N27W; 36 Poles; from a Small Branch - Point F) a corner pine line N71W; 246 Poles; - Point G) a corner black oak line N; 94 Poles; - Point H) a corner black oak standing on the Said Creek thence up the Creek according to the meanders survey line wnw; 100 poles guess, up Swift Creek - Point I) the mouth of a Small branch on the South side of the said Creek thence up the Said branch according to the meanders survey line ssw; 200 poles guess, up a Small Branch from the mouth - Point J) a corner poplar standing on the said branch near to a Small fall thence line E15N; 72 Poles; from near a Small Fall - Point K) a corner white oak line E34S; 128 Poles; - Point L) a corner ash standing on a branch thence down the branch According to the meanders survey line ene; 100 poles guess, down a Branch - Point M) the said Creek thence down the Said Creek according to the meanders to the place began at survey line ; down Swift Cr. end

### William Graves

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#B VPB 41 p346 Date: 15 Jun 1773 to WILLIAM GRAVES contract œ1.S5 Ref: 245 acres Chesterfield Co. on the South side of Swift Cr., adjacent William Graves & William Ashbrook. Whereas by Pat. 20 Feb 1719/20 granted unto John Towns containing 450 acres Henrico Co. now Chesterfield And Whereas William Graves & Valentine Winfree in whom the right & title of 200 acres part thereof is since become vested have failed to pay Quit rents and Henry Winfree hath made humble Suit to our late Lieutenant and Governor General and obtained a Grant for the said 200 acres but by a Survey lately made is found to contain 245 acres with he hath since Assigned to William Graves end

### Valentine Winfree

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#C VPB 42 p804 Date: 7 December 1774 to VALENTINE WINFREE contract 5 Shill. Ref: 40 acres Chesterfield Co. down Swift Cr., adjacent Henry Winfree in an old field & Valentine Winfree. Whereas by Pat. 20 Feb 1719/20 granted unto John Towns containing 450 acres then in Henrico Co. now Chesterfield and whereas Valentine Winfree in whom the right & title of part thereof supposed to contain 250 acres is since become vested but by a Survey thereof lately made is found to contain only 40 acres hath failed to pay Quit rents as to the said 40 acres and Jesse Cogbill hath made humble Suit to our Lieutenant and Governor General and hath obtained a g. for the same which he hath assigned unto the said Valentine Winfree end

### Benjamin Locket

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#189 VPB 11 p61 Date: 2 May 1721 frm A. Spotswood to Benjamin Locket Ref: 400 acres on South side of Swift Creek in Henrico Co. loc -103232 -1152 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Beg at a corner BIO of James Akin and John Russells Survey line SSE; 188 poles Akin & Russell's line - Point a small corner BIO standing in the said line WSW; 190 poles crossing the said line - Point 4 small corner BIOs line NNW; 320 poles - Point 2 sm corner hiccorys line ENE; 246 poles - Point a corner BIO line SSE; 108 poles - Point Corner WO standing in James Akins line Southwest 60 poles Akins Line end

### Henry Clay

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#196 VPB 11 p242 Date: 5 Sep 1723 to William Pride Jr & Henry Clay contract 50 shillings Ref: 500 acres on South side of Swift Creek in

Henrico Co. loc -105472 -6384 F127 L0 P255

pt A) BEG at a Corner gum Standing in the great \_\_\_\_ of the said Creek thence line E32S; 24 poles

pt B) to a corner BIO, thence line S40e; 16 poles

pt C) to a Corner Persimmon Standing on the South side the said Creek thence crossing a small Elbow of the said Creek line S25E; 20 poles

pt D) to a Corner Esurvey line thence line E36S; 84 poles

pt E) to a Small Corner WO and two BIOs standing in [James Eakins](#) Line thence on the said line SSW; 19 poles James Akins line

pt F) to a corner BIO thence line S42E; 20 poles

pt G)to two corner WO Standing in the said Eakins line near a small branch thence leaving the said line S8W; 102 poles

pt H) to two Corner pines thence line W; 89 poles

pt I) to a corner BIO thence line S8W; 76 poles

pt J) to a Corner BIO thence line S2E; 31 poles

pt K) to a corner BIO thence line S5E; 18 poles

pt L) to a corner WO thence line E32S; 67 poles

pt M) to a Corner BIO thence line W23S; 88 poles

pt N) to a corner pine then line W15N; 104 poles

pt O) to a small corner pine thence line W23S; 90 poles

pt P) to a corner WO line N40W; 80 poles - Point Q) to two corner BIO thence line N11W; 56 poles

pt R) to a corner BLO thence line N20E; 132 poles

pt S) to a corner WO thence line E5S; 78 poles

pt T) to a corner pine thence line E24N; 56 poles

pt U) to a corner BIO thence line N; 64 poles

pt V) to a corner pine thence line E25S; 50 poles

pt W) to a corner BIO line N12E; 106 poles

pt X) to a Corner BIO thence line Northwest 70 poles

pt Y) to a Corner BIO line N51E; 27 poles

pt Z) to a Corner WO lc S49E; 74 poles end

**John James Flournoy**

TYPE: Patent - Ref CF#199A VPB 11 p305-306 Date: 22 January 1723 Frm Hugh Drysdale To John James Flournoy of Williamsburg Con 40 Shillings Ref: 400 acres North side Swift Creek, Henrico Co. loc -104576 -14528 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) corner p of Mr. Anthony Trabue line E; 207 Poles; - Point B) corner p line N20E; 340 Poles; - Point C) corner blo line W16N; 232 Poles; - Point D) corner wo standing in Mr. Arthur Moseley's line S5W; 176 Poles; Moseleys line - Point E) sev. corner wos & sev. corner blos of said Moseleys line W13N; 3 poles; - Point F) corner wo of the said Tribues line S19W; 144 Poles; Tribues line - Point G) corner wo line S9E; 34 Poles; - Point H) corner blo line WSW; 44 Poles; - Point I) corner wo line SxW; 26 Poles; end

**John James Flournoy**

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#199B VPB 12 p333-334 Date: 3 Jan 1725/26 from Hugh Drysdale to John James Flournoy of York Co. Gent. contract œ6 Ref: 1600 acres Henrico Co. on theNorth side of Swift Cr. 400 Acres part of the Said 1600 Acres being granted to the Said John James Flournoy by a Former patent loc -103744 -16576 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at a Corner White Oak of Anthony Trebues parting the Said Trebue Arthur Moseley and the Said Flournoys line S19W; 144 Poles; Anthony Trebue - Point B) a Corner White Oak line S9E; 34 Poles; - Point C) a Corner Black Oak line WSW; 44 Poles; - Point D) a Corner pine line SxW; 26 Poles; - Point E) a Corner pine of the Said Trebues Thence leaving the Said Line E; 207 Poles; - Point F) a Corner pine line N20E; 132 Poles; - Point G) a Corner pine line E11N; 160 Poles; - Point H) a Corner pine Standing in Lovis Coutesses Line S; 424 Poles; Lovis Coutesses Line - Point I) a Corner Black Oak & White Oak of the Said Coutesses line W; 88 Poles; - Point J) a Corner pine of Francis Flournoys Standing on the W Side of a Branch of Nutt Tree Thence on the Said Flournoys Line S21E; 261 Poles; Francis Flournoy from W side a Branch of Nutt Tree - Point K) Corner White Oak Standing on theNorth Side the Said Branch line E40N; 288 Poles; - Point L) a Corner pine line N; 523 poles; - Point M) a Corner Black Oak Standing in Mrs Hannah Tullitts Line Thence on her Line NWxW; 32 Poles; Mrs Hannah Tullitts Line - Point N) a Corner Black Oak line NxW; 142 Poles; - Point O) a Corner White Oak Standing in Mrs Tullitts Line Thence leaving the Said Line W6S; 252 Poles; - Point P) a Corner White Oak line N20E; 20 Poles; - Point Q) a Corner Black Oak line W16N; 232 Poles; - Point R) a Corner White Oak lc S5W; 176 Poles; end

**John Welsh**

TYPE: Patent - Ref CF#202 VPB 11 p309 Date: 20 February 1723 Frm Hugh Drysdale To John Welsh Con 40 Shillings Ref: 400 acres Henrico Co. North Side of Swift Creek loc -106560 -13952 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) corner poplar standing on the W side of the Main Branch of Tomahake line W; 198 Poles; - Point B) small corner blo line S10W; 230 Poles; - Point C) corner wo line Southeast 13 poles; - Point D) Mr. Alexander Marshals corner gum standing at the Head of a sm. branch line Southeast 288 Poles; on Marshall's line - Point corner wo of the said Marshalls standing on the W side of the said branch survey line ; 466 Poles; up the said Branch end

**Francis Epes**

TYPE: Patent - ref CF# VPB 12 p1-2 Date: 9 July 1724 to Francis Epes of Henrico Co. Gent. contract œ5 Ref: 1000 acres Henrico Co. afsd on theNorth Side of Appamatock Riv. loc -110016 13632 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Corner Black Oak of Colo. Francis Epes and Compa. Standing in Wintopock Survey Thence on their Lines line N; 134 Poles; Col. Francis Epes & Co. Wintopock Survey - Point B) a Corner White Oak line E; 114 Poles; - Point C) a Corner White Oak line S25E; 68 Poles; - Point D) Three White Oaks & Three hickorys Standing on the North side of a Branch of Goods Branch line E38S; 38 Poles; fmNorth side a Branch of Goods Branch - Point E) a Corner poplar Standing on the North side the Said Branch Thence S43E 11 Poles;oles to line s43e; 11 poles - Point F) a Corner Hickrey line E15S; 68 Poles; - Point G) a Corner Gum and Three Corner White Oakes line S17E; 144 Poles; - Point H) a Corner Pine line Southwest 90 Poles; - Point I) a corner Forked White Oak Standing on the North side of Capt. Henry Anderson's Road line S; 12 Poles; fmNorth side Capt. Henry Anderson's Road - Point J) a Corner Black Oak Standing on the head of a Branch of Buckshorn Creek Thence down the Said Branch according to the Meanders 206 Poles;oles to survey line ssw; 206 Poles; down a Branch of Buckshorn Cr. - Point K) the main Buckshorn Creek thence down the Said Creek according to the Meanders 136 Poles;oles to survey line ; 136 Poles; down main Buckshorn Cr. - Point L) a Corner Beach Standing on the North side of the Said Creek Thence Crossing the said Creek S3E 74 Poles;oles to survey line s3e; 74 poles cross Buckshorn Cr. - Point M) a Corner White Oak line S40E; 79 Poles; - Point N) a Corner Black Oak Standing in the Lines of Colo. Francis Epes and Compa. Thence on their Lines WxN 112 Poles;oles to line WxN; 112 poles Col. Francis Epes & Co. - Point O) a Corner Hickrey Standing on the West side the Main Buckshorn Creek Thence Crossing the Said Creek survey line Northeast 23 poles; cross Main Buckshorn Cr. - Point P) a Corner Gum Standing on the East Side the Said Creek survey line Northwest 26 poles Crosssaid Creek - Point Q) a Corner White Oak Standing within half a Chain of a Branch of Buckshorn and on the West Side line WNW; 86 Poles; from within half Chain of Branch of Buckshorn - Point R) a Corner Black Oak line WSW; 22 Poles; - Point S) a Corner pine Standing on the North side Wintopock Main Creek within Two chain line W; 48 Poles; from with 2 chain ofNorth side Wintopock Main Cr. - Point T) a Corner White Oak line N; 32 Poles; - Point U) a Corner Hickrey line Northwest 72 Poles; - Point V) a Corner White Oak line NxW; 94 Poles; - Point W) a Corner White Oak and Hickrey line NxE; 53 poles cross Andersons Road - Point X) a Corner Black Oak line Northeast 48 Poles; - Point Y) a Corner Hickrey Standing in a Valley line N; 238 Poles; cross Goods Main Br., from a Valley - Point Z) Six Small Corner Hickreys lc NExN; 100 Poles; end

TYPE: Patent - ref CF# VPB 12 p4 Date: 9 July 1724 frn Hugh Drysdale to John Worsham Junr of Henrico Co. contract 40 Shill. Ref: 400 acres NL Henrico Co. on theNorth side of Appamattock River loc -136608 11376 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Corner Hickrey Standing on the W side of the Lower Sappony Creek line W20S; 79 Poles; - Point B) a Corner pine line S25W; 374 Poles; - Point C) a Corner pine line E10S; 180 Poles; - Point D) a Corner White Oak line N22E; 380 Poles; - Point E) a Corner Black Oak line W28N; 98 Poles; - Point F) a Corner Hickrey Standing on the E side the Said Cr. down the said Creek according to the Meanders 6 Poles; to the place began at survey line ; 6 Poles; down Lower Sappony Cr. end

### Henry Clay

TYPE: Patent - ref VPB 12 p4-5 Date: 9 July 1724 frn Hugh Drsydale to **Henry Clay** of Henrico County contract 20 Shillings Ref: 200 acres Henrico Co. afsd on the North Side of Appamattock Riv. loc -144400 2848 F127 L0 P255

pt A) at a Corner White Oak of the said Clays Standing on the said River line W18N; 100 Poles; said Clay

pt B) a Corner Black Oak Standing on theSouth Side Horsepen Branch And in the Said Clays Line Thence line N30E; 294 Poles; fmSouth side Horsepen Branch

pt C) a Corner White Oak Standing on theSouth side of a Branch Thence down the Said Branch according to the Meanders 96 Poles; survey line ese; 96 Poles; down a Branch

pt D) the Mouth of the Said Branch to Appamattock River. Thence up the Said River according to the Meanders 326 Poles; to a Corner White Oak to the place began at survey line ; 326 Poles; up Appamattock Riv. end

### Henry Clay

TYPE: Patent - ref VPB 12 p5 Date: 9 July 1724 frn Hugh Drysdale to **Henry Clay** of Henrico Co. contract 40 Shill. Ref: 400 acres Henrico Co. afsd on theNorth side of Appamattock River loc -152624 -320 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Corner Gum Standing on the E side of the Main Fiting Cr. line E14N; 184 Poles; - Point B) a Corner Black Oak line S10E; 320 Poles; - Point C) a Corner Black Oak survey line W2S; 276 Poles; or w3s - Point D) a Corner Forked Ash Standing on the E Side the Main Fiting Creek Thence up the Said Creek according to the Meanders 302 Poles; to the place began at survey line ; 302 Poles; up Main Fiting Cr. end

### Henry Clay

TYPE: Patent - ref VPB 12 p5-6 Date: 9 July 1724 frn Hugh Drysdale to **Henry Clay** of Henrico Co. contract 40 Shill. Ref: 400 acres Henrico Co. afsd on the North side of Appamattock River loc -145424 5280 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at a Corner Sugar Tree Standing on the said River line Northwest 160 Poles; - Point B) a corner pine line N; 200 Poles; - Point C) a Corner pine line E18S; 240 Poles; - Point D) a Corner White Oak Standing on the Said River. Thence up the Said River according to the Meander 450 Poles; to the place began at survey line ; 450 Poles; up River end

### John Pride, John Watkins

TYPE: Patent - ref VPB 12 p6 Date: 9 July 1724 frn Hugh Drysdale to John Pride [to John Watkins?] contract 40 Shill. Ref: 400 acres Henrico Co. on the Main Branch of Swift Cr. abv the Beaverponds loc -119616 3072 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at a Corner poplar on theNorth Side the said Creek line N; 45 Poles; - Point B) a White Oak line NNW; 92 Poles; - Point C) a White Oak line WNW; 62 Poles; - Point D) an Ash line N14E; 52 Poles; cross Geneto Branch - Point E) a White Oak line NWxW; 138 Poles; - Point F) a White Oak line WxS; 40 Poles; - Point G) a white Oak line SxE; 96 Poles; - Point H) a black Oak line S; 53 poles; - Point I) a White Oak line SxE; 51 Poles; - Point J) a black Oak line SSW; 50 Poles; cross Swift Cr. - Point K) a black Oak line NWxN; 42 Poles; - Point L) a Spanish Oak line WSW; 36 Poles; - Point M) a black Oak line Southeast 50 Poles; - Point N) a White Oak line SSE.5E; 86 Poles; - Point O) a White Oak line E; 41 Poles; - Point P) a White Oak line ENE; 103 poles; - Point Q) a White Oak line ExS; 99 Poles; - Point R) a black Oak line SExS; 56 Poles; - Point S) a black Oak line E; 76 Poles; - Point T) a black Oak line NExN; 63 poles; - Point U) a Corner White Oak on Swift Creek Thence up the Said Creek as it trendeth to the place began at survey line ; up Swift Cr. end

### John Neale

TYPE: Patent - ref VPB 12 p7-8 Date: 9 July 1724 frm Hugh Drysdale to Thomas Neale contract 35 Shill. Ref: 350 acres Henrico Co. on theNorth side of Appamattock River loc -105904 8848 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at a Corner White Oak of John Pattisons parting the Said Pattison and Thomas Neale line N25E; 240 Poles; - Point B) a Corner pine line N15W; 88 Poles; - Point C) a Corner Black Oak line W28S; 154 Poles; - Point D) a Corner Black Oak line S12W; 82 Poles; - Point E) a Corner Black Oak line W43S; 54 Poles; - Point F) a Corner poplar Standing on a Branch of Nooneing Cr. Thence down the Said Branch according to the Meanders 120 Poles; survey line w; 120 Poles; down a Branch of Nooneing Cr. - Point G) the Main Nooneing Creek Thence down the Said Creek according to the Meanders 160 Poles; survey line ; 150 Poles; down Nooneing Cr. - Point H) a Corner Ash Standing on the Said Creek parting the Said Neale and John Pattison line E8S; 180 Poles; John Pattison - Point I) a Corner Black Oak survey line e20S; 112 Poles; end

### Godfrey Fowler

TYPE: Patent - ref VPB 12 p8 Date: 9 July 1724 frm Hugh Drysdale to Godfrey Fowler contract 30 Shill. Ref: 300 acres Henrico Co. on theNorth side of Appamattock River loc -101152 15024 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Corner Maple Standing on the E side of a Small Branch of Nooneing Creek Thence line E10N; 172 Poles; - Point B) a Corner pine and White Oak line S7E; 240 Poles; - Point C) a Corner Ash Standing on theNorth side of Mores Branch Thence down the Said Branch according to the Meanders 234 Poles; survey line wsw; 234 poles down Mores Branch - Point D) a corner Ash Standing at the Mouth of the Said Branch to Nooneing Cr. Thence up Nooneing Cr. according to the Meanders 160 Poles; survey line n; 150 poles up Nooneing Cr. - Point E) the Mouth of a Small Branch Thence up the Said Branch according to the Meanders 140 Poles; to the Place began at survey line ; 140 Poles; up a Small Branch 140 Poles; end

### Henry Walthall

TYPE: Patent - ref CF# VPB 12 p9 Date: 9 July 1724 frm Hugh Drysdale to Henry Walthall contract 40 Shill. Ref: 400 acres Henrico County on theNorth side of Appamattock River loc -142752 13040 F127 L0 P255

pt A) at a Corner White Oak Standing in John Hatchers Line on the E side the Upper Sappony Creek Thence up the Said Creek according to the Meanders 400 Poles; survey line ; 400 Poles; up Upper Sappony Cr. from John Hatcher's c.

pt B) Corner White Oak Standing on the E Side the Said Cr. line E10S; 210 Poles;

pt C) a Corner Black Oak and White Oak line S4W; 368 Poles;

pt D) a Corner Black Oak lc W10N; 210 Poles; end

### James Casson

TYPE: Patent - ref CF# VPB 12 p9 Date: 9 July 1724 frm Hugh Drysdale to James Casson contract 20 Shill. Ref: 200 acres Henrico County on theNorth side of Appamattock River loc -150256 -1792 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at a Corner Black Oak of John Ealams line N13W; 78 Poles; from John Ealam's c. - Point B) a Corner White Oak line E34N; 160 Poles; - Point C) a Corner White Oak line Southeast 140 Poles; - Point D) a Corner Red Oak line S41W; 208 Poles; - Point E) a Small Corner Hickrey lc N40W; 120 Poles; end

### John Pattison (Patterson?)

TYPE: Patent - ref \*PO# VPB 12 p10 Date: 9 July 1724 frm Hugh Drysdale to John Pattison contract 35 Shill. Ref: 350 acres Henrico County on theNorth Side of Appamattock River loc -105968 8912 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at a Corner White Oak parting the Said Pattison and Thomas Neale Thence line W20N; 112 Poles; from his & Thomas Neale's c. - Point B) a Corner Black Oak line W8N; 180 Poles; - Point C) a Corner Ash Standing on the E side of Nooneing Cr. Thence down the Said Creek according to the Meanders 60 Poles; survey line Southwest 60 Poles; down Nooneing Cr. - Point D) the Mouth of a Small Branch Thence up the said Branch according to the Meanders 80 Poles; survey line ; 80 Poles; up a Small Branch - Point E) a Corner hickrey Standing on theNorth side of the Said Branch line W40S; 25 Poles; - Point F) a Corner White Oak line S8W; 84 Poles; - Point G) a Corner Pine Thence S33\_ 42 Poles; survey line S33e; 42 Poles; - Point H) a Corner pine line E; 98 Poles; - Point I) a Corner Shrub Black Oak line N15W; 5 Poles; - Point J) a Corner Shrub Black Oak line E12N; 82 Poles; - Point K) a Corner pine line S31E; 62 Poles; - Point L) a Corner White Oak line E21S; 88 Poles; - Point M) a Small Corner Black Oak Bush line N39E; 95 Poles; - Point N) a Corner Shrub black Oak line W22N; 61 Poles; - Point O) a Corner Black Oak lc N12W; 110 Poles; end

### Timoth Harris

TYPE: Patent - ref CF# VPB 12 p10-11 Date: 9 July 1724 frn Hugh Drysdale to Timothy Harris contract 35 Shill. Ref: 350 acres Henrico Co. on theNorth side of Appomattock River loc -89184 26496 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Corner pine of Capt. Francis Epes and Company line WxN; 180 Poles; Capt Francis Epes & Co. - Point B) a two Corner Hickreys One pine and One Black Oak of George Archers Thence on his Line N; 76 Poles; George Archer - Point C) a Corner pine line WxN; 40 Poles; - Point D) a Corner Black Oak line NWxN; 64 Poles; - Point E) a Corner pine Standing on a branch line NNE; 112 Poles; from a Branch - Point F) a Corner Hickrey line NNW; 50 Poles; - Point G) a Corner Hickrey Standing near a Small Branch line ExN; 176 Poles; from near a Small Branch - Point H) a Corner White Oak Standing near the Head of a Small Branch line S; 320 Poles; from near head of a Small Branch - Point I) two Corner Hickreys line E8N; 76 Poles; - Point J) a Corner Black Oak lc S30W; 62 Poles; end

### John Lagran (Lagrau)

TYPE: Patent - ref \*PO# VPB 12 p11 Date: 9 July 1724 frn 10th yoR, Hugh Drysdale 500 2 & 30 New Land Form in the 1st Page to John Lagran or Lagrau Ref: 50 acres 2R. & 30 Poles; NL in Henrico Co.South side of James Riv. It being part of the First 5000 Acres of Land Surveyed for the French Refugees loc -93264 - 45312 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at a Corner Hickrey Staneding on the River parting the Said Lagrau and Mitchel Campe Thence on Campees Line S35W; 458 Poles; Mitchel Campees Line - Point B) a Corner Hickory and Four Small Corner black Caks Standing in the French Line Thence on the French Line survey line W40N; 20 Poles; on the French Line - Point C) a Corner White Oak and pine Standing in the Said Line N35E; 450 Poles; - Point D) a Corner Cherry Tree standing on the Said River Thence down the Said River according to the Meanders 20 Poles; to the place began at survey line ; 20 Poles; down River end

### Mark More

TYPE: Patent - ref CF# VPB 12 p11-12 Date: 9 July 1724 frn Hugh Drysdale to Mark MoRef: contract 40 Shill. Ref: 400 acres Henrico Co. on theNorth side of Appomattock River loc -105152 5840 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at a Corner Black Oak of John Pattersons Standing on the Ould Hunting Path line S15E; 88 Poles; from the Ould Hunting Path - Point B) a Corner pine Standing in the Said Mores Line N25E; 102 Poles;said Mores Line - Point C) a Corner White Oak line E19N; 53 poles; - Point D) a Corner Black Oak line Southeast 80 Poles; - Point E) a Corner Gum line E6S; 16 Poles; - Point F) a Corner pine Standing on a Small Branch Thence down the Said Branch according to the Meanders 40 Poles; survey line Southeast 40 Poles; down a Small Branch - Point G) a Corner Ash Standing on the Said Branch line E24S; 147 Poles; - Point H) a Corner White Oak line S1W; 26 Poles; - Point I) a Corner pine Standing on a branch of Cattaile Thence down the Said Branch according to the Meanders 184 Poles; survey line ; 184 Poles; down a Branch of Cattaile - Point J) a Corner poplar Standing on the Said Branch being Mr George Archers Corner Thence on Archers Line ExS; 108 Poles; George Archer - Point K) a Corner poplar Standing on the Said Branch line N15E; 120 Poles; fmsaid Branch - Point L) a Corner black Oak line N34W; 74 Poles; - Point M) a Corner black Oak line W22N; 383 poles; - Point N) Three Corner black Oaks and Three Corner White Oak line W35S; 136 Poles; - Point O) a Corner White Oak lc S15E; 9 Poles; end

### John Hamman

TYPE: Patent - ref CF# VPB 12 p12 Date: 9 July 1724 frn Hugh Drysdale to John Hamman contract 20 Shill. Ref: 200 acres Henrico Co. on theNorth side of Appomattock River loc -106288 16896 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Corner Gum Standing on the E side the Main Branch of Buckshorn parting William Traylor George Worsham and the Said Hammans Thence on Worshams Line N17E; 100 Poles; George Worsham from Traylor &said Hammans c. - Point B) a Corner pine line W13S; 58 Poles; - Point C) a Corner White Oak of William Mores Standing on theSouth side the Main road Thence line W28N; 140 Poles; from South Side Main Road, William More's c. - Point D) Three Corner White Oaks Two pines One black Oak and One Hickrey Standing in Francis Epes's Line Southwest 2 Poles; Francis Epes, cross the Main road - Point E) a forked Corner White Oak Standing in the Said Line S; 12 Poles; - Point F) a Corner Black Oak Standing at the Head of a branch of Buckshorn Thence down the Said Branch according to the Meanders 192 Poles; survey line ssw; 192 Poles; down a Branch from the head - Point G) a Corner pine Standing at the Mouth of the Said Branch to Buckshorn Thence up Buckshorn Branch according to the Meanders 182 Poles; to the place began at survey line ; 182 Poles; up Buckshorn Branch end

### Capt.John Beavil

TYPE: Patent - ref CF# VPB 12 p13 Date: 9 July 1724 frn Hugh Drysdale to Capt. John Beavill contract Import. of 6 pers. to dwell within The Our Colony and Dominion of Virginia whose names aRef: Thomas Bott, Edward Lewcas, Robert Snuggs, John Bullock, John Bullock, John Sharpe, William Watts Ref: 300 acres NL Henrico County on theNorth side Youls Branch loc -86400 28896 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at a Corner pine Standing near the Head of the Said Branch line E16N; 126 Poles; from near head of said Branch - Point B) a Corner black Oak line N12W; 175 Poles; - Point C) a Corner Gum Standing on the South Side of the Locust Branch Thence up the Branch according to the Meanders 168 Poles; survey line ; 168 Poles; up Locust Branch - Point D) a Corner pine Standing on the Said branch line W37S; 91 Poles; - Point E) a Corner White Oak line S28E; 32 Poles; - Point F) a Corner black Oak line S10W; 100 Poles; - Point G) a Corner pine line S27E; 87 Poles; - Point H) Two Corner pines line S53E; 61 Poles; - Point I) a Corner White Oak Standing on the Sappony path being in Lar. Hobby's Line Thence on the Said Hobbys Line N38E; 81 Poles; Lar. Hobby, from the Sappony Path - Point J) a Corner pine of the Said Hobby's Standing on the Head of Youls Branch Thence lc W35N; 7 Poles; from the head of Youls Branch end

**Arthur Mosely**

TYPE: Patent - Ref CF# VPB 12 p14 Date: 9 July 1724 Frm Hugh Drysdale To Arthur Moseley Con 30 Shillings & Imp. of 2 pers. Ref: 400 acres Henrico Co. North side Swift Creek loc -105024 -17536 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) 3 corner hickories of Anthony Tribues standing on the E side of Tomahawke Branch survey line ; 424 poles up the branch [Tomahauke] - Point B) corner wo standing in the said Branch line E10N; 122 Poles; - Point C) corner blo line S10E; 195 Poles; - Point D) corner blo standing in John Tullits lines line S27W; 40 Poles; Tulleys line - Point E) corner p of the said Tulleys line S5W; 300 Poles; leaving his line - Point F) 2 corner wos and 3 corner blos of the said Tribues line W13N; 3 poles; Tribues - Point G) corner wo line W42N; 144 Poles; end

**Capt. Peter Chastin**

TYPE: Patent - ref PO# VPB 12 p15-16 Date: 9 July 1724 frm Hugh Drysdale to Capt. Peter Chastain of Henrico County [379a.4r.10p New land Form in the 1st. page] contract Imp. 4 Pers. & 20 Shill. to dwell within this Our Colony & Dominion of Virginia whose Names aRef: Mary Chastain Jane Chastain Peter Chastain Junr. & Walter Beagle As also for and in Consideration of the Sum of 20 Shillings Ref: 379a1R10 Poles; on the W side Joneses Cr. South Side James River in Henrico County aforesaid loc -117048 -42400 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at a Corner Black Oak on Joneses Creek It being Peter Fores Eastermost Corner on the Said Creek Thence on his Line N; 306 poles Peter FoRef: 153C Each Chain containing Two poles - Point B) a Corner black Oak line W10S; 160 poles 80C - Point C) a Corner black Oak on Joneses Line N; 40 poles 20C Jones - Point D) a Corner black Oak on Pleasants Line E43N; 86 poles 43C Pleasants Line - Point E) a Corner black Oak line E10S; 224 poles 112C - Point F) a Corner black Oak line E42S; 64 poles 32C - Point G) a Corner White Oak on the Road line S27W; 185 poles from the Road, 92.5C - Point H) a Corner black Oak line S32E; 114 poles 57C - Point I) a Corner Black Oak on Joneses Creek Thence up the Creek according to its Meanders to the place began at survey line ; up Joneses Cr. end

**Capt. John Worsham**

TYPE: Patent - ref CF# VPB 12 p16-17 Date: 9 July 1724 frm Hugh Drysdale to Capt John Worsham Junr contract 35 Shill. Ref: 350 acres NL on the South side of Swift Creek in Henrico Co. loc -92192 7472 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at a Corner black Oak of the Said Worsham line W43S; 106 Poles; - Point B) a Corner pine line S35E; 248 Poles; - Point C) a Corner pine line E28N; 280 Poles; - Point D) Two Corner Black Oaks One Gum One pine line N; 92 Poles; - Point E) a Corner hickrey Standing in the Said Worshams Line SWxW; 42 Poles; said Worshams Line - Point F) a corner pine line W; 28 Poles; - Point G) a corner black oak line NWxW; 174 Poles; - Point H) a Corner White Oak line WSW; 66 Poles; - Point I) a Corner black Oak line NWxW; 36 Poles; - Point J) a Corner pine lc NNW; 44 Poles; end

**Francis Flournoy**

TYPE: Patent - ref CF# VPB 12 p17 Date: 9 July 1724 frm Hugh Drysdale to Francis Flournoy of Henrico Co. Gent. contract 40 Shill. Ref: 400 acres NL on the North side of Swift Cr. in the Co. afsd loc -123488 -7296 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at a Corner White Oak Standing on Tribues Branch and on the W Side Thence line W; 150 Poles; - Point B) a Corner Gum Standing on the E Side of the Main Branch of Tomahake Thence down the said Branch according to the Meanders 450 Poles; survey line sse; 450 Poles; down Main Branch of Tomahake - Point C) the Mouth of Tribues Branch Thence up the Said Tribues Branch according to the Meanders 474 Poles; to the place began at survey line ; 474 Poles; up Tribues Branch end

**Francis Flournoy**

TYPE: Patent - Ref CF#220 acres VPB 12 p17-18 Date: 9 July 1724 Frm Hugh Drysdale To Francis Flournoy of Henrico Co. Gent. Con 40 Shillings Ref: 400aNorth side of Swift Creek in Henrico Co. loc -100288 -8768 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) corner blo standing on theNorth side of the Nutt Tree Branch parting John Bowman and the said Flournoy line Southwest 60 Poles; Bowman's line - Point B) corner blo of the said Bowmans parting the said Bowman and Samuel C. Soane line W; 148 Poles; Soanes line - Point C) corner wo of the said Soanes parting the said Soane and the said Flournoy line NNW; 284 Poles; Flournoy's line - Point D) corner p of the said Flournoy's line ENE; 200 Poles; leaving the said line - Point E) corner p line S21E; 316 Poles; - Point F) corner wo standing on North side Nutt Tree Branch line Southwest 6 Poles; end

**Francis Flournoy**

TYPE: Patent - ref \*CF# VPB 12 p18 Date: 9 July 1724 frm Hugh Drysdale to Francis Flournoy of Henrico Co. Gent. contract 40 Shill. Ref: 400 acres NL on theNorth Side of Swift Cr. in the Co. afsd loc -123616 -7424 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at a Corner White Oak of the Said Flournoys Standing on the W Side of Tribues branch Thence up the Said Branch according to the Meanders 180 Poles; survey line ; 180 Poles; up Tribues Branch - Point B) a Corner poplar Standing on the Said Branch line Northwest 214 Poles; - Point C) a Corner White Oak line Southwest 120 Poles; - Point D) a Small Corner Gum Standing on the Main Branch of Tomahake Thence down the Said Branch according to the Meanders 350 Poles; survey line sse; 350 Poles; down Main Branch of Tomahake - Point E) a Corner gum of the Said Flournoys Standing on the E Side of the Main branch of Tomahake Thence on the Said Flournoys Line lc E; 150 Poles;said Flournoys Line end

### John Granger

TYPE: Patent - ref \*CF# VPB 12 p20-21 Date: 9 July 1724 frm Hugh Drysdale to John Granger contract 35 Shill. Ref: 307 acres NL on theNorth side of Appam. River in Henrico Co. loc -86912 29568 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at a Corner White Oak of John Beavils Standing in Lawrence Hobby's Line Thence on Hobby's Line S38W; 141 Poles; Lawrence Hobby - Point B) two Corner White Oaks line SExS; 76 Poles; - Point C) a Corner pine & black Oak line SxW; 34 Poles; - Point D) a Corner White Oak line Southeast 88 Poles; - Point E) a Corner black Oak parting Lawrance Hobby and Col. Epes and Compa. Thence on their Lines line WNW; 89 Poles; Col. Epes & Compa. - Point F) a Corner Black Oake line NWxN; 52 Poles; - Point G) a Corner Black Oak line NxW; 172 Poles; - Point H) a Corner White Oak line Northwest 178 Poles; - Point I) a Corner pine line WNW; 124 Poles; - Point J) a Corner White Oak and Hickrey line Northwest 88 Poles; - Point K) a Corner black Oak line NxW; 40 Poles; - Point L) a Corner Black Oak Standing on the E Side of Stony Creek Thence up the Creek according to the Meanders 82 Poles; survey line ; 82 Poles; up Stony Cr. - Point M) a Corner Gum Thence leaving the Creek line S35E; 74 Poles; - Point N) a Corner Pine line E10S; 45 Poles; - Point O) a Corner White Oak line E5N; 65 Poles; - Point P) a Corner Spanish Oak line E23S; 128 Poles; - Point Q) a Corner black Oak line S35E; 24 Poles; - Point R) a Corner pine of John Beavils line S27E; 87 Poles; John Beavil - Point S) a Corner pine lc S53E; 61 Poles; end

### Henry Wilson

TYPE: Patent - ref \*CF# VPB 12 p22 Date: 9 July 1724 frm Hugh Drysdale to Henry Wilson contract 25 Shill. Ref: 233 acres NL Henrico Co. on North side of Appamattock River loc -38560 4080 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at a Corner White Oak of the Said Willsons former Survey on theNorth Side of the Second Branch of Swift Creek Thence on his former Lines line S55W; 74 Poles; his former Lines, cross the Second Branch - Point B) a Hickrey and line SExS; 34 Poles; - Point C) and line SxW; 60 Poles; - Point D) a Corner Black Oak Thence leaving his former Lines and Run line Northwest 161 Poles; - Point E) a black Oak line WxN; 224 Poles; - Point F) a black Oak line NNW; 58 Poles; - Point G) a White Oak on the Second Branch Thence down the Second Branch & Beaver Ponds as it trendeth survey line ; down Second Branch & Beaver Ponds - Point H) a Corner White Oak on the South Side of the Said Branch below the Beaver Ponds Thence Crossing the Second Branch line Northeast 36 Poles; cross the Second Branch - Point I) a White \_ lc Southeast 132 Poles; end

### Maj. William Kennon

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#223 VPB 12 p23-24 Date: 9 July 1724, 10th yoR George [\(A\)](#), Hugh Drysdale to Majr. William Kennon contract 40 Shillings Ref: 400 acres on theNorth side of Appamattock River Henrico Co. loc -138624 80 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at a Corner Gum Standing on theNorth side of Appamattox River between 2 branches line S9E; 74 Poles; from between 2 brs. - Point B) a Corner poplar line S31W; 66 Poles; - Point C) a Corner Hickrey line S20W; 62 Poles; - Point D) a Corner White Oak line Southeast 114 Poles; - Point E) a Corner black Oak line S5W; 95 Poles; - Point F) a Corner black Oak line W3S; 220 Poles; - Point G) a Corner Gum Standing on theNorth side of the Said River Thence up the Said River according to the Meanders 492 Poles; survey line ; 492 Poles; up Appamattock River end

### John Gill

TYPE: Patent - ref CF# VPB 12 p25-26 Date: 9 July 1724 frm Hugh Drysdale to John Gill contract 50 Shill. Ref: 465 acres NLINEorth side of Appamattock River in Henrico County loc -78896 32832 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Small Corner black Oak parting Stephen Gill and John Willson Senr Thence on the said Willsons Line E37S; 36 Poles; John Willson Senr - Point B) a Corner Scrub black Oak Thence leaving Willsons Line E17S; 96 Poles; - Point C) two Small Corner black Oaks Standing in Thomas Willsons Line Thence on his Line SxE; 74 Poles; Thomas Willson - Point D) a Corner pine Thence leaving the Said Line S46W; 124 Poles; - Point E) a Corner black Oak Standing in Benjamin Dison's Line Thence on his Line NxW; 113 poles; from Benjamin Dison's c. - Point F) a Corner White Oak pine and Scrub black Oak line WxS; 184 Poles; - Point G) a Corner White Oak of Disons Standing on the E Side of White Oak branch Thence crossing the Said branch survey line W13S; 17 Poles; cross White Oak Branch - Point H) a Corner pine Standing on the W side of the Said Branch Thence up the Said Branch according to the Meanders 276 Poles; survey line ; 276 Poles; up White Oak Branch - Point I) a Corner poplar Standing on the Said Branch Thence Crossing the said Branch survey line S80W; 52 Poles; cross White Oak Branch - Point J) Corner black Oak Standing in John Perkinsons Line Thence on his Line WNW; 41 Poles; John Perkinson - Point K) a Corner White Oak line Southwest 58 Poles; - Point L) Corner White Oak Standing in Charles Cussins Line NxW; 38 Poles; Charles Cussins

Line - Point M) a Corner black Oak line Northwest 37 Poles; - Point N) a Corner White Oak line Northeast 67 Poles; - Point O) a Corner pine line NExE; 57 Poles; - Point P) Several Corner Black Oaks line N; 170 Poles; - Point Q) two Corner pines and a White Oak line NWxN; 52 Poles; - Point R) a Corner black Oak line NxW; 10 Poles; - Point S) a Corner black Oak of John Gills Standing in a Small Fork of Youl Branch Thence on Gills Line SExE .25 point East survey line SExE; 44 Poles; John Gill SExE.25pt East from Youls Branch - Point T) a Corner White Oak line ExS; 16 Poles; - Point U) a black Oak line NxE; 38 Poles; - Point V) a Corner White Oak line E; 34 Poles; - Point W) a Corner White Oak line ENE; 18 Poles; - Point X) a White Oak Standing in Gills Line Thence leaving the said Line S42E; 60 Poles; - Point Y) a Corner Hickrey line E12N; 55 Poles; - Point Z) a Corner pine and Scrub black Oak line E27S; 14 Poles; - Point AA) a Corner pine of the Said Gills Thence on his Lines line SxW; 64 Poles;said Gill - Point AB) a Corner White Oak line Southheast 45 Poles; - Point AC) a Corner pine line ESE; 88 Poles; - Point AD) a Corner White Oak Standing on the E Side of White Oak branch line NExE; 61 Poles; from E side White Oak Branch - Point AE) a Corner black Oak lc NExN; 52 Poles; end

### Richard Nunnely

TYPE: Patent - ref CF# VPB 12 p314 Date: 17 August 1725 contract 35 Shillings frm Hugh Drysdale to Richard Nunnely Ref: 350 acres on South side of James River in Henrico Co. loc -70432 11952 F127 L0 P255

pt A) a corner pine of Mr. William Pride Senrs Standing on the South Side of **Coldwater Road** (Run??) within a pole of the said Road line NWxW; 50 poles William Pride's line

pt B) a corner WO standing on the said Road parting the said Pride and Henry Walthall line NWxN; 178 poles Henry Walthall's line

pt C) a Old Dead Corner BLO and small corner Hickory line Northeast 46 poles

pt D) a corner BIO parting the said Walthall and John Farlows Junr. Line ESE; 67 poles Farlow's line

pt F) a small corner BIO line E; 48 poles

pt G) a small corner BIO line N; 106 poles - Point H) a Small corner Black ---- line Northwest 30 poles

pt I) a corner pine Standing in Farlows Line thence leaving the said Line N27E; 56 poles

pt J) a Corner pine standing on the E side of a Small Branch of Proctors Creek then survey line e; 56 poles down thence said Branch according to the meanders

pt K) to the Miry Branch of Proctor's Creek survey line s; 78 poles down the said branch

pt L) Mouth of Henry Walthals Branch survey line ; 286 poles up that Branch (Walthals)

pt M) a corner forked popler standing on theNorth side of the said Branch thence corsing the said branch line S25E; 26 poles

pt N) corner pine line E30S; 54 poles

pt O) small corner WO and BIO standin in Mr Henry Randolph's Line SSE; 43 poles Henry Randolph's Line

pt P) four corner BIO Standing in the said Line leaving the said line W20S; 126 poles

pt Q) corner BIO standing in Mr. Prides Line Northwest 62 poles Pride's line - Point R) a stake line SWxW; 30 poles end

### William Lockett

TYPE: Patent - ref CF# VPB 12 p316 Date: 17 August 1725 frm Hugh Drysdale to William Lockett & Benjamin Locket Junr. Ref: 381 acres on North side of Appamattock River in Henrico Co. loc -103296 -2496 F127 L0 P255 - Point a corner BIO of Benjamin Locketts line SSE; 40 poles Benjamin Locket's line - Point corner popler standing in the said line and on North side of a Slash line N44E; 52 poles leaving the said line - Point corner WO; line N44W; 176 poles - Point to a corner WO standing at the Head of a Branch line W27S; 172 poles - Point a small corner WO standing in William Pride and Henry **Clay's** line S2E; 10 poles on

their line (might be 2 poles) - Point Corner BIO thence S5E; 18 poles - Point corner WO line E32S; 66 poles - Point a corner BIO line W23S; 88 poles - Point a corner pine and 2 sm BLOs line W15N; 104 poles - Point a sm. Corner pine line W23S; 90 poles - Point corner WO of the said Prides and Clays thence leaving their line SSW; 69 poles - Point corner Hickory Standing on the North side of the W branch of Dry Creek survey line ; 316 poles down the said branch - Point corner WO standing in Benjamin Locket's Line and on the North side of the said Branch thence on Locket's Line NNW; 100 poles - Point 2 sm corner Hicorys line ENE; 240 poles end

### John Pride

TYPE: Patent - ref CF# VBP 12 p321 Date: contract 25 Shillings to John Pride frm Hugh Drysdale Ref: 247 acres on North side of Appamattock River in Henrico Co. loc -110016 -6336 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) corner Hickory standing on the North side of Deep Creek line W20N; 44 poles - Point corner Ashe standing on the W side of a small branch survey line ; 32 poles up the said Branch according to the Meanders survey line w; 32 poles - Point corner BIO line N43W; 32 poles - Point corner BIO standing on the said Branch line S40W; 264 poles - Point three corner Iron Woods standing on North side of Horsepen Branch of Deep Creek survey line ; 42 poles down Horsepen Branch survey line Southeast 42 poles down Horsepen Branch - Point corner Spanish Oak standing on North side of the said Branch line S5E; 86 poles crossing Horsepen Branch and Deep Creek - Point corner BIO line E17S; 100 poles - Point Corner BIO line N20E; 259; - Point corner popler standing on North side of Deep Creek survey line ; 72 poles down the said Creek end

### John Lavillian

TYPE: Patent - Ref CF# VPB 12 p321-322 Date: 17 August 1725 Frm Hugh Drysdale To John Lavillian Con 40 Shillings Ref: 400a North side Appomattock River in Henrico Co. loc -98240 -11200 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) corner p of Mr. John James Flournoy standing on the South side of a Branch of Nutt Tree Branch line W40S; 288 Poles; John James Flournoy from Branch of Nutt Tree Branch - Point B) corner wo of Francis Flournoy standing on the North side of Dumplin? Branch line Southwest 6 Poles; fm North side Dumplin Branch - Point C) corner blo of John Bowmans and standing on North side of Nutt Tree Branch line E32S; 74 Poles; Bowman - Point D) corner p line E28N; 44 Poles; - Point E) corner forked maple standing in the W side of a sm. branch line N31E; 126 Poles; from W side a Small Branch - Point F) corner p line E9S; 88 Poles; - Point G) corner wo line S12E; 64 Poles; - Point H) corner p line S30E; 72 Poles; - Point I) corner p of said Bowman's line E; 100 Poles; leaving the said line - Point J) 2 sm. cr Blo & two line N40E; 181 Poles; - Point K) corner p line N48W; 2 Poles; - Point L) corner p & sh. Blo of the said Lavillian line W18N; 303 poles; Lavillian - Point M) corner blo line W17S; 21 Poles; end

### Louis Contesse

TYPE: Patent - Ref CF# VPB 12 p323-324 Date: 17 August 1725 Frm Hugh Drysdale To Louis Contesse Con 40 Shillings Ref: 400 acres Henrico Co. South side James River loc -95360 -10176 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) corner p & shrub blo of Mr. John Lavillian line N28W; 87 Poles; on his line - Point B) corner p line E15S; 240 Poles; - Point C) corner p line S5E; 280 Poles; - Point D) 4 blos, 3 wos, 2 hs, & 3 ps line W21N; 354 Poles; - Point E) corner wo standing in John Lavillian line N40E; 181 Poles; Lavillians line - Point F) corner p line N48W; 2 Poles; end

### Alexander Marshall

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#A VPB 12 p334-335 Date: 7Jan1725/26, 12th YoR George [\(A\)](#), Hugh Drysdale to Alexander Marshall of Henrico Co. contract œ10 Ref: 2000 acres Henrico Co. on the North side of Appamattock River loc -135280 -6976 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at a Corner Hickrey of Mr Arthur Moseley Standing on the E Side Butterwood Creek line ExS; 64 Poles; Mr Arthur Moseley - Point B) a Corner White Oak line Northeast 26 Poles; - Point C) a Corner Hickrey line E16S; 48 Poles; - Point D) a Corner White Oak Standing on the said Moseleys Line Thence leaving the said Line S20E; 93 poles; - Point E) a Small Corner Black Oak Standing in Mr Edward Haskins Line wheRef: theRef: is two Corner White Oaks Standing Just by Thence on Haskins Line W30S; 110 Poles; Mr Edward Haskins - Point F) a Corner White Oak line W17N; 80 Poles; - Point G) a Corner Spanish Oak line W30S; 110 Poles; - Point H) a Corner Hickrey of the said Haskins Standing on the North side of Appamattock River Thence up the said River according to the Meanders survey line ; 900 poles up Appamattock Riv. Cross Butterwood Main Cr. 900 Poles; - Point I) the Mouth of Jennytoe Creek survey line n; 200 poles - Point survey line ene; 376 poles 676p Thence up Jennytoe Creek - Point survey line Northeast 100 poles according to the Meanders 676 Poles; - Point J) a Corner Beach Standing on the South Side the said Creek line S35E; 218 Poles; - Point K) a Corner Scrub Black Oak line S; 342 Poles; - Point L) a Corner Black Oak line S10E; 80 Poles; - Point M) a Corner Hickrey Standing on the North Side Butterwood Creek Thence down the said Creek according to the Meanders 294 Poles; Crossing Butterwood Creek to the place began at survey line s40w; 294 poles down and crossing Butterwood Cr. end

### Alexander Marshall

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#B VPB 14 p59-60 Date: 28 September 1730, 4th YoR, William Gooch to Alexander Marshall contract œ5 Ref: 3000 acres on the North side of Appamattock River in Goochland Co. 2000 acres part of the said Land being granted to the said Alexander Marshall by Patent Dated the 7th day of

January 1725/26 loc -135216 -6976 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at a Corner hiccory of Mr Arthur Moseleys Standing on the E side Butterwood Creek thence on Mr Moseleys line ExS; 64 Poles; Arthur Moseley - Point B) a corner white Oak line Northeast 26 Poles; - Point C) a Corner Hiccory line E16S; 48 Poles; - Point D) a Corner white Oak Standing in the said Moseleys line Thence leaving the said line S20E; 93 poles; - Point E) a Small Corner black Oak Standing in Mr [Edward Haskins](#) line wheRef: theRef: is 2 Corner White Oaks standing just by Thence on Haskins line W30S; 110 Poles; Mr Edward Haskins - Point F) a Corner white Oak line W17N; 80 Poles; - Point G) a Corner Spanish Oak line W30S; 110 Poles; - Point H) a Corner Hiccory of the said Haskins Standing on theNorth side of Appamattock Thence up the said River According to the Meanders Crossing Butterwood Main Creek 900 Poles; survey line nnw; 900 poles up Appamattock Riv. cross Butterwood Main Cr. - Point I) the Mouth of Jennytoe Creek thence up Jennytoe Creek According to the Meanders 676 Poles; survey line Northeast 676 poles up Jennytoe Cr. - Point J) a Corner Beach of the said Marshalls Standing on the South Side Jennytoe Creek Thence up the said Creek according to the Meanders 61 Poles; crossing the sd Creek survey line nnw; 61 polessaid Marhsalls, up & cross Jennytoe Cr. - Point K) a Corner white Oak of Mr William Randolphs standing on theNorth side the said Creek at a Small point of Rocks Thence on Colo. William Randolphs line N20W; 120 Poles; Colo. William Randolph - Point L) a corner Spanish Oak Standing in Capt. Richard Randolphs line E29N; 16 Poles; Capt. Richard Randolph - Point M) a Corner Scrub black Oak line W30N; 54 Poles; - Point N) a Corner black Oak line N18W; 204 Poles; - Point O) a corner Poplar standing on the South side of a Small Branch of Jenny toe Creek wheRef: the said branch makes a Small Fork parting the said Randolph and Henry Thence up the said branch according to the Meanders 226 Poles; survey line ; 226 Poles; up a Small Branch of Jennytoe Cr. sep. [Henry Clay](#) - Point P) a Corner Scrub black Oak of [Henry Clays](#) standing on theNorth side the said branch and on the Old Hunting path Thence on Clays lines line E30S; 74 Poles; fromsaid Branch & the Old Hunting path - Point Q) a Corner Hiccory line E27N; 86 Poles; - Point R) a Corner white Oak line N4W; 114 Poles; - Point S) a Corner Scrub black Oak line N31E; 13 poles; - Point T) 2 corner Hickorys 1 white Oak and 1 black Oak Standing on the said Clays line parting the said Clay and Arthur Moseley Junr. Thence on Arthur Moseley Junr. line E9S; 159 Poles; Arthur Moseley Junr - Point U) a Corner white Oak whRef: several other Trees aRef: Marked Standing on James Akin Line parting the said Moseley and the said Akin Thence on AKins line S5W; 138 Poles; James Akin - Point V) 2 Corner Scrub black Oaks parting the said Akin and Halcoat Pride line Southwest 86 Poles; Halcoat Pride - Point W) a Corner black Oak standing on theNorth side of a Small Branch of Butterwood Creek Thence down the said Creek according to the Meanders 48 Poles; survey line Southwest 48 poles down Butterwood Cr. - Point X) a corner white Oak of John Prides standing on the South side the said Branch Thence on John Prides line S26W; 192 Poles; John Pride - Point Y) a Corner White Oak line N21W; 8 Poles; - Point Z) a Corner White Oak of Thomas Lockets wheRef: Several other Trees aRef: Marked Thence on Lockets Line S19W; 328 Poles; Thomas Locket - Point AA) a Corner white Oak line S20E; 178 Poles; - Point AB) 2 Small Corner black Walineut Trees of the said Lockets standing on the W side of Butterwood Creek Thence down the said Creek according to the Meanders 444 Poles; Crossing the said Creek to the place began at survey line s40w; 444 poles down & cross Butterwood Cr. end

### **Peter Ford**

TYPE: Patent - ref PO# VPB 12 p336 Date: 13 Jan 1725/26 to Peter Ford contract 40 Shillings Ref: 400 acres on the South Side James River Henrico County loc - 117688 -35040 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at a Corner Black Oak benig Daniel Crooms Lower Corner on Matthews Branch Thence on his Line E10S; 200 poles 100C Daniel Croom - Point B) a Corner white Oak line N10E; 320 poles 160C - Point C) 7 poynters line W10N; 200 poles 100C - Point D) Matthews Branch Thence up the Branch according to its Meandwers to the place began at survey line ; up Matthews Branch end

### **Peter Ford**

TYPE: Patent - ref PO# VPB 12 p336-337 Date: 13 Jan 1725/26 to Peter Ford contract 35 Shill. Ref: 350 acres on the South Side James River Henrico County loc -120160 -42816 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at a Corner white Oak being Joneses Corner on the W side Joneses Creek Thence on his Line N; 200 poles 100C Jones - Point B) a Corner Black Oak line E10N; 80C; - Point C) a Corner Black Oak line S; 306 poles 153C - Point D) a Corner Black Oak on Joneses Creek Thence up the Creek according to its Meanders to the place began at survey line ; up Joneses Cr. end

### **John Matthew Oge**

TYPE: Patent - ref PO# VPB 12 p337 Date: 13 Jan 1725/26 12th yoR, Hugh Drysdale to Matthew Oge [Agee] contract 40 Shill. Ref: 400 acres South Side James River on Matthews Branch a Branch of Joneses Cr. in Henrico County loc -116888 -40128 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Corner of John Peter Bondurants Land on Matthews Branch Thence on his Lines line W; 188 poles 94C John Peter Bondurant - Point B) a corner White Oak line S48W; 160 poles 80C - Point C) a Corner black Oak line S17E; 350 poles 175C - Point D) a Red Oak on a branch of Mathews Branch Thence down the Branch and Mathews Branch according to their Several Courses 250 Chains to the place began at survey line ; 100 poles down a Branch of Mathews Branch - Point E) survey line nxe; 400 poles down Mathews Branch end

### **John Matthew Oge**

TYPE: Patent - ref PO# VPB 12 p337-338 Date: 13 Jan 1725/26 12th YoR, Hugh Drysdale to Matthew Oge [Agee] contract 40 Shill. Ref: 400 acres South Side James River on Joneses Creek Henrico Co. loc -116824 -42016 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Corner White Oak at the Mouth of a large Branch of Jones's Creek called

Mathews Branch Thence up the Branch survey line S2E; 160 poles 80C up Mathews Branch of Jones's Cr. - Point B) a Corner Gum line E10S; 340 poles 170C - Point C) a Corner Black Oak line N; 200 poles 100C - Point D) a Corner Black Oak line Northwest 80 poles 40C - Point E) a Corner Black Oak on the Creek Thence up the Creek according to its Meanders 150 Chains to the place began at survey line ; 300 poles up Joneses Cr. end

### John Ferguson

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#270 acres VPB 12 p374 Date: 24 March 1725/26 to John Farguson Ref: 165 acres Henrico Co. end

### John Ferguson

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#270B VPB 14 p371-372 Date: 17 September 1731, 5th YoR George the Second (A), to John Ferguson contract œ6 Ref: 1365 acres Henrico Co. on theNorth Side of Appomattock River 165 acres part of the said Tract was Formerly Granted to the said John Ferguson by PATENT bearing date the 4th day of March 1725 and 1200 acres the residue thereof was never befoRef: PATENTed loc -97328 1840 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at a Corner black Oak parting the said Fergusons Old Survey and his New One line E10S; 240 Poles; - Point B) two Corner black Oaks line E24N; 114 Poles; - Point C) a Corner black Oak line S8W; 258 Poles; - Point D) a Corner Pine Standing on the South Side the Main Road line W38S; 12 Poles; from South Side the Main Road - Point E) a Corner Pine Standing in Thomas Belcher's Line N30W; 56 Poles; Thomas Belcher - Point F) four Small black Oaks line W17S; 330 Poles; - Point G) a Corner Red Oak parting the Said Belcher Moses Ferguson and John Ferguson line W4S; 260 Poles; Moses Ferguson - Point H) a Corner White Oak line S25E; 40 Poles; - Point I) a Corner White Oak Standing in Moses Fergusons Line thence leaving the said Line W; 20 Poles; - Point L) a Corner White Oak line N6W; 142 Poles; - Point M) a Corner black Oak line N10E; 317 Poles; - Point N) a Corner black Oak line E22N; 64 Poles; - Point O) a Corner Pine line E31S; 22 Poles; - Point P) a Corner Pine line E14N; 90 Poles; - Point Q) a Corner White Oak of John Fergusons old Survey thence on his Lines of his old Survey line E14N; 134 Poles; John Fergusons old Survey Lines - Point R) a Corner Pine line S32E; 58 Poles; - Point S) a Corner black Oak line SSW; 99 Poles; - Point T) a Corner Black Oak lc E10S; 40 Poles; end

### John Peter Bonduant

TYPE: Patent - ref PO# VPB 12 p399-400 Date: 24 Mar 1725/26 12th YoR, Hugh Drysdale to John Peter Bondurant contract 40 Shill. Ref: 400 acres South Side James River on Jones's Cr. Henrico Co. loc -120152 -42720 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at a Corner Black Oak on the E Side Jones's Creek line S; 120 poles 60C - Point B) a Corner White Oak line Southeast 202 poles 101C Cross a Branch - Point C) a Corner White Oak line E; 188 poles 94C - Point D) Mathews Branch Thence down the Branch according to its Meanders 93 Chains survey line n; 186 poles; down Mathews Branch - Point E) a Corner Hickory at the mouth of the Said Branch Thence up the Creek according to its Meanders 200 Chains to the place began at survey line ; 400 poles up Jones's Cr. end

### Colonel Francis Epes (Eppes)

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#275A VPB 13 p193 Date: 13 October 1727, 1st George the Second , William Gooch to Col. Francis Epes contract œ11.S15 Ref: 2350 acres Henrico Co. on theNorth Side of Appamattock River loc -138816 896 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at a Corner Gum of Majr William Kennons Standing on the said River Thence up the River according to the Meanders 1022 Poles; survey line nnw; 500 poles - Point survey line e; 300 poles 1022p up Appamattock River - Point survey line Northeast 100p - Point B) the Mouth of Skin Quarter Creek Thence up the said Creek According to the Meanders 270 Poles; survey line Southeast 140 poles - Point survey line Northeast 130 poles up Skin Quarter Creek 270 Poles; - Point C) the Mouth of a Spring Branch Thence up the said Branch according to the Meanders 134 Poles; survey line ese; 134 Poles; up a Spring Branch - Point D) a small Corner Ash hickrey and Red Oak Standing in the Fork of the said Branch Thence up the E Branch according to the Meanders 152 Poles; survey line Southeast 152 poles up the E Branch of a Spring Branch - Point E) a Corner hickrey Standing on the South Side the said Branch line E23S; 50 Poles; - Point F) a Corner White Oak line S25W; 191 Poles; - Point G) a Corner White Oak line W42S; 111 Poles; - Point H) a Corner White Oak line W30S; 70 Poles; - Point I) Three Corner White Oaks line S15W; 163 poles; - Point J) a Corner Spanish Oak line W9S; 160 Poles; - Point K) a Corner black Oak line W30N; 150 Poles; - Point L) a Corner black Oak line W16N; 66 Poles; - Point M) a Corner poplar of Major William Kennons lc N9W; 74 Poles; Major William Kennon end

### Francis Epes (Epes)

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#275B VPB 15 p172-173 Date: 28 Febr'y 1733, 7th yoR George the Second (A), William Gooch to Francis Epes Gent. contract œ13.S5 Ref: 5000 acres Henrico Co. on theNorth side of Appamattox River 2350 acres part of the said Tract being Formerly Granted to the said Francis Epes by PATENT bearing date the 13th day of October 1727 and the residue never befoRef: PATENTed loc -138880 544 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at a Corner Gum of Major William Kennons Standing on theNorth side of Appamattox River parting the said Kennon and the said Epes Thence up theNorth side the said River According to the Several meanders of the said River 1022 Poles; survey line nnw; 500 poles up River 1022 Poles; from Major William Kennon - Point survey line e;

300 poles - Point survey line Northeast 100 poles - Point B) the mouth of Skin Quarter Creek Thence up the said Creek According to the Several meanders of the said Creek 270 Poles; survey line Southeast 140 poles 270p up Skin Quarter Cr. - Point survey line Northeast 130 poles - Point C) the mouth of a Spring branch Thence up the said Branch According to the Several Meanders of the said branch 134 Poles; survey line ese; 134 poles up the Spring Branch - Point D) a Small Corner Ash hickory and red Oak Standing in the Fork of the said Branch Thence up the E Branch According to the Several meanders of the said Branch 152 Poles; survey line Southeast 152 poles; up the East Branch 152 Poles; from the fork - Point E) a Corner Hickory Standing on the South side of the said Branch line E23S; 50 Poles; - Point F) a Corner white Oak parting the said Eppes and Robert Hancock line E; 110 Poles; Robert Hancock - Point G) a Corner pine Standing in the Said Hancocks Line parting the said Hancock the said Eppes and William Moseley line S; 147 Poles; William Moseley - Point H) a Corner black Oak line E18S; 131 Poles; - Point I) a Corner White Oak line E10N; 84 Poles; - Point J) a Corner white Oak Standing in the said Moseley's Line parting the said Moseley and the said Eppes thence line S34W; 270 Poles; - Point K) a Corner White Oak Standing in Thomas Tanner's Line N42W; 94 Poles; Thomas Tanner - Point L) a Corner White Oak line S42W; 260 Poles; - Point M) a Corner white Oak line S42E; 240 Poles; - Point N) a Corner White Oak line Northeast 184 Poles; - Point O) a Corner white Oak Standing in the said Tanner's Line parting the said Eppes and the said Tanner Thence Leaving the said Tanner's Line S7E; 314 Poles; - Point P) a Corner Pine Standing on the E side of a branch of the upper Sappony Creek line S17E; 202 Poles; from E side a Branch of upper Sappony Cr. - Point Q) two Corner white Oaks and one red Oak line W4S; 392 Poles; - Point R) a Corner Hickory line S; 110 Poles; - Point S) a Corner White Oak line Southeast 9 Poles; - Point T) a Corner Hickory line S30W; 88 Poles; - Point U) a Corner White Oak on the E side of a branch of Appamattox River and in Samuel Goods Line Thence on his Line W20N; 84 Poles; Samuel Good, from E side a Branch of Appamattox Riv. - Point V) a Corner pine line N7E; 360 Poles; - Point W) a Corner Pine line N40E; 272 Poles; - Point X) a Corner Hickory line Northwest 250 Poles; - Point Y) a Corner Spanish Oak white Oak and black Oak line S35W; 246 Poles; - Point Z) a Corner Butterwood and Beech Standing on the E side of a Small branch of Middle Creek Thence down on the E side of the said Branch According to the Several Meanders of the said Branch 98 Poles; survey line sse; 98 poles down E side Small Branch of Middle Cr. - Point AA) a Corner Spanish Oak Standing on the South side of the said Branch and in Samuel Goods Line Thence on the said Good's Line W18N; 202 Poles; Samuel Good - Point AB) two Corner Hickorys line N43W; 210 Poles; - Point AC) a Corner white Oak of the said Goods Standing in Majr. William Kennons Line N5E; 30 Poles; William Kennon - Point AD) a Corner black Oak line Northwest 114 Poles; - Point AE) a Corner white Oak line N20E; 62 Poles; - Point AF) a Corner Hickory line N31E; 64 Poles; - Point AG) a Corner poplar lc N9W; 74 Poles; end

### William Trayler

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#285 VPB 13 p226-227 Date: 13 October 1727, 1st YoR George the Second ([A](#)), to William Trayler contract 08.S5 Ref: 1635 acres Henrico Co. on theNorth Side of Appamattock River loc -104336 16192 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at a Corner White Oak of George Worshams line N23W; 55 Poles; George Worsham - Point B) a Corner White Oak line W17N; 172 Poles; - Point C) a Corner Gum Standing on the E Side of Buckshorn Branch thence down the Branch according to the Meanders 316 Poles; survey line ssw; 316 poles down Buckshorn Branch 316 Poles; - Point D) a Corner Black Oak Standing on the said Branch and on Francis Epes line Thence on Epeses lines line S; 94 Poles; Francis Epes - Point E) a Corner White Oak line S44E; 72 Poles; - Point F) a Corner Black Oak and hickrey Standing on the said Epes line and on theNorth Side of the first Branch of Wentopock Thence up the Branch according to the Meanders 328 Poles; Crossing the said Branch survey line ; 328 poles up & Cross the 1st Branch of Wentopock - Point G) a Corner pine of Major William Kennons Standing on the South Side the said Branch thence on Major William Kennons line S25E; 134 Poles; Major William Kennon - Point H) a Corner White Oak line S30E; 245 Poles; - Point I) a Corner White Oak of the said Kennons Standing on theNorth Side of Nooning Creek thence up the said Creek according [to] the Meanders 430 Poles; to survey line nne; 430 poles up Nooning Creek 430 Poles; - Point J) the Mouth of a Branch of Nooning Creek thence up the said Branch according to the Meanders 144 Poles; survey line n; 144 poles up a Branch of Nooning Cr. - Point K) a Corner Butterwood of Godfrey Fowlers Standing on the said Branch and in the said line Thence on his line W20N; 73 poles; Godfrey Fowler - Point L) a Corner White Oak line N10E; 167 Poles; Crossing the Main Road - Point M) a Corner White Oak of the said Fowlers thence leaving his line W22N; 144 Poles; - Point N) a Corner hickrey wheRef: Several other trees aRef: marked Standing on theNorth Side the Main Road thence Crossing the Main Road line S17W; 141 Poles; Crossing the Main Road - Point O) a Corner Willow Oak of George Worshams Standing on a Branch of the first Branch of Wentopock thence on the said Worshams Line lc W37S; 101 Poles; George Worsham, from a Branch of 1st Branch of Wentopock end

### Samuel Good

TYPE: Patent - ref CF# VPB 13 p506 Date: 28 September 1730, 4th yoR, William Gooch to Samuel Good contract 40 Shillings Ref: 400 acres Henrico Co. on theNorth Side of Appamattock River loc -115360 12416 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at a Corner black oak of Richard Womacks line SWxS; 298 Poles; Richard Womack - Point B) a Corner hickory line ESE; 108 Poles; - Point C) a Corner White Oak of the said Womacks Standing on the W Side of Wentopock Main Creek Thence down the W Side the Main Creek according to the Several Meanders 100 Poles; survey line ; 100 poles down W side Wentopock Main Cr. 100 Poles; - Point D) a Corner White Oak Standing on the W Side the said Creek parting the said Good and William Rowlet line W30S; 160 Poles; William Rowlet - Point E) a Corner black oak of the said Rowlets line N20W; 260 Poles; - Point F) 5 corner White Oaks and one Gum line N18E; 200 Poles; - Point G) a Corner black Oak line N35E; 150 Poles; - Point H) a Corner black Oak lc E; 144 Poles; end

### Thomas Watkins

TYPE: Patent - ref VPB 14 p142 Date: 28 September 1730, 4th yoR George II (A), William Gooch to Thomas Watkins contract 30 Shill. Ref: 300aNorth side [sic= South side] James River in Goochland Co. loc -119616 3072 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at a Poplar on theNorth side of Swift Creek running thence on Thomas Watkins former lines line N; 46 Poles; Thomas Watkins former lines - Point B) a White Oak N17pW 93 poles; survey line n17.25w; 93 poles - Point C) a White Oak N67«W 58 Poles; line n67.5w; 58 poles - Point D) an Ash line N19E; 57 Poles; - Point E) a Hickory line N58W; 39 Poles; - Point F) a red Oak thence on New lines line N60E; 187 Poles; - Point G) 3 Pine line S18E; 336 Poles; - Point H) a White Oak on theNorth side of Swift Creek thence up the Creek According to it's Meanders 170 Poles; to the beginning survey line w; 170 Poles; up Swift Cr. end

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#297A VPB 14 p372 end

### William Mosely

TYPE: Patent - Ref CF#297B VPB 15 p356-357 Date: 3 Oct 1734 Frm William Gooch To William Mosely Con Ref: 760 acres Henrico Co. on North side Appomattox River; 360 acres part thereof formerly granted to Robert Hancock by Letters PATENT bearing date the 17 September 1721 and by him conveyed to the said William Mosely, the remainder being never befoRef: PATENTed loc -134944 -5088 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) the mouth of a small Branch of the Skin Quarter Creek wheRef: it empties itself into the said Creek on theNorth side of the said Branch parting Francis Eppes and the said Mosely survey line Southeast 286 Poles; up theNorth side of the said Branch - Point B) cr hickory of the said Eppes line E23S; 50 Poles; Eppes line - Point C) cr wo line E; 110 Poles; - Point D) cr p line S; 147 Poles; - Point E) cr blo line E18S; 131 Poles; - Point F) cr wo line E10N; 84 Poles; - Point G) cr wo of the said Eppes line E10N; 50 Poles; leaving Eppes line - Point H) sev. cr o & h standing on the E side of a Branch of [the said? Creek line N7W; 320 Poles; crosssing the said Branch - Point I) cr wo standing in Benjamin Cheatham's line & on W side of the Beaver Pond Branch line W7S; 272 Poles; on the said line - Point J) cr blo & 1 wo line N; 41 Poles; - Point K) cr H of Robert Hancocks old Survey line N59W; 41 Poles; on his old line - Point L) cr h line WNW; 104 Poles; - Point M) cr wo standing on North side the Mill Branch survey line n; 40 Poles; down South side the same - Point N) mouth of the said Branch to Skin Quarter Creek survey line ; 124 Poles; down the South side end

### Samuel Cobbs

TYPE: Patent - ref CF# VPB 16 p462-465 Date: 10 Jan 1735/36 to Samuel Cobbs of Amelia Co. Ref: 4000 acres on the South Side of Swift Creek loc -92592 8752 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Corner Hickory standing in Capt. John Worsham's Junr line and on theNorth Side of Worsham's Branch line S35E; 172 Poles; John Worsham Junr, from Worsham's Branch - Point B) a Corner Pine thence line E22N; 280 Poles; - Point C) 2 Corner white Oaks 2 black Oaks 1 Pine & 1 Gum line N; 30 Poles; - Point D) a small \_\_\_\_ 58 Poles; survey line ; 58 poles - Point E) a Corner black Oak thence \_\_\_\_ 8 Poles; survey line ; - Point F) a Corner Poplar standing on the South side of \_\_\_\_ Branch thence NxW [140 Poles;] survey line NxW; 140 Poles; - Point G) a Corner Pine line W; 64 Poles; - Point H) a Corner black Oak parting the said Worsham, Majr. John Bolling, John and Edward Bowman line NxW; 48 Poles; Bolling & Bowmans's line - Point I) a Corner Pine line NWxW; 40 Poles; - Point J) a Corner white Oak line NExN; 124 Poles; - Point K) a Corner Pine line ENE; 88 Poles; - Point L) a Corner white Oak line Southeast 157 Poles; - Point M) a Corner black Oak line Northeast 108 Poles; - Point N) 3 small Corner Hiccories parting the said Bolling and the Bowmans and Peter Ashbrook standing on the W Side of a small Branch thence on the said Ashbrooks Line E; 174 Poles; Peter Ashbrook, from a Small Branch - Point O) 2 Corner black Oaks line N; 85 Poles; - Point P) a Corner forked black Oaks of the said Ashbrook's standing on the South Side Swift Creek thence down the said Creek according to the Meanders 201 Poles; survey line ese; 201 poles down Swift Cr. - Point Q) a Corner black Oak of John Towns standing on the said Creek thence on the said Towns Line S; 94 Poles; John Towns - Point R) a Corner black Oak line E19S; 250 Poles; - Point S) a Corner forked Pine standing on the E Side of a Branch line S27E; 36 Poles; from E side a Branch - Point T) a Corner Butterwood standing on the South Side of a Branch line S77E; 29 Poles; from South side a Branch - Point U) a Corner Pine and white Oak line S40E; 66 Poles; - Point V) a Corner white Oak line S2E; 96 Poles; - Point W) a Corner Butterwood standing on theNorth Side a Branch thence down the said Branch according to the Meanders 28 Poles; survey line sse; 28 Poles; down a Branch - Point X) a Corner black Oak of Owen Evans standing on the said Branch thence on said Evans Lines line S30W; 113 poles; Owen Evans - Point Y) a Corner Pine line E40S; 60 Poles; - Point Z) a Corner black Oak line E12S; 80 Poles; - Point AA) a Corner Hickory parting the said Owen Evans and Capt. Henry Randolph thence on the said Randolph's Line S; 368 Poles; Capt. Henry Randolph - Point AB) a Corner Pine standing on the said Randolph's Line thence leaving the said Line W; 81 Poles; - Point AC) a Corner Pine standing on William (Jacksons Line) survey line n40w; 150 poles [William Jackson] thence on the said Jacksons Line N40\_ [150 Poles;] to - Point AD) 2 Corner Pines of Thomas [Frankli]ng's standing on Jacksons Line and on theNorth Side of [a small] Branch thence on the said Frankling's Lines E28N 112 Poles; to survey line e28n; 112 poles Thomas Frankling, from a Small Branch - Point AE) a Corner Pine line W30N; 292 Poles; - Point AF) a Corner black Oak line S40W; 130 Poles; - Point AG) a Corner white Oak & Hickory on the said Franklings standing on theNorth Side the said Line Southwest 516 Poles; - Point AH) a Corner black Oak line W; 392 Poles; - Point AI) a small corner white Oak standing in William Brown's Line thence on the said Brown's Line N; 68 Poles; William Brown - Point AJ) a Corner Pine of the said Brown's thence on his Line W10S; 100 Poles; - Point AK) a Corner black Oak standing on the said Brown's Line thence leaving the said Line lc N; 332 Poles; end

### Matthew Agee

TYPE: Patent - ID \*PO#? ref VPB 18 p22-23 Date: 16 June 1738 frm William Gooch to Mathew Agee contract 30 Shill. Ref: 300 acres Goochland Co. on the South

Side of James River between the two Manacan Creek loc -121088 -1664 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at Abraham Cowley's Corner Pine line N71.75W; 79 Poles; - Point B) a black Oak and a white Oak Thence on Nathaniel Maxey the same Course continued 22 Poles; line N71.75W; 22 poles Nathaniel Maxey - Point C) two black Oaks line N11.5E; 336 Poles; William Lansdon - Point D) a white Oak line N11.5E; 138 poles Peter FoRef: - Point E) Pointers Thence a new Line S60E; 138 Poles; - Point F) a red Oak Saplin Thence on Rene Lafforce deced line S40W; 114 Poles; Rene Lafforce decdd - Point G) a black Oak and a white Oak line S30E; 90 Poles; - Point H) a Chesnut Oak line W; 35 Poles; Abraham Cowley - Point I) Pointers lc S12W; 268 Poles; end

### Daniel Stoner

TYPE: Patent - ID \*CF#/PO# ref VPB 18 p37-38 Date: 20 July 1738 frm William Gooch Esqr. to Daniel Stoner & John James Flournoy contract 25 Shill. Ref: 229 acres Goochland Co. on the North branches of Swift Cr. loc -118976 -192 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at three Pines Thomas Watkins's Corner running Thence a new Line S73W; 21 Poles; - Point B) a white Oak line W; 22 Poles; Wooldridge - Point C) a black Oak line N50W; 141 Poles; - Point D) two black Oaks line N40E; 64 Poles; - Point E) a red Oak line N85W; 91 Poles; Abraham Cowley - Point F) a Pine line N71.75W; 79 Poles; Matthew Agee - Point G) a black Oak and white Oak line S4E; 203 poles; Nathaniel Maxey - Point H) a white Oak in a Meadow line S58E; 112 Poles; Thomas Watkins - Point I) a red Oak lc N60E; 187 Poles; end

### Robert Elam

TYPE: Patent - ref CF#336 VPB 18 p35-36 Date: 20 July 1738 frm William Gooch to Robert Elam contract 40 Shill. Ref: 400 acres Henrico Co. loc -118888 -9872 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at a Corner Turkey Oak on a branch of Deep Creek line S52E; 320 Poles; from a Branch of Deep Cr. - Point B) a Corner Pine line S38W; 200 Poles; - Point C) a Corner white Oak line N52W; 320 Poles; - Point D) a Pine Corner in Thomas Rickman's Line N38E; 40 Poles; Thomas Rickman - Point E) his Corner white Oak standing by the Side of a small Branch Thence continuing the same Course 160 Poles; to the first Station lc N38E; 160 Poles; from a Small Branch end

### Thomas Gibson

TYPE: Patent - ref VPB 20 p33-34 Date: 15 October 1741 to Thomas Gibson contract 40 Shill. Ref: 400 acres Henrico County loc -110024 2528 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at Baugh's Corner Hiccory standing in the County line Thence on Baugh's line S85E; 170 Poles; Baugh - Point B) a corner Pine Thence S41 «E 124 Poles; line s41.5e; 124 poles - Point C) a corner white Oak partingsaid Baugh and Hudson Thence on Hudson's Line S59E; 108 Poles; Hudson - Point D) a red Oak corner'd insaid Hudson's line S3W; 42 Poles; - Point E) a black Oak Saplin corner'd in Robert Ashurst's line S87W; 376 Poles; Robert Ashurst - Point F) a large corner white Oak standing on the South side of theNorth branch of Turkey branch line N30W; 132 Poles; from South side theNorth Branch of Turkey Branch - Point G) a Pine corner'd in the County line lc N50E; 160 Poles; County line end

### Francis Flournoy

TYPE: Patent - Ref CF# VPB 22 p555-556 Date: 20 September 1745 Frm William Gooch To Francis Flournoy Con 15 Shillings Ref: 120 acres Henrico Co. loc -104384 -13312 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Shrub wo standing on theNorth side of Tomahauk Road line N5W; 58 Poles; Trabues line - Point B) p line N14W; 54 Poles; - Point C) p line E; 228 Poles; John James Flournoy's line - Point D) p line S26E; 52 Poles; Lewis Countis's line [Contesse] - Point E) shrub wo line S74W; 248 Poles; Francis Flournoy's old line end

### Francis Flournoy

TYPE: Patent - Ref CF# VPB 22 p556-558 Date: 20 September 1745 Frm William Gooch To Francis Flournoy Con 20 Shillings Ref: 198 acres Henrico Co. loc -93824 -1792 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) p parting John Welch & Charles Holsworth line S60W; 39 Poles; Holsworth's line - Point B) blo in another survey of John Welch line E; 220 Poles; John Welch - Point F) poplar on the W side Tomahauk survey line ; 157 Poles; up the meanders of the Run - Point G) gum line N47E; 38 Poles; - Point H) hiccory line N9E; 54 Poles; Francis Flournoy's old line - Point I) wo line N37E; 20 Poles; - Point J) sev. pointers line N54W; 12 Poles; - Point K) shrub wo line N9E; 48 Poles; Giles line - Point L) large oak line N11W; 180 Poles; - Point M) ro by a Branch line W; 64 Poles; new line - Point N) Welches Line S5E; 208 Poles; Welches line - Point O) poplar line S12E; 68 Poles; Welches line - Point P) wo line S32W; 210 Poles; Welches line end

### Francis Flournoy

TYPE: Patent - Ref CF# VPB 22 p558-560 Date: 20 Sept 1745 Frm William Gooch To Francis Flournoy Con œ9.5 Ref: 1, 821 acres Henrico Co. loc -110272 -11392 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) wo parting Thomas Friend, John Wooldridge & the said Francis Flournoy line N34W; 140 Poles; Wooldridges line - Point Robert Ashursts corner p line S51.5W; 280 Poles; Ashurst's line crossing Butterwood Road - Point shruby wo line W; 220 Poles; - Point forked black shrub oak line N; 188

Poles; - Point wo line N82W; 60 Poles; - Point large shrub wo line N10W; 72 Poles; - Point wo line W; 304 Poles; - Point Ashurst's corner on William Basses line S40E; 116 Poles; Basses line - Point lart p line S55W; 196 Poles; - Point wo line S20E; 44 Poles; - Point blo line S50W; 72 Poles; - Point p line N70W; 44 Poles; - Point corner in a Slash line S; 20 Poles; - Point Richard Sims corner black shrub oak line S42W; 80 Poles; Sims line - Point Thomas Rickman's corner p line S49E; 200 Poles; Rickman's line - Point wo near a Branch line N37E; 160 Poles; - Point large corner oak of Gilbert Ealoms standing in Otter Branch line S53E; 320 Poles; Ealoms line - Point p line S56E; 154 Poles; John Ealoms line - Point poplar standing by a Branch line N30E; 160 Poles; Thomas Friends line - Point wo line S70E; 124 Poles; - Point shrub white oak line N38E; 320 Poles; crossing the Otter Branch and Butterwood Road end

### Christopher Martin

TYPE: Patent - ref CF# VPB 25 p104-105 Date: 5 June 1746, 19th YoR, William Gooch to Christopher Martin contract 55 Shillings Ref: 516 acres Henrico Co. loc - 83824 30464 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at a Poplar of John Gills thence on his Line N81W; 92 Poles; John Gill - Point B) a black Oak Cornered in the said Line S19W; 188 Poles; - Point C) a Corner Pine line S; 45 Poles; - Point D) several pointers line S5E; 80 Poles; - Point E) a Poplar in a Branch line N7W; 176 Poles; Crossing Franks Branch - Point F) Joseph Gills Corner Red Oak Thence on his Line S82W; 80 Poles; Joseph Gill - Point G) Franks Branch thence up the said Branch 56 Poles; survey line Southwest 56 poles up Franks Branch - Point H) a White Oak at the Mouth of Hawk Branch on the W side of Franks Branch thence up the Hawk Branch line S65W; 6 Poles; up the Hawk Branch from Franks Branch - Point I) Richard Anders's Line thence on his line S36E; 60 Poles; Richard Anders - Point J) a Branch line S8E; 128 Poles; - Point K) a Hicory line S17W; 84 Poles; - Point L) a Corner Oak on the South side the Road then on John Anders's Line E8S; 82 Poles; John Anders, from the Road - Point M) a Pine line E; 158 Poles; - Point N) a White Oak line E6S; 50 Poles; - Point O) a Black Oak of Timothy Harris's thence on his Line N11W; 50 Poles; Timothy Harris - Point P) a White Oak line Northeast 66 Poles; - Point Q) a pine line N; 136 Poles; - Point R) a pine line N22E; 120 Poles; - Point S) a Pine line S61W; 98 Poles; - Point T) a Pine in Youls Branch and then bounded by the branch 80 Poles; to the first Station survey line ; 80 poles by Youls Branch end

### John Hatchet

TYPE: Patent - ref CF# VPB 25 p107-108 Date: 5 June 1746 frm William Gooch to John Hatchet Junior contract œ4 Ref: 796 acres Henrico Co. loc -94688 11504 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) John Perdues Corner standing on South side of Sappony Road line N22.5W; 304 Poles; John Perdue - Point B) a Corner made on Moses Fergusons Line N67E; 144 Poles; Moses Ferguson - Point C) Puckets Corner Pine line S26E; 140 Poles; Pucket - Point D) a Dead Pine line Northeast 144 Poles; - Point E) a Pine parting Pucket and John Worsham line S31E; 56 Poles; John Worsham - Point F) a Hicory on the W side of Worshams Branch thence crossing the said Branch line S; 320 Poles; cross Worshams Br., Colonel Samuel Cobbs - Point G) Browns Corner Oak line S80W; 200 Poles; Brown - Point H) a Corner Pine line S17W; 132 Poles; - Point I) a Pine parting Brown and Wilson line N63W; 180 Poles; Wilson - Point J) George Hastings Corner Pine Thence on Robert Cobbs Line N; 180 Poles; Robert Cobb from George Hastings c. - Point K) a White Oak Cornered on John Perdues Line and from thence on the said Perdues Line lc E; 204 Poles; John Perdue end

### John Hatchet

TYPE: Patent - ref CF# VPB 26 p550-552 Date: 20 Aug 1748 frm Sir William Gooch Bart. to John Hatchet contract 40 Shill. Ref: 390 acres Henrico County on the South side of James River loc -76256 12240 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at a white Oak cornered on William Puckets Line S3E; 180 Poles; from William Pucket's c. - Point B) a corner pine of John Belshire's line S7W; 80 Poles; from John Belshire's c. - Point C) a corner black oak line S64W; 88 Poles; - Point D) a Corner white Oak line N63W; 180 Poles; - Point E) several Pointers line N63E; 32 Poles; Lewis Tanner - Point F) a corner white Oak line N17W; 180 Poles; - Point G) a corner black Oak line N60E; 144 Poles; - Point H) a Hicory cornered on third Branch Thence bounded by the said Branch 212 Poles; survey line ; 212 Poles; Third Branch - Point I) a poplar lc N82E; 12 Poles; end

### William Harrison

TYPE: Patent - ref CF# & PO# VPB 31 p300-302 Date: 16 November 1752 to William Harrison contract œ4 Ref: 787 acres Chesterfield and Cumberland Countys on the Head of the lower Manakin Creek the Head Branches of Swift Cr. on both sides of Buckingham Road loc -123072 -29056 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) white Oak on the W Side the lower Manakin Cr. line N81W; 203 poles; - Point B) Pointers line S10W; 261 Poles; - Point C) Black Oak line S80E; 76 Poles; - Point D) Pointers standing on theNorth Side the Main Road line S71W; 170 Poles; fromNorth Side the Main Road - Point E) a Corner Pine in Henry Hatcher's Line S12E; 204 Poles; Henry Hatcher - Point F) his corner Pine standing on the Line that divides Chesterfield and Cumberland Counties on the County Line N50E; 184 Poles; CF-CM County Line - Point G) Pointers in the said Line on the W Side of Nisons Branch a Run of Swifts Creek thence line S10W; 48 Poles; from W side Nisons Branch of Swift Cr. - Point H) a white oak and Pine line S85E; 280 Poles; - Point I) Pointers line N5E; 160 Poles; - Point J) Pointers line N85W; 160 Poles; - Point K) a Poplar on the lower Manakin Creek thence down the Creek according to its Meanders survey line ; down lower Manakin Cr. end

### Robert Kennon

TYPE: Patent - ref CF# VPB 31 p487 Date: 10 July 1755 29th YoR, Robert Dinwiddie to Robert Kennon contract 5 Shillings Ref: 47 acres Chesterfield County on theNorth side of Appamattox River loc -122400 19280 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at an Esurvey line on the River thence along his Line N81W; 176 Poles; - Point B) the old town Creek thence down the Creek as it Meanders survey line ; down the old town Cr. - Point C) the Mouth thence down the River to the Beginning survey line Northeast 100 poles down River end

### Ralph Jackson

TYPE: Patent - ref CF# VPB 31 p521-522 Date: 10 July 1750=1755 29th YoR, Robert Dinwiddie to Ralph Jackson contract 5 Shillings Ref: 26 acres Chesterfield County loc -82624 12928 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at a pine cornered on a Line of the Iron Mine Tract thence on Garrell's Line S; 98 Poles; Garrell - Point B) Jackson's Corner Pine line N29W; 34 Poles; Jackson - Point C) thence line N50W; 68 Poles; - Point D) the said Jackson's Corner red Oak on a Hill Side line N40W; 30 Poles; - Point E) the Line of the Iron Mine Tract thence on that line lc E; 82 Poles; Iron Mine Tract end

### Daniel Pucket

TYPE: Patent - ref CF# VPB 31 p626 Date: 10 September MDCCLV=1755, 29th YoR George the Second (A), Robert Dinwiddie to Daniel Pucket contract 10 Shillings Ref: 76 acres Chesterfield County loc -94048 6176 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Corner pine standing on the E Side of the Rooty Run thence crossing the said Run line S76W; 74 Poles; cross Rooty Run - Point B) a Corner Stake line Southwest 58 Poles; - Point C) a small Corner pine Bush thence on the Line of John Pucket the Turner line S76.5W; 160 Poles; John Pucket the Turner - Point D) a Corner Birch standing by the main Run of Ashen Swamp Thence up the said main Run 30 Poles; survey line wnw; 30 Poles; up main Run of Ashen Sw. - Point E) another Birch line N44E; 41 Poles; - Point F) a white oak cornered in Womack's Line standing on the lower Side the Cat-Tail Meadow Branch thence up the said Branch as it Meanders 216 Poles; survey line Northeast 216 Poles; up Cat-Tail Meadow Branch from Womack's c. - Point G) a Corner white Oak (this Branch is the Division between the said John Pucket and Richard Womack) line S54E; 18 Poles; John Pucket Richard Womack division line - Point H) Womacks Corner black Oak line S82E; 56 Poles; - Point I) a Corner Pine on Rooty Run thence downsaid Run 24 Poles; to the Place begun at survey line ; 24 Poles; down Rooty Run end

### George Renyer

TYPE: Patent - ref CF# VPB 31 p627 Date: 10 September 1755 29th YoR, Robert Dinwiddie to George Renyer Turner contract 30 Shillings Ref: 298 acres Chesterfield County loc -48032 -16 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) on the County Line at a Corner Pine on Gipson's Line S29E; 122 Poles; on Gipson's Line - Point B) Ashurst's corner white oak on theNorth Fork of Turkey Branch Thence on Ashurst's Line S; 182 Poles; Ashurst, fromNorth Fork Turkey Branch - Point C) Bass's Corner white oak on the South Side of the South fork of the said Branch thence on Bass's Line N77.5W; 266 Poles; Bass, from South forksaid Branch - Point D) Pointers corner on Bass's Line Vizt two white Oaks, one black Oak, Thence line N35W; 44 Poles; - Point E) a Pine Cornered on the County Line Thence on the County Line survey line N49.5E; 296 Poles; County Line end

### John Wilkerson

TYPE: Patent - ref CF# VPB 31 p679-680 Date: 10 September 1755 29th YoR, Robert Dinwiddie to John Wilkerson contract 35 Shillings Ref: 326 acres Henrico County loc -95936 -5248 F127 L0 P255

pt A) at Rowlets Corner Pine line E; 122 Poles; from Rowlets c.

pt B) the said Wilkerson's Corner black Oak line N20W; 149 Poles; from Wilkerson's c.

pt C) a Corner white Oak on Smith's Branch line S28W; 18 Poles; from Smith's Branch

pt D) Buggs Corner white Oak in a Slash 94 Poles; line ; 94 Poles; Buggs from a Slash

pt E) Buggs Corner white Oak line N78W; 70 Poles;

pt F) Buggs Corner Pine line S51W; 78 Poles;

pt G) Buggs Corner black Oak line N36W; 114 Poles;

pt H) Corner black Oak joining Bugs and Irby line S28W; 178 Poles; Irby

pt I) a Hicory line N70E; 57 Poles;

pt J) a Corner white Oak line S55E; 100 Poles;

pt K) Crossing the lower Bridge Road 140 Poles; survey line s55e; 140 poles from lower Bridge Road 140 Poles;

pt L) a Corner Pine line S26E; 174 Poles;

pt M) Crossing Sappony Road 280 Poles; survey line s26e; 280 poles from Sappony Road 280 Poles;

pt N) Irby's Corner Pine in Roialls Line N55E; 40 Poles; Roiall

pt O) a Corner Gum in a Slash of Winterpoc Creek line E; 19 Poles; from Slash of Winterpoc Cr.

pt P) Corner white Oak line N78E; 33 poles;

pt Q) Roiall's Corner Hicory line N48E; 7 Poles;

pt R) Captain Rowlets Corner black Oak line N43W; 282 Poles; Captain Rowlet

pt S) a Corner black Oak lc N30E; 126 Poles; end

### **John Hall**

TYPE: Patent - ref CF# VPB 31 p683 Date: 10 September 1755 29th YoR George the Second (A), Robert Dinwiddie to John Hall contract 40 Shillings Ref: 400 acres Chesterfield County loc -110304 -16400 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at a white oak cornered in Francis Flournoy's Line N89W; 92 Poles; - Point B) several Pointers line N20.25W; 16 Poles; - Point survey line ; - Point C) white Oak cornered in Welch's old Line N88W; 26 Poles; Welch - Point D) a corner white Oak line S; 240 Poles; - Point E) a black oak line E; 216 Poles; - Point F) a Corner black Oak line N35E; 252 Poles; end

### **William Gibbs**

TYPE: Patent - ref CF# VPB 41 p344 Date: 15 June 1773 to William Gibbs contract 5 Shillings Ref: 27 acres Chesterfield Co. loc -81904 29696 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at a corner white oak on Youls branch thence line S75W; 77 Poles; crossing Daniel Gills Line - Point B) a corner black Oak thence line N48W; 18 Poles; - Point C) a corner hickory on the said Daniel Gills Line thence line S62W; 66 Poles; along the said line - Point D) pointers on John Dysons Line thence line N9E; 20 Poles; along the said Dyson's Line - Point E) a Shrub white Oak Standing in the Line, thence line N13W; 42 Poles; on the said Line - Point F) John Gibbs's Shrub white Oak line S84.5E; 100 Poles; along the said Gibbs's Line - Point G) the said Youl's branch thence up the said branch to the Beginning survey line ; up Youl's Branch end

### **Henry Winfree**

TYPE: Patent - ref CF# VPB 42 p588 Date: 5 July 1774 in the 14th year of our Reign George the third, to Henry Winfree contract 25 Shillings - Ref: 243 acres Chesterfield Co. on the upper side of Wintopock Creek loc -86720 13056 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at Tillotson's and Franklins corner pine thence line N10E; 57 Poles; [Tillotson] - Point B) a corner Willow thence along Browders line S29E; 158 Poles; Browder - Point C) his corner black Oak thence along another of his lines line N42E; 22 Poles; - Point D) a corner black Oak thence along another of his lines line S68E; 98 Poles; - Point E) his corner white Oak on Coles line and along that line survey line S2W; 172 Poles; Cole - Point F) his hickory corner marked inwards thence along Joseph Wilkersons line W2N; 15 Poles; Joseph Wilkerson - Point G) his corner white Oak thence line S30W; 4 Poles; - Point H) Franklin's corner thence along the said Franklin's line N67W; 284 Poles; Franklin end

### Thomas Jefferson

TYPE: Land Grant - ref CF# CGB D p675-676 Date: 1 March 1781 5th yoC, Thomas Jefferson to Charles Cogbill contract A.C. 5 Shill. Sterl. Ref: 30 acres by Survey 3 May 1780 in Chesterfield Co. loc -78560 5712 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at two white Oaks and a Corner pine on the W Side of Timbury on Thomas Strattons line N19W; 48 Poles; from W side Timbury, Thos. Stratton - Point B) a Corner black oak Stump on John Walthalls line, thence the same Course along the said Walthals and William Walthals lines 112 Poles; line n19w; 112 poles John & William Walthal - Point C) a Corner stump thence line N34E; 34 Poles; William or Henry Walthal - Point D) a corner white oak and red oak on the said Cogbills line thence on Cogbills line S31E; 40 Poles;said Cogbill - Point E) his Corner line S73E; 40 Poles;said Cogbill - Point F) the said Timsbury and from thence down the said Timsbury as it windeth to the beginning survey line ; down Timsbury end

### Jerman Baker

TYPE: Land Grant - ref CF#B CGB H p49-50 Date: 23 May 1783 7th yoC, Benjamin Harrison to Jerman Baker Esq. contract œ152 specie paid by Jermon Baker Esq. unto Jessee Cogbill Esq. Escheator for Chesterfield County late the property of Nathaniel Young Dec'd a British Subject and was sold by Jesse Cogbill Esq. Escheator unto Jerman Baker Esq. By virtue of Two acts of Assembly passed in 1779, the one intitled an Act concerning Escheats anf forfeitures from British Subjects the other intitled an act concerning Escheators - ref by Est. 119 acres in Chesterfield Co. on the old Town Creek loc -46528 22144 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at a Gum tree on the old Town Creek adjoining the Land of John Tabb Gent. thence along the said Tabbs line N62W; 226 Poles; John Tabb Gent. - Point B) a corner White Oak Stump line S45.5W; 74 Poles; - Point C) a corner black oak on Dolls branch thence down the said branch 120 Poles; survey line sse; 120 Poles; guess, down Dolls Branch 120 Poles; - Point D) a corner Ash in the fork of the branch survey line s8e; 71 poles up a small Branch from the fork thence S8E [or s80e] 71 Poles; up a small branch to - Point E) a corner pine line S87E; 30 Poles; David Holt - Point F) a corner pine line N83E; 57 Poles; - Point G) a corner black oak line S82E; 66 Poles; - Point H) a Corner spanish oak line S70E; 20 Poles; - Point I) a corner Sasafras on the Old Town Creek thence Down the said Creek to the Beginning line ; down Old Town Cr. end

### George Traylor

TYPE: Land Grant - ref CF# CGB H p469-470 Date: 1 September 1783 to George Traylor Ass' (Assistant?) of Thomas Cogbill contract œ10.S8 paid by George Traylor into the Treasury of this Commonwealth 6.5 acres by Survey 27 May 1782 in part of a Treasury Warrant #8, 412 and Issued 3 April 1782 Ref: 6.5 acres Chesterfield Co. on an Island in Appomatox Riv. loc -47520 10224 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) a bunch of Willows at the uper end of the said Island line S88E; 28 Poles; - Point B) thence line S86E; 22 Poles; - Point C) thence line S80E; 20 Poles; - Point D) line N88E; 10 Poles; - Point E) line N60E; 8 Poles; - Point F) line N64W; 10 Poles; - Point G) line N70W; 10 Poles; - Point H) line N82W; 80 Poles; - Point I) line S88W; 8 Poles; - Point J) line S73W; 8 Poles; - Point K) line S69W; 10 Poles; - Point L) line N88W; 6 Poles; - Point M) line S88W; 6 Poles; - Point N) line N83W; 8 Poles; - Point O) and from thence along the Edge of the Water survey line ; Edge of the Water end

### Edward Bass

TYPE: Land Grant - ref CF# CGB H p470-471 Date: 1 September 1783 to Edward Bass contract œ24 paid by Edward Bass into the Treasury of this Commonwealth 16 acres by Survey 28 May 1782 contract part of a TW #8, 410 Issued 3 April 1782 Ref: 16 acres Chesterfield County loc -100928 -5888 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) at a corner white on Richard Simms line N45.5E; 12 Poles; Richard Simms - Point B) a Corner white oak ont line S78E; 161 Poles;said Bass - Point C) a Corner white oak on Flournoys line thence S1.5W 22 along Flournoy's line s1.5w; 22 poles Flournoy - Point D) the said Simms line at some Pointers and from thence along the said Simms to the Beginning survey line ; Simms end

### John Walthall

TYPE: Land Grant - ref B=CGB H p488-490 Date: 1 September 1783, 8th yoC, Benjamin Harrison to John Walthall contract œ123.S4 327 acres by an inclusive Survey bearing date the 3rd day of October 1782 Ref: 327 acres Chesterfield Co. Dale Par.North side the Ashen Sw. 250 acres part thereof was formerly held by the said Walthall & 77 acres the residue thereof in part of a Treasury Warrant Number 8, 411 and Issued the 3rd day of April 1782, which was Assigned to the said Walthal by Thomas Cogbill loc -38560 11760 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) on said Ashen Swamp at a birch Tree on theNorth side the Sw. line N45E; 40 Poles; along James Walthalls line - Point B) a white oak on a branch thence up the Meanders of said branch 152 Poles; survey line ; 152 poles up a Branch - Point C) a corner white oak and Gum on the said James Walthalls and Peter Ashbrooks lines thence line N19.5W; 158 Poles; Peter Ashbrook - Point D) the Ready Branch thence up the said Ready branch survey line Northwest 100 poles up Ready Branch - Point E) and the Wolf pitt branch 192 Poles; survey line Southwest 92 poles up Wolf pitt Branch - Point F) a Gum Tree on Joseph Bass's line S26W; 42 Poles; Joseph Bass - Point G) a white oak line S51W; 142 Poles; along the said Bass's line - Point H) a Gum Tree in a branch thence down the meanders of the said branch 111 Poles; survey line Southeast 111 Poles; down a Branch - Point I) the said Ashen Swamp and from thence down the Meanders of the said Ashen Swamp survey line ese; 100 poles down Ashen Sw. end

## A Guestimate of the ref POWHATAN-CHESTERFIELD Co. LINE

Date: loc -128400 -13856 F127 L1 P255 - Point survey line n51e; 800 poles - Point survey line n51e; 320 poles - Point survey line ese; 10 poles - Point survey line s51w; 800 poles - Point survey line s51w; 320 poles - Point survey line WNW; 10 Poles; end

## HENRICO COUNTY DEEDS

Reference Marker Located at 77.5W ; 37.375N including declination of -5 degrees

### Giles Webb

TYPE: Patent - mos CROSSING WEBB Date: 28 Oct 1697 ref [Patent Book Book 9:128] to 52) Giles Webb, 528 acres Ref: 528 acres Henrico/hd of 'Barrow' of North side of James(John Pleasants loc 17402 -20147 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) John Pleasants Corner black oak on head of Barrow line ENE; 171 poles crossing Sampson Slash - Point B) Corner pine line SSE; 98 poles - Point C) Corner pine line ESE.50pE; 20 poles - Point D) Corner black oak on line of Isaac Creswell line E; 34 poles on his line - Point E) Creswell's Corner pohickory on CorneliusCreekHYD line ; upCreekNEXE & E1QN as it trendeth, - Point F) Two corn pines on theCreekHYD line Northwest 420 poles - Point G) Corner White oak line WxN; 34 poles - Point H) Corner White oak on Henry Trent's line S; 106 poles along his line - Point I) Corner White oak line W; 80 poles - Point J) John Pleasants Corner black oak line S; 250 poles on his head line Granted to Thomas Cocke Jr 29 Apr 1693 & deserted - Quality of survey: Approximately located.

### Nicholas Marsh

TYPE: Patent - mos CROSSING WEBB Date: 20 Oct 1688 ref [Patent Book Book 7:666-2] to 68) Nicholas Marsh contract 11 persons Ref: 528 acres Henrico/Varina Parish on head of Barrow(John Pleasants loc 17402 -20147 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/Varina Parish on head of Barrow(John Pleasants. 0. John Pleasants Corner black oak on head of Barrow line ENE; 171 poles crossing ?Sampsons slash - Point B) 1. Corner pine line SSE; 98 poles - Point C) 2. Corner pine line ESE.50pE; 20 poles - Point D) 3. Corner black oak on line of ?Isaac ?Creswells line E; 35 poles on his line - Point E) 4. Creswells Corner pohickory on ? Cornelius hisCreekHYD survey line NExE.25pE; upCreekwith meanders NEXE & E1QN - Point F) 5. Two Corner pines on theCreekHYD line Northwest 420 poles - Point G) 6. Corner White oak line WxN; 35 poles 3?p - Point H) 7. Corner White oak on Henry Trents line S; 106 poles on Trents line - Point I) 8. Corner White oak line W; 80 poles - Point J) 9. Mr John Pleasants Corner black oak line S; 250 poles on Pleasants head line to beginning Shift: sta 0 of NMARS688.INT to sta 0 of GWEBB697.INT Shift: sta 0 of NMARS688.INT to sta 0 of GWEBB697.INT - Quality of survey: Approximately located.

### Henry Trent

TYPE: Patent - mos CROSSING WEBB Date: 7 Nov 1673 ref [Patent Book Book 6:495-1] to 61) Henry Trent contract 4 persons Ref: 200 acres Henrico/hd of Coleford 0.5 mi fr riv(Place loc 15865 -24088 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/hd of Coleford 0.5 mi fr riv(Place. 0. Mr Places line a half mile from the River at the head of Coleford line E; 200 poles - Point B) 1. Small red oak line S; 160 poles - Point C) 2. \_\_\_ line W; 200 poles - Point D) 3. \_\_\_ line N; 160 poles to beginning 160p Sta 3: from -1 to 160 to close Shift: sta 2 of HTREN673.INT to sta 8 of GWEBB697.INT - Quality of survey: Approximately located.

### Ann Perin

TYPE: Patent - mos CROSSING WEBB Date: 23 Oct 1703 ref [Patent Book 9:575-1] to 31) Ann Perin contract 4 persons Ref: 200 acres Henrico/North side of James River Varina Parish ( Capt Knowles & John Oldey loc 18581 -17195 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/North side of James River Varina Parish ( Capt Knowles & John Oldey. 0. Corner pine parting Capt Knowles John Odey line N25W; 368 poles on Knowles line - Point B) 1. Corner black oak line ESE; 68 poles

on line of Capt Webb - Point C) 2. Black oak line ENE; 171 poles crossing Sampsons Slash - Point D) 3. Corner pine line SSE; 98 poles - Point E) 4. Corner pine line ESE.50pE; 56 poles - Point F) 5. Corner black oak on line of John ODay line W; 136 poles on his line - Point G) 6. Black oak line S; 260 poles to beginning Shift: sta 2 of APERI703.INT to sta 0 of GWEBB697.INT - Quality of survey: Approximately located.

### John Everett

TYPE: Patent - mos CROSSING WEBB Date: 21 Oct 1687 ref [Patent Book 7:596-2] to 24) John Everett contract 4 persons Ref: 162 acres Henrico/Cornelius Run of North side of James Riv(Capt John Knowles loc 18777 -17273 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/Cornelius Run(Capt John Knowles. 0. Pine formerly marked for Cap John Knowles on Cornelius Run HYD line N; 260 poles nigh his path - Point B) 1. Small red oak line E; 140 poles - Point C) 2. Pohicory on CorneliusCreekHYD line SxW; 160 poles - Point D) 3. \_\_\_ line Southwest 160 poles to beginning Stas 2, 3: only total distance of both lines given as 320p Granted to Rebecca Gyles 26 Sep 1678 who deserted for want seating & now granted to Everett of import of 4 persons Sta 1: from 180 to 140 to get bearing ofNorth from sta 0 to agree with RGyle679 Sta 0: Brg from - toNorth to agree with RGyle678 Shift: sta 1 of JEVER687.INT to sta 6 of APERI703.INT - Quality of survey: Approximately located.

### Rebecca Gyles

TYPE: Patent - mos CROSSING WEBB Date: 26 Sep 1678 ref [Patent Book 6:653] to Rebecca Gyles, 162 acres Ref: 162 acres Henrico/CorneliusCreek (Capt John Knowles loc 18725 -17865 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Pine formerly \_\_\_ (stake?) for Capt John Knowles on Cornelius Run HYD line N; 200 poles nigh his head - Point B) Small red oak line E; 190 poles - Point C) Pohickory at CorneliusCreekHYD line Southwest 320 poles Shift: sta 1 of GILES678.INT to sta 1 of JEVER687.INT - Quality of survey: Approximately located.

### John Knowles

TYPE: Patent - mos CROSSING WEBB Date: 15 Mar 1672 ref [Patent Book 6:446-2] to John Knowles contract 16 persons Ref: 793 acres Henrico/CorneliusCreek& North side of James Riv(Henry Bayly Beauchamp loc 13506 -14624 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/CorneliusCreek& North side of James Riv (Henry Bayly Beauchamp. 0. Small pohiccory at the River HYD adjacentto Henry Bayly line Northeast 120 poles along River - Point B) 1. \_\_\_ line NNE; 166 poles - Point C) 2. \_\_\_ line NNW; 80 poles - Point D) 3. \_\_\_ line N; 36 poles - Point E) 4. \_\_\_ line NxE; 32 poles NX? - Point F) 5. John Beauchamps side line HYD line NExE; 320 poles up his line - Point G) 6. ..wheRef: theRef: is a white oak marked four ways line SSE; 400 poles at the head - Point H) 7. Cornelius Run HYD wheRef: theRef: is a pine marked four ways SWX? line SWxW; 240 poles - Point I) 8. Another ?pine of the Run HYD line WxN; 98 poles - Point J) 9. Henry Bayly his Corner line ; 320 poles down his line to beginning Sta 5: Brg from Northeast to NEXE to match JBeau668 Shift: sta 6 of JKNOW672.INT to sta 1 of APERI703.INT Sta 9: Brg from SWXW to - to get closuRef: Shift: sta 7 of JKNOW672.INT to sta 0 of APERI703.INT Rotation: -2.8 - Quality of survey: Approximately located.

### John Beauchampe

TYPE: Patent - mos CROSSING WEBB Date: 17 Aug 1668 ref [Patent Book 6:211-2] to 52) John Beauchampe contract 2 persons Ref: 82 acres Henrico/North side of James River adjacent plantation 'Barrow' loc 14654 -20603 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/North side of James River adjacent plantation 'Barrow'. 0. Beech tree at a Deep Bottom HYD line SWxS; along the River - Point B) 1. \_\_\_ HYD line SSW; 70 poles - Point C) 2. \_\_\_ HYD line SxW; 48 poles - Point D) 3. \_\_\_ HYD line S; 88 poles - Point E) 4. \_\_\_ HYD line NExE; 160 poles 1??p - Point F) 5. Great pohickory line NWxN.50pN; 130 poles to beginning Shift: sta 4 of JBEAU668.INT to sta 5 of JKNOW672.INT Shift: sta 4 of JBEAU668.INT to sta 5 of JKNOW672.INT Rotation: -2.5 - Quality of survey: Approximately located. include decl -3 end

### James Whitler

TYPE: Patent - mos XHWHIT Date: 5 Sep 1749 ref [Patent Book 27:392-1] to 50) James Whitler, 40s, 404 acres contract 40 Shillings Ref: 404 acres Henrico/in piney slash on CorneliusCreek loc 26479 -22161 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/in piney slash on CorneliusCreek . 0. Corner pine line WNWxN; 259 poles - Point B) 1. Gum cornered on a Piney Slash on CorneliusCreekHYD survey line S54.5W; 34 poles downCreekwith meanders - Point C) 2. \_\_\_ HYD line N72W; 34 poles - Point D) 3. Parkers Corner black oak onWest side of saidCreekHYD line N47W; 88 poles on Parkers line - Point E) 4. Baileys Corner black oak line N39E; 178 poles on Baileys line - Point F) 5. Corner black shrub oak line S65.5E; 151 poles - Point G) 6. White oakcornered in a slash line S17E; 361 poles - Point H) 7. Corner pine line S8W; 24 poles - Point I) 8. Corner black oak in Goods line S50W; 8 poles on his line to beginning - Quality of survey: Approximately located.

### Nicholas Mealer

TYPE: Patent - mos XHWHIT Date: 20 Jun 1749 ref [Patent Book 28:596-1] to 3) Nicholas Mealer, 30s, 300 acres contract 30 Shillings Ref: 300 acres Henrico/crossing branch of CorneliusCreek (Bailey Whitlow & Burton loc 24055 -25336 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/crossing branch of CorneliusCreek (Bailey Whitlow & Burton. 0. Baileys & Whitlows Corner shrub oak line S65.5E; 151 poles on Whitlows line - Point B) 1. Whitlows Corner White oak in a slash line S17E; 211 poles - Point C) 2. Burtons two Corner black oaks in Whitlows line N20E; 124 poles on Burtons line - Point D) 3. Burtons Corner black oak line NWxW; 42 poles - Point E) 4. Corner White oak line N31W; 80 poles - Point F) 5. Corner black oak line N15W; 278 poles crossing a branch of CorneliusCreekpt G) 6. Branch of CorneliusCreekHYD line N15W; 10 poles - Point H) 7. Mayos Corner pine line S70W; 140 poles on Mayos line - Point I) 8. Corner pine line S47W; 94 poles - Point J) 9. Baileys Corner black oak saplin line Southeast 158 poles on Baileys line to beginning Shift: sta 1 of NMEAL749.INT to sta 6 of HWHIT749.INT - Quality of survey: Approximately located.

### William Mayo

TYPE: Patent - mos XHWHIT Date: 20 Sep 1745 ref [Patent Book 22:553-1 9:627] to 47) William Mayo, 4L, 1060 acres contract 4L Ref: 1060 acres Henrico/Asurvey lineondsCreek286 acres granted to John & Pleasant 20 Oct 704 loc 26729 -28447 F127 L0 P255

pt A) Henrico/A survey line on ds Creek 286 acres granted to John & Joseph Pleasant 20 Oct 704. 0. Corner pine mentioned in patent of John & Joseph Pleasant line S69W; 42 poles new line

pt B) 1. Burtons line N10W; 22 poles on his line

pt C) 2. Corner by small pond line S75W; 142 poles

pt D) 3. Several ptrs at a Corner of Burton line S4E; 38 poles on said Burtons line

pt E) 4. Corner pine line S69W; 160 poles new line

pt F) 5. Pine line S47W; 104 poles

pt G) 6. Black oak line N49W; 34 poles

pt H) 7. Stooping turkey oak line N6E; 168 poles crossing Asurvey lineondsCreek

pt I) 8. Line of said Mr Joseph Mayo formerly purchase of \_\_\_ ?Hale line Northeast 64 poles on said ?Hales lines

pt J) 9. Pine line N20E; 60 poles

pt K) 10. \_\_\_ line N43.75W; 58 poles

pt L) 11. Robertsons Corner hiccory line Northeast 124 poles on Robertsons lines

pt M) 12. Pine line N22.5E; 128 poles

pt N) 13. Several small saplins marked pointing to a Corner on North side New Kent Road line S56E; 272 poles

pt O) 14. Two cornered White oaks line ENE; 152 poles on Abneys lines

pt P) 15. Pine line E; 32 poles

pt Q) 16. Pine line E34N; 86 poles

pt R) 17. Stooping gum on a slash near HellGarden Path line S12W; 6 poles

pt S) 18. Line of John & Joseph Pleasant line ExS; 52 poles according to their old patent

pt T) 19. Spanish oak line SExS; 20 poles

pt U) 20. Pine line E; 56 poles

- Point V) 21. White oak line S; 174 poles

pt W) 22. Pine line Southwest 30 poles

pt X) 23. Pine on North side of White oakSwamp line W0.75S; 22 poles thru the swamp

pt Y) 24. Small pine & white oak on South side of the swamp line WNW; 242 poles to beginning 286 acres granted to John & Joseph Pleasant 20 Oct 1704 & 774 acres new land Shift: sta 5 of WILLIAMAYO745.INT to sta 8 of NMEAL749.INT - Quality of survey: Approximately located.

### Robert Burton

TYPE: Patent - mos XHWHIT Date: 25 Apr 1701 ref [Patent Book 9:307-1] to 39) Robert Burton contract 6 persons Ref: 300 acres Henrico/E South Cornelius Creek Varina Parish loc 25612 -25088 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) 300 acres Henrico/E South CorneliusCreekVarina Par. 0.Cor blackoak a little above the 1st branch of Cornelius & by Parkers Path line NxW; 316 poles - Point B) 1. Corner pine line ExN; 152 poles - Point C) 2. Corner black oak line SxE; 316 poles - Point D) 3. Corner black oak line WxS; 152 poles to beginning Shift: sta 2 of RBURT701.INT to sta 2 of WILLIAMAYO745.INT - Quality of survey: Approximately located.

### John Pleasants

TYPE: Patent - mos XHWHIT Date: 20 Oct 1704 ref [Patent Book 9:627-2] to 22) John PLeasants contract 6 persons Ref: 286 acres Henrico/hd of White oakSwamp loc 29674 -29244 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/hd of White oakSwamp. 0. Small pine & black oak on South side of said Swamp HYDboth markt 4 ways line WNW; 242 poles - Point B) 1. Corner pine line NNW; 60 poles - Point C) 2. Corner black oak line NExN; 60 poles - Point D) 3. Spanish oak on the head of the Swamp HYD line ExN; 144 poles - Point E) 4. Corner pine line ExS; 52 poles - Point F) 5. Spanish oak line SExS; 20 poles - Point G) 6. Corner pine line E; 46 poles - Point H) 7. Corner White oak line S; 174 poles - Point I) 8. Corner pine line Southwest 30 poles - Point J) 9. Corner pine on North side of the Swamp HYD line W.75pS; 22 poles thru the Swamp to beginning Shift: sta 7 of JPLEA704.INT to sta 21 of WILLIAMAYO745.INT - Quality of survey: Approximately located.

### Abraham Baily

TYPE: Patent - mos XHWHIT Date: 5 Mar 1747 ref [Patent Book 26:225-1] to 9) Abra Baily, 45s, 450 acres contract 45s Ref: 450 acres Henrico/Asurvey lineondsCreek (Herbert & Randolph loc 18843 -23957 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/Asurvey lineondsCreek (Herbert & Randolph. 0. Heberts Corner line S61W; 14 poles - Point B) 1. Cockes Corner shrub oak line N80W; 22 poles - Point C) 2. Pine in Col Randolphs line S46E; 250 poles on his line - Point D) 3. Henry Cox line N39E; 300 poles on Cox line - Point E) 4. \_\_\_ line S46E; 120 poles - Point F) 5. Spanish oak line N37.5E; 188 poles - Point G) 6. Ptrs line N46W; 134 poles - Point H) 7. Mayos line S56E; 5 poles on Mayos line - Point I) 8. Red oak line N51W; 34 poles - Point J) 9. \_\_\_ line N5E; 92 poles ?2p - Point K) 10. Asurvey lineondsCreekHYD line ; along courses of saidCreekpt L) 11. Red oak in Mayos line S35E; 20 poles - Point M) 12. \_\_\_ line N70W; 16 poles N?0W - Point N) 13. ?Aloags Aloays Aldays line S; 140 poles on his line - Point O) 14. Ptrs line S57.5W; 236 poles - Point P) 15. Heberts line S78.75W; 194 poles to beginning Shift: sta 5 of ABAIL747.INT to sta 4 of HWHIT749.INT - Quality of survey: Approximately located.

### Alexander Robertson

TYPE: Patent - mos XHWHIT Date: 5 Jul 1751 ref [Patent Book 30:454-1] to 17)Alexr Roberson, 25s, 410 acres contract 25s Ref: 410 acres Henrico/South side of GilleysCreek loc 23222 -34756 F127 L0 P255 - Point A) Henrico/South side of GilleysCreek . 0. Corner black oak on South side of GilleysCreekHYD line S11.25W; 496 poles - Point B) 1. Corner White oak & pine on Mayos line Southeast 45 poles - Point C) 2. Corner hiccory line Northeast 118 poles - Point D) 3. Corner pine line N24.5E; 48 poles - Point E) 4. Corner oak line N18E; 80 poles - Point F) 5. White oak line N22.5E; 224 poles - Point G) 6. White oaksapling line N15E; 96 poles N15? - Point H) 7. Two Corner black oak saplins line N78.75W; 168 poles - Point I) 8. Corner poplar & pine on GilleysCreekHYD survey line ; downCreekwith meanders to beginning 200 acres part of a patent of ?736 acres granted to John Bayly 20 Apr 1687 210 acres surplus land found within

Amphill (Virginia)

TYPE: Other - mos XAMPT Date: 27 Jul 1802 ref [VaHisSoc] to Map of Ampthill, 2625 acres Ref: 2625 acres Chesterf/Winfrees map includg 879 acres cleared & 1746 acres wooded land loc 12198 -12961 F127 L0 P255

pt A) 0. North side of mouth of **Spring Run** HYD line N11E; 60 poles

pt B) 1. South side of mouth of Falling Creek HYD line N27E; 210 poles on line passing **Coxes Meadow** (~60 poles) - Point C) 2. **Little meadow** run line N20E; 66 poles

pt D) 3. Buttonwood tree on River HYD line N51W; 327 poles

pt E) 4. Stake line S34.5W; 94.5 poles

pt F) 5. Stake near a sweet gum on Northeast bank of **Grindalls Run** HYD line N38W; 332 poles by map measurement

pt G) 30. Grindalls Run HYD line S26W; 340 poles then approximately

pt H) 31. On **Falling Creek** HYD line N18W; 121 poles then sev'l lines; by map measurement

pt I) 36. Marked hickory on Falling Creek HYD line S50W; 187.3 poles

pt J) 37. Two marked black oaks on line of **Christopher Cheatham** line S5E; 292 poles son of widow Cheatam decd, on his line

pt K) 38. Corner in CourtHouse Road line S20W; 44 poles

pt L) 39. W side main Road line S15E; 262 poles red oak Corner of line betw Cheatham & **Henry Gardner**, crossing **Broadheads Branch** (dividing H. Gardner f N. Horner)

pt M) 40. Pine on side of Old Warrick Road line N75E; 24 poles

pt N) 41. \_\_\_\_\_ line Northeast 34 poles

pt O) 42. \_\_\_\_\_ line N63E; 8 poles

pt P) 43. \_\_\_\_\_ line N38E; 26 poles

pt Q) 44. \_\_\_\_\_ line N57E; 36 poles bearing uncertain, includes 2 lines (28 & ~8 poles)

pt R) 45. \_\_\_\_\_ line N64E; 110 poles

pt S) 46. \_\_\_\_\_ line N55E; 38 poles

pt T) 47. A little pine near the stump of an Old Hickory corner line S60E; 82 poles

pt U) 48. Grove line N73E; 360 poles \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, by map measurement Stas 5 & 31: data for lines along Grindall's Run and Falling Creek weRef: illegible. Bearing & length of vector from stations 5 to 30 & from 31 to 36 inferred from map measurements Sta 48: missing data inferred from map measurement Sta. 30: brg originally read as S20W, but 0 uncertain; map measurement gave bearing of S26W. Length originally read as 348 poles, but map measurement gave 340 poles Sta 47: originally read length as 32 or 52 poles, but map distance corresponds to 82 poles- Quality of survey: Well located.

TYPE: Other - mos XAMPT Date: 27 Jul 1802 ref [VaHisSoc] to Map Of Ampthill, 879 acres Ref: 879 acres Chesterf/Winfrees map 879 acres cleared land loc 12198 -12961 F127 L0 P255

- pt A) 0. North side of mouth of **Spring Run** HYD line N11E; 60 poles
- pt B) 1. South side of mouth of **Falling Creek** HYD line N27E; 210 poles on line passing Coxes Meadow (~60 poles),
- pt C) 2. Little meadow run line N20E; 66 poles
- pt D) 3. Buttonwood tree on River HYD line N51W; 327.1 poles
- pt E) 4. Stake line S34.5W; 94.5 poles
- pt F) 5. Stake near a sweet gum on Northeast bank of Grindalls Run HYD line W; 40 poles
- pt G) 6. \_\_\_\_\_ line S12.5W; 70 poles
- pt H) 7. \_\_\_\_\_ line S72W; 73 poles
- pt I) 8. \_\_\_\_\_ line S; 46 poles
- pt J) 9. \_\_\_\_\_ line S41E; 14 poles
- pt K) 10. \_\_\_\_\_ line S38E; 62 poles
- pt L) 11. \_\_\_\_\_ line S56E; 21 poles
- pt M) 12. \_\_\_\_\_ line S25E; 124 poles
- pt N) 13. South bank of Falling Creek line S; 60 poles
- pt O) 14 line S20E; 70 poles \_\_\_\_\_,
- pt P) 15. \_\_\_\_\_ line E; 54 poles
- pt Q) 16. \_\_\_\_\_ line S80E; 32 poles
- pt R) 17. Spring Run HYD line ; then down Run Bearing from station 7 illegible. Lengths of lines from stations 6 & 7 shorter No data given for line from station 9; data inferred from map measurements Corrections the result of analysis on 14 Sep 88 - Quality of survey: Well located.

[Back to Home Page - Blankenship Origins](#)

## Discover interesting facts about your family:

First Name:

Last Name:

## Colonial Henrico County, Virginia Deeds

*Land surveys recorded during the period  
1656 - 1780*



The database below is taken from 213 surveys (or partial surveys) in old Chesterfield County, Virginia (formerly Henrico County prior to 1749). It is advised that part of this general area is south of the James River (e.g. south of Manakin in Goochland County, VA) where between 1700-1701 over 300 French Huguenots settled. This area today is Powhatan County, Va. It is better defined as the area located between State road 711 and the James River. However, in the landowner data below you also will find some properties just north of Chester, Virginia.

### DATA BASE FIELDS

For surveys consisting of 2 or more "fragments" of surveyed lines separated by "gaps" of lines for which bearing and/or distance is missing, the name of the file for each fragment is obtained by substituting a number (0-9) for character 5.

When there are 2 or more records for the same grantee in the same year the surveys are numbered (0-9), the number being given to chr 4.

In rare instances, more than 1 survey was described in a single patent or deed record. In these cases, chr 3 is replaced by a number (0-9).

Some survey names deviate from the current protocol, having been created before the protocol was adopted.

**Cit** - the citation is an 8 character string, character 1 (P patent, G grant, or D deed) + chrs 2-4 (volume) + chrs 5-8 chrs (page number)

**X Fil Nm** - name of a "mosaic" of surveys connectable by common lines

[The geographic coordinates below are given in 1/1000ths of a degree. They easily can be converted to Degrees-Minutes-Seconds. See the procedure for converting these coordinates at the end of the land owners list below.]

## COLONIAL ERA LAND SURVEY REPORTS



**of Proctors near head of ColdWater Run**

**Amonet, Jacob** - 1715 JAMON - Land Patent - Volume 10 Page 282 186 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.592 / North Latitude / North Latitude / North Latitude 37.547 XIPARE Cabell #912 (**Daniel Foure**)

**Amphill**, Map of (Town) 1802 AMPTA Va Hist Soc 879 Chesterfield - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.434 / North Latitude / North Latitude 37.446 XAMPT Winfrees map 879 acres cleared land

**Amphill**, Map of (Town) 1802 AMPTC Va Hist Soc 2625 Chesterfield - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.446 / North Latitude 37.447 XAMPT Winfrees map including 879 acres cleared & 1746 acres wooded

**Bass, William** - 1725 WBAS1 - Land Patent - Volume 12 Page 300 350 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.490 / North Latitude 37.378 XWBASS **South side of Proctors Creek of South side of James River**

**Bass, William** - 1751 WBASS - Land Patent - 30 Page 461 463 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.450 / North Latitude 37.392 XWARD - **run of Proctors Creek** (self)

**Beasily, Stephen** - 1725 SBEA1 - Land Patent - Volume 12 Page 254 200 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.496 / North Latitude 37.383 XWBASS **South side of Proctors Creek of South side of James River** (**William Bass**)

**Beasily, Stephen** - 1725 SBEA2 - Land Patent - Volume 12 Page 254 200 acres - Henrico Co. Approximately Located at - Accurately located at West Longitude 77..505 / North Latitude 37.387 XSBEA2 **South side of Proctors Creek of South side of James River** (**William Bass**)

**Beasily, Stephen** - 1725 SBEA3 - Land Patent - Volume 12 Page 254 200 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77..489 / North Latitude 37.389 XCEVAN **South side of Proctors Creek of South side of James** (**William Bass**)

**Benskin, Jeremi** - 1690 JBENS - Land Patent - Volume 8 Page 53 780 acres - Henrico Co. - Approximately located at - Accurately located at West Longitude 77..520 / North Latitude 37.537. XBYRD687 **Powhite swamp of South side of James River** (abv **William Byrd**)

**Benskin, Jeremi** - 1704 JBENS - Land Patent - Volume 9 Page 623 324 acres - Henrico Co. - Approximately Located at - Accurately located at West Longitude 77..555 / North Latitude 37.552 XTULLD - **mouth of Lower Westham Creek of South side of James River**

**Bernard, John** - 1731 JBERN - Land Patent - Volume 14 Page 275 154 Goochland - Accurately located at West Longitude 77..676 / North Latitude 37.551 XBDUPE **South side of James River** (**Thomas Jevendon**)

**Bilbaud, James** - 1715 JBILB - Land Patent - Volume 10 Page 286 119 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.604 / North Latitude 37..533 XIPARE Cabell #896 (**Isaac Parentau**)

**Bland, Richard** - 1706 RBLAN - Land Patent - Volume 9 Page 731 5,644 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.523 / North Latitude 37..444 XBYRD696 **Pockashock Branch of Falling Creek of South side of James granted to William B**

**Bolling, John** - 1705 JBOL1 - Land Patent - Volume 9 Page 674 1146 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.585 / North Latitude 37.384 XJBOLL **3rd branch of Swift Creek**

**Bolling, John** - 1705 JBOL2 - Land Patent - Volume 9 Page 674 1146 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.592 / North Latitude 37.385 XJBOLL **3rd branch of Swift Creek**

**Bolling, John** - 1717 JBOLL - Land Patent - Volume 10 Page 325 479 acres - Henrico Co. - Tentatively located at West Longitude 77.529 / North Latitude 37.444 XJBOL717 **on Falling Creek**

**Bowman, John** - 1723 JBOWM - Land Patent - Volume 11 Page 239 450 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.581 / North Latitude 37.402 XWADKI **North side of Swift Creek** (self & **Henry Powland**)

**Bowman, John** - 1741 JBOWM - Land Patent - Volume 20 Page 193 255 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.632 / North Latitude 37.432 XPHUDS (self **Andrew Leprade, Peter Hudson**)

**Branch, Matthew** - 1703 MBRAN - Land Patent - Volume 9 Page 527 710 acres - Henrico Co. - Tentatively located at West Longitude 77.532 / North Latitude 37.472 **Bares Branch & Pockashock Branch of South side of James River**

**Branch, Thomas** - 1685 TBRNC - Land Patent - Volume 7 Page 489 760 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.431 / North Latitude 37.396 XWARD (**Abel Gower, John Clark, Thomas Branch Sr.**)

**Branch, Christopher** - 1665 BRNCH - Land Patent - Volume 5 Page 590 1380 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.400 / North Latitude 37.399 XWARD '**Kingsland**' &

**Proctors Creek (William Baugh)**

**Broadnax, John** - 1690 JBROD - Land Patent - Volume 8 Page 61 1,129 acres - Henrico Co. - Tentatively located at West Longitude 77.509 / North Latitude 37.492 **at falls of James River (land of William Byrd)**

**Brodnax, John** - 1694 JBROD - Land Patent - Volume 8 Page 394 435 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.462 / North Latitude 37.462 XBHSG **North side of Falling Creek of South side of James River**

**Brummall, John** - 1760 JBRUM - Land Patent - Volume 33 Page 684 257 Chesterfield - Tentatively located at West Longitude 77.614 / North Latitude 37.533 (**John Wooldrige, William Martin**)

**Burton, John** - 1720 JBUR1 - Land Patent - Volume 11 Page 46 500 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.700 / North Latitude 37.461 XJWELC **North side of Swift Creek (Michel Michel)**

**Burton, John** - 1720 JBUR2 - Land Patent - Volume 11 Page 46 500 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.708 / North Latitude 37.476 XTWOOCOL **North side of Swift Creek (Michel Michel)**

**Burton, John** - 1720 JBUR3 - Land Patent - Volume 11 Page 46 500 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.717 / North Latitude 37.475 XTWOOCOL **North side of Swift Creek (Michel Michel)**

**Burton, John** - 1742 JBU2T - Land Patent - Volume 21 Page 186 400 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.733 / North Latitude 37.493 XTWOOCOL **North side of Nisons Branch (self & Henry Hatcher James Hill James)**

**Burton, John** - 1742 JBURT - Land Patent - Volume 21 Page 189 133 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.733 / North Latitude 37.501 XTWOOCOL **South side of James River (Henry Hatcher Edw Harrison)**

**Butler, Samuel** - 1749 SBU1L - Land Patent - Volume 27 Page 514 270 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.643 / North Latitude 37.480 XJFLOU **branch of Horsepen Branch John\_James Flournoy**

**Butler, Samuel** - 1749 SBU2L - Land Patent - Volume 27 Page 516 270 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.655 / North Latitude 37.477. XJFLOU **branch of Horsepen Branch**

**Byrd, William** - 1686 WBYRD - Land Patent - Volume 7 Page 549 1820 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.449 / North Latitude 37.451 XBHSG **Falling Creek Grindons Run (Henry Sherman, Seth Ward)**

**Byrd, William** - 1687 BYRD1 - Land Patent - Volume 7 Page 547 5075 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.473 / North Latitude 37.511 XBYRD687 **Powhite Creek & South side of James River (William Elam, John Stower)**

**Byrd, William** - 1696 WBYRD none 5,644 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.523 / North Latitude 37.444 XBYRD687 **both sides of of Falling Creek fr Fig 8 chap 4 of Sarah Hughes)**

**Byrd, William** - 1704 BYRDB - Land Patent - Volume 9 Page 613 3664 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.527 / North Latitude 37.515 XLUCEY **on both sides of road to the French settlement**

**Byrd, William** - 1704 BYRDC - Land Patent - Volume 9 Page 613 3664 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.542 / North Latitude 37.490 XLUCEY **on both sides of the road to the French settlement**

**Byrd, William** - 1704 BYRDD - Land Patent - Volume 9 Page 613 3664 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.578 / North Latitude 37.514 XBYRD704 **on both sides of road to the French settlement**

**Byrd, William** - 1704 WBYRD - Land Patent - Volume 9 Page 612 507 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.579 / North Latitude 37.522 XBYRD704 **Powhite Creek**

**Chalkeley, Benjamin** - 1738 BCHAL - Land Patent - Volume 18 Page 10 111 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.467 / North Latitude 37.406 XWARD **crossing of Kingsland Creek (Robert Thompson & Henry Vanderhood)**

**Chamberlain, Thomas** - 1702 TCHA1 - Land Patent - Volume 9 Page 442 509 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.478 / North Latitude 37.403 XBYRD696 **North side of Prockters Proctors main branch**

**Chamberlain, Thomas** - 1702 TCHA2 - Land Patent - Volume 9 Page 442 509 acres - Henrico Co. - Approximately Located at West Longitude 77.478 / North Latitude 37.397 XTFAR1 **North side of Prockters Proctors main branch**

**Chamberlain, Thomas** - 1702 TCHA3 - Land Patent - Volume 9 Page 442 509 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.484 / North Latitude 37.395 XCEVAN **North side of Proctors Proctors main branch**

**Clatworthy, Walter** - 1694 WCLAT - Land Patent - Volume 8 Page / North Latitude 37.9 341 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.471 / North Latitude 37.408 XWARD **Varina Parish (Robert Thompson)**

**Clotworthy, Walter** - 1687 WCLOT - Land Patent - Volume 7 Page 616 1075 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.471 / North Latitude 37.426 XBYRD696 **on branches of Branchs Brook (William Byrd land at Falling Creek)**

**Cobbs, Samuel** - 1735 SCOB3 - Land Patent - Volume - 16 Page 462 4000 acres - Henrico Co. - Approximately Located at West Longitude 77.542 / North Latitude 37.37.6 XSCOB3 **South side of Swift Creek (John Worsham jr., John Bolling)**

**Contesse, Louis** - 1725 LCO1T - Land Patent - Volume 12 Page 323 400 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.608 / North Latitude 37.436 XPHUDS **South side of James River (John Lavillian)**

**Contesse, Louis** - 1725 LCO2T - Land Patent - Volume 12 Page 324 400 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.650 / North Latitude 37.455 XJFLOU **West side of of branch of NutTree of South side of James River (Franciss Flo.)**

**Dean, Richard** - 1725 RDEAN - Land Patent - Volume 12 Page 339 350 acres - Henrico Co. U **mouth of gut of South side of James River (John Stephenns)**

**Dean, Richard** - 1748 RDEAZ - Land Patent - Volume 27 Page 58 224 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.653 / North Latitude 37.539 XALAVE **Furk Run (John Roberts & Wooldridge)**

**Dearelove, Richard** - 1700 RDEAR - Land Patent - Volume 9 Page 268 223 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.455 / North Latitude 37.429 XBHSG **South side of James River Varina Parish (Waltall, Clattworthys)**

**Delpish, Ann** - 1751 ADELP - Land Patent - Volume 29 Page 518 133 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.671 / North Latitude 37.548 XBDUPE **in Manakin Town tract of South side of James River**

**Douglas, Charles** - 1690 CDOUG - Land Patent - Volume 8 Page 84 435 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.462 / North Latitude 37.462 XBHSG **South side of James North side of Falling Creek**

**Dupee, Bartholemew** - 1717 BDUPE - Land Patent - Volume 10 Page 364 133 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.671 / North Latitude 37.556 XBDUPE **South side of LowerManakin Creek South side of James River**

**Elom (Elam?), Robert** - 1742 REALO - Land Patent - Volume 20 Page 453 380 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.540 / North Latitude 37.408 XWADKI **(self, William Byrd, John Hatcher)**

**Elam, Gilbert** - 1691 GELAM - Land Patent - Volume 8 Page 147 2015 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.608 / North Latitude 37.457 XBYRD696 **on Faller Creek main branch Varina Parish**

**Epes (Eppes?), Francis** - 1717 FEP21 - Land Patent - Volume 10 Page 346 285 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.552 / North Latitude 37.392 XWBASS **North side of Swift Creek (Thomas Womack)**



**Epes (Eppes?), Francis** - 1717 FEP22 - Land Patent - Volume 10 Page 346 285 acres - Henrico Co. Approximately Located at West Longitude 77.552 / North Latitude 37.388 XFEP2717 **North side of Swift Creek (Thomas Womack)**

**Evans, Charles** - 1704 CEVAN - Land Patent - Volume 9 Page 621 383 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.484 / North Latitude 37.390 XCEVAN **North side of of great main branch of Proctors Creek**

**Farley, John** - 1714 JFAR2 - Land Patent - Volume 10 Page 217 300 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.485 / North Latitude 37.370 XWBASS **in fork of Proctors**

**Farley, Francis** - 1749 FFARL - Land Patent - Volume 27 Page 389 / North Latitude 37.6 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.606 / North Latitude 37.424 XPHUDS **Parishs Branch**

**Farlow, James** - 1742 JFARL - Land Patent - Volume 20 Page 467 275 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.717 / North Latitude 37.496 XTWOOCOL **North side of a fork of Nicesams Branch of South side of James River**

**Farmer, John** - 1725 JFARM - Land Patent - Volume 12 Page 309 400 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.562 / North Latitude 37.402 XWADKI **South side of James River**

**Farmer, John** - 1737. JFARM - Land Patent - Volume 17 Page 462 400 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.571 / North Latitude 37.428 XPHUDS xg **a branch of Upper Licking Branch of Falling Creek (Col William Byrd)**

**Farmer, John** - 1744 JFARM - Land Patent - Volume 22 Page - 165 196 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.560 / North Latitude 37.408 XWADKI **(self & Robert Ealom)**

**Farmer, Thomas** - 1725 TFAR1 - Land Patent - Volume 12 Page 286 400 acres - Henrico Co. Approximately Located at West Longitude 77.515 / North Latitude 37.397 XTFAR1 **North side of Farmer Branch of South side of James River (Col William Byrd)**

**Farmer, Thomas** - 1725 TFAR2 - Land Patent - Volume 12 Page 286 400 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.499 / North Latitude 37.407 XWADKI **North side of Farmer Branch of South side of James River (Col William Byrd)**

**Florenoy, Jacob** - 1715 JFLOR - Land Patent - Volume 10 Page 285 133 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.626 / North Latitude 37.547 XIPARE Cabell #905 **(Anthony Tribue)**

**Flournoy, Francis** - 1723 FFLOU - Land Patent - Volume 11 Page 307 400 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.660 / North Latitude 37.449 XJFLOU **North side of Swift Creek (self & Anthony Tribue)**

**Flournoy, Francis** - 1724 FFL2U - Land Patent - Volume 12 Page 1 7 400 acres - Henrico Co. Approximately Located at West Longitude 77.678 / North Latitude 37.465 XFFLOU **East side of main branch of Tomahake of North side of Swift Creek**

**Flournoy, Francis** - 1724 FFL31 - Land Patent - Volume 128 400 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.679 / North Latitude 37.478 XJFLOU **West side of Tribues Creek of North side of Swift Creek (self)**

**Flournoy, Francis** - 1724 FFL32 - Land Patent - Volume 12 Page 18 400 acres - Henrico Co. Approximately Located at West Longitude 77.678 / North Latitude 37.465 XFFLOU **West side of Tribues Creek of North side of Swift Creek (self)**

**Flournoy, Francis** - 1724 FFLOU - Land Patent - Volume 12 Page 17 400 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.650 / North Latitude 37.438 XJFLOU **North side of Nut Tree Branch of South side of Swift Creek (self & John Bowman)**

**Flournoy, Francis** - 1745 FFL1U - Land Patent - Volume 22 Page 555 120 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.662 / North Latitude 37.455 XJFLOU **North side of Tomahawk road (John James Flournoy)**

**Flournoy, Francis** - 1745 FFL2U - Land Patent - Volume 22 Page 556 190 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.686 / North Latitude 37.483 XJWELC **West side of Tomahawk (John Welch Charless Holsworth)**

**Flournoy, Francis** - 1747 FFLOU - Land Patent - Volume 28 Page 122 400 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.680 / North Latitude 37.489 XJWELC **South side of James River**

**Flournoy, John Ja** - 1723 JFLOU - Land Patent - Volume 11 Page 305 400 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.659 / North Latitude 37.466 XJFLOU **North side of Swift Creek (Anthony Trebue, Arthur Moseley)**

**Flournoy, John Ja** - 1725 JFLOU - Land Patent - Volume 12 Page 333 - 1600 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.650 / North Latitude 37.456 XJFLOU **North side of Swift Creek (self Anthony Trebue Arthur Moseley)**

**Forcuron, John** - 1716 JFORC - Land Patent - Volume 10 Page 295 170 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.652 / North Latitude 37.547 XALAVE 1st 5000 acres for **French Settlement?**

**Foure, Daniel** - 1715 DFOUR - Land Patent - Volume 10 Page 285 296 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.598 / North Latitude 37.547 XIPARE Cabell #911 **(Peter Moriset)**

**Frankling, Thomas** - 1725 TFRAN - Land Patent - Volume 12 Page 310 100 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.525 / North Latitude 37.386 XWBASS **South side of James River (self & Daniel Worsham)**

- Gee Gilber** - 1725 GIGEE - Land Patent - Volume 12 Page / North Latitude 37.1 400 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.70 / North Latitude 37.532 XPSOBL **South side of James River (French line)**
- Gerant, Peter** - 1727 PGERA - Land Patent - Volume 13 Page 223 400 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.719 / North Latitude 37.515 XTWOOCOL **Lower Manakin Creek of South side of James River**
- Giles, Perrin** - 1746 PGILE - Land Patent - Volume 28\_ Page 6 156 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.687 / North Latitude 37.498 XJWELC **a ridge (Mosley & Tullits great tract)**
- Giles, Perrin** - 1764 PGILE - Land Patent - Volume 35 Page 477. - 161 Chesterfield - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.674 / North Latitude 37.482 XJFLOU **Trabues Branch**
- Godsey, Thomas** - 1749 TGODS - Land Patent - Volume 27 Page 387 324 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.704 / North Latitude 37.519 XTWOOCOL **Lerser Creek (Harrison)**
- Goode, Samuel** - 1694 GOODE - Land Patent - Volume 8 Page 380 888 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.457 / North Latitude 37.482 XBHSG (**John Good William Byrd**)
- Gower Abel** - 1673 GOWE1 - Land Patent - Volume 6 Page 496 101 101 - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.412 / North Latitude 37.413 XWARD 501 acres - **Henrico Co./near great stone & Sheffield Swamp**
- Gower Abel** - 1673 GOWE2 - Land Patent - Volume 6 Page 496 400 400 - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.432 / North Latitude 37.406 XWARD 501 acres - **Henrico Co./Branches Brook**
- Graves, William** - 177.3 WGRAV - Land Patent - Volume 41 Page 346 245 Chesterfield Approximately Located at West Longitude 77.546 / North Latitude 37.381 XSCOB3 **South side of Swift Creek (self, William Ashbrook grt, John Towns)**
- Hall, John** - 1755 JHALL - Land Patent - Volume 31 Page 683 400 Chesterfield - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.692 / North Latitude 37.499 XJWELC (**Franciss Flournoy & Welch**)
- Harris, Benjamin** - 1763 BHA1R - Land Patent - Volume 35 Page 297 54 Chesterfield - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.680 / North Latitude 37.546 **adjoining French line (Sallee)**
- Harris, Benjamin** - 1763 BHA2R - Land Patent - Volume 35 Page 306 51 Chesterfield - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.664 / North Latitude 37.515 XPSOBL (**Sallee & Moseley**)
- Harris, Richard** - 1760 RHARR - Land Patent - Volume 33 Page 708 / North Latitude 37.6 Chesterfield - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.641 / North Latitude 37.548 XIPARE Cabell #1449 (**John Fore**)
- Harrison, William** - 1752 WHARR - Land Patent - Volume 31 Page 300 787 Chesterfield - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.731 / North Latitude 37.511 XTWOOCOL **head of Lower Manakin Creek & head branches Swift Creek pi Cumberland**
- Hatcher, Henry** - 1742 HHATC - Land Patent - Volume 20 Page 451 314 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.745 / North Latitude 37.491 XTWOOCOL (self)
- Hatcher, Henry** - 1749 HHATC - Land Patent - Volume 28 Page 565 300 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.711 / North Latitude 37.497 XTWOOCOL (**self, Garron & James Farlow & James Hill**)
- Hatcher, Henry** - 1750 HHATC - Land Patent - Volume 30\_ Page 2 400 Goochland - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.751 / North Latitude 37.505 XTWOOCOL **both sides Steep Branch of Swift Creek**
- Hatcher, Josiah** - 1744 JHATC - Land Patent - Volume 22 Page 65 398 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.726 / North Latitude 37.483 XTWOOCOL **low grounds of Nisons Branch John Burton**)
- Hatcher, William** - 1705 WHATC - Land Patent - Volume 9 Page 661 540 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.544 / North Latitude 37.416 XWADKI **Licking Branch of Falling Creek**
- Hatcher, William** - 1743 WHAT1 - Land Patent - Volume 21 Page 466 1,834 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.535 / North Latitude 37.402 XWADKI **on Reedy Branch John Farmer, Robert Ealom**)
- Hatcher, William** - 1743 WHAT2 - Land Patent - Volume 21 Page 466 1,834 acres - Henrico Co. Approximately Located at West Longitude 77.535 / North Latitude 37.395 XTFAR1 **on Reedy Branch John Farmer, Robert Ealom**)
- Hatcher, William** - 1743 WHAT3 - Land Patent - Volume 21 Page 466 1834 acres - Henrico Co. Approximately Located at West Longitude 77.535 / North Latitude 37.387 XSBEA2 **on Reedy Branch John Farmer, Robert Ealom**)

- Hatcher, William** - 1743 WHAT4 - Land Patent - Volume 21 Page 466 1834 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.536 / North Latitude 37.390 XWBASS **on Reedy Branch John Farmer, Robert Ealom)**
- Hill, James** - 1744 JHILL - Land Patent - Volume 23 Page 700 400 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.715 / North Latitude 37.486 XTWOOCOL **near Nisons Branch**
- Holmes, Richard** - 1705 RHOLM - Land Patent - Volume 9 Page 696 252 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.566 / North Latitude 37.386 XJBOLL **on Swift Creek (Capt. John Bowling)**
- Holsworth, Charles** - 1744 CHOL1 - Land Patent - Volume 22 Page 158 308 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.697 / North Latitude 37.468 XJWELC **Nisons Branch**
- Holsworth, Charles** - 1744 CHOL2 - Land Patent - Volume 22 Page 158 308 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.706 / North Latitude 37.476 XTWOOCOL **Nisons Branch**
- Hudson, Henry** - 1742 HHUDS - Land Patent - Volume 21 Page 156 358 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.602 / North Latitude 37.416 XPHUDS Parishes Branch **self, Franciss Farlow)**
- Hudson, Peter** - 1736 PHUDS - Land Patent - Volume 17 Page 103 202 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.617 / North Latitude 37.417 XPHUDS **North side of Swift Creek (self, Thomas Powland Henry)**
- Hudson, Peter** - 1741 PHUDS - Land Patent - Volume 20 Page - 168 289 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.622 / North Latitude 37.425 XPHUDS **Nut Tree Branch below Bowmans fork (Leprad & Henry Clay)**
- Hudson, Robert** - 1705 RHUDS - Land Patent - Volume 9 Page 713 940 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.597 / North Latitude 37.404 XWADKI **below the mouth of great Branch of North side of Swift Creek**
- Hudson, Robert** - 1725 RHUDS - Land Patent - Volume 12 Page 308 400 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.745 / North Latitude 37.478 XTRICH **both sides of Swift Creek**
- Hutchings, Isaac** - 1xxx - HUTCH - Land Patent - Volume 4 Page 65 / North Latitude 37.8 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.430 / North Latitude 37.456 XBHSG **at 'Warrack' next to Peter Lee**
- Jefferson, Thomas** - 1704 TJEFF - Land Patent - Volume 9 Page 627 628 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.523 / North Latitude 37.504 XLUCEY **at Lucey's Spring**
- Jones, France** - 1733 FJON1 - Land Patent - Volume 15 Page 181 200 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.567 / North Latitude 37.390 XJBOLL **North side of Swift Creek (Peter Ashbrook John Towns)**
- Jones, France** - 1733 FJON2 - Land Patent - Volume 15 Page 181 200 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.567 / North Latitude 37.396 XWADKI **North side of Swift Creek (Peter Ashbrook John Towns)**
- Jones, France** - 1734 FJONE - Land Patent - Volume 15 Page 202 400 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.575 / North Latitude 37.405 XWADKI **West side of Great Branch of North side of Swift Creek (John Farmer)**
- Jordan, Samuel** - 1746 SJO1D - Land Patent - Volume 28\_ Page 8 270 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.655 / North Latitude 37.477. XJFLOU **branch of Horsepen Branch John James Flournoy)**
- Jordan, Samuel** - 1746 SJO2D - Land Patent - Volume 25 Page 182 270 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.643 / North Latitude 37.480 XJFLOU **branch of Horsepen Branch Knowles John 665 KNOWA - Land Patent - Volume 5 Page 176 220 acres - Henrico Co. - Tentatively located at West Longitude 77.439 / North Latitude 37.443 on Falling Creek (Peter Lee)**
- L'Orange, Francis** - 1719 FLORA - Land Patent - Volume 10 Page 458 133 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.609 / North Latitude 37.546 XIPARE Cabell #909 **(Peter Gory)**
- Labarear, John** - 1749 JLABA - Land Patent - Volume 27 Page 319 175 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.578 / North Latitude 37.421 XPHUDS **(Farmer, Leprade & Newby)**
- Lavean, Adam** - 1724 ALAVE - Land Patent - Volume 12 Page 136 262 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.658 / North Latitude 37.548 XALAVE **in Manakin Town**
- Lavillian, John** - 1725 JLA2I - Land Patent - Volume 12 Page 253 400 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.621 / North Latitude 37.449 XPHUDS **North side of Appomattox River (John James Flournoy)**

- Lavillian, John** - 1725 JLAVI - Land Patent - Volume 12 Page 321 400 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.626 / North Latitude 37.438 XPHUDS **South side of a branch of Nutt Tree Branch of North side of Appomattox River**
- Lee, Peter** - 1656 PTLLE - Land Patent - Volume 4 Page 67 126 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.435 / North Latitude 37.451 XBHSG **South side of James River** (William Cox orphans **Isaac Hutchings**)
- Legran, James** - 1718 JLEGR - Land Patent - Volume 10 Page / North Latitude 37.7. 365 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.663 / North Latitude 37.434 XJFLOU **North side of of great Swamp of Swift Creek**
- Leprade, Andrew** - 1744 ALE2R - Land Patent - Volume 23 Page 835 103 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.594 / North Latitude 37.432 XPHUDS **North side of of Buckingham road**
- Leprade, Andrew** - 1744 ALEPR - Land Patent - Volume 23 Page 823 381 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.592 / North Latitude 37.437. XPHUDS (**Tanner & Farmer & Col William Byrd**)
- Ligon, Mary** - 1699 MLIGO - - Land Patent - Volume 9 Page 242 383 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.484 / North Latitude 37.390 XCEVAN **North side of of great or main branch of Proctors Creek**
- Ligon, Richard** - 1693 RLIGO - Land Patent - Volume 8 Page 304 285 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.507 / North Latitude 37.37.4 XWBASS **mouth of Poplar Branch of Swift Creek**
- Liverau, Moses** - 1716 MLIVE - Land Patent - Volume 10 Page 293 117 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.644 / North Latitude 37.552 XALAVE **part of 1st 5000 acres for French (settlement)**
- Lockett, James** - 1763 JLOCK - Land Patent - Volume 35 Page 113 400 Chesterfield - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.650 / North Latitude 37.455 XJFLOU **South side of James River**
- Marshall, Alexander** - 1721 AMAR1 - Land Patent - Volume 11 Page 71 628 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.690 / North Latitude 37.456 XJWELC **North side of of great swamp of Swift Creek**
- Marshall, Alexander** - 1721 AMAR2 - Land Patent - Volume 11 Page 71 628 acres - Henrico Co. Approximately Located at West Longitude 77.690 / North Latitude 37.445 XAMAR2 **North side of of great swamp of Swift Creek**
- Marshall, Alexander** - 1731 AMAR4 - Land Patent - Volume 14 Page 152 2578 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.690 / North Latitude 37.456 XJWELC **both sides of Swift Creek (self, James Akin William Pride)**
- Martin, John** - 1715 JMA2T - Land Patent - Volume 10 Page 249 180 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.597 / North Latitude 37.532 XIPARE Cabell #895 (**James Bilbaud**)
- Martin, John** - 1715 JMART - Land Patent - Volume 10 Page 252 444 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.641 / North Latitude 37.544 XIPARE **part of 1st 5000 acres of French land (self & Moses Liver)**
- Martin, John** - 1716 JMART - Land Patent - Volume 10 Page 292 92 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.613 / North Latitude 37.546 XIPARE Cabell #908 (**Franciss Sassin**)
- Martin, John** - 1719 JMA2T - Land Patent - Volume 10 Page 458 182 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.615 / North Latitude 37.534 XIPARE Cabell #894 (self)
- Martin, John** - 1719 JMART - Land Patent - Volume 10 Page 419 400 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.629 / North Latitude 37.535 XIPARE **on French line (self, Abraham Salle)**
- Martin, Margaret** - 1719 MMART - Land Patent - Volume 10 Page 458 118 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.655 / North Latitude 37.546 XALAVE **1st 5000 acres for French (John Forcuron)**
- Mathews, Thomas** - 1639 TMATH - Land Patent - Volume 1 Page 646 1100 acres - Henrico Co. - Tentatively located at West Longitude 77.454 / North Latitude 37.457 at the **Falls of Falling Creek**
- Michaux, Abraham** - 1705 AMICZ - Land Patent - Volume 9 Page 679 574 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.692 / North Latitude 37.539 XTWOOCOL **both sides of lower Manakin Town Creek of South side of James River**
- Michell, Michel** - 1717 MMIC1 - Land Patent - Volume 10 Page 312 628 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.690 / North Latitude 37.456 XJWELC **North side of Great Swamp of Swift Creek**

**Michell, Michel** - 1717 MMIC2 - Land Patent - Volume 10 Page 312 628 acres - Henrico Co. Approximately Located at West Longitude 77.677 / North Latitude 37.445 XAMAR2 **North side of Great Swamp of Swift Creek**

**Misshuex, Abraham** - 1715 AMIS2 - Land Patent - Volume 10 Page 284 230 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.664 / North Latitude 37.555 XBDUPE **South side of & on James River between (self & Capt Abraham Salle)**

**Moriset, Peter** - 1716 PMORI - Land Patent - Volume 10 Page 295 129 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.607 / North Latitude 37.546 XIPARE (**John Lunardo ? Lookado**)

**Moseley, Arthur** - 1724 AMOSE - Land Patent - Volume 12 Page 14 400 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.666 / North Latitude 37.480 XJFLOU **East side of Tomahawk Branch of North side of Swift Creek (Anthony Tribue)**

**Moseley, Francis** - 1745 FMOSE - Land Patent - Volume 22 Page 546 400 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.667 / North Latitude 37.491 XJFLOU **East side of Tomahawk**

**Parentau, Isaac** - 1716 IPARE - Land Patent - Volume 10 Page 294 105 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.609 / North Latitude 37.533 XIPARE Cabell #1124 (**Claude Gory**)

**Perue, John** - 1732 JPERU - Land Patent - Volume 14 Page 534 122 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.618 / North Latitude 37.547 XIPARE Cabell #1020 (**Andrew Aubery**)

**Polland Thomas** - 1698 TPOLL - Land Patent - Volume 9 Page - 168 940 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.597 / North Latitude 37.404 XWADKI **creek below mouth of Great Branch of North side of Swift Creek**

**Remey, Abraham** - 1715 AREME - Land Patent - Volume 10 Page 284 85 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.624 / North Latitude 37.547 XIPARE Cabell #906 (**Jacob Flournoy**)

**Remmy, Abraham** - 1715 AREMM - Land Patent - Volume 10 Page 286 85 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.635 / North Latitude 37.547 XIPARE Cabell #899 (**John Martin & Tribue**)

**Renyer, George** - 1751 GRENY - Land Patent - Volume 29 Page 529 42 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.717 / North Latitude 37.477. XTWOOCOL **on Nisons Branch (Edward Logwood)**

**Richardson, Thomas** - 1743 TRICH - Land Patent - Volume 21 Page 565 354 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.737 / North Latitude 37.472 XTRICH **North side of Beaver Ponds of Swift Creek (Robert Hudson)**

**Richee, James** - 1746 JRICH - Land Patent - Volume 28\_ Page 9 44 acres - Henrico Co. - Tentatively located at West Longitude 77.534 / North Latitude 37.436 XJBOL717 **North side of Buckengame (?Buckingham?) road (John Wooldridge & Bowman?)**

**Roberts, John** - 1745 JROBE - Land Patent - Volume 231033 298 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.644 / North Latitude 37.496 XJFLOU (**Morris Robert, John Bramall**)

**Roberts, Morris** - 1745 MROBE - Land Patent - Volume 231043 400 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.640 / North Latitude 37.487 XJFLOU **South side of James (John Tillot)**

**Roberts, Morris** - 1746 MROBE - Land Patent - Volume 25 Page 201 311 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.653 / North Latitude 37.488 XJFLOU **branch of Falling Creek**

**Royall, Joseph** - 1698 JROYA - Land Patent - Volume 9 Page 159 235 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.449 / North Latitude 37.393 XWARD **Proctors Branch John Clarke)**

**Salle, Abraham** - 1711 ASALL - Land Patent - Volume 10 Page 42 232 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.663 / North Latitude 37.551 XALAVE **Lower Manakin Creek of South side of James River**

**Sallee, Abraham** - 1715 ASALL - Land Patent - Volume 10 Page 253 133 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.641 / North Latitude 37.536 XIPARE **lower part of 1st 5000 acres for French settlement?**

**Sallee, William** - 1737. WSA1L - Land Patent - Volume 17 Page 342 400 Goochland - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.712 / North Latitude 37.529 XTWOOCOL **both sides of Buck Branch of East side of Lower Manacan (Manikin?) Creek**

**Sallee, William** - 1737. WSA2L - Land Patent - Volume 17 Page 357 400 Goochland - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.700 / North Latitude 37.541 XTWOOCOL **both sides of Lower**

**Manacan Creek & Buck Branch**

**Salley, Abraham** - 1751 ASALL - Land Patent - Volume 30 Page 462 30 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.668 / North Latitude 37.546 XBDUPE **in Manakin Town**

**Sassin, Francis** - 1717 FSASS - Land Patent - Volume 10 Page 329 104 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.615 / North Latitude 37.547 XIPARE Cabell #907

**Scott, Walter** - 1704 SCOTT - Land Patent - Volume 9 Page 624 250 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.454 / North Latitude 37.471 XBHSG **Grindons Branch**  
(**Samuel Goode, William Blackman, Henry Trent**)

**Slaughter, Ezekiel** - 1752 ESLAU - Land Patent - Volume 31 Page 302 400 Cumber - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.719 / North Latitude 37.515 XTWOOCOL **Lower Manakin Creek pi Chesterfield**

**Smith, James** - 1737. JSMIT - Land Patent - Volume 17 Page 337. 435 Goochland - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.759 / North Latitude 37.495 XTWOOCOL **North branches of Swift Creek**

**Soan, William** - 1698 WSOAN - Land Patent - Volume 9 Page - 167 3150 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.534 / North Latitude 37.426 XBYRD696 **South side of Falling Creek (Walter Clottworthy)**

**Soane, Henry** - 1718 HSOAN - Land Patent - Volume 10 Page 393 690 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.631 / North Latitude 37.421 XPHUDS **North side of Swift Creek**

**Soblet, Peter** - 1746 PSOBL - Land Patent - Volume 25 Page 76 385 acres - Henrico Co. Approximately Located at West Longitude 77.679 / North Latitude 37.534 (**Micheaux & Tullit**)

**Soleager, John** - 1716 JSOLE - Land Patent - Volume 10 Page 294 275 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.588 / North Latitude 37.547 XIPARE Cabell #913 (**Jacob Amonet**)

**Stegg, Thomas** - 1669 TSTIG - Land Patent - Volume 6 Page 272 277.3 acres - Henrico Co. - Tentatively located at West Longitude 77.504 / North Latitude 37.520 **South side of James River at head of own old patent at falls**

**Stegg, Thomas** - 1669 TST2G - Land Patent - Volume 6 Page 437. 277.3 acres - Henrico Co. - Tentatively located at West Longitude 77.504 / North Latitude 37.521 **South side of James River at falls (head of own old patent)**

**Stenton, William** - 1665 ST&NU - Land Patent - Volume 5 Page 61 204 acres - Henrico Co. Approximately Located at West Longitude 77.446 / North Latitude 37.460 **On head of tract 'Warwick'**

**Stoner, Daniel** - 1738 DST7N - Land Patent - Volume 18 Page 63 400 Goochland - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.751 / North Latitude 37.505 XTWOOCOL **both sides of Steep Branch of Swift Creek**

**Stowers, John** - 1690 JSTOW - Land Patent - Volume 8 Page 124 888 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.457 / North Latitude 37.482 XBHSG **South side of James River Varina Parish near Piney Slash**

**The Falls, Map Of** - 1662 FALLS none 1800 acres - Henrico Co. Approximately Located at West Longitude 77.445 / North Latitude 37.509 from William Hall's plat Fig 8 chap 4 of **Sarah Hughes**

**Thompson, Robert** - 1688 RTHOM - Land Patent - Volume 7 Page 636 390 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.452 / North Latitude 37.413 XWARD **between Branchs Brooke & Spring run of South side of James River**

**Thompson, Robert** - 1693 RTHOM - Land Patent - Volume 8 Page 309 1230 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.442 / North Latitude 37.411 XWARD **near Falling Creek of South side of James River**

**Towns, John** - 1719 JTOW1 - Land Patent - Volume 10 Page 457 450 acres - Henrico Co. Approximately Located at West Longitude 77.545 / North Latitude 37.37.7. XSCOB3 **South side of Swift Creek**

**Towns, John** - 1719 JTOW2 - Land Patent - Volume 10 Page 457 450 acres - Henrico Co. Approximately Located at West Longitude 77.552 / North Latitude 37.388 XFEP2717 **South side of Swift Creek**

**Trabue, Jacob** - 1757 JTRAB - Land Patent - Volume 34 Page 201 46 Chesterfield - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.574 / North Latitude 37.550 XIPARE Cabell #1123 (**Wilson & Richard Harris**)

**Trebuie, Anthon** - 1717 ATREB - Land Patent - Volume 10 Page 364 522 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.669 / North Latitude 37.458 XJFLOU **on Great fork of Swift Creek**

- Tribue, Anthony** - 1715 ATRIB - Land Patent - Volume 10 Page 285 - 163 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.630 / North Latitude 37.548 XIPARE Cabell #904  
**(Abraham Remmy)**
- Tullit, John** - 1705 JTUF1 - Land Patent - Volume 9 Page 738 17,650 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.707 / North Latitude 37.509 **Grindalls Run to broad rock of Falling Creek (Henry T)**
- Tullit, John** - 1705 JTUF2 - Land Patent - Volume 9 Page 738 17,650 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.679 / North Latitude 37.501 **Grindalls Run to broad rock of Falling Creek (Henry T.)**
- Tullit, John** - 1705 JTUF3 - Land Patent - Volume 9 Page 738 17,650 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.631 / North Latitude 37.481 **Grindalls Run to broad rock of Falling Creek (Henry T.)**
- Tullit, John** - 1705 JTUF4 - Land Patent - Volume 9 Page 738 17,650 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.604 / North Latitude 37.465 **Grindalls Run to broad rock of Falling Creek (Henry T.)**
- Tullit, John** - 1705 TULLB - Land Patent - Volume 9 Page 738 17,653 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.463 / North Latitude 37.481 XBHSG **(Trent Scott Good William Byrd )**
- Tullit, John** - 1705 TULLC - Land Patent - Volume 9 Page 738 17,653 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.455 / North Latitude 37.460 XBHSG **Grindalls Run Falling Creek (Henry Trent, William Byrd)**
- Tullit, John** - 1705 TULLD - Land Patent - Volume 9 Page 738 17,653 acres - Henrico Co. Approximately Located at West Longitude 77.554 / North Latitude 37.552 XTULLD **Westham Creek & South side of James River (Jeremy Benskin)**
- Tullit, John** - 1705 TULLE - Land Patent - Volume 9 Page 738 17,653 U John Tullit, 17,653 acres
- Tullit, John** - 1705 TULLG - Land Patent - Volume 9 Page 738 17,653 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.585 / North Latitude 37.456 **Pokashock Branch & Falling Creek (William Byrd)**
- Tullit, John** - 1705 TULLH - Land Patent - Volume 9 Page 738 17,653 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.531 / North Latitude 37.535 XBYRD687 **(John Pleasant, Jeremy Benskin)**
- Tullit, John** - 1705 TULLI - Land Patent - Volume 9 Page 738 17,653 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.450 / North Latitude 37.503 **Reedy Creek & Powhite Creek**
- Turpin, Philip** - 1749 PTURP - Land Patent - Volume 28 Page 614 188 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.514 / North Latitude 37.410 XWADKI **(self, Thomas Farmer & William Hatcher)**
- Vaulton, James** - 1744 JVAUL - Land Patent - Volume 22 Page 151 396 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.696 / North Latitude 37.490 XJWELC **(James Hill & Tullits now Cary's line)**
- Ward, Richard**, - 1665 RWARD - Land Patent - Volume 5 Page 43 1337. acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.425 / North Latitude 37.424 XWARD granted to **Jeremiah Blackman** 14 Mar - 1646 who sold to War
- Welch, John** - 1723 JWELC - Land Patent - Volume 11 Page 309 400 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.687 / North Latitude 37.462 XJWELC **West side of main branch of Tomahawk of Swift Creek**
- White, James** - 1780 JWHIT - Land Patent - Volume E Page 150 242 **Chesterfield U on Courthouse road (Joseph Hardway James Baugh)**
- Wooldridge, John** - 1725 JWO2L - Land Patent - Volume 12 Page 366 400 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.660 / North Latitude 37.522 XPSOBL **South side of James River (Gilbert Gee Hannah Tullet)**
- Wooldridge, John** - 1747 JWOOL - Land Patent - Volume 26 Page 116 314 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.644 / North Latitude 37.527 XPSOBL **North side of Falling Creek of South side of James River (John Tillot ?Tulli )**
- Worsham, Daniel** - 1725 DWORS - Land Patent - Volume 12 Page 253 200 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.531 / North Latitude 37.395 XWBASS **West side of Rocky Run of South side of James River (self & Thomas Frankling)**
- Worsham, John** - 1691 JWORS - Land Patent - Volume 8 Page 172 879 acres - Henrico Co. - Accurately located at West Longitude 77.525 / North Latitude 37.384 XWBASS **ColdWater Run of North side of Swift Creek Varina Parish**

## HOW TO CONVERT THE LAND PATENT CORDINATES ABOVE TO DEGREES-MINUTES-SECONDS FORMAT



If you have the Delorme mapping program you can plot each of the old land grants above.

First take the cordinates given above for William Hatcher's property such as **77.544 West Longitude** and and **37.416 North Latitude** and strip away the degrees. The longitude then becomes 544 and the latitude becomes 416.

**Longitude = 77 degrees**

**Latitude = 37 degrees**

Next multiply the longitude of 544 times 6 and divide it by 10. This gives 326.4. Take the first two numbers from the multiplication (i.e. 32) and use it as the minutes. We now have

**Longitude 77 degrees 32 minutes.**

Next take the remaining two numbers of 6.4 and drop the decimal point and you have 64. Then multiply theis number 64 times 6 and divide by 10 to get 38. You now have the seconds

**Longitude 77 degrees 32 minutes and 38 seconds or (77-32-38 West)**

Next take the Latitude 37.416 and use only the 416 to first multiply it by 6 and then divide it by 10 to get 249.6. The first two numbers (i.e. 24) are the minutes so you now have:

**Latitude 37 degrees and 24 minutes**

Next take the remaining to numbers of 9.6 and drop the decimal to get 96 and multiply that by 6 and then divide by 10 to get 57.6 and round it off to get the seconds. This now gives the following:

**Latitude 37 degrees 24 minutes and 58 seconds or (37-24-58 North)**

If you now check the coordinates with a mapping program such as Delorme Atlas USA you will find that it matches the description of being located near **"Licking Branch of Falling Creek"**

**37.416 North Latitude = 37 deg 24 min 58 sec North in DMS format**

**77.544 West Longitude = 77 deg 32 min 38 sec West in DMS format**



## Discover interesting facts about your family:

First Name:

Last Name:



*Land surveys recorded during the period*  
1656 - 1780



[Back to Home Page - Blankenship Origins](#)

## HENRICO COUNTY PATENT BOOK REFERENCES

### Land Deeds 1636 - 1783

[Use your web browser to search for names. Click on EDIT and then click on FIND and type in the name you want to search for in database below. This data is about 300 – 400 years old and difficult to read in the original context. Spelling variations for surnames are common. Some data fields below have been truncated. The complete records are available in the Henrico County Deed books which can be ordered from the Chesterfield Historical Society]

**Chesterfield Will and Deed Books \$12.95 and up**  
**Chesterfield Historical Society**  
**Chesterfield, Virginia**  
**Telephone: 804-777-9663**

- 
- 1 CF#005A? (VPB) Patent Book 1 page 552 4 May 1638 to **Roger Davis** [& Wife 550 acres in Apamattuck River
  - 2 CF#005B (VPB) Patent Book 1 page 557? 14 May 1638 to **Abraham Wood** 400 acres Charles City Co.
  - 3 CF#005C (VPB) Patent Book 1 page 590? 31 Dec 1636 or 8 June 163. from Ralph Wyatt Gent. To **Richard Johnson**, Ro 10 acres
  - 4 CF#005D (VPB) Patent Book 1 page 653 8 June 1639 to **Abraham Wood** 200 acres Henrico Co., great bottome, gr
  - 5 CF#005E (VPB) Patent Book 1 page 839 20 October 1642, ut in al Sr from William Berkeley Kt to **Abraham Wood** 700 acres of Land scituate lying and bei
  - 6 CF#005F (VPB) Patent Book 17 page 211-212 13 December 1736, 10th YoR to **Peter Jones** and Dor 1600 acres Henrico Co. N Side of Appomat
  - 7 CF#024 acres (VPB) Patent Book 1 page 392 29 September 1636 to **William Clarke** 450 acres Henrico Co., Swife Cr., little
  - 8 CF#024B 29 Sep 1636 to **William Clarke** & wi 1100 acres Henrico County

- 9 CF#024C (VPB) Patent Book 1 page 433-434 to **William Hatcher** 850 acres at Appamattock River
- 10 CF#024D (VPB) Patent Book 1 page 547 6 May 1638 to **William Clarke** & wi 1100 acres Henrico County little Cr., N
- 11 CF#024E (VPB) Patent Book 3 page 23 15 Feb 1652/53 to **Wm & George Worsham** 400 acres Henrico County, Old Towne, Swi
- 12 CF#024F (VPB) Patent Book 3 page 172 23 Feb 1652/53 to **Christopher Robinson** 600 acres on Swift Cr., Mr. Hatcher's R
- 13 CF#024G (VPB) Patent Book 5 page 504 6 Jun 1666 to **John Wilson** 100 acres Henrico County
- 14 CF#024H (VPB) Patent Book 6 page 54 24 Sep 1667 to **John Wilson** 100 acres Henrico County
- 15 CF#024I (VPB) Patent Book 6 page 135 29 Apr 1668 to **George Worsnam** 399 acres 10p Henrico County old Towne
- 16 CF#024J (VPB) Patent Book 6 page 387 27 Nov 1671 to **Mr Henry Randolph**, 1254 acres Henrico County
- 17 CF#024K (VPB) Patent Book 6 page 534 1 Oct 1674 to **Mr William Randolph** 591 acres 2r 20p Henrico County, Swift C
- 18 CF#024L (VPB) Patent Book 6 page 534 from William Berkeley to **Eusebius King** 597 acres 2 roods and 8 pols of land, ly
- 19 CF#024M (VPB) Patent Book 7 page 710-711 16 February 1682 (15th YoR from William Berkeley to **Henry Randolph** 1000 acres on N side of Swift Creek
- 20 CF#024N (VPB) Patent Book 7 page 226 22 Dec 1682 to **Mr. Usebias King** (E 731 acres 1 Rods & 30 poles on N side of
- 21 CF#024O (VPB) Patent Book 7 page 561 20 April 1687 to **Richard Bland** 1254 acres on N side Swift Cr. Bristol
- 22 CF#024P (VPB) Patent Book 8 page 169-170 28 Apr 1691 from Francis Nicholson Esquire to **Mr Henry Randolph** 5650 acres Henrico Co. on the North Side
- 23 CF#024Q (VPB) Patent Book 9 page 159 15 Oct 1698 to **Henry Randolph** 731 acres 1r 31p Henrico County Swift Creek
- 24 CF#028 acres (VPB) Patent Book 1 page 519 6 Feb 1637/38 to **Thomas Osborn** 1000 acres HE tFearingt Procters Cr.
- 25 CF#028B (VPB) Patent Book 8 page 215 29 April 1692 from Francis Nicholson to **Thomas Osborne** 1113 acres in Henrico Co., Parish o
- 26 CF#043 acres (VPB) Patent Book 3 page 114 20 November 1652 to **Robert Elam** 503 acres Henrico Co. S side of James River
- 27 CF#043B (VPB) Patent Book 6 page 231 25 September 1671, to Sr. William \_\_\_\_ to **Gilbert Elam** 503 acres here of formerly Granted to
- 28 CF#043B (VPB) Patent Book 6 page 231 25 September 1671, Sr. Wm to **Gilbert Elam** residue 364 acres 3 rood 24 po adjo
- 29 CF#043E (VPB) Patent Book 10 page 148 16 Jun 1714 from Alexander Spotswood to **William Clarke**, Sr. 229 acres Henrico County on the S side of
- 30 CF#053D (VPB) Patent Book 9 page 373-378 [(VPB) Patent Book 12 May 1706 from Edward Nott to **Charles Evans** 1468 acres 1R & 28P on S side James Rive
- 31 CF#055H (VPB) Patent Book 10 page 301 31 Oct 1716 to **Francis Epes** 311 acres Henrico Co.
- 32 CF#057 (VPB) Patent Book 6 page 5 16 Apr 1668 to **Mr. William Baugh** 577 acres Henrico Co. on the N side of A
- 33 CF#062A (VPB) Patent Book 6 page 216 20 April 1669 to **Thomas Webster** 115 acres Henrico County N side of Appom
- 34 CF#062B (VPB) Patent Book 6 page 350 or page 351 [not dated] to **Thomas Webster** 412 acres 1r 15p Henrico Co. on N side o
- 35 CF#062C (VPB) Patent Book 6 page 483 20 October 1673 to **Thomas Webster** 754 Acres 1 Rood 3 Pole Henrico Co.
- 36 CF#062D= (VPB) Patent Book 8 page 217-218 29 Apr 1692 Tho. Webster 900 acres Henrico Co. Bristol Pr.ish N
- 37 #CF062E (VPB) Patent Book 9 page 86 28 Oct 1697 to **Mr. James Cock** 311 acres Henrico Co., Indian Path, Old
- 38 CF#064 (VPB) Patent Book 6 page 414 30 Sep 1672 from Sr. William Berkeley to **Charles Fetherston** 700 acres on N side of Appomattock River
- 39 CF#066A (VPB) Patent Book 6 page 446 15 Mar 1672/73 to **John Stuard** 600 acres 3r 32p Henrico County, Ashen S

- 40 CF#066B (VPB) Patent Book 7 page 450 20 April 1685 from Francis Howard to **John Steward**, Sr. 670 acres in Henrico Co., Parish of Bris
- 41 CF#092 (VPB) Patent Book 7 page 616 to **Walter Clotworthy** [ 1075 acres 25
- 42 CF#093 acres (VPB) Patent Book 7 page 636 23 April 1688 to **Robert Thompson** 390 acres on Spring Run
- 43 CF#093B (VPB) Patent Book 8 page 309 29 April Anno Dom 1693 to **Robert Thompson**/Tho 1230 acres Henrico Co. Varina Par. S sid
- 44 CF#083 (VPB) Patent Book 7 page 454 20 April 1685 from Francis Howard to **Thomas Osborne** 85 acres in Henrico Co., Varina Parish,
- 45 CF#085 (VPB) Patent Book 7 page 489 4 Nov 1685, from Francis Lord to **Thomas Branch, Jr.** 760 acres Henrico Co. Varina Parish on the
- 46 CF#086A to **William Gyles** 300 acres
- 47 CF#086B (VPB) Patent Book 7 page 549 20 April Anno Domi 1687, to the Honorable William \_\_\_\_ 1820 acres Henrico Co. Virina Parish on the
- 48 CF#095 (VPB) Patent Book 8 page 47 21th of Aprill Ano Dom. 1 from Nathaniel Bacon Esqr. P to **Mr. Henry Randolph** 520 acres Henrico Co. S side of Swift Cr
- 49 CF#098A (VPB) Patent Book 8 page 84 23 October 1690 from Francis Nicholson Esqr to **Mr. Charles Douglas** 435 acres Henrico Co. Verina Pr.ish on t
- 50 CF#098B (VPB) Patent Book 8 page 394 26Oct1694 to **Mr John Brodnax** 435 acres Henrico Co. Verina Pr.ish on t
- 51 CF#102A (VPB) Patent Book 8 page 118 23 October 1690 to **Mr. Henry Walthall** 326 acres Henrico Co. Bristol Parish, n
- 52 CF#102B (VPB) Patent Book 32 page 97-100 31 May 1753, 26th YoR King George to **Henry Walthall** 1336 acres Chesterfield Co. on the N side
- 53 CF#104 (VPB) Patent Book 8 page 124 23 Oct 1690 from Francis Nicholson Esqr. To **Lt. Martin Elam** 900 acres Henrico Co. Varina Pr.ish S si
- 54 CF#105A (VPB) Patent Book 8 page 124-125 23 October Ano Dom 1690, to **John Stowers** & John \_\_\_\_ 888 acres Henrico Co. Varina parish and
- 55 CF#105B (VPB) Patent Book 8 page 380 20Apr1694 to **Samuel Good** 888a-HE 56 CF106A# (VPB) Patent Book 8 page 153-154 Mr. Richard Kennon 2827 acres Henrico Co. Bristol parish on the
- 57 CF#106B1 (VPB) Patent Book 10 page 347 22 January 1717/18 to **Joseph Royall** 900 acres on the N Side of Appamattox ri
- 58 CF#106B2 (VPB) Patent Book 13 page 348-349 8 April 1729 from William Gooch to **Col. William Randolf** 900 acres on the N Side of Appamattox ri
- 59 CF#106C (VPB) Patent Book 10 page 392-393 14 July 1718 from Alexander Spotswood to **William Kennon** 900 acres on the N side of Appamattox Ri
- 60 CF#106D (VPB) Patent Book 11 page 303 21 Dec 1723 Hugh Drysdale to **George Archer** of Henrico 900 acres on the N Side of Appamattock River
- 61 CF#115 (VPB) Patent Book 8 page 310 29 April 1693 to **William Pride** [to J 1278 Acres Henrico Co. Bristol Parish
- 62 CF#119A (VPB) Patent Book 9 page 68-69 29Oct1696 to **Col. Wm Byrd** 5644 acres Henrico Co. on the South Side
- 63 CF#119B (VPB) Patent Book 9 page 731 2 May 1706 to **Richard Bland** 5644a-HE
- 64 CF#124 (VPB) Patent Book 9 page 167 15 October 1698, from Sr Edmd to **Capt. William Soan** 3150 acres Henrico Co. on the S Side of
- 65 CF#125A (VPB) Patent Book 9 page 168 15 October 1698 **Thomas Polland** 940 acres Henrico Co. on Swift Creek
- 66 CF#125B (VPB) Patent Book 9 page 713 2 November 1705, from Edward. No \_\_\_\_ to **Robert Hudson & Thomas (Hudson?)** 940 acres Henrico Co. on the N side of S
- 67 CF#130 (VPB) Patent Book 9 page 399 24 October 1701, from Francis \_\_\_\_ to **John Worsham** and Fr 924 acres Henrico Co. in the Main fork o
- 68 CF#132 (VPB) Patent Book 9 page 442 25 April Anno Dom 1702, to **Thomas Chamberlaine** 509 acres Henrico Co. on the N side of P
- 69 CF#135 (VPB) Patent Book 9 page 527-528 to **Mr. Matthew Branch** 710 Acres Henrico Co. and on the S
- 70 CF#136 (VPB) Patent Book 9 page 528 24 Apr 1703 to **Mr. John Farrar, Jr.** 471 acres Henrico Co. on the S side

- 71 CF#137 (VPB) Patent Book 9 page 540-541 24 April 1703, from Francis N\_\_\_\_ to **Capt. Francis Epes** 4000 acres Henrico Co. on the N side of
- 72 CF#139 (VPB) Patent Book 9 page 612 to **William Byrd, Esqr.** 507 acres on the S Side of James River i
- 73 CF#140 (VPB) Patent Book 9 page 613 20 October 1704, from Francis \_\_\_\_ to the Honorable **William Byrd** 3664 acres S side James River on both si
- 74 CF#142 (VPB) Patent Book 9 page 623-624 20Oct1704 to **Jeremiah Benskin** 324 acres Henrico Co. on the S side of J
- 75 CF#151 (VPB) Patent Book 9 page 674-675 2 May Anno D. 1705, from Francis \_\_\_\_ to **John Bolling** and Edward \_\_\_\_ 1146 acres Henrico Co. on Swift Creek &
- 76 CF#154 (VPB) Patent Book 9 page 738-740 2Nov1705 to **John Tullit** 17653 acres S side of James River in Hen
- 77 PO# (VPB) Patent Book 10 page 132-133 16 June 1714, 13th yoR A. to **Charles Fleming** 1427 acres on the S side of James River
- 78 CF#155 (VPB) Patent Book 10 page 162-163 16 June 1714, 13th yoR Anno D., to **William Grills** 400 acres on the N side of Apamatuck River
- 79 CF#157A (VPB) Patent Book 10 page 177-178 16 June 1714, 13th YoR Anno D., **Richard Grills** 3000 acres on the S Side of Swift Creek
- 80 CF#157B (VPB) Patent Book 34 page 542 10 June 1660 to **Thomas Hnery Turpin** 685 acres Henrico Co. near Dry Cr. adj.
- 81 CF#166A (VPB) Patent Book 10 page 312 1 April 1717 to **Michael Michell** 528 acres Henrico Co.
- 82 CF#166B (VPB) Patent Book 11 page 71-72 13 November 1721 to **Alexander Marshall** 628 acres Henrico Co., N side of the Gre
- 83 CF#166C (VPB) Patent Book 14 page 152-153 2 June 1731, to **Alexander Marshall** 2578 acres on the N and S Sides of Swift
- 84 CF#171A (VPB) Patent Book 10 page 346 22 Jan 1717/18 ?15 July 1 to **Francis Epes** 1790 acres Henrico County on S side of S 85 CF#171B (VPB) Patent Book 28 page 305-307 12 Jan 1747/48 Henry Randolph 1790 acres Henrico Co. on the S side of
- 86 CF#171C (VPB) Patent Book 33 page 754 3 March 1760, 33rd YoR Ge **John Sturdivant, Jr.** 459 acres Chesterfield Co. on the S side
- 87 CF#174 (VPB) Patent Book 10 page 364-365 18 March 1717 from A. Spotswood to **Anthony Trabue** 522 acres on the great fork of Swift Cre
- 88 CF#176 (VPB) Patent Book 10 page 377-378 12 July 1718 from A. Spotswood to **James Legran** 365 acres Henrico Co., on N side of the
- 89 CF#179 (VPB) Patent Book 10 page 378 12 July 1718, 4th yoR George to **James Aken** (Aikin?) Sr. 340 acres in the forks of Procters nigh
- 90 CF#181 (VPB) Patent Book 10 page 381 12 July 1718, 4th YoR Geo **William Kennon** 1100 acres on the N side of Appamattox River
- 91 CF#A (VPB) Patent Book 10 page 457 20 February 1719/20 to **John Towns** 450 acres NL on the S side of Swift Cree
- 92 CF#B (VPB) Patent Book 41 page 346 15 Jun 1773 to **William Graves** 245 acs. Chesterfield Co. on the S
- 93 CF#C (VPB) Patent Book 42 page 804 7 December 1774 **Valentine Winfree** 40 acres Chesterfield Co. down Swift Cr.
- 94 CF#189 (VPB) Patent Book 11 page 61 2 May 1721 from A. Spotswood to **Benjamin Locket** 400 acres on S side of Swift Creek in He
- 95 CF#196 (VPB) Patent Book 11 page 242 5 Sep 1723 to **William Pride Jr** & 500 acres on S side of Swift Creek in He
- 96 CF#199A (VPB) Patent Book 11 page 305-306 22 January 1723 from Hugh Drysdale to **John James Flournoy** 400 acres N side Swift Creek, Henrico Co
- 97 CF#199B (VPB) Patent Book 12 page 333-334 3 Jan 1725/26 from Hugh Drysdale to **John James Flournoy** 1600 acres Henrico Co. on the N side of
- 98 CF#202 (VPB) Patent Book 11 page 309 20 February 1723 from Hugh Drysdale to **John Welsh** 400 acres Henrico Co. N Side of Swift Cr
- 99 CF# (VPB) Patent Book 12 page 1-2 9 July 1724 to **Francis Epes** of Henrico 1000 acres Henrico Co. afsd on the N Side
- 100 CF# (VPB) Patent Book 12 page 4 9 July 1724 from Hugh Drysdale to **John Worsham Jr.** o 400 acres NL Henrico Co. on the N side o
- 101 (VPB) Patent Book 12 page 4-5 9 July 1724 from Hugh Drsydale to **Henry Clay** of Henrico 200 acres Henrico Co. afsd on the N Side

- 102 (VPB) Patent Book 12 page 5 9 July 1724 from Hugh Drysdale **Henry Clay** of Henrico 400 acres Henrico Co. afsd on the N side
- 103 (VPB) Patent Book 12 page 5-6 9 July 1724 from Hugh Drysdale to **Henry Clay** of Henri 400 acres Henrico Co. afsd on the N side
- 104 (VPB) Patent Book 12 page 6 9 July 1724 from Hugh Drysdale to **John Pride** [to John 400 acres Henrico Co. on the Main br. of
- 105 (VPB) Patent Book 12 page 7-8 9 July 1724 from Hugh Drysdale to **Thomas Neale** 350 acres Henrico Co. on the N side of A
- 106 (VPB) Patent Book 12 page 8 9 July 1724 from Hugh Drysdale to **Godfrey Fowler** 300 acres Henrico Co. on the N side of A
- 107 CF# (VPB) Patent Book 12 page 9 9 July 1724 from Hugh Drysdale to **Henry Walthall** 400 acres Henrico County on the N side o
- 108 CF# (VPB) Patent Book 12 page 9 9 July 1724 from Hugh Drysdale to **James Casson** 200 acres Henrico County on the N side o
- 109 \*PO# (VPB) Patent Book 12 page 10 9 July 1724 from Hugh Drysdale to **John Pattison** 350 acres Henrico County on the N Side o
- 110 CF# (VPB) Patent Book 12 page 10-11 9 July 1724 from Hugh Drysdale to **Timothy Harris** 350 acres Henrico Co. on the N side of A
- 111 \*PO# (VPB) Patent Book 12 page 11 9 July 1724 10th yoR, from Hugh Drysdale to **John Lagran** or Lagr 50 acres 2R. & 30P NL in Henrico Co. S s
- 112 CF# (VPB) Patent Book 12 page 11-12 9 July 1724 from Hugh Drysdale to **Mark More** 400 acres Henrico Co. on the N side of A
- 113 CF# (VPB) Patent Book 12 page 12 9 July 1724 from Hugh Drysdale to **John Hamman** 200 acres Henrico Co. on the N side of A
- 114 CF# (VPB) Patent Book 12 page 13 9 July 1724 from Hugh Drysdale to **Capt. John Beavill** 300 acres NL Henrico County on the N sid
- 115 CF# (VPB) Patent Book 12 page 14 9 July 1724 from Hugh Drysdale to **Arthur Moseley** 400 acres Henrico Co. N side Swift Creek
- 116 CF# (VPB) Patent Book 12 page 15 9 July 1724 from Hugh Drysdale to **Martha BLANKINSHIP** 250 acres NL in Henrico County on the S
- 117 PO# (VPB) Patent Book 12 page 15-16 9 July 1724 FROM Hugh Drysdale to **Capt. Peter Chastai** 379a1R10P on the W side Joneses Creek
- 118 CF# (VPB) Patent Book 12 page 16-17 9 July 1724 from Hugh Drysdale to **Capt John Worsham, Jr** 350 acres NL on the S side of Swift Cree
- 119 CF# (VPB) Patent Book 12 page 17 9 July 1724 from Hugh Drysdale to **Francis Flournoy** of 400 acres NL on the N side of Swift Cr.
- 120 CF#220A (VPB) Patent Book 12 page 17-18 9 July 1724 from Hugh Drysdale to **Francis Flournoy** of 400 acres N side of Swift Creek in Henri
- 121 \*CF# (VPB) Patent Book 12 page 18 9 July 1724 from Hugh Drysdale to **Francis Flournoy** of 400 acres NL on the N Side of Swift Cr.
- 122 \*CF# (VPB) Patent Book 12 page 20-21 9 July 1724 from Hugh Drysdale to **John Granger** 307 acres NL on the N side of Appam. Riv
- 123 \*CF# (VPB) Patent Book 12 page 22 9 July 1724 from Hugh Drysdale to **Henry Wilson** 233 acres NL Henrico Co. on N side of Ap
- 124 CF#223 (VPB) Patent Book 12 page 23-24 9 July 1724, 10th yoR George to **Maj. William Kennon** 400 acres on the N side of Appamattock River
- 125 CF# (VPB) Patent Book 12 page 25-26 9 July 1724 from Hugh Drysdale to **John Gill** 465 acres NL N side of Appomattock Rive
- 126 CF# (VPB) Patent Book 12 page 314 17 August 1725 from Hugh Drysdale to **Richard Nunnely** 350 acres on S side of James River in He
- 127 CF# (VPB) Patent Book 12 page 316 17 August 1725 from Hugh Drysdale to **William Lockett** & B 381 acreson N side of Appamattock River
- 128 CF# VBP 12 page 321 from Hugh Drysdale to **John Pride** 247 acres on N side of Appamattock River
- 129 CF# (VPB) Patent Book 12 page 321-322 17 August 1725 from Hugh Drysdale to **John Lavillian** 400 acres N side Appomattock River in He
- 130 CF# (VPB) Patent Book 12 page 323-324 17 August 1725 from Hugh Drysdale to **Louis Contesse** 400 acres Henrico Co. S side James River
- 131 CF#A (VPB) Patent Book 12 page 334-335 7Jan1725/26, 12th YoR Geo to **Alexander Marshall** 2000 acres Henrico Co. on the N side of

- 132 CF#B (VPB) Patent Book 14 page 59-60 28 September 1730, 4th Yo to **Alexander Marshall** 3000 acres on the N side of Appamattock
- 133 PO# (VPB) Patent Book 12 page 336 13 Jan 1725/26 to **Peter Ford** 400 acres on the S Side James River Henr
- 134 PO# (VPB) Patent Book 12 page 336-337 13 Jan 1725/26 to **Peter Ford** 350 acres on the S Side James River Henr
- 135 PO# (VPB) Patent Book 12 page 337 13 Jan 1725/26 Matthew Oge [Agee] 400 acres S Side James River on Matthews
- 136 PO# (VPB) Patent Book 12 page 337-338 13 Jan 1725/26 to **Matthew Agee** 400 acres S Side James River on Joneses
- 137 CF#270 acres (VPB) Patent Book 12 page 374 24 March 1725/26 to **John Ferguson** 165 acres Henrico Co.
- 138 CF#270B (VPB) Patent Book 14 page 371-372 17 September 1731, 5th Yo to **John Ferguson** 1365 acres Henrico Co. on the N Side of
- 139 PO# (VPB) Patent Book 12 page 399-400 24 Mar 1725/26 **John Peter Bonduran** 400 acres S Side James River on Jones's
- 140 CF#275 acres (VPB) Patent Book 13 page 193 13 October 1727, 1st YoR to **Col. Francis Epes** 2350 acres Henrico Co. on the N Side of
- 141 CF#275B (VPB) Patent Book 15 page 172-173 28 Febr'y 1733, 7th yoR George to **Francis Eppes** Gent. 5000 acres Henrico Co. on the N side of
- 142 CF#285 (VPB) Patent Book 13 page 226-227 13 October 1727, 1st YoR to **William Trayler** 1635 acres Henrico Co. on the N Side of
- 143 CF# (VPB) Patent Book 13 page 506 28 September 1730, 4th yoR to **Samuel Good** 400 acres Henrico Co. on the N Side of A
- 144 (VPB) Patent Book 14 page 142 28 September 1730, 4th yoR to **Thomas Watkins** 300 acres N side [sic= S side] James River
- 145 CF#297 acres (VPB) Patent Book 14 page 372
- 146 CF#297B (VPB) Patent Book 15 page 356-357 3 Oct 1734 from William Gooch to **William Mosely** 760 acres Henrico Co. on N side Appomatt
- 147 CF# (VPB) Patent Book 16 page 462-465 10 Jan 1735/36 to **Samuel Cobbs** of Ame 4000 acres on the S Side of Swift Creek
- 148 (VPB) Patent Book 18 page 22-23 16 June 1738 from William Gooch to **Mathew Agee** 300 acres Goochland Co. on the S Side of
- 149 (VPB) Patent Book 18 page 37-38 20 July 1738 from William Gooch Esqr. To **Daniel Stoner** & John \_\_\_\_ 229 acres Goochland Co. on the North branch
- 150 CF#336 (VPB) Patent Book 18 page 35-36 20 July 1738 from William Gooch to **Robert Elam** 400 acres Henrico Co.
- 151 (VPB) Patent Book 20 page 33-34 15 October 1741 to **Thomas Gibson** 400 acres Henrico County
- 152 CF# (VPB) Patent Book 22 page 555-556 20 September 1745 from William Gooch to **Francis Flournoy** 120 acres Henrico Co.
- 153 CF# (VPB) Patent Book 22 page 556-558 20 September 1745 from William Gooch to **Francis Flournoy** 198 acres Henrico Co.
- 154 CF# (VPB) Patent Book 22 page 558-560 20 Sept 1745 from William Gooch to **Francis Flournoy** 1,821 acresHenrico Co.
- 155 CF# (VPB) Patent Book 25 page 104-105 5 June 1746, 19th YoR, from William Gooch to **Christopher Martin** 516 acres Henrico Co.
- 156 CF# (VPB) Patent Book 25 page 107-108 5 June 1746 from William Gooch to **John Hatchet, Jr.** 796 acres Henrico Co.
- 157 CF# (VPB) Patent Book 26 page 550-552 20 Aug 1748 from Sir William Gooch Bart.to **John Hatchet** 390 acres Henrico County on the S side of
- 158 CF# & PO# (VPB) Patent Book 31 page 300-302 16 November 1752 to **William Harrison** 787 acres Chesterfield and Cumberland Co
- 159 CF# (VPB) Patent Book 31 page 487 10 July 1755 to **Robert Kennon** 47 acres Chesterfield County on the N si
- 160 CF# (VPB) Patent Book 31 page 521-522 10 July 1750-1755 to **Ralph Jackson** 26 acres Chesterfield County
- 161 CF# (VPB) Patent Book 31 page 626 10 September MDCCLV=1755, to **Daniel Pucket** 76 acres Chesterfield County
- 162 CF# (VPB) Patent Book 31 page 627 10 September 1755 to **George Renyer Turner** 298 acres Chesterfield County

- 163 CF# (VPB) Patent Book 31 page 679-680 10 September 1755 to **John Wilkerson** 326 acres Henrico County
- 164 CF# (VPB) Patent Book 31 page 683 10 September 1755 to **John Hall** 400 acres Chesterfield County
- 165 CF# (VPB) Patent Book 41 page 344 15 June 1773 to **William Gibbs** 27 acres Chesterfield Co.
- 166 CF# (VPB) Patent Book 42 page 588 5 July 1774 in the 14th yoR to **Henry Winfree** 243 acres Chesterfield Co. on the upper
- 167 CF# CGB D page 675-676 1 March 1781 to **Charles Cogbill** 30 acres by Survey 3 May 1780 in Chester
- 168 CF#B CGB H page 49-50 23 May 1783 to **Jerman Baker Esq.**
- 169 CF# CGB H page 469-470 1 September 1783 to **George Traylor** Ass' 6.5 acres Chesterfield Co. on an Island
- 170 CF# CGB H page 470-471 1 September 1783 to **Edward Bass** 16 acres Chesterfield County
- 171 B=CGB H page 488-490 1 September 1783, 8th yoR to **John Walthall** 327 acres Chesterfield Co. Dale Par. N s
- 172 POWHATAN-CHESTERFIELD Co. L

## Discover interesting facts about your family:

First Name:

Last Name:

## Blenkinship Homelands in England

[Back to Home Page - Blankenship Origins](#)

Below is a 1720 map of Cumberland County, England prepared 35 years after Ralph Blankenship emigrated from England to colonial Virginia. Richard Kennon imported Ralph to America about 1686 or 1687. It is possible that Ralph returned to England just before his death in 1714. There is a colonial record which shows that two men claimed headright for the entry of Ralph Blankenship into Virginia sometime circa 1714. This suggests Ralph Blankenship made a return trip to America about that time. The date of their claim for land based on Ralph's headright was only a couple of months after his death. The claim was for 50 acres of land. A headright was the privilege one enjoyed for payment of ship passage of another person into Virginia. Another name for this was "importing" and individual. The claim made for the headright of Ralph Blankenship in 1714 was for land in the Isle of Wight and Surry near Jamestown, VA.

On very rare occasions we see the name BLANKINSHIP in parish marriage documents in either Cumberland or Durham, but almost always the family surname is rendered as BLENKINSHIP.





**The Blenkinship and Blenkinsop clans lived just to the left of the "W" in Westmoreland in the center of the map. Church records show these families lived in the area in and around Penrith, Cumberland and also Kendal in Westmoreland. By the late 1500's many Blenkinships and Blenkinsops had migrated 60 miles east of Penrith and Kendal in County Durham. They migrated to escape famine, plague and smallpox epidemics. By the 1800's most Blenkinships apparently returned to Cumberland and Westmoreland but many Blenkinsops remained behind**

**in either County Durham or in Northumberland County to the northeast of Cumberland.**

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## **Penrith Castle**

**in Penrith, Cumbria England**



**Penrith was once the capital city of Cumberland County, England. The Border Reivers who periodically pillaged these lands were the reason why this fortress was constructed to protect the inhabitants of the area around the town from murderous assaults by Scottish clans. It is fairly certain that Blenkinships once sought refuge from the pillaging Reivers who made periodic assaults on Penrith and its environs..**

**Neither the Blenkinships nor the Blenkinsops are noted as principals in any of the official documents that identify the Reivers. However, one can assume that almost everyone who lived in this northernmost region of England during this time were affected or participated in the warring activities which characterized the era.**

### **Church at Skirwith in Cumberland County where Blenkinships were once married**



**This Church in Skirwith is a few miles west of Penrith in Cumbria County and one mile northwest of Blencarn. This has been a wheat growing region since the Vikings first farmed it 1300 years ago. Both Blencarn and Skirwith are Norse names. Blencarn was first noted on English maps about 800 years ago. The small village of Skirwith was the home of the Blenkinships who, about 1820, immigrated to Quebec, Canada along with many others from Cumberland County. This church is near Blencarn Beck, a small Viking named stream that runs by Blencarn. "Blen" is the Norse name for settlement near a river course and "carn" is the name for "wheat" or "wheat seed." This area was first settled by the Romans circa 100 AD and from 700 to 1100 AD it was settled and farmed by the Vikings who gave the landscape many of its names. Those who came from Blencarn adopted the name as their own surname. Some changed it slightly to Blenkhorn or Blenkharn. Others, I believe, dropped the word Carn and replaced it with a suffix that better described their own professions. So while retaining the BLEN portion of the Norse word, they added the suffix SHIP to perhaps denote that they were related to the descendants of the people of BLEN-CARN. The Blenkinships who**

lived in Blencarn and Skirwith, may have been those who worked on the Eden River two miles away, They would have used the suffix SHIP to denote that they were river captains or shipwrights. The name SHIP also is noted in other English place names and it relates to sheep and sheep herding. (i.e. Ship = Sheep). In any case, the town names are Viking as are the streams of this region. Blenkinships still live in Blencarn to this day. A detailed 1850 survey map of Blencarn shows that the two principal features of this hamlet were a blacksmith shop and a Carn Mill (i.e. grist or wheat grain mill). Carn was the Viking or Norse word for wheat grain. It later passed into the Anglo-Saxon language and later was adopted into the middle English language. The area around Skirwith and Blencarn has a lot of rolling hills.

### THE RUINS OF BLENKINSOPP CASTLE IN HALTWHISTLE IN NORTHUMBRIA COUNTY



The ruins of this old castle are located about 20 miles northwest of Penrith, England in the town of Haltwhistle located in Northumberland, England. You can read about Blenkinsopp Castle and Blenkinsopp Hall in Colonel Leslie C. Blankenship's book "Blankenship Family History" published about 1971. The first Blenkinsopps may have been living in Haltwhistle as early as the mid- to late-1300's. There were not a lot of Blenkinsopps in Haltwhistle as Colonel Blankenship would lead us to Believe. The largest number appear to have settled in County Durham about 50+ miles to the southeast of Haltwhistle. There is reported to be a township in this area with the name Blenkinsop but I have been unable to locate it on maps dating back as late as the 1850's.

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## The Eden River

Where it narrows to a stream near Carlisle





**This scene is on the Eden River. It is about 20 miles north of where I believe the Blenkinships worked as river pilots, or perhaps shipwrights. They also may have been shepherders because the name SHIP also refers to "sheep" in English placenames. The Eden River is rich in salmon and other fish. It undoubtedly was fished when the Romans were first here during the 200 year period from 120 AD until about 350 AD. The Vikings came along 300 years after the Romans left. The Vikings were here from 700 AD to 1100 AD. The names of many Viking geographic features are still in use in 2001. The man standing to the left side of the riverbank allows you to make a comparison of the size of the river. At this point in the photo the river course is near Carlisle and is presumably more narrow than at Penrith or Blencarn. The river was used extensively for transportation to move agricultural products such as wheat and wool to market. It also produced abundant fish.**

[Back to Home Page - Blankenship Origins](#)

## Discover interesting facts about your family:

First Name:

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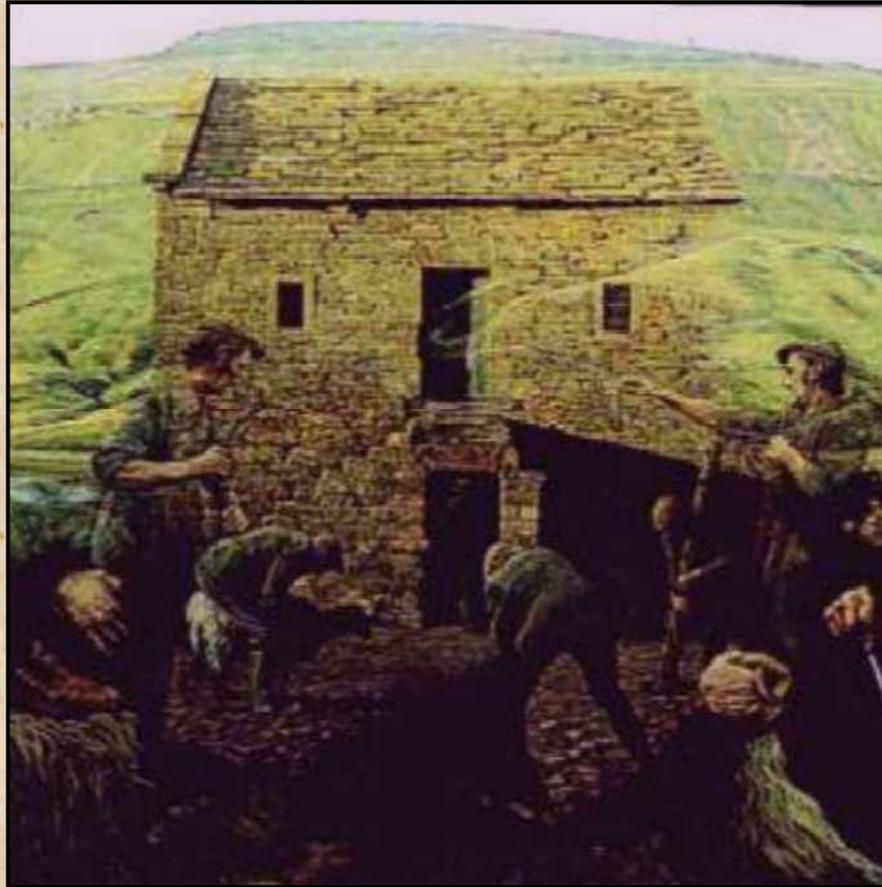
# HOW DID RALPH BLANKINSHIP LIVE IN COLONIAL VIRGINIA?

[Back to Home Page - Blankenship Origins](#)

In the historical references below you will see a typical Virginia country plantation similar to that which Richard and Mary Kennon lived in at Conjuror's Neck. Although in the plantation graphic below all of the out buildings appear to be close together, in actual fact they were widely dispersed on the homestead. Kennon's estate on Conjuror's Neck consisted of several hundred acres. We know from historical documents that his brick home, similar to that you see in the graphic, was begun in 1685. In either 1686 or possibly 1687 Kennon imported Ralph Blankinship from England. It is presumed, with good reason, that Ralph Blankinship became an indentured servant in the employ of Richard Kennon after his arrival in America and that for a period of perhaps two years he worked for Kennon to pay back his debt of passage across the Atlantic Ocean. Richard Kennon was born in America but his parents came from England in 1635.

The Virginia plantations, such as Kennon's on Conjuror Neck, were completely self-sufficient. Most were near waterways, streams or rivers for accessibility. They had to be self-sufficient because of their remoteness in the interior or back country regions of Virginia. All of their food was grown on the plantation. The poor people spent much of their time just hunting for wild game to feed their families. A plantation owner undoubtedly employed people to serve this function. Plantation owners raised their own beef cattle, pigs and chickens which had to be butchered and subsequently placed in a smokehouse for long term preservation. There always was a laundry house near the home. A tobacco barn may have been close to the waterway. It would have been used to store the tobacco crops that grew so well in the rich clay soils of Virginia. Receipts for tobacco stored in these barns was used as currency during the 1600 and 1700's. A pier would have been placed near the home and would have been used for loading and off-loading goods delivered by boats or ferries. Near the home would have been vegetable gardens tended to by the indentured servants during the 1600's and by African slaves during the 1700's. Somewhere near the home would have been a large well for water and there may have been more than one. One would be used for drinking and bathing water for those who lived in the plantation home and another would have provided water for the livestock and the servants.

While there are vivid account of how the poor English farmers lived in England along the Scottish border during the 1600's, we cannot be sure that is the way Ralph Blankinship actually lived in Virginia. The poorest people of Cumberland, England lived in small homes made of logs, twigs, thatch with mud or clay used as mortar. Below is a painting of a centuries old home located in Blencarn, England where I believe Ralph Blankinship may have come from circa 1686. Ralph's home in Virginia may have looked something like this home, but we cannot be sure.



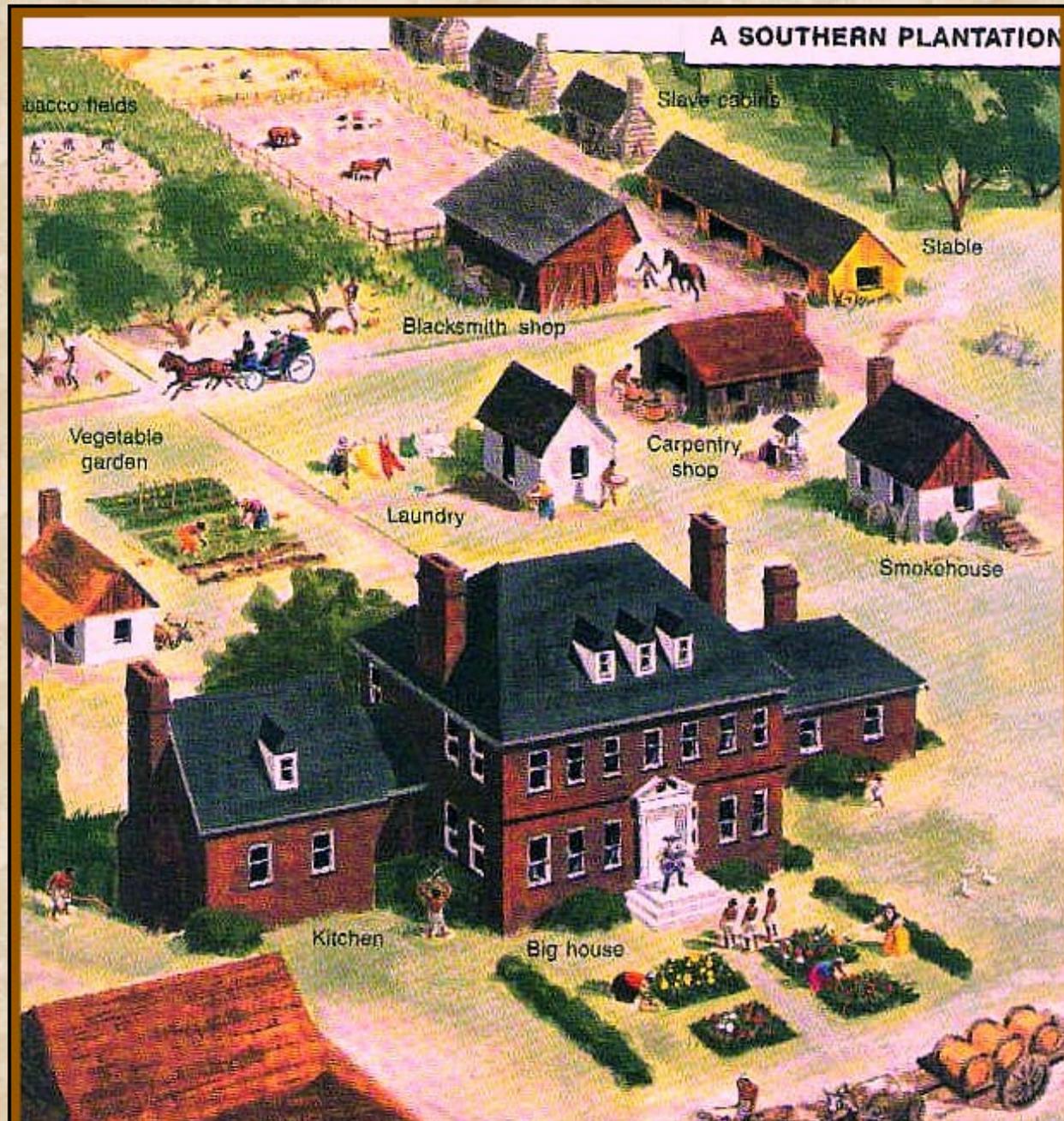
A stone house in Blencarn, Cumbria County, England circa 1700

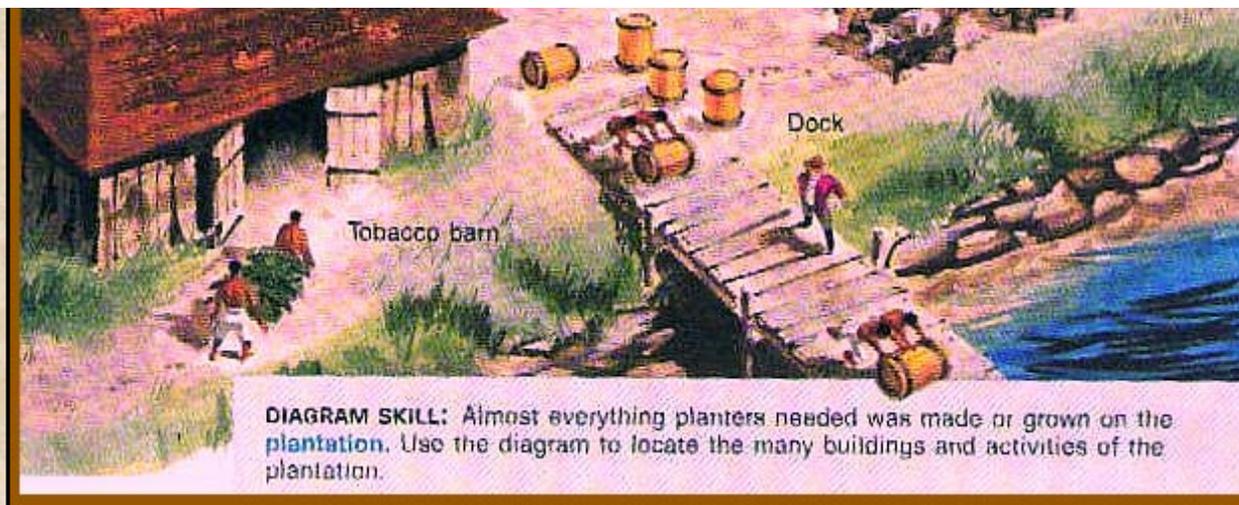
## **THE PLANTATIONS OF EARLY VIRGINIA CIRCA 1700**

Carpentry and blacksmith shops would have been placed somewhere on the plantation, but perhaps not within sight of the plantation home. There would have been stables for horses. If the owner was wealthy enough and there were passable roads on the plantation there might have been a horse-drawn carriage.

At some place on the plantation there would have been a barn for the livestock. In the graphic image above is seen the corrals for horses.

Presumably the livestock and horses would have been close to the slave quarters where they could be properly attended.





A typical Plantation estate in backcountry Virginia circa 1700

Now compare the home of Richard Kennon on Conjuror's Neck with the home in the graphic above. In the photo you see the Appomattox River behind the home.

The photos below were taken by Chip Stratton <[cstrat@swbell.net](mailto:cstrat@swbell.net)> circa march 2001

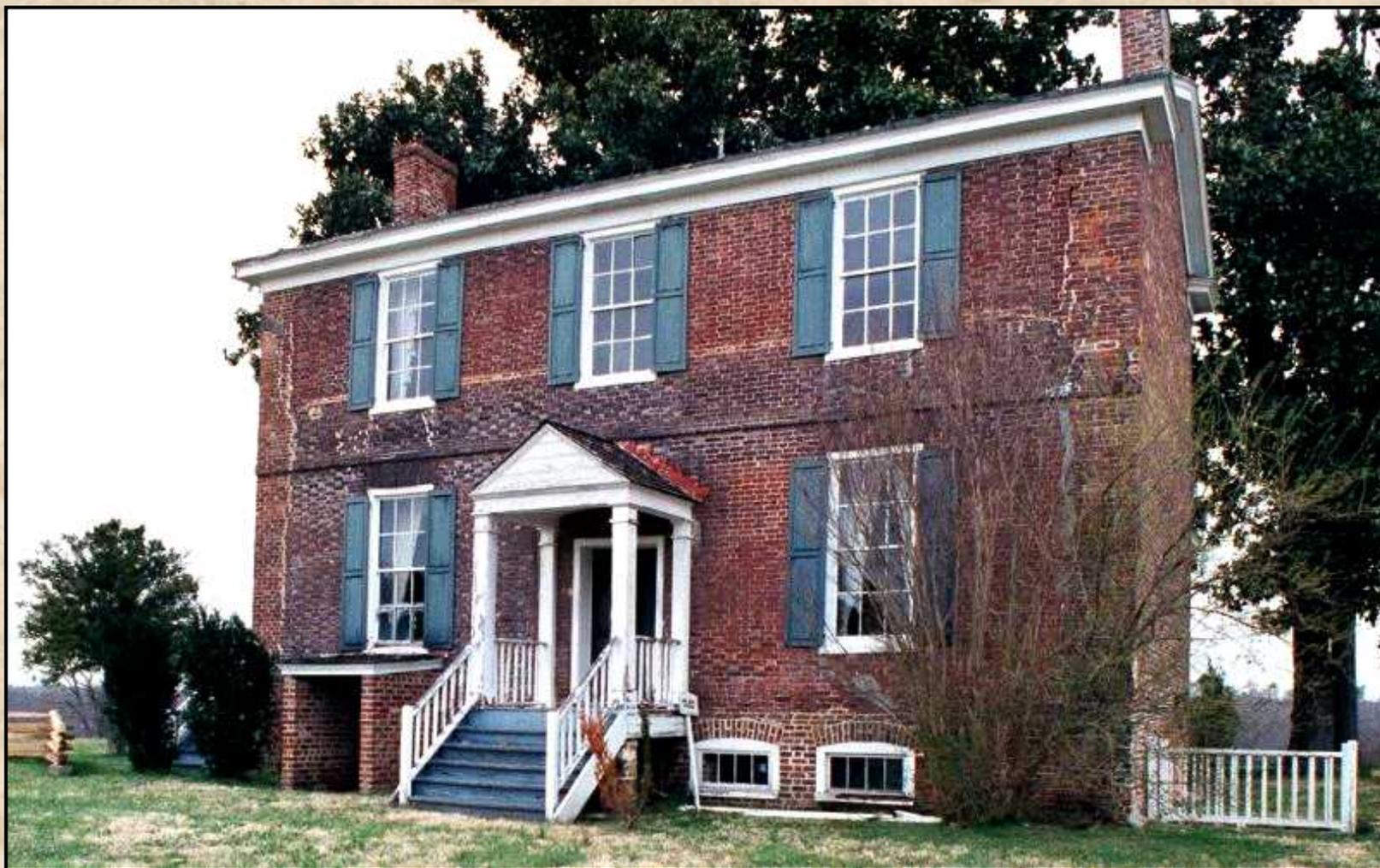


**"BRICK HOUSE" IS THE OLDEST HOME IN CHESTERFIELD COUNTY, VA.**

Richard Kennon's home on Conjuror's Neck on the Appomattox River

This recently taken photo of the Kennon brick summer home on Conjuror's Neck is about 17 miles south of Richmond, VA. You can only imagine that what you see in the plantation graphic above could have been directly superimposed upon the photograph and that the Kennon estate was not too much different. Present day Colonial Heights, Virginia is about five miles away to the right of the photo above. The name Conjuror's Neck was taken from an old Indian medicine man who once lived upon this plot of land about the time the first English settlers arrived in Virginia in the early 1600's. Directly behind the home about 2 miles away was the old colonial town of Hopewell. There is a street named Kennon nearby the home. Notice the two large fireplace stacks on both sides of the building and how closely they resemble that of the colonial home in the graphic above. The bricks for the home were said to have been made from the clay found on conjuror's neck, which may

have been one reason it was built there and not at nearby Bermuda Hundred when Kennon lived prior to 1685.



A close up of the "Brick House" of Richard Kennon build in 1685

It has been speculated that Ralph Blankinship may have actually worked to complete the Kennon home. There is some reason to believe that Ralph may have been a black smith because of all the scrap metal consisting of brass, iron and pewter found in his personal possession at his death. More recently it has been speculated that Ralph may have been imported to America by Richard Kennon in order to work at the iron foundry 10 miles north of this location where Falling Creek runs into the James River at a place which is today known as Ampt Hill. The first iron foundry in colonial America was built around 1620 at Ampt Hill but was temporarily suspended a few years later when a large scale Indian massacre killed many of the Englishmen and women living in this same general area. While we don't know if Kennon bought into the steel mill or reactivated another one, the fact is that in Ralph Blankinship death inventory are also listed certain worked iron goods. So Ralph may have worked at an iron foundry or he may have been a metal smith.

There is a colonial era record of a lawsuit brought against Ralph Blankinship for cutting timber close to a place I have identified at the old Ampt Hill iron foundry on Falling Creek. The location is today identified as Sloan's Circle. The suit against Ralph was for £100 pounds sterling, therefore the amount of timber he cut down without the owner's permission must have been considerable. It is conjectured that Ralph may have cut down the wood as fuel for the nearby iron furnace at Ampt Hill on Falling Creek about 10 miles north of the Kennon home. In the mid-1720's John Blankenship, son of Ralph and Martha, lived on Proctor Creek just south of Ampt. Hill. It is conjectured that Ralph may have owned the property before John lived there but no will for Ralph Blankinship has ever been found so we cannot be certain of it. Below is the court document regarding the law suit against Ralph Blankinship for cutting down another man's timber.

"In November 1695 Ralph Blankinship went onto the land of William Soane and allegedly felled several trees to the damage of 100 lbs sterling. Thereupon Soane brought suit against him. The land was the 130 acres which had been granted on 21 April 1690 to James Blair, Jeremiah Brown, and Nicholas Bullington. Both Brown and Bullington had died and Blair had inherited their shares. Soane argued unsuccessfully that the land had not been seeded or planted and that, therefore, Soane by a patent of 26 April 1695 took possession of the lapsed tract. The court found that because the land was marshy and sunken, it could not be lapsed and dismissed the suit"

As can be seen above, the Kennon home is on, or near, the Appomattox River. About 1.5 miles to the left of the home, as you see it in this photo, was Point-of-Rocks where Kennon operated a ferry service which provided transportation to Jamestown and further south to the Atlantic shore. This ferry service continued in operation even after Richard Kennon died in 1696. His wife Mary is reported to have continue the ferry service operation until about 1720.

Because Ralph Blankinship is believed to have originated from near Penrith (perhaps Blencarn) which lies on the Eden River, in County Cumbria, England he may have learned shipwright skills at an early age. Perhaps he knew how to build ferries or maybe he knew how to operate ferries and for this reason he was brought to colonial Virginia by Richard Kennon. We just don't have the facts to be certain. Whatever Ralph's professional skills he undoubtedly was a trusted servant of Richard Kennon because we know that he carried a financial debt owned to Richard Kennon until his death in 1714. Following his death we find that there were at least three creditors who placed demands upon Martha Blankinship for payment of the loans.

During the 1680's Richard Kennon and his business partner John Pleasants in Virginia acted as agents for Robert Paggin in London. One of their business enterprises was that of buying and selling African slaves. About the exact same time that Ralph Blakinship came to Virginia in 1686 or 1687 Kennon and Pleasants arranged for the shipment of 70 slaves to Virginia. Presumably the slaves were sold to work on the farms and plantations around where he then lived at Bermuda Hundred. A couple of years earlier Kennon had arranged for another shipment of 30 slaves. These were some of the first slaves brought to colonial America. By 1700 England was leading all other European countries in the importation and sale of African slaves. By 1806 England passed laws prohibiting the sale of slaves in England but the practice continued on in the colonies for another 60 years.

"Kennon became a member of the House of Burgesses and active in other Colonial affairs, including the sports of the day. His horses were frequent winners on the track at Bermuda Hundred where "quarter " races were being held prior to 1677. Races were recorded there in both 1680 and 1688. Kennon married a daughter of Col. Robert Boling, of "Cobbs" and a sister became the bride of John Bolling. The first of Kennon's sons was given the name of Richard. He died at the age of 4 years and was buried just beyond the bay window in the family living room from where the bereaved mother could watch and guard the grave. The second son, as was frequently the practice , also was named

Richard. The Kennons were allied in marriage to other such notable early Chesterfield County families as Blands, Randolphs and Tuckers."

[Back to Home Page - Blankenship Origins](#)

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# Blankenship Origins



The Commonwealth coat of arms shown above was in use during the period 1649 – 1662 when Ralph Blankinship and his parents were alive.

[Back to Home Page - Blankenship Origins](#)

## *Blenkinship Surname Analysis*

by Peks Genealogy Research Services of Glasgow, Scotland

***Blenkinship*** and ***Blankenship*** are hereditary surnames of locality origin. Naming was borne thousands of years ago and initially there were just first names only. Around the 11th century the Normans invaded England, with William the Conqueror, and introduced the first hereditary surnames taken from their estates in France and their newly acquired lands in England. The Normans moved rapidly on with their bearers into Scotland and Ireland. They also brought with them a store of personal and occupational names with nicknames being formed from the Norman originals and a few from the Old Norse terms, that survived into the Middle English. Locality names are derived from placenames and describe someone who lived near a physical feature such as an elm tree, hill, river or church, or from habitations such as a town, village, farmstead or county. Continuing with our research of this surname our records show the following; Variants ***Blenkinsop***, ***Blenkensop***, ***Blankenship***, ***Blenkinship***. A locality name meaning 'of Blenkinsop', from a township in the parish of Haltwhistle, County Northumberland. This name is of English descent and is found in many ancient manuscripts in the above country. Examples of such are a Randolph de Blekishop, County Northumberland, who was recorded in "Kirby's Quest for Somerset", in which is contained the 'Exchequer Lay Subsidy' for the Somerset Record Society, 1889 and a Charles Blenckinsopp, County Westmoreland, was registered in the University of Oxford in the year 1572. Names were recorded in these ancient documents to make it easier for their overlords to collect taxes and to keep records of the population at any given time. When the overlords acquired land by either force or gifts from their rulers, they created charter of ownership for themselves and their vassals. Other examples of this name were found in the persons of a Thomas Blinkinship and Sara Allen, who were married in Saint George, Hanover Square, in the year 1794.

Peks Genealogy Services, 31 Park Ave, Bishopbriggs, Glasgow G64 2SN

Tel: 0141563 1660 – FAX 0141 563 2739 email [p.branton@peks.co.uk](mailto:p.branton@peks.co.uk)



The Blenkinship surname analysis above was prepared in Scotland by Peks of Glasgow. This firm specializes in "Surname Origins and Coats-of-Arms" but they also perform more detailed genealogy research and analysis for a fixed fee costing up to £499 British pounds.

At the Peks web site <http://www.rootsinscotland.com/> they show which surnames they have information on. They also list the coat or arms for the various surnames for which they have data. In the case of the surnames I am interested in they indicate they have information on Blencowe, Blenkarn, Blenkarne, Blenkensop, Blenkhorn, Blenkhorne, Blenkin, Blenkinship, Blenkinsop, and Blenkirron. Unfortunately there is no coat of arms for any of these surnames beginning with the stem word BLEN. This, of course, contrasts sharply with the lightly researched claims we see on many Blankenship web sites that display either the Blankenship or Blenkinsop coat of arms.

The results of Peks professional genealogy analysis on the surname Blenkinship are interesting. My request was for information only on the surname BLENKINSHIP because, as you already know, I believe it is the origin of the name ***BLANKENSHIP*** and ***BLANKINSHIP***. While their analysis is not quite as thorough as mine has been, it nonetheless draws the same conclusion that the names Blenkinsop, Blenkensop, BLANKENSHIP, Blenkinship are all from the same surname. The report indicates that the surname Blenkinship originated from a locality meaning '***of Blenkinsop***', from a township in the parish of Haltwhistle, County Northumberland. Peks's analysis states that the name BLENKINSHIP is of English descent and is found in many ancient manuscripts in this country. This new genealogy analysis goes on to say that the Norman invaders of England brought with them a store of personal and occupational names with nicknames being formed from the Norman originals. A few surnames are derived from the Old Norse terms that survived into the Middle English. The English surnames taken from placenames always described someone who lived near a particular physical feature. I believe that our surname Blankenship is derived from the original stem word BLEN which is in itself of Norse origin.

The only issue where I differ from the Peks' surname analysis is their claim that the name originates from a locality meaning 'of Blenkinsop' taken from a township in the parish of Haltwhistle, County Northumberland. This much we've know since Colonel Leslie C. Blankenship published his book circa 1970. My genealogy analysis reaches

much further back into time with its documentation of Blenkinship marriages in the 1500's. My search is in northwestern England and it attempts to correlate the surname Blenkinship with its true origins in the Viking settlements that contain the stem word BLEN. These are the small settlements or hamlets located in the former Viking held lands of County Cumbria, England. My focus has been primarily upon the specific hamlet of Blencarn located 7.5 miles due east of the town of Penrith. It is the area of Penrith where we find the highest concentration of Blenkinships dating back to the earliest available parish records of the 1500's era. It also is in Penrith that we see the highest concentrations of the surname Blenkinship noted in the 1800's civil registration records. And lastly, it is near Penrith that we see the highest concentration of Blenkinships in the 2001 telephone directory listings.

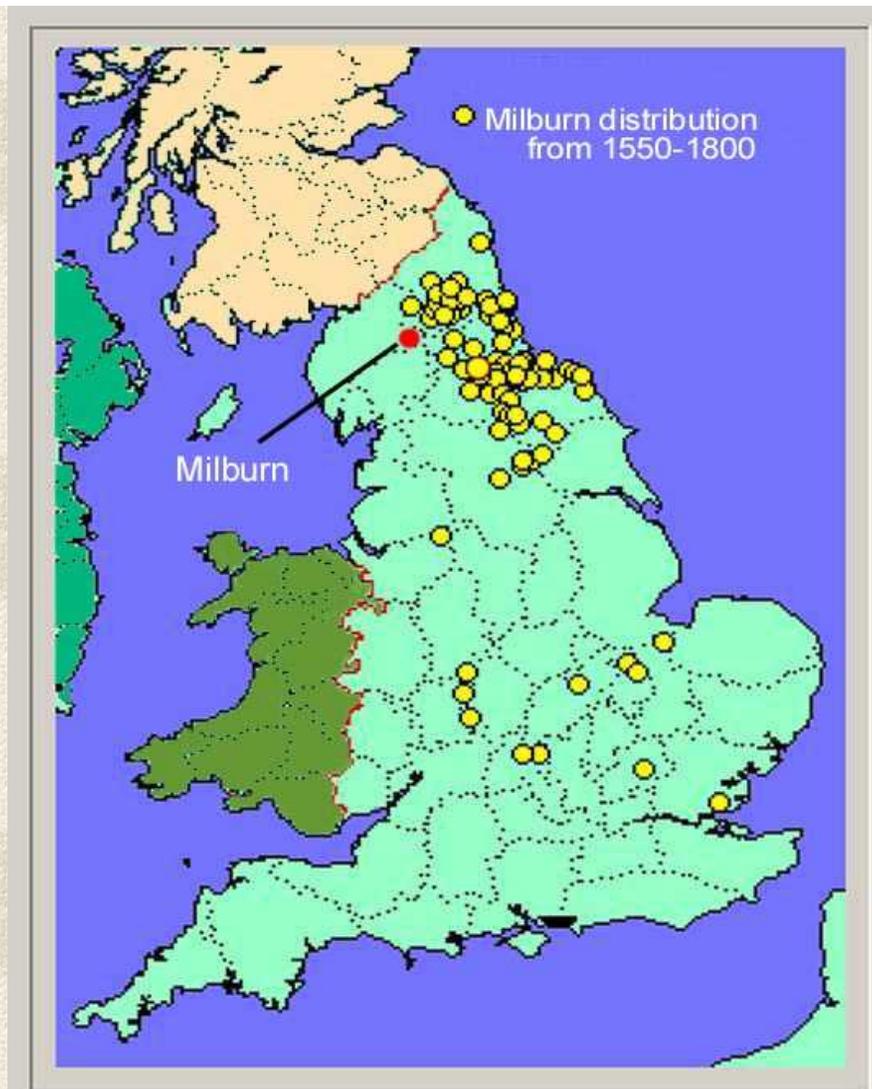
We know that the stem word BLEN in old Norse probably meant a settlement or hamlet near a water source or simply a water course. BLEN in the Gaelic language which is rich in Old Norse or Viking words means a settlement. We can further confirm the Viking roots of the stem word BLEN because we see on the topographic terrain maps that Blencarn Beck runs beside the present day hamlet of Blencarn. We know very positively that Beck was the Viking or Norse term for stream. Are there other Viking placenames or geographic features near Blencarn? Yes there are.

Blencarn Beck, Skirwith Beck and Crowdundle Beck are three Viking named streams that converge or approach within 1.5 miles of Blencarn. The salmon rich Eden River runs north and south about 2 miles of east Blencarn and Skirwith. We know that Skirwith (located 1.5 miles north of Blencarn) is where the Blenkinship family line from Quebec, Canada came from during the early 1800's. We might therefore tentatively suggest that Blencarn or Skirwith were the English hometowns where the Blenkinships or the Blankinship family line came from who first populated the Massachusetts coast at Marion, Fairhaven and New Bedford in the very early 1700's. The 1850 census for Fairhaven, Massachusetts show Blenkinships living beside or near to Blankinships. We still need to prove that the Blankinship line that populated Henrico County, Virginia beginning in 1686/87 also came from this same area of Blencarn and its environs. The Blenkinship locality in Cumberland, England probably extended westward from Blencarn in about a 10-mile semicircle.

One perplexing question is why we see the rather large dispersal of Blenkinships and Blenkinsops into Durham, Northumberland and to a lesser extent Lancashire county around the late 1500's. By the 1800's it appears that most of the Blenkinships are back in Cumberland County and by the year 2001 nearly all Blenkinships are in Cumberland and none are in Durham where they were largely concentrated in the late 1500's. The historical data tells us that there were three very major traumatic social events that occurred during this time. We know from a study performed by the University of Liverpool that there was cyclic famine and starvation in Cumberland during the 1500's. This data of severe societal stress was incorporated into a subsequent study by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and published on the Internet. The final study also included data on two major pandemics of smallpox that ravaged Cumberland County during the mid- and late-1500's.

More recently I've discovered evidence that the murderous Scottish and English border Reivers decimated the area around Penrith during the 1500's era. The Reivers, as many know, were the marauding and ruthless bandits who gave "blackmail" its name in the English language. These Reivers killed and pillaged the Scottish and English border settlers for several centuries. They were cattle rustlers and thieves and all-purpose bandits who were feared by all. They fueded among other rivals in much the same manner as the Hatfields and McCoys in West Virginia and Kentucky border area. On more than one occasion history reports that they pillaged the villages around Penrith where the Blenkinships lived in and near Blencarn. We see a large migration of Blenkinships into Durham and Northumberland during the latter part of the 1500's. This probably happened as a result of the extreme social stresses which occurred during the 1500's in northwestern England. These stresses suggest that similar migration patterns should hold true for other people of this same region who had different surnames other than Blenkinship and Blenkinsop. We can, in fact, prove this to be true when we examine another surname which I have just completed analysis on.

The small town of Milburn lies 1.5 miles southeast of Blencarn on a near perfect northwest - southeast axis with Skirwith at the northwest terminus with Blencarn at the center of the axis. The surname and placename of Milburn is singularly unique in the British Commonwealth, as is the surname and placename Blencarn. Therefore if we can find Milburn in use as a surname in the British BMD archives, which we do, then we can assume that only people from Milburn adopted this as a surname at some distant time around 1100 AD or in the centuries thereafter. Using the BMD archives for births, marriages and deaths in England during the 1800's we can see a pattern distribution of this surname which was the same as similarly observed for the surname Blenkinship and Blenkinsop. What emerges from this surname dispersion and migration pattern is exactly the same as we see for the Blenkinship and Blenkinsops. At some point in time, which I propose was the middle to late 1500's, both the Milburns and the Blenkinships began to show up in large numbers in County Durham and also Northumberland to the northeast as well as Lancashire to the immediate south. However, some Milburns and Blenkinships did, in fact, remain behind near Penrith in their traditional homelands. Using the National Burial Index for England and Wales I have plotted where the Milburns relocated between 1550-1800. The relocation was essentially to the same areas where the Blenkinships and Blenkinsops migrated to in Durham and Northumberland by the late 1500's..



### MILBURN Distribution in England

Map above shows the distribution of the surname Milburn in relation to the location of Milburn co-located with Blencarn in Cumberland County  
(Source: National Burial Index for England and Wales)



### BLANKENSHIP-BLANKINSHIP-BLENKINSOP Distribution in England

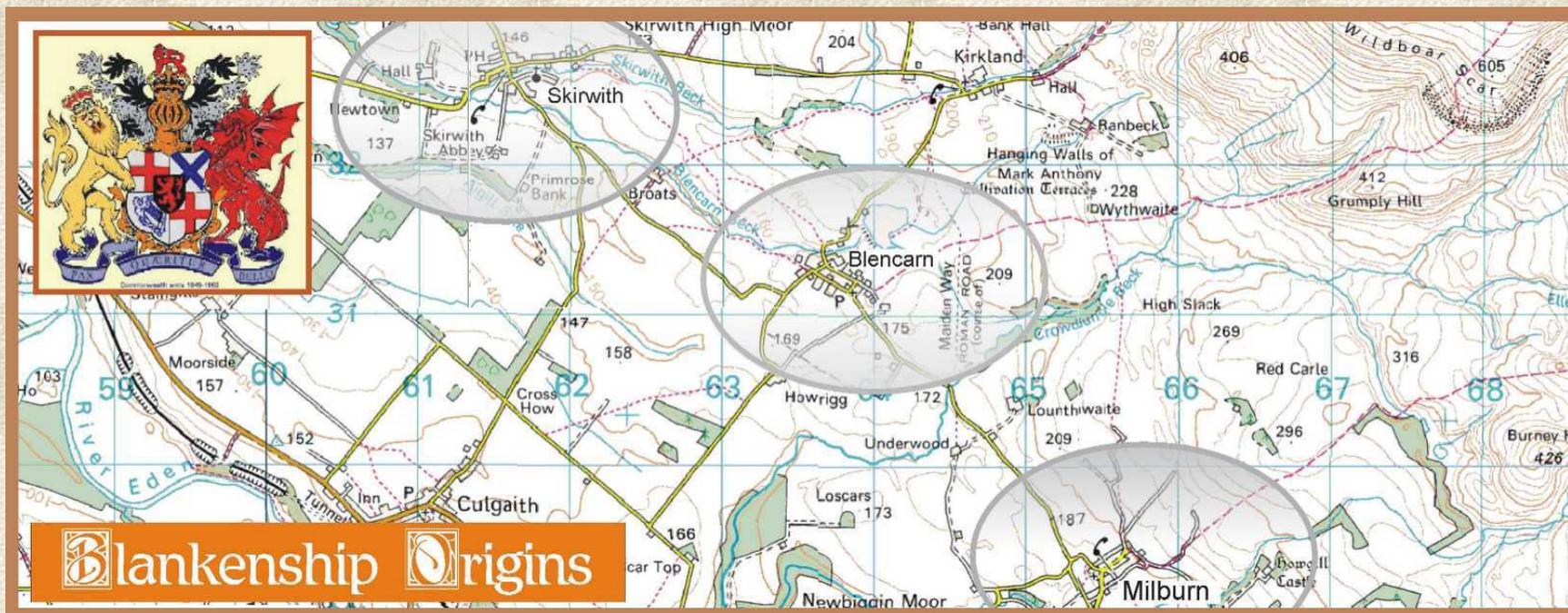
It can be clearly noted that the distribution of the surname Blenkinship and Blenkinsop is almost identical to that of the surname Milburn. It should be possible to continue this analysis using the same type of surname distribution and continue with the migration scatter plots of where the various peoples of Cumberland dispersed to around 400 years ago.

The three sheaves of wheat on the Blenkinshop shield of arms may suggest there once were three separate Blenkin- clans or that they originally came from three distinct villages near Penrith. Could these three towns which once joined the Blenkinships, Blenkinsops and Blencarns have been Skirwith, Blencarn and Milburn. Just a guess perhaps, but that is how one hypothesizes in order to move the analyses forward. The representation of the number three on the Blenkinshop shield may have some significance that may yield to later analysis.

[The town of Penrith is just to the left of the map where you see the Eden River on the left under the coat of arms for the British Commonwealth (1449-1662). This region of Cumbria County was once occupied by the Vikings from about 700 AD to 1100 AD. The Viking conquest began about 300 years after the Roman legions departed this part of northern England. The towns of Skirwith, Blencarn, Milburn and Kirkland are where many Blenkinships and Blenkinsops lived from at least the 1500's until the present day.]

## MAP OF BLENCARN, SKIRWITH AND MILBURN IN CUMBRIA COUNTY, NORTHWESTERN ENGLAND

### HOMELAND OF THE BLENKINSHIPS FROM 1500-2001



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First Name:

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[Back to Home Page - Blankenship Origins](#)

# Blankenship Origins

## Historical Research on Blankenships in northern England

Partially revised on 18 January 2002

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This web page explores what we currently know about the origins of the English immigrant Ralph Blankenship, the progenitor of all known people with the surname Blankenship and Blankinship living in America today. In 1990 there were about 55,000 Blankenships and 2,500 Blankinships. None of these 57,500 Blankenships and Blankinship have any valid knowledge of who their ancestors actually were before Ralph Blankinship arrived in Virginia circa 1686/1687. Thirty years ago in 1970 a very well-intentioned genealogy researcher named Colonel Leslie C. Blankenship attempted to answer that question in his book *"Blankenship Family Ancestors."* In the book he made a determined attempt to associate the Blankenships in present day America with the Blenkinsop family line of Northumberland, England. In examining the historical archives contained in English records of northern England I have come to a much different conclusion. This web site examines the available documentation and presents new information in the context of what we know today in April 2001. The conclusions presented will hopefully convince the reader that our

immigrant ancestor Ralph Blankenship was very likely born into the Blenkinship family line from Penrith or Kendal in Cumbria County in the northwest sector of England. The area where Penrith is located is known as the Eden Valley. It is located in an area referred to as "The Borders" because of its proximity to the Scottish Border near Carlisle and Hadrian's Wall built by the Romans around 122 AD.

The Name Blankenship hardly existed in England but there are a few instances of it either on death or marriage records. It was a extremely rear occurrence. However, the surname Blenkinship which is equally rare also appears in both marriage and death records in Northumberland at Hexam and in County Durham at Gainfort Parish. There are ample documents in English church and civil registries to document this fact. The year 1538 is the end of the medieval era when the English first began to officially document births, marriages, deaths and baptisms in church archives. Even then it took at least 100 years until the recording practices in England were universal and uniform. The civil registration of the population apparently did not begin until the early 19th century. Occasionally one will see the surname Blankinship in the English parish and civil records but it is almost so rare that we cannot be sure it was not a transcription error. However, there are a sufficient number of Blankinships recorded during the 1670's at Gainsforth Parish in County Durham (just west of Darlington) to confirm the existence of a least one family that used the very uncommon surname spelling of BLANKINSHIP. There also is one Blankenship recorded in the Bishopwearmouth Parish in County Durham during the early 1800's.

In spite of the preponderance of evidence to suggest that the Blankenships in America originally came from northern England, there are still doubting Thomases, such as Kay Blankenship (BKAYMEL@aol.com), the long-time listowner or administrator for the Rootsweb Blankenship forum. This woman, who has hosted the BLANKENSHIP Rootsweb forum since about March of 1998 has made various postings in the past to suggest that the Blankenships in America possibly came from Ireland or alternately that they may have come from Scotland. You can read her comments by clicking below. Incredible as it may seem, she does not believe there is proof of where our Blankenships actually came from nor does she attempt to offer up any research of her own to confront any of the material you may read on the 40+ pages at this web site. Between 1997 and 2001 I posted almost 900 genealogy research messages to the BLANKENSHIP genealogy forum on Rootsweb. In spite of this large number of genealogy postings submitted by me on all aspects of my genealogy research, this hostess or "so-called" administrator for the Rootsweb BLANKENSHIP forum is still utterly clueless as to where the Blankenships in America came from. Surprisingly, she is not alone in her thinking and that is just one of several reasons why I initially prepared this web site in mid-2001. Namely, to educate those few who may be utterly clueless!

[CLICK HERE to read Kay Blankenship's thoughts on the origins of the Blankenships](#)

[Or CLICK here to read about her conjecture that Blankenships may have originated in Ireland](#)

Kay's source of information on the Blankenships in Ireland came from Rootsweb list subscriber Michael Blankenship [mblankenship@mindspring.com] who asserted on 4 June 2000 that...."During the mid-17th century there were a number of marriages in Cork Co., Ireland for people named Blankenship. I've got the info. I printed out on the LDS listing around here somewhere, and as soon as I find it I'll post the information." However, when asked to furnish his marriage records of Blankenships in Ireland he refused to do so. This is hardly representative of the spirit of comraderie and collaboration needed to support or refute such an allegation of Blankenship origins in Ireland.

[Michael Blankenship's retort concerning his records of Blankenships in Ireland](#)

For those who still insist that our Blankenships ancestors originated in Ireland I've included an application form for acceptance into the "International Flat Earth Society," otherwise known as the "Flat Earth Research Society."

[CLICK HERE for application form](#)

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Brought to light recently during my research was evidence in a genealogy submission archived at the Church of the Latter Day Saints (LDS) of an Ann Blankenship in County Down, Ireland located directly across the Irish sea from Cumberland County, England. County Down is about 60 miles west of Penrith, England. This Ann Blankenship reportedly was born about 1639. The questionable genealogy record in the LDS archives states that she married Aaron Carson on 1 Feb. 1659. This singular genealogy record of a Blankenship in Ireland appears only once in the IGI database, which is the LDS master directory. However, when you download the GEDCOM for this particular file from the LDS web site, all you get are those two people and nothing more than their names. The record of this marriage lacks credibility because it is an isolated entry and because it is not further documented. (SEE:

[LDS Genealogy Search Engine](#)

There is no additional documentation for this Ann Blankenship from Ireland. The singular occurrence of the surname Blankenship outside of Cumberland County, England or perhaps even County Durham (where some Blenkinships once resided) does not in any way suggest the surname originated in Ireland. It is simply the occasional out-of-area appearance of a unique surname such as Blankenship. This event most likely occurs when someone marries away from the traditional homelands of a clan, such as the Blenkinship clan of Cumberland, England. Below you see the undocumented account of Ann Blankenship in Ireland circa 1659. The distance between the Blenkinship homelands in Cumberland County, England and County Down, Ireland is just a mere 60 miles. Well established trade routes between Cumberland County, England and County Down, Ireland date back to at least the 1300's. It appears that coal was transported by sea from Whitehaven, England (in Cumberland Co.) to Ireland beginning as early as the mid-1300's. If there is any validity to the existence of a Blankenship in Ireland then it would seem to me that it would be the case of a Irishman marrying a English girl and taking her back to his home in Ireland. We also see some evidence of Blenkinsops residing in Ireland dating back to the 1500's but their numbers are very small indeed. Until there is some positive documentation or evidence of an original source for the presence of a Blankenship in Ireland, then I will simply note this genealogy record as an anomaly of very little significance or importance. In fact, I suspect the record possibly may even be an error. The Blenkinship homelands are in Cumberland and formerly Westmoreland Counties in northwestern England. It is there that we find the largest presence of them in England today, albeit their numbers are indeed quite small today. The surname Blenkinsop is found in the largest numbers in County Durham, Northumberland and Cumberland.



There also is recorded in the IGI database the existence of a Mary Elizabeth Blankenship, reportedly born in 1759 in Ireland who married a Jesse Dillion in 1776. I strongly suspect these are either research errors or database entry errors which are so common in the massive IGI database. I find the LDS records are so filled with errors and faulty research that I personally do not use them. None of the LDS records submitted by genealogy researchers are checked for accuracy. Anyone can submit their genealogy data to the LDS. It doesn't have to be accurate. Millions of individuals are submitted to the LDS each month so it's virtually impossible for the LDS archivists to validate any genealogy data in their massive database. Maybe a particular genealogy is well researched, but then again the next one you find may be very poorly documented. I have even found bogus or invented genealogies in the LDS archives and I've documented this. If you would like to see research I've done to debunk one of several bogus genealogies entered into the LDS records you may go to:

## [The History of a genealogy fabricator](#)

You really have to have enormous faith to believe that the LDS genealogy data you obtain online is accurate. Use it only as a guide. For example, If you go to the LDS website and enter Germany as the location you want to search and then enter Blankenship as the surname to search against, you'll find a long list of Blankenships who supposedly came from Germany. However, when you examine the details of the people on that generated LDS list you'll find they were born and died in the USA. So there obviously are indexing errors associated with the Blankenships listed in the LDS database. I've found so many errors with LDS genealogy records that I rarely visit the web site, nor do I use LDS Family Research Centers for the same reason. Only you can validate the information in the LDS archives. In your own family research don't accept the LDS genealogies as absolute truth simply because the archives have a quasi-religious affiliation. Many people are misled when they accept LDS genealogy documentation as vetted or thoroughly checked for accuracy. They are not. It is a vast repository of genealogy data for whoever wants to submit information with virtually no questions asked. I have a similar opinion of the "so-called" documented genealogies submitted to the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) and well as the SAR --- but that is another story altogether.

### *So What's the Origin of the surname Blankenship?*

The surname BLENKINSHIP, along with other surnames which share the same root word of BLEN are probably derived from one of the half dozen Norse or Viking towns with that stem word which are located near Penrith in Cumberland County. The County today is known as Cumbria County after it combined with Westmoreland County in the 1970's. The Norse word BLEN seen in placenames in Cumberland and Wales undoubtedly means "water source", or it can mean a valley settlement along a stream or water source. The Vikings occupied the lands in Cumberland and Wales from about 700 to 1100 AD and gave Norse names to many of the land features there. The English people living in these same areas sometime after the Norman conquest of 1066 began to adopt a few of these Viking placenames as the locative root word for their surnames. BLEN apparently was used as the stem word for the surname of the people living near these old Viking settlements. By English custom they appended the stem word BLEN with their vocations which served as an identifier of what they did for a living. Some people from these old Viking or Norse towns used the name of the settlement in its entirety and we therefore find existence for the surnames **BLENCARN**, **BLENKORN**, **BLENCOW** and even **BLENNERHASSET**, all, except Blankorn and Blenkhams are hamlets near Penrith. We see from the historical records that people who adopted as their surnames the village names of Blencarn, Blencow and Blennerhasset generally resided in Cumberland and Durham Counties in northern England. The Blennerhasset clan migrated to North America, as did the Blenkinship clan which can be found in Massachusetts, Ohio and Quebec, Canada by the early 1800's onward. Others with the surname Blenkinship, Blenkinsop and Blenkhorn migrated to Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

John Hodgson in his encyclopedic work *History of Northumberland*, published in 1840, cites the eminent English scholar William Camden (1551-1623). Camden recorded in his historical archives that the first Blenkinsops of Haltwhistle Parish in Northumberland County appeared on the English landscape prior to Henry the Third [1216-1272]. It is recorded that during King Henry's reign Ranulph de Blenkenishope rented land from Nicholas de Boltby's barony of Tindale. Camden adds that the first people with this surname were called Blencan and they lived near present day Haltwhistle. Elsewhere it is stated that the Blencan clan probably dates their existence to the time of the conquest of England by William the Conqueror.

[CLICK HERE to read about the earliest history of the Blenkinsops in England](#)

Meanwhile, in England other clans, such as the BLENKINSOP and BLENKINSHIP families used the suffix SOP or SHIP along with the stem word BLEN. Those who engaged themselves as grain and wheat farmers adopted the "SOP" suffix to the surname. "Sop", in the Gaelic language of this region of England and Scotland means "standing wheat stalks". It is possible that those who worked as shipwrights along the Eden River, where Blencarn is located, may have used the suffix SHIP to describe their particular vocation. However, SHIP in old English (i.e. Anglo-Saxon) also means "Sheep" and the suffix could just as easily have meant "people who attended sheep for a living, or shepherders." The two primary means of livelihood in 16th century England were sheepherding and wheat or grain farming. The word KIN which appears as the middle syllable in the names BLENKINSHIP and BLENKINSOP means "son of" or "kinship to." Because all of these Viking towns which start with BLEN are located close to Penrith and because Penrith in County Cumbria is where we find the largest number of church and government records for people with the surname **BLENKINSHIP**, we can assume this is the focal point in history for the emergence of this family line. So those people who were grain farmers near a Viking town which had **BLEN** as a stem word used the surname BLENKINSOP and those who used the surname BLENKINSHIP were either shipwrights, mariners or most likely shepherders. My obvious best guess is that the Blenkinships were probably shepherders, but again that is only a guess because the truth seems to be lost in history perhaps a 1,000 years ago. The Coat-of-Arms for the Blenkinsops displays three wheat stalks or standing sheaves. From this one might logically assume they were the grain farmers. The same wheat sheaves are found on the community Coat-of-Arms for Penrith which is the center of the wheat growing country of County Cumbria. It's only a few miles distant from all six placenames in that county which begin with the stem word BLEN that also is common to the surnames BLENkinSHIP and BLENkinSOP. Look anywhere else in the world for this stem word BLEN and you only find it in County Cumbria, where the Vikings once ruled. They gave their Vikings words to the prominent landscape features in Cumberland County (now Cumbria County) and Wales. Blencarn Beck is Viking or Old Norse for a stream which runs beside a wheat growing settlement. In Old Norse Beck means stream, CARN means grain (wheat, barley or oats) and BLEN means a settlement. I will later try to prove the case that the origin of the Blenkinships and Blenkinsops in England was BLENCARN located 7 miles west of Penrith. The surname may have transformed to BLENCAN by the time the clan migrated to Haltwhistle circa 1200 AD, which is about the time William Camden makes note of the clan name in his 16th century historical documents of northern England.

[CLICK HERE to view a map of Blencarn and Blencarn Beck, the stream the runs beside it](#)

## WHAT IS KNOWN ABOUT THE ORIGINS OF RALPH BLANKINSHIP?

There is no factual information or documentation regarding Ralph Blankinship prior to his arrival in Virginia. We only know that the Henrico Co., Virginia court records (Book 2, page 326) shows that Ralph arrived in the year 1686. Others have acquired information which I do not have which indicates the date of arrival as both 1686/87 and 1686-1687. The latter notation would indicate a time frame sometime between 1686 and 1687. However, if the former notation "1686/87" is correct then there is an alternative interpretation of this arrival date based upon the English adoption of the Gregorian Calendar on 2 Sept 1752. Due to the use of this Gregorian calendar all dates prior to its use forced later historians and genealogists to write dates between 1 January and 24 March 1686 as 1686/87. The actual historical document from the 1690 Henrico County Court records says that Ralph Blankinship and 89 other men (all presumably indentured servants) and 70 African slaves were imported or their passages paid for by Richard Kennon in the year 1686. We further know that Robert Paggin (in London, England), and Colonel John Pleasants of Bermuda Hundred, Virginia were Kennon's business partners who presumably arranged for the passage of the indentured servants as well as the slaves.

Additionally, it is known that during mid- to late-1685 Richard Kennon began construction of his plantation home on Conjurer's Neck (just northeast of present day Colonial Heights, Virginia). I have made the presumption that Kennon was seeking skilled workmen to build his home and perhaps had Ralph Blankinship recruited in England as a craftsman to become one of his permanent staff. Blacksmiths were highly valued craftsmen of that era. We know that Ralph came to America as an indentured servant because the historical records say that Kennon imported Blankinship which means that he paid for his passage across the Atlantic Ocean. I further presume that Ralph Blankinship had some metal smithing or metal foundry skills because of the fairly large amount of scrap metal (brass, pewter and both worked and raw iron) accounted for at the time of his death. I also note the fact that there was an iron mining operation a short distance southeast of his 200 acre land holding located one mile southeast of present day Chesterfield, Virginia. One other fact plays into my thinking and that is the fact that the first iron smelting operation in America was only a few miles north of where Ralph Blankinship lived. I'm also aware that there are older iron smelting foundries near his home in Henrico County, VA and that the first iron mining in America occurred in Henrico County. The last item for consideration is presented elsewhere in on this "Blankinship Origins" web site and that is the fact that sometime around 1694 a court action was initiated against Ralph Blankinship for cutting down timber on another man's land. The amount the man was attempting to sue for was 100 English pounds, or about \$13,000 in today's money. The court eventually ruled that the land where the lumber was cut was swamp land and that there were questions concerning the succession of land rights when two partners predeceased the claimant. Ralph apparently paid nothing. However, the large amount of timber he cut down suggests to most people that he may have used it to produce charcoal. Charcoal production for metal smelting in Cumberland, England during the 1600's was one of the likely reasons the landscape was reported denuded and barren. While we don't know what Ralph did with all that timber, it must have been a formidable labor and not done in vain. This fact is just another piece of the unsolved puzzle of what trade or profession the immigrant Ralph Blankinship engaged in during his lifetime. If we could only excavate in the area of his known residence circa 1700 located one mile southeast of Chesterfield we might possibly discover the remains of charcoal from a private smelting operation. The charcoal might then be carbon dated and conclusions drawn. But alas, I'm told that a small strip mall of some sort with a large parking lot exists today where Ralph and Martha presumably once lived at the end of the 17th century. Their homestead location is precisely defined elsewhere at this web site.

In spite of all these assumptions there is no solid proof to link Ralph to one particular trade or profession. However, the total absence of farming implements listed on his death inventory of goods, such as we find in the inventories of his sons, suggests to me that he was not a farmer. He therefore must have been a skilled tradesman. Because he died young, at age 54, may further suggest that he worked in a harsh trade such as metal smelting where mercury, arsenic and other noxious chemicals are used. Because Richard Kennon paid a quit rent for Ralph Blankinship sometime before his death (on at least on one or more occasions), this further suggests to me that somehow Ralph was beholden to Kennon. In fact, when Ralph died Kennon's heirs, most likely his wife, was still holding an outstanding debt owed by Ralph to Richard Kennon. A court action was recorded regarding the collection of the monies owed in tobacco equivalent to cancel the debt paid for the quit rent. *[NOTE: A quit rent is money paid so that one does not have to perform a particular service, such as military service. In Colonial Virginia men were obligated to serve in the local militia which acted as a defense force protecting settlers from Indian attacks, which were quite common then. These Indian attacks persisted until the early 1760's when a Virginia militia force was assembled by the Virginia Governor to fight the Indians that were becoming a serious threat. There is an historical record of Blankinships being called to service in that rather lengthy engagement which preceded the War of Revolution by about 15 years. We therefore can proudly say that Blankinships have participated in every American war, including the Indian war of Central Virginia during the 1760's.]*

We know from an Henrico County court record of 1695 that Ralph Blankinship was 33 in that year. This would mean that he was born in 1662 and that when he immigrated to America he was 24. We don't really know if he was married at the time he immigrated and later sent for his wife in England but there is no woman on board the sailing vessel he arrived on with the first name Martha. So he could have sent for his wife later or he may have married one of the English maidens sent over to work in the homes of the more wealthy Englishmen who populated the upper James River at that time in history. All of the children and grandchildren of Ralph and Martha Blankinship have distinctly English first names so we can fully assume they were from England. We may further assume they used the typical English naming patterns for their offspring. Those who have studied first names from the British Isles will know that Irish and Scottish first names are quite unique and very distinct from English first names. In fact, the first name Ralph was among the 10 most popular names in England from the early medieval period up to the 17th and 18th centuries. We further see that the **Ralph "never" appears as a first name** in Ireland or Scotland during this same period in history. Check this for yourself by clicking below to view most popular first names in

England and then contrast it with the 100 most popular first names in Scotland and Ireland during or just prior to the life span of the immigrant Ralph Blankinship.

[The most popular English names during the medieval & post medieval era](#)

[CLICK HERE to see the 100 most popular Irish first names](#)

[CLICK HERE to view the most popular Scottish first names](#)

You may wish to contrast this with the most popular English names from the late 14th century in York County, England which lies just below Cumberland and County Durham where Ralph Blankinship most likely came from. You'll see among the old Latinized first names from Yorkshire that Ranulph or Ralf or Rulf or **RALPH** is one of the most popular first names.

[Most popular male first names in 14th Century Yorkshire, England](#)

When we look at 13th century England to find the most popular male first names we observe that **Ralph is the 6th most common name**. Yet there remain those few doubting Thomases among Blankinship researchers who still argue that the immigrant Ralph Blankinship was an Irishman even though Ralph never appears as a first name in Irish and Scottish history during the period of Ralph Blankinship's lifetime.

[CLICK to see the most popular first names in 13th Century England](#)

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## WAS RALPH BLANKENSHIP REALLY AN ENGLISHMAN?

Yes, there is almost no doubt that Ralph was English. Some have wildly speculated that Ralph was possibly Irish, Scottish, German or even of Belgium origin. However, when we examine the names of the other men who arrived with Ralph Blankinship in Virginia in 1686/87 we see that both their first and last names were uniquely English in Origin. The name Ralph was the 6th most popular English name during the 17th and 18th centuries. Ralph is almost certainly not an Irish first name and does not even show up on the high frequency list of Irish masculine first names. Additionally, Ralph was a very uncommon Scottish first name. I have personally examined the genealogies of many of the neighbors of Ralph Blankinship in Virginia and they were all from England. None was from any other country other than England. After all, the upper end of the James River near Bermuda Hundred and Dale parish where Ralph lived was included in an exclusive English enclave. It was an English economic enterprise originally established for the profit of English shareholders and venture capitalists. Other Europeans, with the exception of the French religious enclaves circa 1700, were actually persecuted if they entered into this uniquely English economic domain. While there are a few researchers who might argue that Ralph Blankinship was Irish, Scottish, Belgian or German, there is not a single shred of evidence to support their claims. In fact, history shows us that the approximately 25 settlements along the James River from Richmond to the Atlantic Coast were all English enclaves and that the settlers and pioneers who first lived there were under the protection and sovereign dominance of the English crown and the Virginia colony. The Church of England also dominated and controlled the lives of nearly all the settlers of the upper James River. At some point after 1672 the Quakers made inroads into this region south and northeast of Richmond.

The fact of the matter is that when we begin to search for a European surname similar to Blankinship we find almost exactly what we're looking for in only one place on the globe and that was in Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham and Northumberland Counties, in northern England near the Scottish border. Cumberland and Westmoreland Counties and a small part of Lancaster County combined in 1974 to become Cumbria County. It was in Cumberland and Westmoreland Counties during the 1500's that we are first able to seriously begin to document the appearance of the surname Blenkinship. The reason is that in 1538 a church edict was issued which required parish records to be made of births and baptisms and later marriages and deaths. Then, over the next three hundred years, with better documentation we find the surname Blenkinship appearing in Church and civil registry archives. The number of Blenkinsops always outnumbered the Blenkinships in England. At some point in time there was a dispersal of Blenkinsop away from Cumbria and into Durham and Northumberland. **We'll look at the reasons for this migration event later on.** But what we can say with certainty is that the Blenkinsop clan remained almost exclusively in Cumbria County and within Cumbria the Blenkinships resided near Penrith and Kendal. Where we find Blenkinships outside of Cumberland and Westmoreland counties is along the old Roman Road which runs east-west starting at a point just south of Penrith in Cumberland. The old Roman Road runs east-west into northern Durham County and along this ancient road is where the English civil registries record the existence of Blenkinships living in small villiages. The Blenkinsop clan, on the other hand, was much more widely dispersed within Cumbria and also in Northern England. During the 1800's the largest concentration of Blenkinsops was in Durham and secondly in Northumberland in smaller numbers. When I first started my study I came to the erroneous conclusion that the Blenkinships were today non-existent. That is not true. There still are Blenkinships living in England, and I've found one such family actually living in Blencarn near Penrith. And it is Blencarn where I believe the Blenkinships and Blenkinsops may have originated at the dawn of recorded history. The number of Blenkinships in England is small, but they do survive to this day. I've even found a couple with email addresses. The Blenkinships migrated to Canada during the 1820's and a few even found their way in the Confederate ranks during the American Civil War. Blenkinships also are noted in 1850 census records of Plymouth County, Massachusetts. The

Blenkinsops are equally well dispersed around the globe and are found as far west as British Columbia in Canada (where a number of land features are named after the Blenkinsops), the United States, and as far south as Australia.

Some researchers have made an imaginative guess that that the root word "BLANKEN" in the surname BLANKENSHIP possibly gives Ralph Blankenship a German ancestry. I presume they get this misguided notion because of the existence of the German surname BLANKENBURG (and other similar surnames with the stem word BLANKEN). The stem word Blanken in German surnames is not uncommon. Other misguided researchers (such as Colonel Leslie C. Blankenship) have suggested that Germans were actually transported to Northumberland, England following the Crusades and that these same German immigrants were used as guards at Blenkinsop castle near Hatlwisthle, England. The Germans, as the contrived story goes, then married with the Blenkinsops in that region of England to mix German and English blood and give us a German bloodline. While it is true that the stem word "Blanken" in German means "white" or "pure", this is merely a coincidence in connection with the surname Blankenship. There are quite a few German towns with the root word Blanken, to wit:

[Blankenau](#), [Blankenbach](#), [Blankenberg](#), [Blankenburg](#), [Blankenfelde](#), [Blankenförde](#), [Blankenhagen](#), [Blankenhain](#), [Blankenheim](#), [Blankenhof](#), [Blankenrath](#), [Blankensee](#), [Blankenstein](#)

We know that Ralph Blankenship was "imported" to the **English colony** in Virginia by the wealthy **Englishman** Richard Kennon. His business partners were John Pleasants and Robert Paggin. The term "to import" in this context means that the passage of the individual was paid for in advance. The man or woman who received this pre-payment of passage then became indebted or indentured to pay off the debt with a labor contract that usually lasted two years or more. It is interesting that the surnames Kennon and Paggin are found largely in the northwestern English County of Cumbria. The English birth, marriage and death (BMD) archives are partially available to genealogy researchers at this time.

[CLICK HERE for English Birth, Marriage & Death \(BMD\) Records](#)

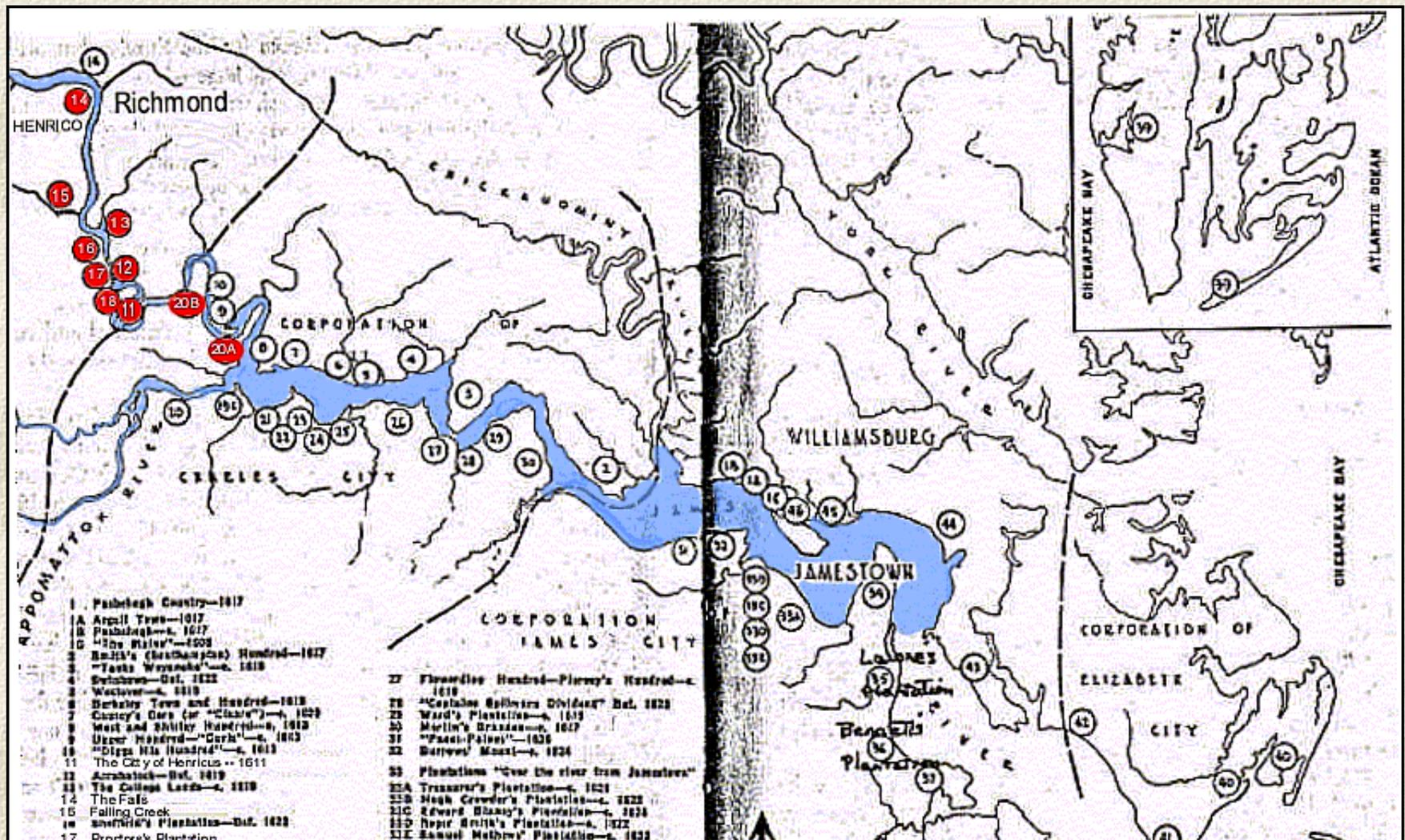
The BMD records contain only a small number of people with the surname Paggin and Kennon. Therefore, plotting on a map the clustering of locations of people with these very unique surnames is inconclusive. It is interesting to note, however, that the name Kennon is derived from the Norse language and means "one who has great knowledge or wisdom." The Kennon surname is found mostly in southern Scotland and northwestern England, near Carlisle. The BMD archives in March 2001 had only seven million names databased, or 6% of the total names available to be entered. By 2003 the database will be much more complete and better analyses can be made to determine if Kennon and Paggin are surnames definitely unique to Cumbria County. If that proves to be the case then one might draw some conclusions suggesting that the surname Blenkinship, which I will try to prove was Ralph's surname in **England**, was familiar to Robert Paggin who recruited Ralph Blankenship to travel to Virginia as an indentured servant. It also may be possible that in recruiting indentured servants there was a determined attempt to find men and/or women from the localities where Kennon and Paggin came from in England. This might assure their allegiance to their benefactors and masters in Virginia.

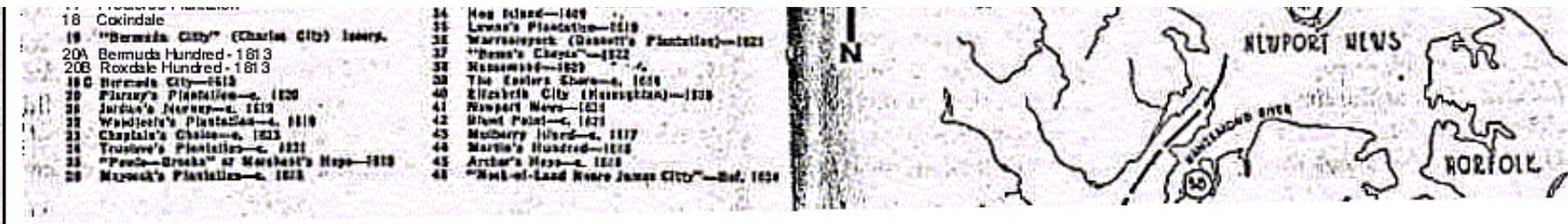
There also may have been a much more practical reason in recruiting people from specific regions of England and that has to do with dialects or distinct vernacular used in different areas of England. The English spoken in northwestern England has a very unique twang which makes it particularly difficult to understand for people living in other parts of England. In fact the English spoken in Cumberland, as well as Northumberland is called a dialect by the English because it is incomprehensible to anyone who is not from that area of England. To an American speaker the dialects of Cumbria and Northumberland are impossible to understand. As you read more of this web site you will be directed to a web site where you can actually listen to the dialect and give it your best effort to understand even a single word. However, suffice it to say for the moment that the English Language spoken in Cumberland County, England today consists of about 35% Anglo-Saxon [Old English] vocabulary while in Northumberland the percentage of Anglo-Saxon vocabulary is today about 65%. For the rest of England the Anglo-Saxon vocabulary is about 10%. Following the Norman conquest the French language infused a great deal of vocabulary into the language spoken in southern England. The Germanic languages of Germany and Scandinavia also largely influence the English spoken in southern England. Additionally, and even more importantly is the fact that the accent used by the people of Northumberland, and presumably Cumberland County during the 1600's was almost incomprehensible to those of southern England. If you do not believe this to be a fact then simply find a native Irishman or Scotsman to speak with today and you will see that if the brough is so strong you will only understand about 20% of what they say. This very distinct accent by those from Cumberland and Northumberland is disappearing somewhat today with all the news media which tends to standardize a common accent for the British Isles. Even the people of the Orkney Islands northeast of Scotland are slowly losing the uniqueness of their very different English language --- which at one time was a dialect. Incidentally, there are web sites on the Internet where you can actually hear radio station broadcasts from Northumberland and Cumberland to see for yourself how different the accents spoken there actually are.

It also needs to be stated at this point that during the early colonial period "all", or "nearly all", indentured servants sent to the colonies were **English men or English women**. These indentured servants were not Irish or Scottish. In fact, the English militarily dominated the Irish during the mid-1600's and there was a great deal of bad blood between them. Relations did not begin to improve until the very late 17th century. The same can be said of relations between the English and the Scots. In fact the Scottish people were so heavily suppressed by the English that they could not emigrate from Scotland until 1707 when England signed a treaty of friendship with them. Prior to 1707 only the ranking Scottish clergy were permitted to emigrate. So the primary recruiting and shipping point for indentured servants was Liverpool, on the west coast of England about 80 miles south of Penrith and 40 miles south of Kendal where the Blenkinships are known to have resided. To a much lesser extent some of these people also were recruited in London and Bristol, England. It should be emphasized that the English were NOT importing Irishmen in the mid- to late 1600's because only a few years before Ralph Blankenship arrived in America in 1686/87 the British had just finished putting down a major rebellion in Ireland and therefore the Irish were not to be trusted by the English. And it also is a matter of fact that the English were NOT recruiting indentured servants from

Scotland because there were major hostilities there until about 1703. The Riever boders wars, which lasted for several hundred years in Cumberland and Northumberland did not end until just a few years before Ralph Blankinship immigrated to America. So those who would suggest that our Ralph Blankinship was either a Scottish or Irish immigrant would really need to reexamine history before making such a claim.

The English in colonial Virginia jealously guarded certain enclaves, regions or river margins claimed exclusively for themselves. A map has been prepared below to depict these exclusive "English ONLY" zones in Virginia. The James River and its inland extensions were included in these "English only" zones. This, of course, includes the margins of the James and Appomattox Rivers where Ralph Blankinship came to live in 1686/87. We know in particular that the area around Hopewell, Bermuda Hundred, Curles Neck, Turkey Island, and Kennon's enclave at Conjurer's Neck were administered, controlled and taxed by Englishmen. When we look at the Henrico Co., Virginia tax lists for June 1679 we find these English names, none of which looks or sounds like an Irish or Scottish name. The names from Henrico County tax lists from the late 1600's are given in the text below. They come from 300+ year old official documents which you can examine. The map seen immediately below shows the 46 English economic enclaves established along the James River between 1611 and 1625. To the left of the map marked with the number 11 is Farrar's Island which, in 1611, was known as Henricus City, the second oldest English settlement in America. It was settled 9 years before the Pilgrims arrived in America and two years after Jamestown was first established. Number 18 on the map is Coxendale which is near present day Walthal, Virginia. Number 20B on the map was **Roxdale** where our immigrant ancestor **Ralph Blankinship** was buried in the spring of 1714. Number 15 on the map is Falling Creek where the first iron furnance in America was operated in 1619. The town of Chesterfield, Virginia where the first Blankinship family in American lived was just a few miles west of the number 11 seen on the map. One mile southeast of present Chesterfield was where the earliest Blankinship family in America once lived.





Chesterfield County received its name from the Fourth Earl of Stanhope, England's famed Lord Chesterfield. Chesterfield County was first known as Henrico County. Then in 1749 pieces of three counties were used to make up the new county of Chesterfield. Henrico County was first settled in 1611 at the Citie of Henricus when residents of Jamestown (first settled in 1607) moved upstream to a "convenient, strong, healthie and sweete seate" for a new town after conditions at Jamestown were too harsh.

The county's rich history includes many historic "firsts." All of the locations noted below are to the top left of the map just below the word "Henrico."

- 1611--Citie of Henricus was established as the second permanent English settlement in the new world. (Site 11)
- 1612--Tobacco was first cultivated in America at Bermuda Hundred. (Site 10A)
- 1614--Bermuda Hundred was the first incorporated town in America. (Site 10A)
- 1619--Falling Creek was the first iron furnace in the New World. (Site 15)
- 1622--Mount Malady, near Dutch gap, was the site of the first American hospital.
- 1709--Midlothian produced the first commercially mined coal in America. (Site located where you see the word Henrico on the map)
- 1807--Midlothian Turnpike was the first paved road in Virginia.
- 1831--The Midlothian to Manchester Railroad was the first in Virginia

**BERMUDA HUNDRED and CURLS Tax lists:**

Martin Elam, Abraham Childers, Thomas Shippey, Richd Morish, Edward Stratton, Jr, John Howard, Samuel Knibb, William Theobald, Fra(nk) Epes, Robert Woodson, Joseph Royall, John Woodson Sr., Mrs. Isham's, John Woodson Jr., George Browning, John Pleasants, Mr. Kennon, John Ball, John Worsham, Edward Goode, Edward Lester, Henry Brazeel, Mr. Epes, John Greenhaugh, Ben Hatcher, William Hews

**TURKEY ISLAND**

Lewis Watkins, Thomas Holmes, . Richard Cocke, Sally Indian, Captainn William Randolph, Giles Carter, John Aust, Ben Hatcher, Thomas Cocke, John Gunter, William Humphreys, Thomas Newcomb, Anthony Tall, Peter Ashbrook, John Lewis, William Baugh, Henry Watkins, Thomas Burton, Robert Evans, Richard Lygon, Peter Harris, Abraham Womecke, Thomas East, Edwd Bowman, Mrs. Skermes, Henry Lounds, Captain Randolph, William Clerke, Thomas Poulden, Gilbert Elam Sr., Richard Dobbs, Henry Gee, Nich Dison, John Bowman, Tho Fitzherbert, Tim Allen, John Farloe, [Farley?], Gilbert Platt, Peter Rowlett, George Worsham, Ess Bevill, Richardd Lygon, Thomas Batte, John Davis, Godf(ry) Ragsdale, Peter Field, William. Dodson, Charles Featherstone, James Francklin, John Baugh, Charles Clay, Major Chamberlaine, John Steward, Richard Holmes, James Gates, Thomas Puckett, Essex Bevill, John Puckett, William Beven, Thomas Wells, Mrs. Morris, Col. William Byrd, Thomas Lockett, Thomas Lockett, William Dany, Evan Owen, John Goode, George Freeman, Edward Jones, Mrs. Lygon, Edwd Deely, Major William Lygon, Henry [Preut?], Robert Mann, William Blackman, Hancocke, Gilbert Jones, James Eakin, Henry Sherman Sr., William Puckett, Richard Pierce, Mr. Richard Ward Sr., Peter Field., Col. William Byrd, John Ellis, George Archer, William Harris, Thomas Webster, John Millner, Thomas Gregory, Henry Pue. Mrs Chandler, John Pledge, John Willson Sr., Thomas Wood, John Willson Jr., Samuel Moody, Hatcher's Sr., Abell Gower, Radford, Thomas Branch Sr., John Steward, Christopher Branch Jr., John Huddlesee, James Forrest, Nich Perkins, Thomas Osborne, Richard Parker, Thomas Bottom, William Wheatley, Edward Osborne, William Giles, Phillip Turpin, John Lead,

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## ESQUIRE PLACE'S QUARTER 6

Philemon Childers, Richard Perrin, Thomas Perrin, Robert Clerke, Joshua Stap, John Watson, John Bayly, William Porter Sr., Thomas Risbe, Charles Matthews, Abel Gower, John Millner, Edward Hatcher, Robert Bullington, Michael Turpin, John Farrar, William Farrar, William Basse, Barth Roberts, James Lisle, John Cox Sr., William Elam, Richard Rabone, John Davis, John Burton Jr., Thomas Davis, Samuel Bridgewater, Col. Farrar.

The names of the early Virginia colonists noted above clearly demonstrate they were **Englishmen** and women. These were the people living within a few miles of where Ralph Blankinship made his home near present day Chesterfield, Virginia. If we further examine the names of the people who traveled across the Atlantic to Virginia with Ralph Blankinship in 1686 or 1687 then there is little doubt remaining that our immigrant Ralph Blankinship was, indeed, an **Englishman** transplanted from **England** to an **English** colony in Virginia.

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### **List of Passengers who traveled to America in 1686/87 (Vessel unknown)**

*Benjamin Weisiger's "Henrico County, Virginia Deeds 1677-1705"*

*(Richmond: n. pub., 1986), pp.141-42.*

Allen, Richard — Baker, Richard — Bassford, Jacob — Bates, Judith — **Blankinship, Ralph**  
Bone, Thomas — Bosse, Job — Baldwin, John — Bradshaw, John — Brett, John — Bridger, Larence  
Bridges, John — Brookbank, John — Brooks, Henry — Brooks, Henry — Burrell, Lawrence —  
Byrd, John — Chambers, William — Coby, Jane — Collins, Diana — Corbin, Edward — Cornell, John  
Curtis, John — Dawson, John — Edwards, William — Evans, John — Fendall, Elizabeth —  
Fletcher, Richard — Floyd, Robert — Forer, Richard — Fossitt, John — Franklin, Thomas —  
Gatchell, John — Gorge, Rebecca — Gill, Anne — Gill, Isa — Gill, John — Gill, Joseph — Gill, Mary  
Gill, Peter — Griffin, Stephen — Griffin, William — Grigg, Robert — Hannan, John — Harris, James —  
Higgins, John — Hill, Christopher — Howar, John — Kendall, Elizabeth — Knight, Henry —  
Lewis, Richard — Livesay, John — Marshall, Joseph — Marshall, Mary — Mercey, Richard —  
Mercy, Thomas — Middleton, Mary — Midgely, William — More, Robert — Oakley, Mathew —  
Pain, Charles — Parr, Anthony — Petey, Thomas — Pooke, Simon — Rawlinson, Sarah —  
Restrick William — Roberts, Roger — Saly, Mary — Sharp, Nicholas — Shepherd, Sarah —

Sissum, Thomas — Skyhorn, William — Sledge, John — Spindlers, Mary — Stephens, Thomas —

Steward, John — Stowell, Bartholomew — Sweston, William — Triphook, William — Trotman, Elias —

Turner, Elizabeth — Tuttle, William — Underhill, John — Walker, John — Watson, Thomas —

Webb, John — Willmer, Samuel — Whitehall, John — Willowby, Paul — Young Elizabeth —

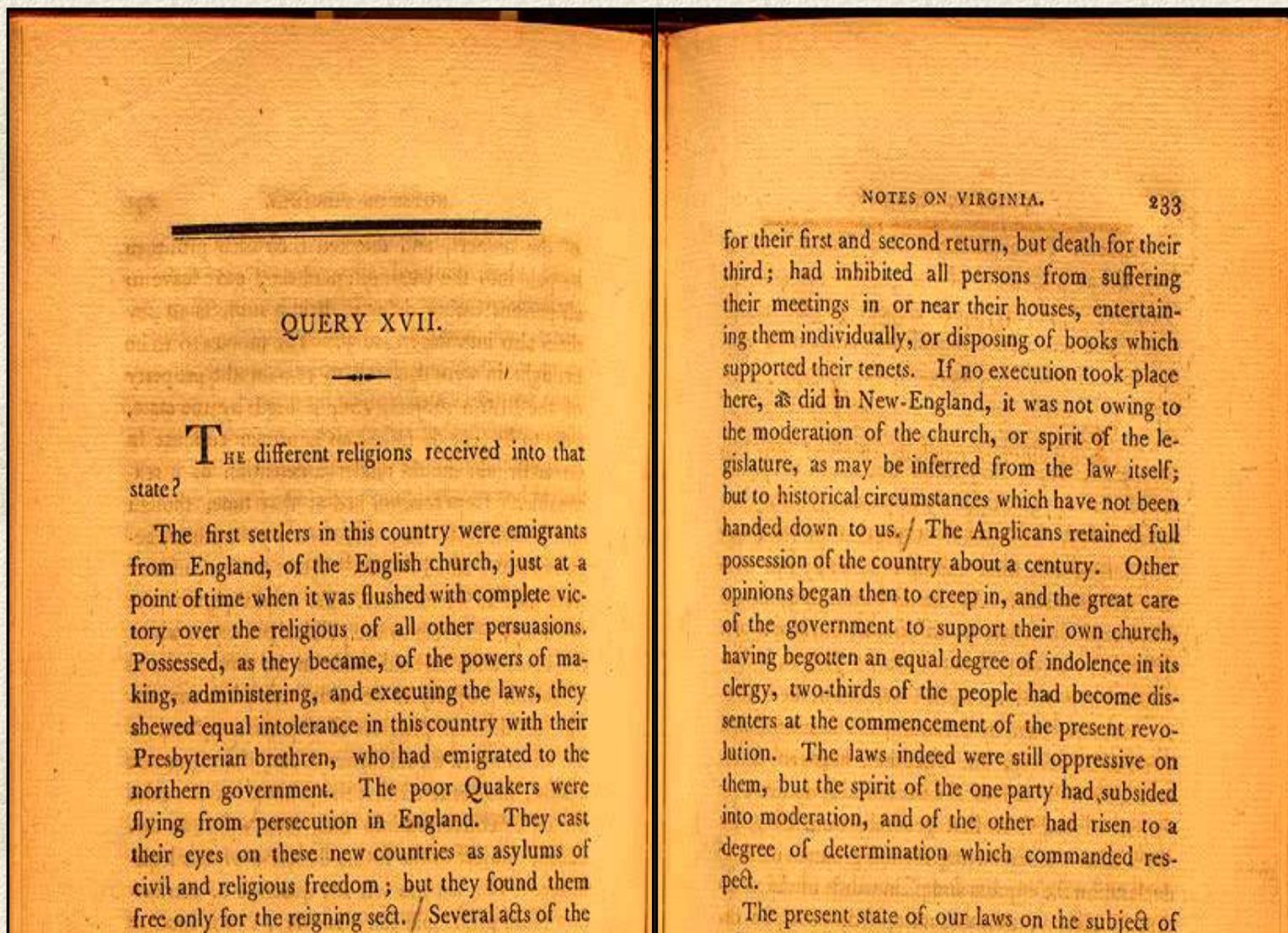
# lankenship history

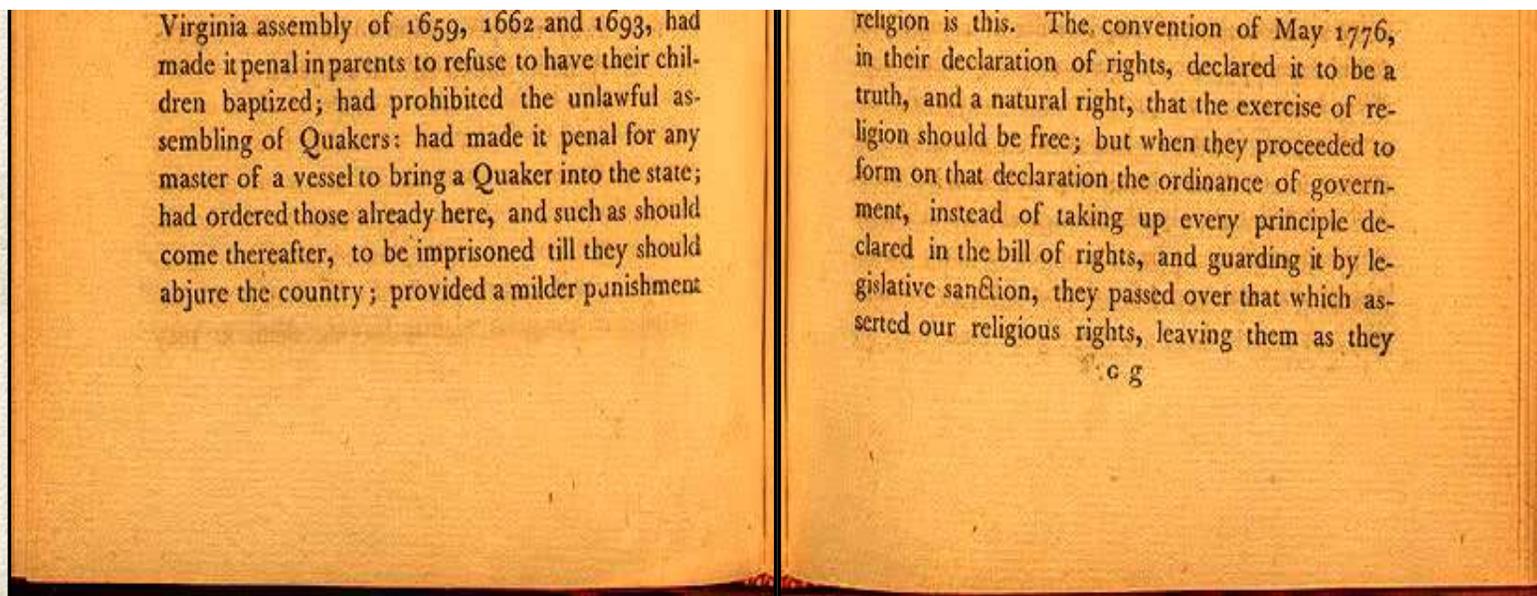




would have enumerated about 54,000 Blankenships, it is only logical to assume that a handful might have served in the military and perhaps were stationed with the military in Germany and that some of these apparently married German women or otherwise took up residence in that country.

Thomas Jefferson, among his many talents, was also an historian. Few perhaps know that he was a linguist who spoke five languages in addition to English. Most know him for his fine statesmanship and diplomacy. However he also was an agronomist and an architect. We all know, of course, that he authored the Declaration of Independence. However, in Jefferson's book of notes entitled "*The State of Virginia*" published in 1784 he states emphatically that the first European people to populate Virginia were English and they were followers of the Protestant Church of England. He doesn't say there were a few settlers from Ireland and a few from Scotland or a few from Germany. He says most decidedly that they were all from England. It is interesting that Thomas Jefferson's relatives came from Henrico County in the same area where Ralph and Martha Blankinship lived near the current day town of Chesterfield. Therefore, we see that the historian and scholar Thomas Jefferson stated in 1784 that the first Europeans in Virginia were English and that this condition of "ENGLISH ONLY" settlement in Virginia lasted for one (1) century following the establishment of the first successful English colony at Jamestown. He states that no other religions other than the Protestant faith of the Church of England were tolerated. The Anglicans (Protestants) ruled the country [American colonies] for one century and some religious following or sects, such as the Quakers were actually actually put to death for their beliefs. Then why do we have an occasional Blankinship interloper coming along saying that....."Ralph Blankinship may possibly have been Irish or German or even Belgian?" Read what Jefferson had to say. The Page you see below is from Jefferson's original 1784 book which is held at the Library of Congress.





JEFFERSON'S 1784 PUBLISHED BOOK ON "*THE STATE OF VIRGINIA*"

In the maps above you saw the placement of the English settlements or enclaves along the upper James River and several other watercourses. I've spent considerable time and effort examining the genealogies of many of those who settled the upper James River and who lived there between 1620 until about 1750. I've found no evidence to prove the existence of any settler who was anything other than an English man or English woman from England with the notable exception of a small French group, the Huguenots who first settled, circa 1695, in a small enclave a few miles north of present day Chesterfield, Virginia.

The placenames of the early Counties in Virginia were carbon copies of names of the Counties found in England. The placenames of many of the geographic features were duplicates of land features found in England. The language spoken was English. The religious and government documents were all prepared in English. The money in use during this early colonial era (i. e. Pounds, shillings and pence) was English. The primary religion was the Protestant Church of England. Dale parish, where Ralph Blankenship lived was an English religious jurisdiction named after the Englishman Sir Thomas Dale. It was subordinate to Bristol parish which in itself was an English religious parish.

The inhabitants of the Virginia colony, including Ralph Blankenship and his family, were required by law to baptize their children in the Protestant Church of England otherwise severe penalties would accrue. We now know that the court legal papers and parish documentation we seek as proof for Ralph Blankenship and his descendants was nearly all destroyed by the British just prior to the end of the War of Revolution. The Records of the Henrico Court and the parishes at Bristol (covering Bermuda Hundred) and Dale Parish (covering the present day area of Chesterfield), where Ralph Blankenship lived, were all burned when the British armies swept through during their final retreat to the Virginia coast just prior to their ultimate surrender.

The only exception to this former "all-English" Virginia colony was the presence of the black slaves, whom the English imported from Africa starting about 1620, and the pre-existing American Indians, some of whom were enslaved by the English. So we know that the the women settlers in Virginia were English, the men were English, their children were English, the language was English, the first names of the settlers were distinctly English, their surnames were very decidedly English and this was the way it was for more than a hundred years during the time which framed the period when Ralph Blankenship was imported to Virginia. Ralph was brought to Virginia as an English indentured servant by an English aristocrat named Richard Kennon to work in an English political enclave in an English economic zone for an English Governor appointed by the King of England. My research states that all these indentured servants were from England. Furthermore, Ralph Blankenship lived in an English County (Henrico) administered by Englishmen appointed to the Virginia house of Burgesses subordinate to the English crown. Ralph had a distinctly English surname and a very distinctly English first name which was the 6th most common English first name in the 17th century. The name Ralph does not even appear as a common first name in Ireland or Scotland during this historical period. Additionally, Ralph's wife had an English first name and all their children had English first names. Their children read English Bibles. Their wills and death inventories were written in English, including that of Ralph Blankenship. All the Blankenship descendants in the 1700's and 1800's had English first names. Ralph Blankenship's neighbors where he owned land one mile southeast of Chesterfield, VA all had English surnames and English first names. All of the legal documents we have concerning Ralph Blankenship, his wife Martha, his children and their descendents were prepared as English language documents and recorded in English Courts

in the English colony of Virginia. Furthermore, all the extant documents concerning our earliest Blankenships were written in the English language and were prepared in the legal style of the English court systems. So the logical question you might ask is ..... "**why** would anyone suggest that the immigrant Ralph Blankinship was anything other than **ENGLISH**? **WHY?**"

As you read through these web pages you will find one particular page which faithfully records the death inventories of Ralph Blankinship and his sons, all of whom use the surname Blankenship. Listed among those inventoried items are certain household or farm implements, all of which have names that are very distinctively English. What is especially interesting is that a few of those items on those death inventories, as written in the original 300 year old documents, use words that are very distinctly associated with, or are unique to, the English dialect spoken in Cumberland County England. In fact, to understand the meaning of these unique English terms I turned to a Scottish woman living on the Scottish-English border at Gretna Green and another English woman living in Blencarn in Cumbria. They were able to examine those old English terms and tell me most assuredly that they were uniquely the dialect used in Cumbria, England. From this I know most certainly that Ralph Blankinship, our immigrant ancestor, came to Virginia from Northern England, most probably from Cumberland but possibly from nearby Durban as well.

Also, with the overwhelming preponderance of the evidence clearly demonstrating that Ralph Blankinship was an Englishman, why would anyone want to search for another country of origin? In spite of this evidence there remain some people who will insist that because there is evidence of a Blankenship or two living in Ireland at sometime in history that this scant evidence might somehow suggest that our Ralph Blankinship was from Ireland. **Bold** claims require **bold** proof. I have never seen a shred of evidence suggesting our Ralph came from Ireland. There is only one person with the name Blankenship noted in LDS records who ever lived in Ireland and that person supposedly lived in County Down. This is the most northeastern point in Ireland located some 60 miles west of Cumberland County, England and it is just a short distance across the Irish sea from Whitehaven, England. It would seem only logical that an occasional Blankenship woman in Cumberland might possibly marry a Irishman and be taken back to nearby Ireland. County Down, Ireland and Cumberland County, England had economic ties and there were established trade routes as far back in history as we can possibly record. There was regular commerce between these two regions going back to the Roman occupation in 100 AD and there is additional historical proof of trade during the 1300's. In summary, I've never seen any documentary proof of Blankenship origins in Ireland. Additionally, during the mid-1600's the Catholics in Ireland were strongly suppressed by English Protestants and there was a semblance of English military rule when Ralph Blankinship was imported to Virginia by the Englishman Richard Kennon. It simply doesn't make any sense that Richard Kennon, a protestant and member of the Virginia colonial assembly to the house of Burgesses in 1685-86 and a proctor or a business agent for the Englishman William Paggin in London, would be looking for Irishmen to import to America. It was during the period when Richard Kennon served in the **English** colonial governing body known as the House of Burgesses that he imported Ralph Blankinship to America. Until someone can definitively produce a legitimate document or body of research material showing that there were Blankenships in Ireland or that there were some kind of Blankenship ties to Ireland, then all this rubbish and nonsense about Ralph Blankinship being an Irishman must be totally dismissed as specious and irresponsible argument unworthy of further consideration.

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### **WHERE DOES THE NAME BLENKINSHIP COME FROM AND WHAT IS THE ETYMOLOGY OF THE SURNAME?**

The surname **Blankinship** is obviously derived from the surname **Blenkinship**. from northern England. That is precisely what professional genealogists from Scotland recently told me when I had the name researched. How then did Colonel Blankenship in his life long genealogy research and in his published book *The Blankenship Family History* overlook the surname Blenkinship? It is not surprising. There were precious few **Blenkinships** throughout English history and many of them presumably died in either the "black death" or plague of 1348 or the devastating smallpox pandemics of 1554, or the other major outbreak of smallpox which occurred in Cumberland County between 1597 and 1598. Both of these plagues ravaged Cumberland and Westmoreland Counties during the 14th and 16th centuries. It was largely in, or near, Penrith in Cumberland or Kendal in Westmoreland County that we find evidence of the Blenkinships in England and we know that it was these two counties that were savagely afflicted by these terrible disease pandemics. When you look at the large clustering of Blenkinships in County Durham today and over the last 150 years it looks as though the Blenkinships were swept with a large broom 50 miles due east of Penrith into the northeastern corner of County Durham. An east-west overland route between Penrith in Cumberland and Durham City existed as far back in time as maps were first produced. We know from the parish records that the Blenkinships began arriving in County Durham by at least the late 1500's. We also see evidence in parish records of a substantial number of Blenkinships in Warwick parish in Durham County during the late 1500's and 1600's. However, we also know from parish records that some Blenkinships and Blenkinships remained in Cumberland and Westmoreland to the west of Durham during this same period in history. It appears from my analyses that many of these same Blenkinships and Blenkinships who once migrated eastward from Cumberland into County Durham during the 1500's later returned many years later.

# Blenkinships in The Eden Valley

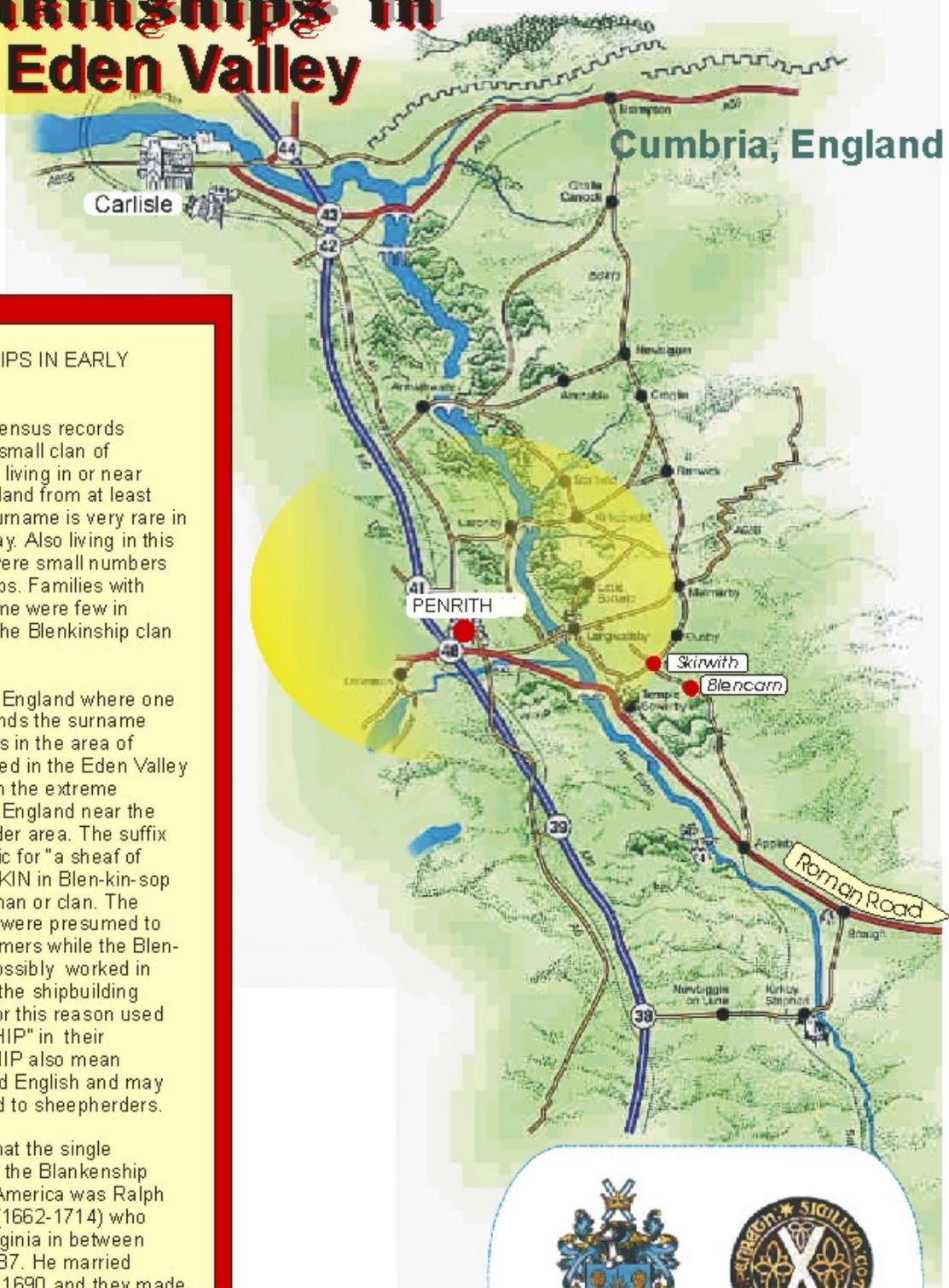
Cumbria, England

## BLENKINSHIPS IN EARLY ENGLAND

Parish and census records document a small clan of Blenkinships living in or near Penrith, England from at least 1700. The surname is very rare in England today. Also living in this same area were small numbers of Blenkinsops. Families with either surname were few in number but the Blenkinship clan was smaller.

The place in England where one historically finds the surname Blenkinship is in the area of Penrith located in the Eden Valley of Cumbria in the extreme northwest of England near the Scottish border area. The suffix SOP is Gaelic for "a sheaf of wheat." The KIN in Blen-kin-sop means kinsman or clan. The Blenkinsops were presumed to be wheat farmers while the Blen-kin-SHIPS possibly worked in seafaring or the shipbuilding trades and for this reason used the suffix "SHIP" in their surname. SHIP also mean SHEEP in old English and may have referred to shepherders.

It is known that the single progenitor of the Blankenship surname in America was Ralph Blankenship (1662-1714) who arrived in Virginia in between 1686 and 1687. He married Martha circa 1690 and they made



... and they made their home one mile southeast of present day Chesterfield, VA.



SMALLPOX KILLS UNTOLD THOUSANDS IN THE BLENKINSHIP AND BLENKINSOP HOMELANDS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY DURING THE LATE 1500'S: On a brass plate at the Church in Penrith is the following Latin inscription, commemorative of the visitation of the plague (smallpox)

**A.D. MDXCVIII. (1598)**

**Ex gravi peste, quæ regionibus hisce incubuit, obierunt apud**

**(From a severe plague, which heavily beset these regions, there died at)**

|                       |             |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| <b>Penrith</b> .....  | <b>2260</b> |
| <b>Kendal</b> .....   | <b>2500</b> |
| <b>Richmond</b> ..... | <b>2200</b> |
| <b>Carlisle</b> ..... | <b>1196</b> |

**Peateri avertite vos et vivite. Ezek. xviii. 32.**

**(Ezekiel 18:32 – "For I have no pleasure in the death of him that dieth, saith the lord.")**

**The Plague Field at Penrith**

*"The plague's of 1554 and 1597-98 wiped out a third of the population of Penrith. Some of the victims were buried in the churchyard (St. Andrews) and others were buried at a plot of ground on the Beacon. Further victims were buried in the grounds of the Grammar School and in the victims own gardens.*

*—From Walker's history of Penrith and the later Furness History of Penrith 1894*

**In 1348 AD the Black Death destroyed half the population of Penrith.**

The estimates of deaths made in the 1800's suggest that 1/3 of the population of Penrith died in the two smallpox epidemics during the mid- to late-1500's. My estimate is that the population may have suffered even worse than the earlier estimates suggest.

**INFANT MORTALITY IN PENRITH OVER 200+ YEARS**

**DATE: 1557 - 1599**

Nr. of baptisms: 2,002

Period of time: 42 YEARS

Births per year: About 50

**Infant mortality: 25%**

**DATE: 1600 - 1649**

Nr. of baptisms: 2454

Period of time: 49 YEARS

Births per year: About 50

**Infant mortality: 24%**

**DATE: 1650 - 1699**

Nr. of baptisms: 2260

Period of time: 49 YEARS

Births per year: About 50

**Infant mortality: 22%**

**DATE: 1700 - 1749**

Nr. of baptisms: 2502

Period of time: 49 YEARS

Births per year: About 51

**Infant mortality: 21%**

**DATE: 1750 - 1774**

Nr. of baptisms: 1485

Period of time: 24 YEARS

Births per year: About 60

**Infant mortality: 16%**

DATE: 1775 - 1812

Nr. of baptisms: 2292

Period of time: 37 YEARS

Births per year: About 60

**Infant mortality: 10%**

We can see from the above statistics that the population grew by about the same number each year for over 200 years. This correlates with narrative accounts which state that the population remained stable over a long period of time. There presumably were about as many deaths as their were birth and due to the high infant mortality rate the population growth remained essentially fixed.

We know from a census of Cumberland County, England that the population of the entire Penrith parish in 1841 was **6,429**. If we assume a pre-1500's population growth rate which doubles the population every 70 years then the population of Penrith parish in 1771 would have been ½ that of 1841, which is 3,241 people. Therefore, in 1700 the population would have been half that again or around 1,600 people but the numbers don't really jibe. My assumption is there was a fairly large influx of people to Penrith parish sometime after the last great smallpox epidemic occurred there and that the infant mortality rates dropped very significantly to account for the actual census of 1841. What probably happened was that much of the resident population of Penrith and Kendal perished during the latter part of the 1500's and not just the estimate that only 1/3 of the population died as made by English historians during the 1800's. The other people living there prior to the plague of the 1500's just simply fled the area to escape with their lives. The bronze plaque on the church in Penrith testifies to the terrible devastation by smallpox during 1597-98 and it documents that 2,260 people died there because of the devastating disease. This number of deaths for a two year period would have roughly been equivalent to all the number of births normally recorded during a 50-year interval in the late 1600's.

What do people do when a natural catastrophe or impending disease pandemic threatens them. They flee if they can. So what is assumed from my analysis is that during the 1500's many of the people in Cumberland and Westmoreland quickly migrated away —and stayed away for a period of time. Some, but not all later returned to their homelands in Cumberland County. This would include the **Blenkinships** and the **Blenkinsops**. We know from the BMD civil registration archives where the Blenkinsops migrated to in England and this was primarily to County Durham, with a few spilling over into Northumberland to the northeast of Cumberland County. During the 1800's we find the Blenkinsops scattered in "very" small numbers throughout England but the largest cluster of all is in County Durham and coastal Northumberland. During the 1800's we see Blenkinsops lightly scattered within Cumberland County. They appeared to be clustered primarily at Carlisle and Penrith and they're also found 20 miles south in Kendal in nearby Westmoreland County.



Map showing the exodus of Blenkinships and Blenkinsops out of Cumberland into County Durham and Northumberland during the late 1500's.

[CLICK HERE to see a high-definition Map of this image](#)

Where were the locations the Blenkinships dispersed to during the plagues of the 1500's? We really don't know all the different locations other than Durham County, or at least we don't

know yet. However, we do know that sometime afterwards they must have returned to their previously occupied homelands around Penrith and Kendal. With the currently available data their numbers were so small that it is difficult to do meaningful scatter analysis on them. We know that the Blenkinsops undoubtedly remained in Durham and that not as many returned to Cumberland County as we see with the Blenkinships.

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## **WHAT ABOUT RALPH BLANKENSHIP AND HIS FAMILY? WHERE DID THEY MIGRATE TO WHEN THESE PLAGUES OCCURRED IN CUMBERLAND?**

This is something we just don't know and may never know. Ralph was born about 1662, some three generations after the last great plague of 1597-98. Did his great-grandparents flee Cumberland during this time of widespread calamity and then relocate southward near Lancaster, or perhaps to Liverpool. We just don't know but it's a good starting point to begin looking for records there. It is quite likely that just prior to coming to Virginia in 1686/87 Ralph Blankenship was either in Liverpool or perhaps in Lancaster. We know from history that nearly all the indentured servants brought to the colonies were recruited in Liverpool, so Ralph probably was either living there or went there to be recruited for work in Virginia. It is likely that Ralph was not the first born son in his family. The English custom at the time Ralph was born was for the father to leave all of his inheritance to his oldest son. This would mean that the younger brothers would receive nothing. In such case it was the custom for the younger sons to split with the family and venture off to seek their own fortunes. This may have been the case with Ralph. It was only about the middle of the 1600's that this English custom of leaving the complete inheritance to the eldest son came about. Prior to that time the father would leave equal portions of his land to his sons. What happened over time was that the individual land parcels became smaller and smaller as they were subdivided. Eventually each postage-stamp sized parcel was so small they were no longer large enough to farm on. One hundred acres is the absolute minimum size required for sustenance farming so we can assume these subdivided parcels were much smaller than this.

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## **WHAT ABOUT THE BLENKINSOPS AT HALTWHISTLE IN NORTHUMBERLAND, ENGLAND WHICH COLONEL BLANKENSHIP WROTE SO MUCH ABOUT? ARE WE REALLY DESCENDED FROM THIS FAMILY LINE**

For this source of research data I would refer you to Colonel Blankenship's book "**Blankenship Family History**" in which he cites the references below for his information on the Blenkinsops of Northumberland. I have researched these same sources to determine their content and in many cases the books contained only old maps of Northumberland. Most of his references are very old books, some 200+ years old, or even more. This is exactly what the Colonel said in his book when he mentioned that he had discovered his ancestors in musty old books while doing his research on two separate trips he made to England. Undoubtedly and unmistakably there are much better and more authoritative reference books available for historical and genealogical research than those which Colonel Blankenship relied upon to base his assertive theories regarding the origins of Blankenships in America. I previously have published a critique of the materials listed in these reference works cited in Colonel Blankenship's book.

Grose "*Antiquities of England and Wales*"

S. Baring-Gould "**Family Names and Their Story**"

Bardsley (no book title mentioned)

Hartshorne "**Antiquities of Northumberland**" Vol 2, page 261

Brian Long "**Castles of Northumberland**" 1967

Leland "**Collectanea**"

Camden "**Britannia**"

Bishop Littleton "**Border History**"

Mr. Wallis "**History of Northumberland**"

Hutchenson (no book title mentioned)

Rev. J. Hodgson "**Beauties of England and Wales**"

Lawler "**Britannica**"

H.P. Guppy "**Homes and Family Names in Great Britain**"

In his Book Col. Blankenship attempts to make a case for authenticating the history of the Blenkinsop family back to the time of the Norman invasion in 1066. I cannot judge the accuracy and authenticity of the history contained in his references. Col. Blankenship is a little slippery in throwing out names and sometimes he spells a published author's name one way and at another time he spells it differently. I would make the assumption that the Blenkinsops were probably in Haltwhistle, England since the 1500's and that they also were a family of some prestige. However, it seems that the Blenkinsops in Haltwhistle may have migrated into County Durham during the early 1600's. This may have also been during the time of the smallpox epidemics of the late 1500's. Haltwhistle, in Northumberland County, is only 20 miles north of Penrith, in Cumberland where both the Blenkinsops and Blenkinsops were clustered during the 1500's. So any widespread smallpox outbreak in Penrith in Cumberland County would surely have affected nearby Haltwhistle even though it is in Northumberland County.

What is particularly interesting in all of Colonel Blankenship's research is that he never once references or otherwise mentions the name **BLANKINSHIP** — **not even once!** On the front cover of his book are printed in **BOLD** letters the surnames **BLANKINSOP**, **BLANKINGSOP**, **BLANKINSHIP** and **BLANKENSHIP** but not **BLANKINSHIP**. Now in all my studies of the various surnames associated with our family surname BLANKENSHIP AND BLANKINSHIP, I have only once run across the English surname **BLANKINSOP** and that was unique spelling variation. And....equally important, I've never found the surname **BLANKINGSOP**. I've looked at thousands of records in the last few years. Why did Colonel Blankenship print those surnames on the cover of his only genealogy book? Was Colonel Blankenship careless? One or more professional genealogists would say this was the case.. In fact, one professional went so far as to say that Colonel Blankenship actually fabricated some of his genealogy data. This professional genealogist then proceeded to document his criticism of Colonel Blankenship in an esteemed genealogy journal published in 1975. Others generally would prefer to give the Colonel some slack and be less critical. What the Colonel did for the last 30-years was to give every Blankenship researcher in America reason to think they descended from Blenkinsop royalty and that their ancestors once lived at Blenkinsop Castle in Northumberland, England. No one, it seems, ever bothered to check the Colonel's sources to verify if they were actually descended from royalty. Many Blankenships in America just accepted the facts as Colonel Blankenship presented them. Some were even prompted to plagiarize Colonel Blankenship book and place on their web pages extracts of his book which I believe contained faulty conclusions based upon inadequate research and analysis.

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## **DO WE KNOW THE NAMES OF RALPH BLANKENSHIP'S PARENTS ?**

No we do not. However, I believe there is the possibility we may learn this information. I am working towards that goal at this time and believe there is a good chance we may possible learn who his parents were. However, at the present time we know absolutely nothing concerning Ralph Blankenship prior to his arrival in Virginia in 1686/87.

Many of the English immigrants used the old English naming patters and did so until about the time of the War of Revolution when they began to break with many of their old customs. If Ralph and his wife Martha follow the old naming pattern custom then Ralph's father would have been names Richard Blenkinship. However, we don't know what his mother's name was because he only had one daughter and she was named Ann. Again, if they used the old naming pattern then Ann would have been the name of Martha's mother and Martha's father would have been named William. It may only be coincidence that there was a married couple named William Mitchell Clay and Anne Lewis living near Ralph Blankenship in Henrico Co., but this is surely a coincidence. Perhaps some day someone will find a neighbor of Ralph Blankenship and their names will be William and Ann and that they had a daughter Martha. It looks as though Ralph and Martha Blankenship may not have followed the naming patter custom according to the one outlines below. This is because their fifth son was named Ralph. Not all English people followed this customs, but often they did.

## **OLD ENGLISH NAMING PATTERNS**

The first son was named after the father's father.

The second son was named after the mother's father.

The third son was named after the father.

The fourth son was named after the fathers eldest brother.

The first daughter was named after the mother's mother.

The second daughter was named after the father's mother.

The third daughter was named after the mother.

The fourth daughter was named after the mothers eldest sister.

**.....MORE TO FOLLOW AS THIS WEB SITE EXPANDS AND AS MORE INFORMATION IS ADDED. THERE IS A LOT MORE TO WRITE ABOUT. Please be reminded that this web site is evolutionary. As new information becomes available or is discovered the text contained on these web pages may change to reflect a more accurate rendering of the history of our Blankenship ancestors.**

**[Back to Home Page - Blankenship Origins](#)**

## Discover interesting facts about your family:

First Name:

Last Name:

### English Surname Derivations

#### Ancient Residences Lock Topography Into Our Names

By Myra Vanderpool Gormley, CG

Long ago, in the Middle Ages, when many of our hereditary surnames were formed, few of our ancestors could read and write. However, they were keen observers of the topography where they lived and, not surprisingly, many of our names reflect such ancient references.

Almost all outdoor features — **hills, rocks, swamps, woods, fields, streams** or nearby **buildings** — were used as landmarks, and many ***our ancestors came to be known by places where they lived.*** Tracing back to the very first user of a common topographic surname, such as Hill or Atwater, is usually impossible. Yet, it can be a great adventure, genealogically speaking, to see how far back you can determine that your family has used a particular surname.

Millions of Americans today bear surnames derived from topographic features. For those of British ancestry, these names often have distinctive prefixes and suffixes. Three common prefixes are **At-**, **Kirk-** and **Church-**.

Surnames such as Atwater (referring to someone who lived at or near a lake or river) or Atwood (one who resided in the woods) are excellent examples of such topographic surnames. The prefix of "**Kirk**" — from the **Old Norse** "kirkja" — means church. It was especially common in Scotland. Among the surnames with this prefix are: Kirkland (dweller on or near the land of the church), Kirby (village with a church), and Kirkpatrick (church of St. Patrick). Because the medieval church was often the only major landmark around references to it made their way into many surnames. Ancestors who once lived near, worked at, or came from a place near a church were called Churcher, Churchgate, Churchman and Churchill.

Even compass directions became part of surnames. Eastwood lived in a nearby woods in an easterly direction. Escott had a cottage in the eastern part of the village, while Sudberry lived in a "bury" (borough) — a fortified place. Northrop lived or worked on a farm in the northern part of the village, while Norris was the newcomer from a northern region.

Several suffixes, commonly found in British surnames, identify them as topographic names. They are: burg, berry, borough, bury, by, cot or cott, ford, ham, lee, leigh, ley or ly and ton.

- **Bury, Burg, Berry** and **Borough** — have Old English origins of "burh," meaning fortress. Woodbury lived within a wooden fort, while Newburg resided within a newly built fort.
- **By** — this suffix generally refers to a place or location of a homestead. Crosby had a home by a village cross or crossroads; Rigsby was one whose home was on

a ridge, and Appleby lived near an apple orchard.

- **Cot** or **Cott** — is a suffix that identifies where an ancestor's cottage was located: Endicott lived in the end cottage; Westcott was the one that was west of the castle or hall, and Caldecott faced the cold wind.
- **Ford** — this suffix identifies an ancestor's residence that was at a river-crossing place. Bradford (wide stream or river); Oxford (river crossing for oxen); Sandford (sandy fording place) and Hartford (deer fording place) are examples.
- **Ham** — a suffix that makes reference to a homestead or a residence on low-lying land by a stream. These include: Burnham (alongside a stream) and Dunham (homestead on a hill).
- **Lee, Leigh, Ley** or **ly** — these suffixes describe a residence in a clearing of some sort. Examples: Wrigley (clearing below a ridge); Bradee (wide clearing); Raleigh (in a red deer meadow); and Blakely (home in the clearing near or in the black (dark) woods).
- **Ton** — refers to an enclosure or a settlement. Examples are Fenton (near a fen or swamp); Milton (near a grain mill) and Dalton (home in a dale or someone from a village in a valley).

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## Discover interesting facts about your family:

First Name:

Last Name:

# Blankenship Origins

**Does the name Blenkin-ship and Blanken-ship mean "Shepherders from Blencarn?"**

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Below is a scholarly study on English place-names. You'll see that the name SHIP or SHIPE in old English means SHEEP.

BLÉN = Old Norse Placename meaning "[Settlement near a water Source](#)"

KIN = "Son" or "[Kinship](#) with"

SHIP = "[Sheep](#)" or "Shepherd" or "one who tends sheep"

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## A Survey of the History of English Place-names

<http://www.sca.org/heraldry/laurel/names/engplnam.html>

Dame Cateline de la Mor la souriete

The subject of English place-names is a complicated one. There are many factors involved, not the least of which is the waves of conquest England suffered during the period in which most of her place-names were formed. The result is that English place-names come from a variety of languages: possibly **pre-British, British, Latin, Old English, Old Norse of two varieties** and **Norman French**. Each of these languages has contributed place-names and influenced the form of existing place-names. This makes a rich and complicated subject with much fine detail. I have tried to review the major types of English place-names, but it has not been possible to touch on every aspect of the subject.

A basic fact of English place-name research is that looks can be deceiving. The modern form of a name may clearly indicate its meaning, such as Ashwood (Staffordshire) which means ash wood (Ekwall p. 16). More often, the modern form of a name is deceptive, such as Rockbeare (Devon) which has nothing to do with rocks or bears, but means "grove frequented by rooks" (Mills, p. 274). Yet another problem is that place-names which have the same modern form may have completely different meanings and origins. For example the place-name Oulton may mean "old farmstead," "Outhulf's farmstead," "Wulfa's farmstead" or "Ali's farmstead" (Cameron, p. 18). Only the early forms of the particular place will show the original meaning. Another problem with looking at modern forms is that some words that were distinct in Old English appear identical in modern English. The Old English **ham** which means variously "homestead, village, manor, estate" (Mills, p. 381) and **hamm** which means "enclosure, land hemmed by water or marsh or higher ground, land in a river-bend, river-meadow, promontory" (Mills, p. 381) both appear as -ham in modern names. Obviously, whether a name element was originally ham or hamm would make a major difference in meaning. At the same time the river names Axe, Exe, Esk and Usk are all derived from the British word *isca* meaning "water" (Reaney p. 77). Any element in use over centuries is likely to change meaning or have local shades of meaning that at a distance of ten centuries or more we may have difficulty ascertaining.

To combat this sort of confusion, scholars of English place-names collect as many early forms of a name as possible and analyze them in the light of their knowledge of language and dialect, grammar, pronunciation, topography, sound shifts and other relevant factors. Although the generally available dictionaries on the subject may cite anywhere from one to a dozen dated forms for each entry, place-name scholars may actually assemble a few dozen to a few thousand examples of early spellings of a name before coming to any conclusions.

Considered structurally, there are two types of English place-names: **simplex names** from a single element and **compounds** composed of two, or occasionally three elements. Simplex names were usually local names applied to a single prominent feature of the landscape, typically a hill, valley or remains of a prehistoric or Roman fort. Other simplex names exist because they were an outlying farm or dependency of a nearby village or farmstead. In this case, the local people had no need to identify the place more clearly. **Compound names** are composed of an **adjectival element and a habitative or topographic element**. These compound names make up the majority of place-names in England.

Considered functionally there are **three types of English place-names**. The first type is **folk names**, which is the name of a **folk or people** which became the name of their settlement. Essex means "(territory of) the East Saxons" (Mills, p. 124). These names are generally quite old. The second type of place-name is a **habitative name**, which may be simplex or compound. Wick (Avon) is an example of a simplex habitative name meaning "the dwelling, the specialized farm or trading settlement" (Mills, p. 358). A compound habitative name is Crosby (Cumbria) "village where there are crosses" (Mills, p. 97). **Habitative names** contain some element which indicates human settlement. **Topographical names** may also be simplex, such as Wawne (Humberside) "quaking bog or quagmire" (Mills, p. 349) or compound, such as Ottershaw (Surrey), which means "small wood frequented by otters" (Mills, p. 250). They describe some feature of the landscape. Often topographic names later came to be applied to a nearby settlement.

The earliest place-names in England are a small number that may be pre-Celtic in origin, including the river names Colne, Humber, Itchen, Ouse and Wey. These are believed to have been in use before the

Celtic inhabitants arrived in the fourth century B.C.E. and some may date back to the Neolithic era (Mills, p. xvii). They survived because of their adoption by the Britons and subsequently by the Anglo-Saxons.

Next in antiquity are the **British names**, used by the **Britons**. These are unevenly distributed across England being quite rare in the east and growing more frequent in the west, until one approaches Cornwall and the area near Wales where the Britons were able to maintain a hold on the land the longest. In the east only the names of large rivers such as the Thames and the Yare and important Roman towns such as London, York and Lincoln survived. Further west, some smaller rivers, hills, forests and settlements also retain names of Celtic origin.

Many surviving British names are **topographical names**, adopted by the Anglo-Saxons as such and later transferred to nearby settlements. British names of rivers, hills, forests and valleys have survived. Two British words for **hill**, **bre** and **pen** survive in a variety of place-names, usually with an Old English addition meaning "hill." Bre is the first element in Brill (Buckinghamshire) with the addition of hyll (Mills, p. 52), and in Bredon (Herefordshire and Worcestershire) and Breedon on the Hill (Leicestershire) with the addition of dun, also meaning hill (Mills p. 49) and also in Brewood (Staffordshire) combined with wudu (Mills, p. 52). Pendle Hill (Lancashire) is composed of **pen** with the addition of the Old English hyll, which developed into Pendle and Hill was once again added (Ekwall, p. 361). British ced meaning wood appears in Chute Forest in Wiltshire (Ekwall, p. 108), Chetwode in Buckinghamshire (Mills, p. 76) and in the wholly British compound Lytchett (Dorset), meaning "grey wood" (Mills, p. 219). The British kumb, meaning valley was used so extensively that it was adopted into Old English as cumb and has yielded numerous place-names containing Combe and Coombe (Mills, p. 88).

A great influence on the remaining British place-names is **Latin**. An interesting class of surviving British names come from Latin words that were adopted into British. Foremost among these are egles from the Latin ecclesia, wic from vicus, camp from campus, and funta from fontana. Egles survives today in towns known as Eccles in Lancashire, Norfolk, Greater Manchester and Kent. It appears in compounds with an Old English element in Yorkshire, Staffordshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, Herefordshire and Merseyside. Egles is believed to indicate the presence of an early church (Mills, p. 381).

Some **Romano-British place-names** survived as the first element in a compound with the Old English element ceaster, which actually comes from the Latin castra. Examples are Manchester (Lancashire) from the British Mamucion (Reaney p. 79), Wroxeter (Lancashire) from Viroconion (Reaney, p. 79) and Winchester (Hampshire) from Venta Belgarum (Reaney p. 80). Other British names have survived in ancient records but have been replaced by names derived from Old English. These include the rivers the Hyle and the Limen (Reaney p. 77) and the British name of Canterbury, which was Durovernon (Reaney, p. 80).

Some **Celtic names** contain what are called "inversion compounds," in which the adjectival element occurs as a second element rather than as the first. This is characteristic of Celtic names formed in medieval times. They occur frequently in Cornwall and occasionally in other places where a Celtic influence survived late. Lanreath (Cornwall) is a name of this type, meaning "church-site of Reydhogh" (Mills, p. 204). Another example is Pensax (Herefordshire and Worcestershire) meaning "hill of the Anglo-Saxons" (Mills, p. 256).

The vast majority of English place-names are Old English in origin. The arrival of the Anglo-Saxons caused a major disruption in English place-name nomenclature. Names of Old English origin come from all three major types of place-name. Folk names were used in the early stages of Anglo-Saxon settlement. Habitative names and topographic names were formed throughout the Anglo-Saxon period.

**Folk names** are a small but significant type of place-name. Many are names of important divisions of

England today. These became place-names because they were transferred from the people to whom they referred to the territory of that people. A folk name containing an element such as *saete* meaning "settlers" or *folc* meaning "folk," is usually a division of a larger established group. Suffolk is "the south folk" (of the Angles) (Reaney, p. 99). Dorset means "settlers at the Dorn" in which Dorn is a reduced form of the Old English name of Dorchester (Mills, p. 108). Cornwall is an Anglicized form of a Celtic tribal name with the addition of the Old English element *walh* meaning "Briton, Welshman" (Reaney, p. 93). Wessex is "the west Saxons" (Mills, p. 352) and **Northumberland "the people north of the Humber River"** (Reaney, p. 100). Some names of less prominent folk also exist in place-names. Only a detailed knowledge of early Anglo-Saxon tribal names would indicate that Jarrow (Tyne and Wear) comes from a tribal name meaning "fen people" (Mills, p. 190).

A distinct type of folk name is represented by Hastings and Reading. The Old English ending *-ingas* means "the descendants, followers or people of" (Cameron, p. 64). These two names mean "the people of Haesta" and "the people of Reada." In the case of Hastings, one sees the survival of the plural form, while Reading shows the more normal pattern in which the plural is lost. Traditionally, scholars believed that names formed with *-ingas* represented the oldest English settlements, but more recent evidence has cast doubt on this theory (Gelling, p. 106-109). Some compounds of *-ingas* were formed with a topographical term instead of a personal name. In this case, the people took their name from a feature of the landscape around their settlement and this name then became the name of the settlement. Avening (Gloucestershire) derives its name from "people living by the river Avon" (Mills p. 18) and Epping (Essex) from "the upland people" (Reaney p. 107).

**Most habitative names occur in compound forms**, but certain elements can occur as simplex names as well. *Burh* "fortified place, stronghold" (Mills, p. 380) and *ceaster* "Roman station or walled town, old fortification or earthwork" (Mills, p. 380) are often indicators of Roman or prehistoric fortifications. As such they tended to be rare in a given locality and needed no adjectival element to separate them from others like them. *Burh* gave rise to names such as *Burg* in Suffolk (Mills, p. 58) and *Bury* in Cambridgeshire (Mills, p. 61). *Chester* in Cheshire (Mills, p. 75) and *Castor* in Cambridgeshire (Mills, p. 68) are derived from *ceaster*.

Other simplex names occur in that form because they were originally dependencies or outlying settlements of an established settlement. As such, they were originally clearly defined to the local inhabitants. *Bere-tun* and *bere-wic* are compounds that mean essentially barley farm or outlying part of an estate (Mills, p. 379). They have given rise to numerous *Bartons* (Mills, p. 25) and *Berwicks* (Mills, p. 33). *Stoc*, meaning "place, outlying farmstead or hamlet, secondary or dependent settlement" (Mills, p. 384), has given *Stoke* as a common place-name (Cameron, p. 28).

Compound English habitative names typically end with an element indicating a human settlement. The two most common Old English elements of this type are **tun** "enclosure, farmstead, village, manor, estate" (Mills, p. 384) and **ham** "homestead, village, manor, estate" (Mills, p. 381). *Ham* is believed to be the older form, but it was not used consistently throughout England and it is easily confused with *hamm* (Gelling, p. 112). *Ham* is rarely combined with topographical elements, particularly *clif*, *ea*, *eg*, *halh*, *hyll*, *mersc*, *mor* and *ofer* (Ekwall, p. xvi). *Tun* is the most common habitative element in Old English. It originally meant enclosure, farmstead. Later it came to mean village and hamlet as well, and in names formed after the Norman conquest, it could mean manor or estate (Cameron, p. 141). Which meaning is correct for a particular place-name depends on its age. This can be determined from written records if the place-name is mentioned, but most place-names do not occur in written records as soon as they are named. This same sort of uncertainty of meaning applies to any English place-name element in use over a long period of time.

Habitative elements of English place-names usually occur as the second element of a compound place-name. However, examples of habitative elements occurring in the first position are not unknown. *Tonbridge* (Kent), composed of the Old English *tun* and *brycg*, is believed to mean "bridge belonging to the estate or manor" (Mills, p. 332). *Wickmere* (Norfolk) is composed of the Old English elements *wic*

and mere, meaning "pool by the dwelling or dairy farm" (Mills, p. 358).

The first element in a typically formed habitative name is adjectival. Adjectival elements come from a wide assortment of words: personal names or folk names, adjectives indicating age, size, color or situation, direction, topographical elements including rivers, plants wild and domestic, animals wild and domestic, industry, or buildings associated with the settlement. From personal names we have place-names like Hildersham (Cambridgeshire) which means "homestead of a man called \*Hildric" (Mills, p. 370), and Homerton (Greater London) meaning "farmstead of a woman called Hunburh" (Mills, p. 132). Folk names often contain the element -inga so Effingham (Surrey) is "homestead of the family or followers of a man called Effa" (Mills, p. 118) and Framingham (Norfolk) is "homestead of the family or followers of a man called Fram" (Mills, p. 136). Compound names with adjectives as the first element are represented by Bredenheim (Buckinghamshire) where the first element means "broad" (Mills, p. 46), Glatton (Cambridgeshire) which means "pleasant farmstead" (Mills, p. 144) and Horham (Suffolk) meaning "muddy farmstead" (Mills, p. 178). Habitative names containing directions are Narborough (Leicestershire) meaning "north stronghold" (Mills, p. 238) and Westcote (Gloucestershire) "westerly cottage(s)" (Mills, p. 352). Color in habitative names is fairly rare but Whitby (Cheshire) meaning "white stronghold or manor-house" (Mills, p. 356) is one example. Features of the landscape are common: Fenwick (Northumbria) means "dwelling or (dairy) farm in a fen or marsh" (Mills, p. 130), Compton "farmstead or village in a valley" (Mills, p. 88) and Dunton (Norfolk) "farmstead on a hill" (Mills, p. 112). River names appear in Exton (Somerset) on the river Exe (Mills, p. 125) and Frampton (Dorset) on the river Frome (Mills, p. 136). Plants occur in such formations as Ashwick (Somerset), from the presence of ash trees (Mills, p. 15), Mapledurham (Oxfordshire) from the presence of maple trees (Mills, p. 222) and Brompton (North Yorkshire) from the presence of broom (Mills, p. 54). Crops are represented by Barton "barley farm" (Cameron, p. 144) and Flaxton "flax farm" (Cameron, p. 144). Habitative names from animals include Shipeham (Norfolk) from a flock of sheep or a sheep farm (Mills, p. 294) and Foxton (Cambridgeshire) from the presence of foxes (Mills, p. 135). Industry is represented in Sapperton (Lincolnshire) "farmstead of the soap-makers or soap-merchants" (Mills, p. 285). Milton (Cumbria) "farmstead or village with a mill" (Mills, p. 231) and Burham (Kent) "homestead near the fortified place" (Mills, p. 59) demonstrate a prominent building occurring in a habitative name.

**[NOTE: Blenkinship or Blankenship could possibly have once meant the people from BLEN who tended to SHEEP or SHIPE. This might have translated to the shepherders from the area of BLEN. Occasionally one sees the Blenkinship surname rendered in old English parish records as BLENKHAMSHIP. In this case the word HAM means a farm or settlement area so the name literally means "Sheep herders from a farm named BLEN or BLENK. Apparently many English people in Durham County during the 1800's abbreviated the surname Blenkinship and/or Blenkinsop to simply BLENK.]**

**Topographic names** are the third major type of English place-name. Originally, all of these were names of features of the landscape. Those that are now settlement names have been transferred from the topographical feature to a settlement nearby. In early Anglo-Saxon documents this was indicated by inserting the Old English preposition *æt* or Latin *ad* in front of the place-name (Ekwall, p. xix). Stratford-on-Avon appears in a document from 691-2 as *Æt-stretfordæ*, meaning (the settlement) at the ford by which a Roman road crosses the river (Ekwall, p. 449). This sort of elliptical use survived in some cases into Middle English. When the preposition was dropped from *Atten ashe*, the name became Nash, because the final consonant of the preposition became the initial consonant of the new place-name (Ekwall, p. 336). The same process occurred in the name Nayland (Ekwall, p. 337).

Topographic names occur in both simplex and compound forms. Simplex forms are represented by Lea (Derbyshire) and Eye (Cambridgeshire) from the Old English elements *leah* meaning variously "wood, woodland clearing or glade, later pasture, meadow" (Mills, p. 382) and *eg* meaning variously "island,

land partially surrounded by water, dry ground in a marsh, well-watered land, promontory" (Mills, p. 382). **Most topographical names are compounds** consisting of an initial adjectival element and then a topographic element such as leah or eg. Adjectival elements include personal names, colors, types of soil, position, location or condition, the names of trees, wild plants or crops, and wild and domestic animals and birds. The topographic element in the name could be a natural feature of the landscape such as a hill, valley or plain, a type of country such as marsh, wood or moorland, a body of water such as a river, **stream**, pool or sea, small portions of land defined by the landscape or a human-created or used element such as a barrow or ford.

Examples of topographic names are not hard to find. Topographic names containing a personal name include Edgmond (Shropshire) "hill of a man called Ecgmund" (Mills, p. 117) and Edingale (Staffordshire) "nook of land of the family or followers of a man called \*Eadin" (Mills, p. 117). Blackmoor (Hampshire) "dark-coloured pool" (Mills, p. 39) and Grinlow (Derbyshire) "green hill or mound" (Mills, p. 149) demonstrate topographic names containing colors. Types of soils are found in Clayhanger (West Midlands) "Clayey wooded slope" (Mills, p. 82) and Stanfield (Norfolk) "stony open land" (Mills, p. 306). Position is indicated by Upwood (Cambridgeshire), meaning "higher wood" (Mills, p. 340). Dalwood (Devon) shows a location: "wood in a valley" (Mills, p. 102). Condition is indicated by Windle (Lancashire), Defford (Herefordshire and Worcestershire) and Hendon (Greater London) meaning respectively "windy hill" (Ekwall, p. 522), "deep ford" (Mills, p. 103) and "(place at) the high hill" (Mills, p. 168). Tree names can be found in Oakley (Bedfordshire) "wood or clearing where the oak-trees grow" (Mills, p. 246), Withycombe (Somerset) "valley where the willow-trees grow" (Mills, p. 366) and Birchover (Derbyshire) "ridge where birch-trees grow" (Mills, p. 37). Examples of topographic names containing wild plants are Gorsley (Gloucestershire) "woodland clearing where gorse grows" (Mills, p. 146) and Redmire (North Yorkshire) "reedy pool" (Mills, p. 270). Flaxley (Gloucestershire) is a topographical name containing the name of a crop (Mills, p. 133). The name of wild animals are found in Deerhurst in Gloucestershire (Mills, p. 103) and Foxt in Staffordshire (Mills, p. 135). **Names of domesticated animals are found in** Callerton (Northumbria) and **Shiplake** (Oxfordshire), meaning "hill where calves graze" (Mills, p. 64) and "**sheep stream**" (Mills, p. 294). Bird names can be found in Dunnockshaw (Lancashire) "small wood or copse frequented by hedge-sparrows" (Mills, p. 111) and Ousden "valley frequented by owls" (Mills, p. 250). Islip (Northamptonshire) shows the use of a river name in a topographic name "slippery place by the River Ise" (Mills, p. 188).

**[NOTE: Again we see the possibility that Blenkinship or Blankenship could possibly have once meant the people from BLEN who tended to SHEEP or SHIP. As noted above, this might have translated to the shepherders from the area of BLEN.]**

The influx of Danes and Norwegians, beginning in the mid-ninth century was the next major influence on English place-names. Both groups spoke dialects of **Old Norse**. They primarily **affected the names of northern England**, where the Danes settled in the eastern parts and the Norwegians mostly in the west. The exact details of Danish and Norwegian settlements are a matter of disagreement among scholars, but the effects on English place-names are clear. The Scandinavians created new names, substituted their words for similar English cognates and changed the sounds in existing English place-names.

**Most Norse place-names in England are habitative names.** The majority of these are compounds ending in by or thorp. The word "-By," at the time of its use in England, meant "village" (Fellows Jensen, p. 6) and thorp "secondary settlement, dependant outlying farm or hamlet" (Mills, p. 384). In general, names ending in -by are older than names ending in -thorp. Both are typically combined with personal names, but may also be combined with other categories of words including groups of people, topographic terms and adjectives. Thorp also appears as a simplex name, because of its meaning of a secondary settlement.

Norse habitative names are usually formed with Old Norse personal names, but a few are found which

contain English and Irish given names. Kettlethorpe (Lincolnshire), which contains the Old Norse name Ketil (Mills, p. 194) and Asenby (North Yorkshire), which contains the name Eysteinn, (Mills, p. 13) are typical of this type of name. The Old English name Baldhere occurs in Baldersby in North Yorkshire (Mills, p. 21).

Norse habitative names containing groups of people include nationalities, sex, station and occupation (Fellows Jensen, p. 13). Examples of nationality are found in Ingleby (Derbyshire), which indicates an English settlement (Fellows Jensen, p. 30) and Irby (Lancashire) an Irish settlement (Fellows Jensen, p. 31). An example of sex in a habitative name is Whenby (North Yorkshire) "of the women" (Fellows Jensen, p. 41). An occupational name occurs in Copmanthorpe (North Yorkshire) "outlying farmstead or hamlet belonging to the merchants" (Mills, p. 90).

**Norse habitative names** may also contain adjectives or **topographical elements**. Examples of names containing adjectives are Austhorp "east thorp" (Fellows Jensen, p. 51) and Mickleby "large farmstead" (Mills, p. 229). Names containing a topographic term include Barrowby (Lincolnshire) containing the word hill (Fellows Jensen, p. 20) and Sowerby (North Yorkshire) containing a word meaning "mud, dirt, sour ground" (Fellows Jensen, p. 38). A name frequently found in England is Kirby or Kirkby meaning "church-village" (Fellows Jensen, p. 229).

A small number of Norse topographical names exist in England. These can be simplex or compound. Examples of simplex names of this type include Wath (North Yorkshire) "the ford" (Mills, p. 348) and Holme (Nottinghamshire) "island, dry ground in marsh, water-meadow" (Mills, p. 175). **Hanlith** (North Yorkshire) "**slope or hill-side** of a man called Hagni or Hogni" (Mills, p. 156-7), Ulpha (Cumbria) "hill frequented by wolves" (Mills, p. 339) and Thornthwaite "thorn-tree clearing" (Mills, p. 329) are examples of Old Norse compounds.

Other names are compounds of Old Norse and Old English elements. Old Norse given names are found combined with English habitative and topographical elements and vice versa. Old Norse given names combined with tun are believed to have been formed when a Norseman took over a village or manor, in which case his name was substituted for the original (Gelling, p. 232). Examples of this type of name are Nawton (North Yorkshire), which contains the Old Norse name Nagli (Mills, p. 239) and Thruxton (Hampshire), which contains the Old Norse name Thorkell (Mills, p. 327). Ullswater (Cumbria) combines Old Norse Ulfr with Old English wæter (Mills, p. 339) while Levenshulme (Greater Manchester) combines Old English Leofwin with Old Norse holmr (Mills, p. 209). Dunholm, the original form of Durham, is a compound of Old English dun "hill" and Old Norse holmr "island" (Mills, p. 112).

Old Norse and Old English had many similar sounding words with the same meaning, such as their words for stone stan in Old English and steinn in Old Norse. Old Norse cognates have been substituted for Old English elements in some names. For instance, Stainton is a Scandinavianized form of Stanton (Ekwall, p. 436), both of which usually mean "tun on stony ground" (Ekwall, p. 438). The Old Norse rauthr is believed to have been substituted for Old English read, both of which mean "red", in names like Rawcliffe and Rawmarsh (Ekwall, p. 382).

Old Norse also caused sound changes inside wholly English place-names. **While Old Norse and Old English are similar**, some English sounds caused problems for the Scandinavians. Two sounds in particular were a problem: "sh" and "ch". The normal sound represented by Old English sc occurs in the beginning of **Shipton**, but the same name is now Skipton in Scandinavian areas. Likewise, Cheswick is the normal English form of a name found in Scandinavian areas of England as Keswick (Ekwall, p. xxv).

**The final major influence on English place-names was the Norman conquest in 1066. Because this was generally a settlement of political overlords rather than of large groups of people, this did not cause massive renamings nationally or locally. A certain amount of naming and renaming was done, of course,**

but the greatest effect was in sound changes.

Many of the new French names were compounds of the pattern demonstrated by Beaumont "beautiful hill" and Beauchief "beautiful headland or hill-spur" (Mills, p. 28). Others were French place-names brought over and bestowed on English places. Richmond and Grosmont are examples of these types of names, though in the case of Richmond (North Yorkshire) at least, the meaning "strong hill" is entirely appropriate to the site. Rougemont and Ridgmont are French descriptive names of the sites of the villages (Reaney p. 194). The monastery of Rievaulx combined the name of the Rye river with Old French vals meaning valley (Reaney p. 194). Substitutions of French elements for English elements also occurred in place-names, of which ville for feld is the most common (Cameron, p. 89). Enville (Staffordshire) occurs in the Domesday Book as Efnefeld (Mills, p. 123) and Turville occurs in the form Thyrefeld in 796 (Mills, p. 336). A few new names were also coined from Norman given names or surnames and English elements. Williamscot in Oxfordshire (Mills, p. 360) and Johnby in Cumbria (Mills, p. 190) are examples of what are probably late formations of this type.

The greatest influence of the Norman Conquest on English place-names occurs in spelling and pronunciation. **This was because there were many sounds in English names unfamiliar to the Normans. They solved this by modifying the English names to make them easier to pronounce.**

These changes form recognizable patterns, but the patterns are not universally applied; many English forms were retained in the end. The following are only a few examples of the changes that occurred. The Norman influence appears in many names containing ceaster, in which they substituted c for ch, as in Gloucester, and t for st as occurs in Exeter in Devon (Ekwall, p. xxviii). The loss of an initial s occurs in Nottingham, which was originally Snottingham (Ekwall, p. xxviii). A t was substituted for th in Turville (Buckinghamshire), which appears in the form Thyrefeld in 796. Jarrow (Tyne and Wear) shows a change from g to j. It occurs as Gyruum, Girwe in 1104-8 and by 1228 as Jarwe (Ekwall p. 268). It was also Norman influence that changed n to r in Durham, which was originally Dunholme (Cameron, p. 92).

A final aspect of English place-names are affixes. These additions to the place-names usually occur as separate words such as Nether, St. Peter or Courtney. These serve as additional identifiers added to the name after it is formed. Most of these occur in records for the first time in the thirteenth century, though a few occur in the Domesday Book and many appear later (Cameron p. 107). **There are two types of affixes: descriptives and owners.** Descriptives could be that of direction (East, Middle, Lower, in Ribblesdale), size (Great or Magna, Little or Parva), shape (Broad, Long), distinguishing features (Cold, Broad Oak, Steeple), products (Flax, Iron, Beans), church dedications (St. Martin, St. Cuthbert) and so forth. These descriptives could occur before or after the actual place-name: Castle Rising occurs in Norfolk (Mills, p. 273), Sutton Coldfield in West Midlands (Mills, p. 316). Some location information occurs in a string of words as occurs in the name Hope under Dinsmore in Herefordshire and Worcestershire. Church dedications usually occur after the village name proper as in Chalfont St. Peter.

Ownership affixes occur as given names, surnames and generics. Burton Agnes (Humberside) is derived from the name of Agnes de Percy (Mills, p. 61), and Hemingford Grey (Cambridgeshire) was once owned by the de Grey family (Mills, p. 167). Monks Risborough (Buckinghamshire) which was once owned by the monks of Christchurch, Canterbury (Mills, p. 273). In Temple Ewell (Kent) the affix Temple indicates ownership by the Templars (Mills, p. 125).

Reflected in the history of English place-names is the history of England. The waves of conquest and settlement were accompanied by new languages, each of which left their mark on English place-names. In the names themselves, however, one has the opportunity to glimpse the world through medieval man's eyes. There are the broad brush-strokes of the landscape - hills, valleys, forests and bodies of water in all their variety. Information important to a farmer is often included in a name: the characteristics of the soil -- stony, clayey, sour, wet or dry, how the land was used -- fords on streams and rivers, hills for beacon fires, pastures for herds, clearings for crops and the presence of predators and pests such as foxes, wolves and crows. On a more intimate level, one gets glimpses of the finer

details -- a cove of hedge-sparrows, a stream filled with otters, a clearing filled with gorse, willows in a valley. This detail provides a different, more personal view of the past than the sweeping pictures of history. For both the large and the small view, this is a subject worthy of further study.

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## WELSH PLACENAMES WHICH BEGIN WITH "BLAEN"

**Blen or Blaen is the Viking word for "water source."**

Blaen Dyryn, Powys  
Blaencaron Youth Hostel, Ceredigion  
Blaenos, Carmarthenshire  
Blaen Glaswen, Powys  
Blaen-y-coed, Carmarthenshire  
Blaenannerch, Ceredigion  
Blaenffos, Pembrokeshire  
Blaenau Dolwyddelan, Conwy  
Blaenau Ffestiniog, Gwynedd  
Blaenau Ffestiniog Station, Gwynedd  
Blaenavon, Torfaen  
Blaenaway, Monmouthshire  
Blaencwm, Rhondda Cynon Taff  
Blaengarw, Bridgend  
Blaengwrach, Neath Port Talbot  
Blaengwynfi, Neath Port Talbot  
Blaengweche, Carmarthenshire  
Blaenhafren (Source of River Severn),  
Powys  
Blaenplwyf, Ceredigion  
Blaenpennal, Ceredigion

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## Discover interesting facts about your family:

First Name:

Last Name:

[Back to Home Page - Blankenship Origins](#)



# Blankenship Origins

## Other Blankenship Genealogy Web Sites on the Internet

I do not endorse or validate the information found on any of the Internet sites provided in this directory of Blankenship web pages. I only make note of the fact that these sites have been posted on the Internet. Some are beautifully rendered and in so doing deeply honor our Blankenship ancestors. In many cases the information reflected on these web sites is taken directly from Colonel Leslie C. Blankenship's book *"The Blankenship Family History"* first published in 1971. Early Blankenship history from his book is then often woven into the family tree of the individual(s) posting their own family trees. At my web site I have commented on the genealogy errors found in Colonel Blankenship's book, especially the early colonial era and his research into the Blankenship origins in England. ***CAVEAT EMPTOR*** as you browse these other referenced Blankenship web pages. Always be sure to verify the data for your own ancestors. Simply copying the data from someone else's web page may lead you very far astray in your own genealogy quest.



**THANKS**  
*Thanks for visiting!*

Blankenship Origins

Discover interesting facts about your family:

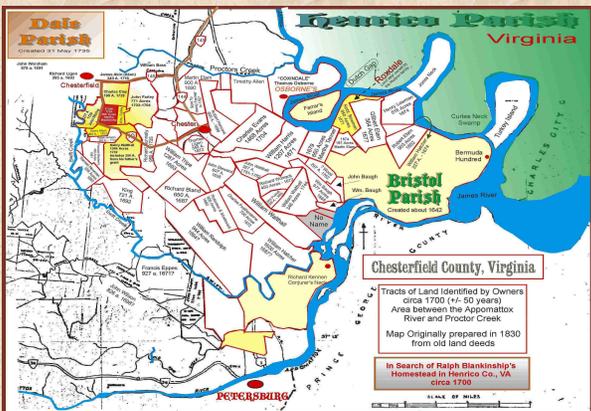
First Name:

Last Name:

Where did Ralph and Martha Blankenship live in colonial Henrico County, Virginia circa 1700?



[Click here to return to "BLANKENSHIP ORIGINS" home page](#)



During May and June 2001 a considerable amount of time was spent researching the question of where Ralph, the first Blankenship immigrant to America, and his wife Martha had their homestead in colonial Henrico County, Virginia. We know that from about 1690 to 1714 Ralph and Martha Blankenship raised their family in the area known as Dale parish. Ralph died about April 1714 and was buried at Roxdale which you'll see on the high resolution 1830 map below. Ralph's widow Martha later married Edward Stanley who came to Virginia from England in 1687. In 1724, while Martha was still married to Edward Stanley, her land holding was increased to 250 acres as a result of her importing Englishman Francis Clappe to the colony. This gave her an additional 50-acres as headright for paying his ship passage from England. We have the Henrico Court records documenting her land holding as of 9 July 1724 and have used it in conjunction with an 1830 map of Dale parish landowners acquired by a fellow Blankenship researcher identified below.

In June 2001 **Regina Cumbie Radvany**, who descends from Ralph's son John and who lives near Richmond, Virginia, voluntarily donated considerable time and energy to comb through the available historical records in Chesterfield County, VA looking for clues to the mystery of where the old Ralph Blankenship property was located. She frequently drove from her home near Richmond down to Chester, Virginia and its environs to visit many of the museums, historical societies, survey office and other points of interest seeking information that might answer this vexing question of where the first Blankenships in America once lived. We rightly presume that Ralph Blankenship (1662-1714) was born in England. I, of course, believe he was born in Cumberland County near the Scottish Border. In a court deposition in 1695 Ralph stated his age to be 33 years old. We know he and 89 other Englishmen and women were imported to the English colony of Virginia by the wealthy aristocrat Richard Kennon sometime before 1690, with the most likely date between 1686 and 1687. However, the court record which documents Kennon's land claim for headrights regarding the people he imported was apparently not filed with the Henrico Court until 1690. For each person imported a 50-acre land grant was issue. Those wanting to acquire new land in Virginia were therefore encouraged to pay the passage of other Englishmen and women.

It once was assumed by me that Richard Kennon imported Ralph Blankenship to assist in the construction of his large red brick home on Conjuror's Neck just north of Colonial Heights. Today there is a street there identified as Kennon St. You may view a photo of this 315 year old brick home on my web site at [CLICK HERE](#). Construction of Kennon's home on Conjuror's Neck was begun in 1685 so it was thought that Kennon was possibly acquiring skilled laborers in England you build his brick home and also staff his plantation on Conjuror's Neck. Because of this it was thought that Ralph Blankenship might be included in this plantation work force. If this were the case then Ralph would have lived on the plantation at Conjuror's Neck or he would have lived nearby, possibly near Cat Island in the Appomattox River. The assumption of where Ralph and his wife Martha once lived was obviously wrong in light of the new information recently provided by Regina.

In the course of this ongoing genealogy collection effort Regina drove to many of the sites being examined by our Blankenship genealogy research group and actually walked the grounds of several of the possible grounds thought to once have been the old Blankenship homestead. As Regina obtained her detailed information she would Fax it to me in Florida and I would then turn it into graphical format and via email redistribute the materials she was collecting. In this manner others could also examine the genealogy, history and maps she was able to obtain in this quest to learn the whereabouts of the original Blankenship homestead.

One of the most useful documents obtained by Regina was an 1830 map prepared for the Walthall family. They owned a great deal of land in the area of Chester and also points north Petersburg that are north of Swift Creek and the Appomattox River. The Walthall land grants also can be seen on the map from Cat Island all the way to Farrar's Island. This important map obtained by Regina contained the names of people who owned land in the area of Dale Parish as well as the number of acres owned and the dates it was acquired. The Fax copies she send me had names which were unreadable because the type was so small and blurred. Therefore a great deal of back and forth message exchanges were required to reconstruct this map using additional historical details provide by Bill Blankenship in California. Slowly the newly reconstructed map began to take shape. Not all of the names of land owners are on the map because the primary focus was on locating the land once owned by Ralph and Martha. You will see this map below. It was thought that if we could identify many of the neighboring land owners from this colonial period we then could look in the genealogy records for those surnames for information on Blankenships who lived nearby them. This has, in fact, been a very productive enterprise and a novel investigative technique.

In spite of the fact that the large map you see below shows the exact location of land deeded to Martha Blankenship in 1724, there is still a very small measure of uncertainty in establishing if this was, in fact, the exact location of where Ralph's land was located. Ralph died about April of 1714 but no will for him was ever found. The records of Henrico County were partially destroyed at one time and the Dale parish records also were destroyed, presumably in their entirety. So without a land deed for Ralph's property it was necessary to assume a detective role in ferreting out the circumstantial information of where exactly was the land that Ralph acquired after his arrival in Virginia circa 1686-87. In 1734 Anthony Wilkinson deeded land to Matthew Turner. The land was described in the land transfer action as being located on the north side of Swift Creek bounded by Charles Clay, Martha Blankenship, Henry Walthall, Edward Hill and John Farlow (prob. Farley). (See Henrico Will and Deed Book; 17125-37-448). By examining the land deeds of other neighbors we now know where Ralph and Martha lived. So it appears that the first property which Ralph Blankenship acquired was 200 acres located one mile southeast of Chesterfield, Virginia.

[CLICK HERE to learn why Ralph Blankenship probably left no land records.](#)

We further know that on 9 July 1724 an Henrico Court document recorded 250 acres of land belonging to Martha Blankenship. This is just a bit confusing. The legal document referenced is seen immediately below. In addition to paying court costs to re-record (or perhaps re-plot) her property, it appears she added to her existing land received from Ralph Blankenship at his death by later importing an individual to the Virginia colony. Therefore her reward for doing so was 50-acres of land for paying the ship passage of Francis Clappe. This is how we can explain the Court record which notes that she paid the passage for someone and received a 50-acre headright in exchange.

**Martha Blankenship, 250 acres, (NL) Henrico Co., S. side of James Riv, beg. in Mr. Henry Walthall's lines to E. side of the main road; 9 July 1724, p 15, 20 shill., & imp. of Francis Clappe.**

We know from this that Martha paid a court fee of 20 shillings to record this deed. One English shilling today would be worth \$25 dollars so this is the equivalent of \$500 in today's money.

[Approximate Values of Elizabethan Money - \(Elizabeth I, 1558-1603\)](#)

1 pence (d) = \$2 dollars  
1 shilling (s) = \$25 dollars  
1 pound (£) = \$500 dollars

We know, therefore, that during the early part of the colonial period that for each person imported to Virginia a 50-acre land grant was allowed as a headright. It appears to me that somehow Martha acquired the funds to pay for Francis Clappe to come to America. In doing so she was able to add to the existing land she received from Ralph at his death in 1714. Ralph may have died intestate and therefore the courts may simply have held Ralph's original 200-acre land parcel for her in her original married name because it was her inherited property alone. At the time of Ralph's death most, but not all, of her children were minors. It is my further assumption that once Martha paid the court fee she was able to add to her existing land by importing Francis Clappe. So in 1724 the court acted to validate her new land deed which then increased to 250 acres.

What is not clearly understood, of course, is why the 1724 land deed was in the name of Martha Blankenship and not Martha Stanley. Her second marriage to Edward Stanley (1650-1726) occurred about 1715. We know this because when we look at the livestock she brought with her to her marriage with Mr. Stanley it is almost identical to the livestock enumerated in the personal possessions of Ralph Blankenship at his death in 1714. Mr. Stanley, in his will, which we presume was prepared circa 1715, notes all of the personal property that Martha Blankenship brought with her to the marriage. So in 1724 the former Martha Blankenship should have been Martha Stanley, the second wife of Edward Stanley. The 1724 land deed prepared for Martha may have used the surname Blankenship because there was an original land deed in the name of Ralph Blankenship and if the land remained in the Blankenship family, which it obviously did, then the subsequent land deeds for this property would also be in the name of Blankenship, with only the first name changed. It could be that this was the way things were done in colonial courts in order to eliminate confusion. Keeping the original surname of the owner, in this case Blankenship, simplified matters when doing file searches with paper archives. Someday we may learn the old colonial law and determine why we have this 1724 record of a land deed using the surname of Martha's deceased husband when we know from Edward Stanley's will that she changed her name to Martha Stanley after her second marriage to Edward. It is possible that she retained the name of Martha Blankenship

As you look at the maps below you will see that locating the 250-acre land parcel owned by Martha Blankenship in 1724 was relatively easy once the 1830 map mosaic was pieced together. You'll further observe that the old Blankenship property was just above, or north of, Henry Walthall's land. Present day State Road 10 (also known today as Iron Bridge Road) runs right beside her property on the west side. At the southwest corner of Martha Blankenship's property we see that Route-10 (also referred to as old Court documents as the main road) makes a 90-degree turn running north-south after traveling east-west along souther boundary of her property and that Route 10 continues along the Henry Walthall property line. The Route-10 segment which runs north-south along the western boundary of Martha's property continues north along the old Charles Clay land until it intersects with State Road 145 at or near Chesterfield, Virginia.

I think it will later be possible to identify all of the land parcels on the better quality Delorme map but this will take some time.

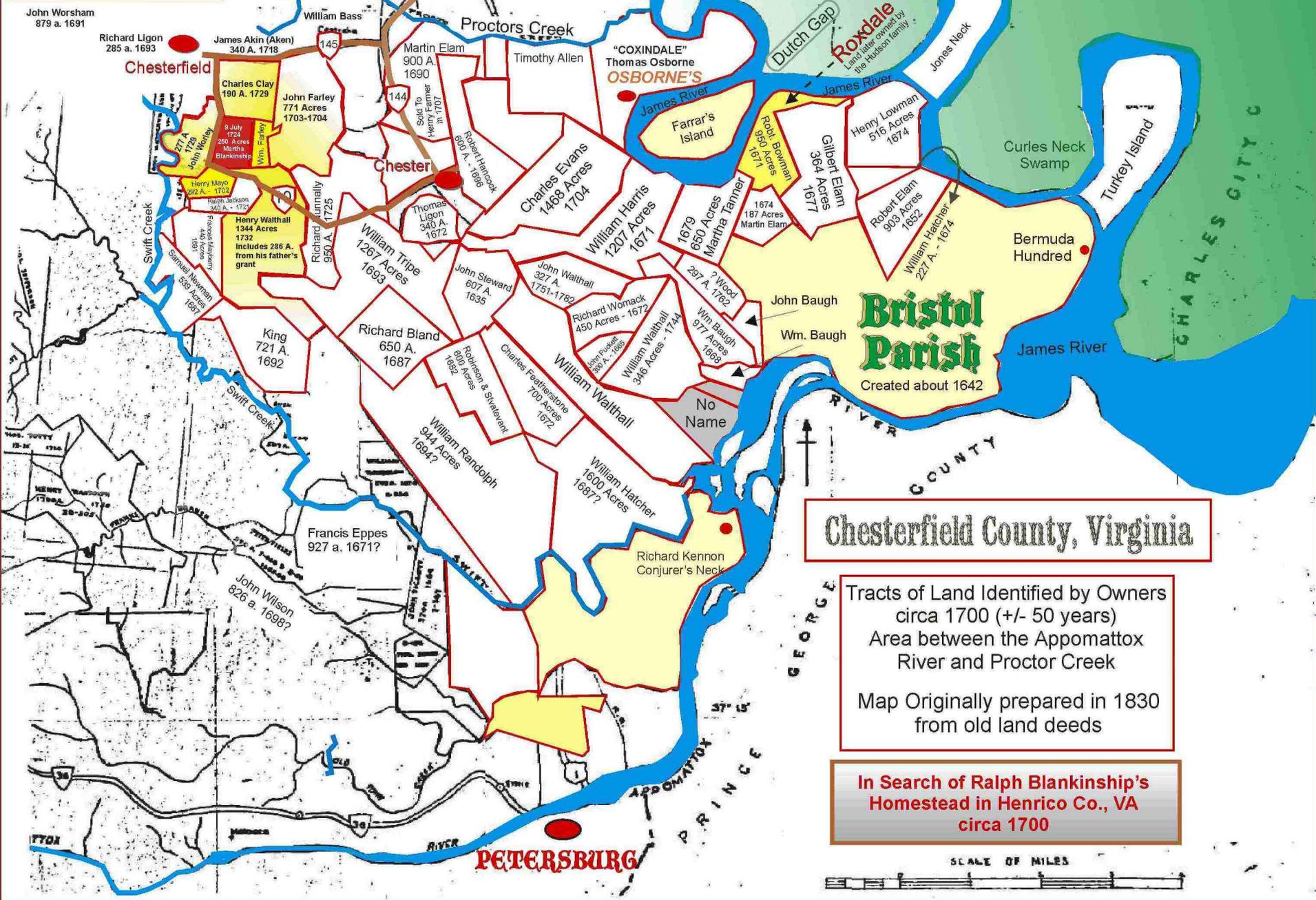
Use your browser scroll bars to move the map east - west and north - south. There are several maps to look at below. I also want to extend my appreciation to Bill Blankenship of Huntington Beach, California for his assistance in orienting me with these maps and providing me additional historical details. Bill is another researcher who has walked these Virginia lands in his genealogy quest. Before either Regina or Bill were on the ground which these maps depict there were other notable people in the same area such as General Robert E. Lee, Abraham Lincoln, Lord Cornwallis, General Lafayette and of course the American Indians who first owned and occupied these lands.

# Dale Parish

Created 31 May 1735

# Henrico Parish

## Virginia



John Worsham  
879 a. 1691

Richard Ligon  
285 a. 1693

**Chesterfield**

James Akin (Aken)  
340 A. 1718

Charles Clay  
190 A. 1729

John Farley  
771 Acres  
1703-1704

9 July 1724  
200 Acres  
Henry Farmer  
Blankinship

Henry Mayo  
292 A. - 1702

Ralph Jackson  
330 A. - 1725

Henry Walthall  
1344 Acres  
1732  
Includes 286 A.  
from his father's  
grant

Samuel Newman  
539 Acres  
1688

King  
721 A.  
1692

Richard Bland  
650 A.  
1687

William Randolph  
944 Acres  
1694?

Francis Eppes  
927 a. 1671?

John Wilson  
826 a. 1698?

William Bass

Martin Elam  
900 A  
1690

Sold To  
Henry Farmer  
in 1707

Robert Hancock  
600 A. 1698

Richard Annally  
990 A. 1725

Thomas Ligon  
340 A.  
1672

John Steward  
607 A.  
1635

John Walthall  
327 A.  
1751-1782

Richard Womack  
450 Acres - 1672

Robinson & Sheplevent  
600 Acres  
1682

Charles Featherstone  
700 Acres  
1672

William Walthall  
346 Acres - 1744

William Hatcher  
1600 Acres  
1687?

Richard Kennon  
Conjurer's Neck

Proctors Creek

Timothy Allen

Charles Evans  
1468 Acres  
1704

William Harris  
1207 Acres  
1671

John Walthall  
327 A.  
1751-1782

Richard Womack  
450 Acres - 1672

William Walthall  
346 Acres - 1744

"COXINDALE"  
Thomas Osborne  
**OSBORNE'S**

Farrar's  
Island

Robert Bowman  
900 Acres  
1671

Gilbert Elam  
364 Acres  
1677

Henry Lowman  
516 Acres  
1674

Robert Elam  
903 Acres  
1682

William Hatcher  
227 A. - 1674

John Baugh  
Wm. Baugh

Dutch Gap

Roxdale  
Land later owned by  
the Hudson family

James River

James Neck

Curles Neck  
Swamp

Turkey Island

Bermuda  
Hundred

James River

## Chesterfield County, Virginia

Tracts of Land Identified by Owners  
circa 1700 (+/- 50 years)  
Area between the Appomattox  
River and Proctor Creek

Map Originally prepared in 1830  
from old land deeds

**In Search of Ralph Blankinship's  
Homestead in Henrico Co., VA  
circa 1700**

SCALE OF MILES





## Discover interesting facts about your family:

First Name:

Last Name:

## Blenkinsopp Castle - A brief history

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**Blenkinsopp Castle is today a Home Park situated on the grounds of a 14th century castle. Sixty-one homes are set out spaciouly amongst twenty acres of trees, shrubs and hybrid rhododendrons. Seats are set out in this area, so while breathing in the pure Northumbrian air, you can sit and enjoy the superb views of Hadrian's Wall, Thirwall Gap and the South Tyne Valley. The Lake District, southern Scotland and the Northumberland coast are within one hours drive. The nearest shopping center, two miles away is the small market town of Haltwhistle, where everything you are likely to need can be obtained. The nearest city, Carlisle is 19 miles away, and 19 miles in the opposite direction is the beautiful town of Hexham. Half a mile away is the small village of Greenhead, which comprises of Infant school, church, hotel, café and village hall. Blenkinsopp castle Home Park is family owned and has been run by the same family for over forty years. Mike and Lee Simpson the current owners live on the park and personally handle all of the day to day management. Although Blenkinsopp castle is located in Northumberland County, the mailing address is in Cumbria. Correspondence should be directed to Blankensopp Castle, Greenhead, Cumbria CA6 7JS, telephone number 016977 47528. [CLICK for Photos and Map.](#)**

### THE HISTORY OF BLENKINSOPP CASTLE.

Thomas Blenkinsopp was granted a licence to crenellate his house at Blenkinsopp on May 6, 1340. To crenellate was to place a wall or parapet atop the castle in order to make it into a fortress. The parapet had notched openings which served as a defensive barrier. The castle was again mentioned as a castrum (castle) in the year 1415. During the 1300's the northeast tower was altered inside. One small south window has a molded cable that surrounds the exterior. The rest of the house was constructed during the 1800's. The author of this report, a man named Dobson, worked at Blenkinsopp castle or Blenkinsopp Hall in 1832 and again in 1837. [CLICK to see the headstone of Thomas Blenkinsopp at Haltwhistle, Northumberland, England.](#)

Blenkinsopp Castle was built six centuries ago as a border stronghold upon a commanding knoll on the western frontier of Northumberland. The legend that the phantom of 'The White Lady' of Blenkinsopp castle is similar to another legend of 'The White Lady of Skipsea Castle' in Yorkshire. The legend of Blenkinsopp castle has haunted it from very early times, almost up to the present day. [CLICK to see Map.](#)

Blenkinsopp Castle is today a Home Park situated in the grounds of a 14th century castle. Sixty-one homes are set out spaciouly amongst twenty acres of trees, shrubs and hybrid rhododendrons. Seats are set out in this area, so while breathing in the pure Northumbrian air, you can sit and enjoy the superb views of Hadrian's Wall, Thirwall Gap and the South Tyne Valley. The Lake District, southern Scotland and the Northumberland coast are within one hours drive. The nearest shopping center, two miles away is the small market town of Haltwhistle, where everything you are likely to need can be obtained. The nearest city, Carlisle is 19 miles away, and 19 miles in the opposite direction is the beautiful town of Hexham. Half a mile away is the small village of Greenhead, which comprises of Infant school, church, hotel, café and village hall. Blenkinsopp castle Home Park is family owned and has been run by the same family for over forty years. Mike and Lee Simpson the current owners live on the park and personally handle all of the day to day management. The mailing address is Blenkinsopp castle, Greenhead, Cumbria CA6 7JS, telephone number 016977 47528. [CLICK to see Map.](#)

Bryan de Blenkinsopp, as brave a man as could be wished, dependable for distinction in a border raid or upon the battlefield, had one fatal weakness, an inordinate greed for wealth. He cherished this obsession in secrecy. He was anxious never to give himself away, but his vice grew until it had become like a cancer in his soul.

During the marriage of a brother warrior there were many toasts. Among the eager toasts that were drunk was one to Bryan de Blenkinsopp and his 'ladye love.' Sir Bryan inadvertently muttered, 'Never,' 'never shall that be until I meet with a lady possessed of a chest of gold heavier than ten of my strongest men to carry into my castle.' This unexpected announcement was received in shocked and disapproving silence. After many years he returned with a wife and a box of gold that took twelve strong men to carry into the castle.

There was feasting and rejoicing for the young lady lord's return. The fame of his great wealth was widespread. It soon came to pass that the life of the rich baron was by no means happy. He and his wife continually quarreled, because she, with the help of her foreign attendants, had hidden the chest of gold somewhere deep inside the castle and refused to give it up to her lawful husband. Suddenly one day Sir Bryan left the castle. Where he went, no one knew.

For more than a year the Lady was grief-stricken and she filled the castle with her inconsolable shrieks. Servants were dispatched to all parts of the world to try and find her husband, but without any success. Then Lady de Blenkinsopp set out herself, with her attendants, to look for the missing man.

Neither of them was ever heard from again. So it is averred that the lady, tortured by remorse for her undutiful conduct, cannot rest in her grave. She is doomed to wander back to the old castle, mourning over the chest of gold, until somebody should follow her to the mysterious vault where it lies buried, remove it, and thus give her spirit unquiet spirit rest. During the eighteenth century there lived in two of the barely habitable rooms

of the neglected and crumbling castle, a laborer of the estate and his family. Both rooms must have served as bedrooms, because one night the parents were roused from their sleep by loud screams coming from the next room.

Rushing in, they found their boy sitting up in bed, soaking in sweat, evidently in extreme terror. 'The White Lady! The White Lady !' screamed the boy, covering his eyes with his hands.

'What lady?' cried his mother, staring round the empty room. 'There is no lady here.'

'She is gone,' the child whimpered, 'but she looked so angry because I wouldn't go with her. She looked a fine lady - she sat down by my bed and wrung her hands and she cried and cried - and then she kissed me and asked me to go with her - she said she would make me a very rich man, as she had buried a big box of gold, hundreds of years ago, down in the vault, and she wanted to give it me because she could not rest while it was there.

When I said I was afraid to go, she tried to carry me off and lifted me up, and then I shrieked and frightened her away.'

The parents felt full of fear and astonishment. They knew that the castle was haunted by a white lady, but up to now they had been undisturbed. Neither of them had seen or heard anything. Telling themselves that the child must have been dreaming, they managed to soothe and quiet him and eventually got him to sleep.

But the same thing happened on the three succeeding nights, there being little variation each time in the child's story. Then they moved him out of the castle, and heard no more of the spectre. The boy never dared to enter the old castle alone, not even in daylight. As a man he persisted in the truth of what he had seen and told; at forty years old he had only to recall the scene to shudder, feeling again the Lady's cold lips on his cheeks, the clammy embrace of her clinging bloodless arms. This man became a settler Canada and was alive in 1805.

Belief in the treasure at Blenkinsopp Castle was strengthened about the middle of the nineteenth century by the arrival of a strange lady at the adjacent village. She had dreamt that a large chest of gold lay buried in the castle vaults; what is more, when she first arrived she had seen in her dream - perhaps an example of precognition or clairvoyance.

She stayed at the inn a few weeks, awaiting the return of the owner of the castle to ask to leave to the search. But her hostess betrayed the reason for her pilgrimage to Blenkinsopp castle, and the lady departed, possibly from a dislike of publicity, without achieving her search.

Up until 1820 various poor families continued to live in the ancient castle, which

remained badly neglected and ruinous. Later on, the owner of a neighboring farm ordered the vaults to be cleared out so he could winter his cattle in them. While this was being done, a small doorway, level with the bottom of the keep, was found.

The place smelled damp and foul. News quickly spread that the entrance to the 'Lady's Vault' had been discovered, and people flocked to see it. Only one man, however, was willing to enter the narrow passage not high enough to allow him to walk upright. He groped forward a few yards, descended some steps, went forward again until he reached a doorway half-fallen to pieces, the door rotting, the bolt rusted up, hinges hanging. Here the passage took a sudden turn and he made out for a flight of steps leading steeply downwards.

Peering over his lantern, he saw what appeared a long distance down in darkness; but noxious gases extinguished his light and he forced to stumble blindly back to his companions. He made one more attempt, but he never descended the second flight of stairs. His employer ordered the entrance to be sealed up and the contents of the vault has remained undiscovered to this day. Blenkinsopp Castle was restored and renovated later in the nineteenth century, and for a time was owned by a Colonel Coulson. [Click here to view the Coulson-Blenkinsopp web page and read about the marriage of Agnes Blenkinship to William Colson on 13 June 1584.](#)

Then, during the 'nineties', it was rented by the Anne family; and, as I have already mentioned, Major George Ann's father saw the famous White Lady, in 1893. Major Ernest Anne was going to Iceland, and had come up from London by train to collect his belongings, being under the impression that the castle was empty except for two servant girls.

He was in the hall and was just about to go upstairs when he noticed a woman in a white dress leaning on the banisters; she seemed to be gazing at him with a piercing look. He thought it must be one of the maids; so, instead of going upstairs he decided to take a short walk in the garden. He found both servants picking vegetables in the kitchen garden. The house was empty.

Major Ernest Ann's youngest son, Bob, who was killed in an action in 1917, was born at Blenkinsopp, and when he was little more than two years old is said to have seen a ghost. Apparently he was heard, through the night- nursery door, to shout the words 'go away, lady!' While one must readily admit that a child of two can hardly be quoted as an authority, it is nevertheless true that young children are extra sensitive to psychic phenomena.

Major George Anne told me that in those early days things used to happen at Blenkinsopp Castle violent knocks would be heard on the bedroom door, always at 2:00 a.m and 5:00 a.m., so regularly that it was possible to set a watch by them; sometimes the paraffin light would be alarmingly turned off as one lay in bed reading.

The legend of the White Ladye of Blenkinsopp lends interest to the castle. There are several versions.

## THE WHITE LADY OF BLENKINSOPP

Bryan de Blenkinsopp held the castle some six centuries ago and although a brave and distinguished man on the battlefield, his one weakness was an inordinate greed for wealth. At a wedding feast, he was teased about his own marriage plans but replied, "Never, never shall that be until I meet with a lady possessed of a chest of gold heavier than ten of my strongest men can carry into my castle."

Subsequently feeling ashamed of this outburst, Sir Bryan left the castle and the country. After many years he returned with a wife and a box of gold that took 12 strong men to carry into the castle. But the marriage was not happy because Sir Bryan's wife would not tell him where she and her servants had hidden the chest.

Eventually Sir Bryan left the castle and no-one knew where he had gone. For more than a year his bride was grief-stricken and filled the castle with inconsolable shrieks. She sent out servants to try to find him but they failed, so she went out herself to look for him, neither of them were heard of again. It is averred that the lady, tortured by remorse for her undutiful conduct, cannot rest in her grave. She is doomed to wander back to the old castle, mourning over the chest of gold, until somebody shall follow her to the mysterious vaults where it lies buried, remove it and thus give her unquiet spirit rest.

During the eighteenth century the parents of a young boy were aroused one night by his screaming, "The White Lady, the White Lady !" covering his eyes with his hands. "She is gone", he added, "but she looked so angry at me because I wouldn't go with her. She said she would make me a very rich man. When I said I was afraid to go, she tried to carry me off, and then I shrieked and frightened her away". Although the parents managed to soothe the child, the same thing happened on three consecutive nights.

When they moved him out of the castle, they heard no more of the spectre. Belief in the treasure was strengthened in the nineteenth century by the arrival of a lady in a nearby village. She dreamed that a large chest of gold was buried in the castle vaults. When she arrived at Blenkinsopp she at once recognized the castle as the one she had seen in her dream.

Until 1820 the castle was home to various poor families and remained badly neglected and in ruins. Later, the owner of a neighboring farm ordered the vaults to be cleared out so that he could winter his cattle in them. While this was being done, a small doorway was found and people flocked to see it. Only one man was willing to enter the narrow passage, not high enough to allow him to walk upright.

As he progressed the passage started a deep decent and noxious gases extinguished his light and he was forced to retrace his steps. His employer ordered the entrance to be sealed up and the contents of the vault have remained undiscovered to this day.

Other sightings were made by Major George Anne's family who lived in the castle around the turn of the century and other strange things did happen in the castle. Violent knocks

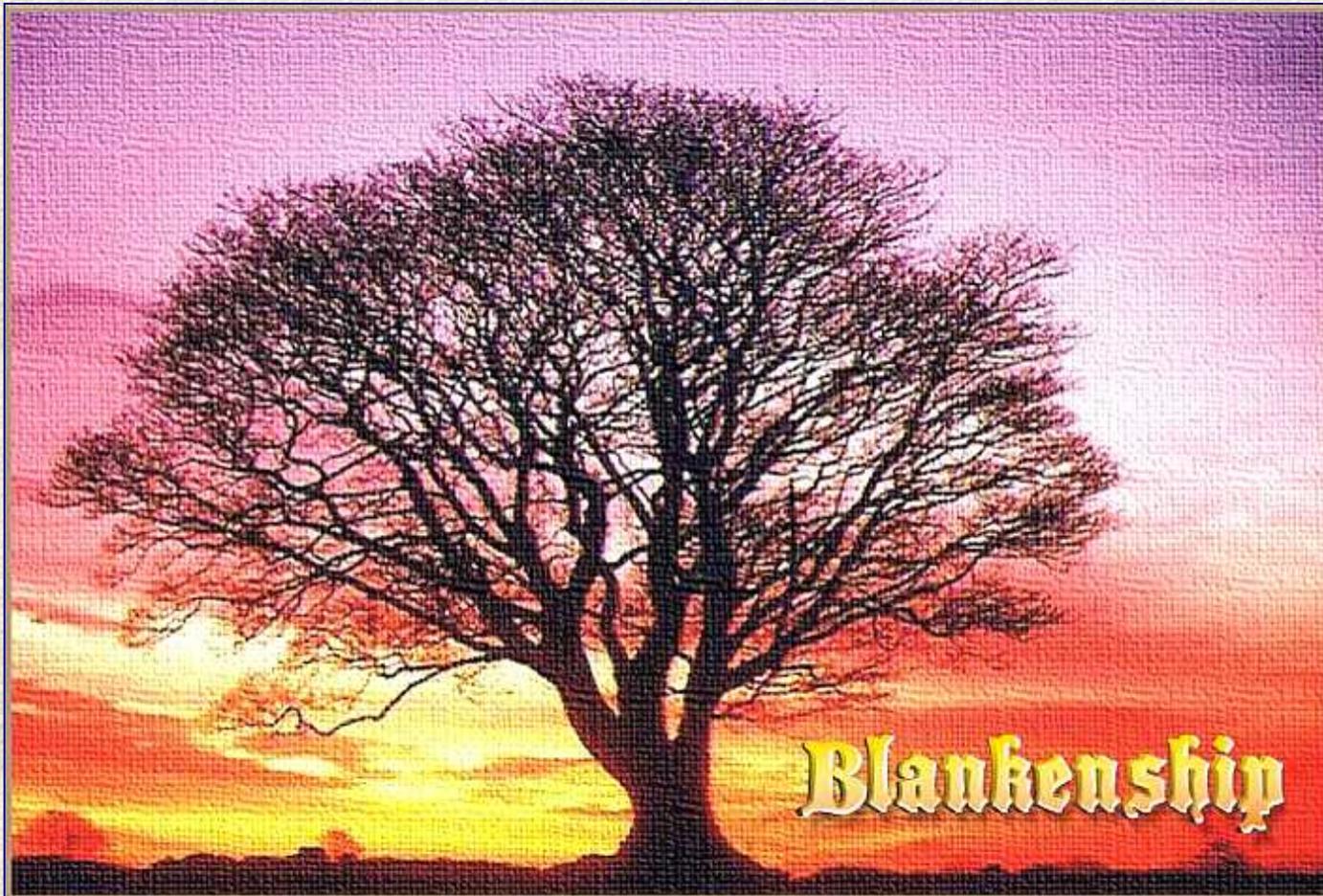
would be heard on the bedroom door, always at 2 a.m. and 5 a.m., so regularly that it was possible to set your watch by them and sometimes the paraffin lamp would be alarmingly turned off as one lay in bed reading.....

## Discover interesting facts about your family:

First Name:

Last Name:

### Death Inventories of the immigrant Ralph Blankinship and his sons



Sunrise in Northumbria, England

Many thanks to Regina Cumbie Radvany near Richmond, Virginia for obtaining these documents from the Chesterfield Historical Society in Chesterfield, Virginia. I also wish to thank Barbara Blenkinship who lives in Blencarn, Cumbria County, England for her special insight in to the meaning and terminology of the items inventoried below. Additionally, Terry Blenkharn and her husband from Greta Green, Scotland (on the Scottish border with Cumberland Co, Eng.) have examined these death inventories and provided their own insights into the vocabulary used in this old Cumberland dialect.

Barbara Blenkinship says "In my opinion the colonial era Blankenships were probably farmers, just as most of them were in England before they went to the New World."

"In regards to the shoemaker kits in the death inventories, all people living in remote areas without access to retail stores would have had to be able to repair shoes (but not necessarily make them). The large amounts of scrap metal in Ralph Blankenship, Sr.'s inventory of personal effects are quite consistant with subsistance living. Saving scraps is easily rationalized by saying to oneself, "it will come in handy" one day. The same English ethic is still alive and well to this day on most farms in the Cumberland County area of northwestern England."

"Pewter, being so soft, often needed repair and most people kept their damaged pewter until the travelling "tinker" or pot-mender came by. He would decide whether it was possible to mend the article ot take it in part-exchange for a new item."

"The large amounts of timber that the Blenkinships seem to have cut down is certainly intriguing. The timber would it be suitable for making into charcoal? Charcoal is needed for firing furnaces to make iron and it takes many tons of wood to make one ton of charcaol."

"The inventories of personal effects which you see below were made "on the hoof" as the jurors moved around the dwelling jotting down the items they found. Some help on difficult or obscure terminology can therefore be gained from the items that precede and follow the item referenced."

---

### Approximate Values of Elizabethan Money (Elizabeth I; 1558-1603)

[http://www.order-of-sword.org/ancient\\_currency.htm](http://www.order-of-sword.org/ancient_currency.htm)

1 pence (d) = \$2 dollars

1 shilling (s) = \$25 dollars

1 pound (£) = \$500 dollars

Values below given in English Pounds-Shillings-Pence

---

**DEATH INVENTORY OF:  
RALPH BLANKINSHIP, Sr. (1662-1714)**

Ralph was the original immigrant who came to America between 1686-1687

On the said deceased estate in due form to be administered by Martha Blankinship, Charles Clay, and Richard Blankenship. Henrico County Order book, April 15, 1714, page 277

3 **ews** and 3 **lambs** and one **weather** 1-10-0 (A "wether" is a castrated lamb. The term is still commonly in use today in Cumberland, England to denote a store lamb, or one being fattened for market.)  
1-10-0 (Total value = 1 pound and 10 shillings and no pence,. About \$750 in current U.S. dollar value.)

1 **cow** and 2 **hefers** 3-0-0 (Or 3 Pounds which equals about \$1,500 in current U.S. Dollars)

2 **cows** 2-10-0 (Or 2 pounds and 10 shillings which equals \$1,250 in current U.S. Dollars.)

2 **calves** 1-06-0 (Or 1 pound and 6 shillings which equals \$650 in current U.S. Dollars.)

1 **lum** and **flay** 0-09-0 (LUM AND FLAY= Loom and fly, [hand loom and shuttle])

2 **spinning wheels** 0-06-0

1 **gun** and **sword** 0-12-0

1 **cupboard** 0-04-0

2 **sifters** 0-01-6

1 **chest** 0-06-0

a **parcel of old iron** 0-04-0

a parcel of old worked **iron** at  
3-pence per pd. 0-08-0

28 pounds of **brass** at  
5-pence per pd. 0-11-0

2 old pots 74 pds.at 2 d. per pound 0-12-4

28 pounds of old **puter** at (puter = pewter)  
5-pence per pound 0-11-8

1 brass spit moter and pesel (pesel = pestle??)

and candlestock 0-06-0

a parsell of earthenwayr 0-03-0 (earthenware = pottery?)

1 mayr 1-12-0 (mayr = mare horse)

1 old razor and a piece of a hone 0-0-6

1 old bed and civering 2-10-0 (civering = covering)

ditto 1 old and civering 2-05-0

2 old axes 0-12-0

1 old flack bed and civering 0-12-0

4 sows and 13 pidgs 1-03-0

1004 pds of tobacco at  
1 penny per pound 4 05 4 (Value = \$2000 at todays prices)

a parcell of old lumber 0-10-0

---

(Appraisers) **James Aiken**, Robert Hudson and Wm Ligon.

[It should be obvious to readers that the misspellings above  
should be properly rendered as follows:]

EWS = EWES  
HEFERS = HEIFERS  
LUM = (probably) LOOM  
PUTER = PEWTER  
MOTER = MORTAR  
PESEL = PESTLE  
PARSELL = PARCEL  
EARTHENWAYR = EARTHENWARE  
MAYR = MARE  
CIVERING = COVERING (BLANKET/BEDSPREAD)

---

**DEATH INVENTORY OF:**  
**John Blankenship (born ca. 1694 - died 1754)**

---

4 feather beds and furniture

2 chests

2 trunks

2 tables

12 chairs

1 set of \_\_\_\_\_

1 gun

9 dishes

2 brooms

19 plates

12 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

1 Panger? [This could be a reference to a meat tenderizer]

1 pewter funnel [pewter = bluish gray metal alloy having tin as chief component; a dull alloy with lead content formerly used for domestic utensils]

1 \_\_\_\_\_

1 pepperbox [a small usually cylindrical box or bottle with a perforated top used for sprinkling ground pepper on food]

tin pate (plate)

1 dram glass [one ounce = 16 drams] [one dram = 27.3 grains of barley seed. Dram glasses were used to consume whiskey or spirits] [CLICK to see dram glasses.](#)

9 glass bottles

2 pots

2 vinger pots [vinegar pots for storing a sour liquid obtained by fermentation of dilute alcoholic liquids and used as a condiment or preservative of foods]

1 chamber pot [used in a house as a portable pottie during cold or inclement weather]

3 honey jars [honey was used as food and also as an antibiotic medicine]

1 earthen ponge

1 cup

1 looking glass [mirror]

6 old books [These books suggest someone could read!]

### **CARPENTER TOOLS**

1 hand saw

6 yennifer? [some type of tool ??]

auger

hammer

3 axes

a parsel of old iron [a heap of old iron]

1 candlestock

1 frosh fork and thuner [short pitch fork. Probably means a thressing fork and pruner]

3 pots

1 skillet

1 pair of pot hooks

1 pewter tanderd [Pewter tankard, (tankerd) beer drinking vessel]

2 old frying pans

fire tongs

1 **box iron and heters** (heater? - same item appears later in the inventory of Ralph Blankenship. Possible these were irons used to heat brandy or spirits in a glass. Very popular during the colonial era.)

1 **earthen pot and pan** [clay pot and pan??]

2 **spinning wheels** [European men did the spinning]

3 **old \_\_\_\_\_**

3 **old barrels**

3 **cavh?** [calves???

1 **comb and fore tien** [COMB AND FORE TIEN= wool comb and four tines [metal teeth]? for use with hand loom or combing wool before spinning.]

3 **harnesses** [harness = a part of a loom which holds and controls the heddles; ALSO : the gear other than a yoke of a draft animal]

3 **old tubs** [tub = vessel formed with wooden staves, round bottom, and hoops] ALSO [tub = an old or slow boat; and lastly a tub was:- **A small wagon used in a mine to haul away ore or coal. Ponies sometimes were used to pull the tubs.**]

2 **pals and fore tray** [pails??] [tray = flat bottom container with a low rim for holding, carrying articles]

1 **iron wege** [wedge for splitting wood, coal or ore.]

3 **old bells** [cow bells??]

3 **pairs of old cards** [used to disentangle wool - cards used preparatory to spinning]

a **parsel of shoemaker tools** [parcel = bunch. i.e. a group shoemaker tools]

3 **Reap hooks** (small hand scythes) [CLICK to view colonial Reap Hooks](#)

3 **old sifters** [sieve, to sift sugar, flower, grain, etc.]

a **parsel of old knives and forks** [parcel = parcel = bunch]

1 **side saddle**

2 mare saddles

3 old bridles [horse headgear, a bit and reins]

1 peck [2 gallon container = 1 peck]

1 bushel [8 gallon container = 1 bushel]

1 harness

18 head of cattle (14 old cows & 4 calves)

6 head of sheep

1 horse

1 mare [fully mature female horse of breeding age]

30 head of hogs

2 bays [bay = a horse with a bay-colored body and black mane]

(Signed) **Elizabeth Blankenship** X [...her mark...]

[Elizabeth Hudson, wife of John Blankenship]

---

## HISTORICAL FACT- X Means A Kiss

### Why does an "X" mark stand for a kiss?

In medieval times, most people were unable to read or write. When it came time to sign a document, people who could not write usually made an "X" mark. Of course, an "X" is not much of a signature. To add a sense of commitment, it became customary to kiss the "X" after writing it. Kissing the "X" was "**performance law**," a ritual act that bound the parties the way legal documents bind us today. This act, witnessed by the person who wrote the text, represented a solemn guarantee of the truthfulness of what was written, and an oath to carry out whatever obligations were stated in the document. Over the years, the "X" and the kiss became interchangeable.

Today, people who can read and write might still add one or more "X" marks to their letters, maybe with a couple of "O"s thrown in for hugs.

---

**Original Version of death inventory of:  
John Blankenship (1697-1754)**

Four feather beds and furniture, two chest and two trunks, two tables, twelve chairs, a set of ?, one gun, nine dishes and two brooms and nineteen plates, one dozen? and two ? and one Panger? one puter funnel and one ? and one peper box and tin pate and one dram glays? and nine glas bottles, two ? pots and two vinger and one chamber pot, three honey jars and one Earther ponge and one Cup, one lukiing glas and six old books. Chapender tols, one han saw, and six yennifer? and oger? and hamer, three axes, a parsel of old iron and one candlestickone frosh fork and Thuner,three pots,and skillet and one pare of pot hooks, one Puter Tanderd ? and two old Frienpans, Fier tongs, one Box Iron and hetens, one Earthen Pot and pan and two spinen whels, three old ? and three old barrels and three Cavh? and one come and fore tlen? and three harnesses, three old tubs and two Pals and fore trays one iron wege and three old bels and three pare of old cards a parsel of Shumaker tols and three old Reap hooks, three old sifter and a parsel of old nifes and forks, one side saddle and two mare saddles and three old bridels , one peck and one busel and one harnes, eighteen herd of cattle, fourteen old ones and fore cafs, six herd of sheap, and one horse and one mare, thirty head of hogs and two bays.

**DEATH INVENTORY OF:  
James Blankinship (1699-1745)  
dated May 23, 1749**

---

**1 Feather Bed & Furniture**

**1 Craft Bed and Furniture**

**3 Chest**

**2 Boxes**

6 Chair with Pus Buttons

2 Tables

2 guns

2 Iron Potts (iron pots)

5 Pender? Dishes (PENDER= serving dishes )

2 Broans ? (brogans?? brooms)

13 Peervter? Plates (pewter plates)

18 Pervter Spoons (pewter spoons)

1 Tray and 5 Quarts

1 D.3 quart (1 3-dram quart??)

3 Glafs bottles (3 glass bottles)

1 2-dram Glafs (2-dram glasses. A Dram (was and still is) the term for a "tot" or single measure of whisky, therefore a dram glass is a small glass. [CLICK to see dram glasses](#))

1 pt. mugg (1 pint drinking mug)

2 small stone Potts

1 Bible

**2 Testments** [*This could possibly refer to the Apocrypha in the Catholic Encyclopedia or the Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs. They also could be two Last Will and Testaments of the husband and wife. However, it's most likely these Testaments (sic: testments) referred to the old and new Testaments and this would be consistent with my analysis that Ralph Blankenship and his children were Protestants and presumably members of the Anglican Church or the Church of England. ]*

## **1 Prayer Book**

**2 Psalter** [Catholic prayer books intending to glorify God through music, i.e prayers put to music. Psalters are the Book of Psalms complete with written music to sing them to. Psalters of the era included a calendar, devotions (prayers and hymns) for personal use, the Psalter itself (the Book of Psalms), and liturgies (forms of worship) for personal use. The contents of a typical Psalter of the era (1643-1715) can be seen [\(HERE\)](#). You also may click here to see a [Psalter](#) from the 16th century. Psalter books also were used by the Protestant Church of England.]

## **Box of Iron & Heaters**

**14 Fire Tongs**

**14 Flesh Forks** (meat forks, skewers)

**2 Frying pans**

**3 axes**

**1 Iron Pestle**

**7 hoes**

**2 wheels**

**2 pr cards** (pair of cards for separating wool fibers)

1 washing tub

3 Pales (pails)

1 Loom of Furniture (wooden spinning loom)

a Sword

Catouchbox (cartouche box for gun powder and shot)

a small tub

Barrel

3 Cow Bells

1 mare

11 head of cattle

7 head of sheep

5 heads of hoggs

a sett of shoemaker tools

2 hammers

a harrow [a cultivating implement set with spikes, spring teeth, or disks and used primarily for pulverizing and smoothing the soil]

3 hoes

1 Plorn hoe (PLORN HOE= is a plough hoe in the dialect spoken in Cumberland, England.)

2 Tob ? (Two tubs ?)

1 bld Tobacco weighing 974 Net. (one bundle of tobacco)

3 Porvter Parrengens ? (Pewter Parrengens?)

2 Reap hooks (small hand scythes) [CLICK to view colonial Reap Hooks](#)

a Bread Tray

2 sifters

1 pr. hores Fleems (Hores Fleems or "Horse Fleams" are still commonly found in English farm areas. They were used for bleeding horses for much the reason that leaches were uses for human beings. They are made of wood with a blade of brass or steel inserted towards the end This blade was placed at the horses neck over a vein (or artery, not sure which) and given a sharp tap with fleam hammer.)

a Razor

3 Knives & Forks

a skillet

1 old Flax wheel

1 pr. cards (1 pair of cards? for separating and cleaning wool.)

5 Basketts

2 Iron wedges (wedge for splitting wood)

a box of candlesticks

Signed by Mary Blankinship with her mark.

-----  
1 pound = \$500 today

1 Shilling = \$25 today

1 Pence = \$2 today  
-----

---

**DEATH INVENTORY OF:  
Ralph Blankenship, Jr. (1695-1754)**

---

APPRAISALS

Values in Pounds | Shillings | pence

praised = appraised?

7 **Head of Cattle** praised 6 | 10

3 **Chears** Prasiad to | 4 (Chears = sheep shears ???)

1 **Saddle and Bridle** Praised to | 10

1 **Chest and Table** Praised to | 11

1 Gun and Baginnit and Cortoch box praised 1 | 5 [Cartouche box. Possibly for moulding lead shot or filling cartridges ]

1 Bed and Bedsled hive Cord and Furn. (bedsled = movable bed frame?)

1 Spinning wheel and spinole & 1 pr. cards | 8 (Spinning wheel and spindle?)

1 ax and sickle praised to | 3 | 6

1 Pot and huks praised to | 4 | (pot and hooks)

3 Narrow Hoes & Hanow ho & groubing ho | 9 |(hanow = handle; groubing ho = grubbing hoe)

1 Coller & Harnes & Traces praised to | 1 |3 (collar and harness)

1 Smoothing Iron & Heaters | 5 | (smoothing iron and heaters for ironing)

2 Dishes & 3 plates 1 bason & Posenger and (Bason = Basin??)

6 spoons |8 |

5 Knives and 7 forks &1 candlestick | 2 |6

2 Han sifters,1 lan sifter | 3 | (hand sifter?)

3 uiels? & looking glafs & whiting Needels | 2 | 6 (awls and looking glass and whiting needles?)

4 Quart Bottles & jug 1 pepper box & 1 Razor &

1 quart mugg praised to | 3 | [Drinking mug?]

1 frying pan praised to | 2 | 6

2 palls 7 1 Tray praised to | 2 | 6 (palls = pails?) (Tray = Old English *TREOW* = *grain measurer*)

5 Baskets praised to | 1 | 3

1 Bee Hive praised to | 3 | 0

a parcel of Cotton praised to | 6 | 6

1 Sack Bag praised to | 2 | 6

1 Horse praised to 4 | 0 | 0

-----

23 pounds | 10 shillings | 00 Pence

---

**DEATH INVENTORY OF:  
Frances Blankenship  
(daughter of Ralph Blankenship, Jr.)**

---

1 Heafer praised to | 15 | 00 (heifer - young cow)

1 Pott of Rack prasied to | 4 | 00 (Probably is meant to be rack of potts or pot rack for storing pots.)

1 Dish and 2 plates praised to | 5 | 00

1 Chest & Table praised to | 5 | 00

1 Bed bedsted boro Hide & Furniture 4 | 00 | 00 (bed made of leather and wood)

16 Hogs praided to | 16 | 00

1 Hive praised to | 5 | 00

Signed by  
William Askins (Atkins?)  
Mark Farmer  
Robert Cais

Ephraim Blankinship Ex.

---

## Discover interesting facts about your family:

First Name:

Last Name:

[Back to Home Page - Blankenship Origins](#)

## VARIATIONS IN THE SPELLING OF THE SURNAME BLENKINSHIP & BLENKINSOPP

Below are bride and groom records during the period 1561-1837 for people with various surnames containing the stem word **BLÉN** as in **BLÉN-KINSHIP** and **BLÉN-KINSOP**. These records are from Northern England in County Durham located immediately to the east of Cumberland County, England which shares a common border with Scotland. It is my belief that during the 1500's. or perhaps a bit earlier, the Blenkinships and Blenkinsopps migrated from Cumberland into areas around the city of Durham located 50 miles due east of Penrith in Cumberland. The city of Durham is the same distance from Kendal in Westmoreland County as it is from Penrith in Cumberland County. Both locations had a concentration of Blenkinships and Blenkinsopps throughout recorded history. The migrations out of Cumberland Co. probably occurred either in the 1500's or perhaps earlier during the 1400's. This was at a time when life-threatening conditions resulting from fierce border raids by the Reivers, smallpox, plague, widespread famines and religious persecution affected Cumberland County.

There were two primary roads running East-West between Durham and Cumberland that facilitated

this exodus of people from Cumberland. The primary route was along the old Roman Road, which today is identified as A66. This road runs direct from Penrith to Durham City in County Durham. Some of the Blenkinships and Blenkinsops presumably migrated into Northumberland, but the largest settlement by people with these surnames remained in County Durham. A reverse migration back into Cumberland likely occurred during the 1800's but many Blenkinsopps chose to remain behind in Durham and to a much lesser extent in Northumberland.

By studying these surname-spelling variations below you'll see quite easily there was no standardization for a common spelling. Within this small sample of brides and grooms during a 250-year period we actually see evidence of the surname **Blankenship** (in 1725), **Blankinship** (from 1664-1675) and **Blenkenship** (in 1703). There also are several Ralph Blenkinsopps during the mid-1700's era. This listing does not include brides or grooms from Penrith in Cumberland where I hope to find the parents of the immigrant Ralph Blankinship. However that listing is available from a master index for a fee.

It should be noted that the surname **Blenkinship** is sometimes truncated to **Blenky** or **Blenkie**. I've learned that among the Blenkinships who migrated to Quebec, Canada circa 1829 that many, in later generations, changed their surname to Blenkie.

James Blankinship, born in Scituate, Massachusetts in 1720 lived out his life in nearby Marion, MA. He and his descendants were mariners and shipwrights. His mother named Ann. During the 1850 U. S. census there were both **Blankinships** and **Blenkinships** living 8.5 southwest of Marion in the town of Fairhaven, MA. From this it appears that either there were additional English immigrants who during later migrations chose not to change the surname from Blenkinship to Blankinship or perhaps some Blankinships chose to revert to the early spelling.

One mile east of Marion, Massachusetts is a landmark feature named Blankinship Cove. ([Click here to see an annotated map](#)) It appears to me that because of the spelling this cove was named after James Blankinship who apparently represented the second Blenkinship migration to America during the colonial era. On James' tombstone it is written that he was the progenitor of all Blankenships in America. Apparently those who buried him had no idea that the descendants of Ralph Blankinship in southern Virginia would actually become the largest Blankenship family in the

United States. Neither of these two Blankinship groups was aware of the other's existence. Apparently the Blankinships in Massachusetts later changed their name to Blankenship and all seemed to have disappeared from the State of Massachusetts by the early 1900's. ([Click to see the descendants of James Blankenship](#)).

In viewing the name list below you will see a digraph (i.e. 2-letters) following the date of marriage. This digraph equates to a parish in Durham that is indexed below following the name list.

---

### Variations in the spelling of the surname

**Blankenship- Blankinship - Blenkinship - Blenkinsop**



**Grooms' Index to the Marriage database for  
County Durham, and the North Riding of Yorkshire.**

("The Joiner Marriage Index")

<http://www.cs.ncl.ac.uk/genuki/Joiner/Grooms/b2.txt>

**BLANKINSHIP** Anthony, 1664 ga,

**BLANKINSHIP** Anthony 1675 ga.

**BLANKINSHIP** George, 1674 ga.

BLENCK Edward, 1744 dj.

BLENCKESHIP William, 1727 ha.

BLENCOWSHIP John, 1739 cj.

BLENHORN Charles, 1827 fc.

BLENINSHIP Charles, 1705 bh.

BLENINSHIP Michael, 1716 bh.

BLENINSHIP Thomas, 1711 bh.

BLENINSOP James, 1834 sy.

BLENINSOP Thomas, 1830 sy.

BLENK Edward, 1815 mn.

BLENKARN Leonard, 1788 bc.

BLENKARN Pearson, 1726 ga.

BLENKASHIP Thomas, 1742 rg.

BLENKENSOPPE Robert, 1567 hr.

BLENKESHIP Paul, 1711 gg.

BLENKESHIP William, 1647wm.

BLENKESHUP William, 1723 ha.

BLNKESHYS Thomas,1685 sy.

BLNKESOP George,1656 cj.

BLNKKEY Charles,1776 kc,

BLNKKEY Charles 1784 cr.

BLNKKEY John,1735 kc,

BLNKKEY 1788 te.

BLNKKEY Stephen,1766 ae.

BLNKKEY William,1800 ae,

BLNKKEY William 1828 mf,

BLNKKEY William 1833ac.

BLNKHORN Christopher,1812 oa.

BLNKHORN Edward,1836 hc.

BLNKHORN Thomas,1792 od,

BLNKHORN Thomas 1801 oa.

BLNKHORN William,1799 ws,

BLNKHORN Thomas 1824 le.

BLNKIESHIP Thomas,1697 bh.

BLNKIN John,1726 ke.

BLNKIN Thomas,1775 sza.

**BLENKINSHIP** Alexander,

**BLENKINSHIP** 1611 wm.

**BLENKINSHIP** George,1681 bh.

**BLENKINSHIP** Henry,1804 cj.

**BLENKINSHIP** Jacob,1691 hf.

**BLENKINSHIP** John,1758 sb,

**BLENKINSHIP** John,1804 lb,

**BLENKINSHIP** John,1820 cj.

**BLENKINSHIP** Peter,1719 sg.

**BLENKINSHIP** Samuel,1704 hq,

**BLENKINSHIP** Samuel 1733 hr.

**BLENKINSHIP** Thomas,1661 gg,

**BLENKINSHIP** Thomas 1713 gg.

BLENKINSHOP Thomas,1665 dj.

BLENKINSHOPP William,1651 bp.

BLENKINSIP Nathaniel,1719 lg.

BLENKINSON John,1760 bh.

BLENKINSOP Anthony,1824 da.

BLENKINSOP Arthur,1814 gg.

BLENKINSOP Charles,1729 gg,

BLENKINSOP Charles 1743 dj,

BLENKINSOP Charles 1770 wk.

BLENKINSOP Christopher,1618 ga,

BLENKINSOP Christopher 1829 ah.

BLENKINSOP Conyers,1763 da.

BLENKINSOP Cuthbert,1809 hr.

BLENKINSOP Francis,1771 da.

BLENKINSOP Georg,1624 ma.

BLENKINSOP George,1633 ma,

BLENKINSOP George 1729 bh,

BLENKINSOP George 1750 bh,

BLENKINSOP George 1759 bc,

BLENKINSOP George 1768 bc,

BLENKINSOP George 1770 wc,

BLENKINSOP George 1778 he,

BLENKINSOP George 1778 sza,

BLINKINSOP George 1781 ba,  
BLINKINSOP George 1782 sza,  
BLINKINSOP George 1783 da,  
BLINKINSOP George 1792 da,  
BLINKINSOP George 1808 bc,  
BLINKINSOP George 1811 da,  
BLINKINSOP George 1811 mn,  
BLINKINSOP George 1814 dj,  
BLINKINSOP George 1819 hl,  
BLINKINSOP George 1820 bh,  
BLINKINSOP George 1826 bc.  
BLINKINSOP Henry,1650 ga.  
BLINKINSOP Hugh,1800 bc.  
BLINKINSOP James,1801 bc,  
BLINKINSOP James 1827 sza,  
BLINKINSOP James 1833 hb,  
BLINKINSOP James 1837 ck.  
BLINKINSOP John,1608 di,  
BLINKINSOP John 1667 wm,

BLINKINSOP John 1735 hr,

BLINKINSOP John 1740 gg,

BLINKINSOP John 1750 hq,

BLINKINSOP John 1752 sz,

BLINKINSOP John 1767 mn,

BLINKINSOP John 1778 hq,

BLINKINSOP John 1787 cj,

BLINKINSOP John 1791 bo,

BLINKINSOP John 1791 wm,

BLINKINSOP John 1797 da,

BLINKINSOP John 1798 hr,

BLINKINSOP John 1811 aa,

BLINKINSOP John 1811 bc,

BLINKINSOP John 1826 gb,

BLINKINSOP John 1837 da,

BLINKINSOP John 1837 ml.

BLINKINSOP Joseph, 1788 ha,

BLINKINSOP Joseph 1816 sl,

BLINKINSOP Joseph 1823 aa,

BLINKINSOP Joseph 1834 pb,

BLINKINSOP Joseph 1835 wm.

BLINKINSOP Layton,1833 da.

BLINKINSOP Mark,1736 sy,

BLINKINSOP Mark 1824 ja.

BLINKINSOP Marmaduke,1715wi.

BLINKINSOP Matthew,1813 ea.

BLINKINSOP Michael,1836 sd.

BLINKINSOP Nathaniel,1720 lg,

BLINKINSOP Nathaniel 1778 ck,

BLINKINSOP Nathaniel 1809 df.

BLINKINSOP Ralph,1755 ga,

BLINKINSOP Ralph,1785 bc,

BLINKINSOP Ralph 1794 bc,

BLINKINSOP Ralph 1826 bc.

BLINKINSOP Robart,1707 lg.

BLINKINSOP Robert,1726 gg,

BLINKINSOP Robert 1747 rg,

BLENKINSOP Robert 1760 rg,  
BLENKINSOP Robert 1763 ha,  
BLENKINSOP Robert 1783 gg,  
BLENKINSOP Robert 1811 dj,  
BLENKINSOP Robert 1813 ay,  
BLENKINSOP Robert 1813 bc,  
BLENKINSOP Robert 1820 aa,  
BLENKINSOP Robert 1827 ah.  
BLENKINSOP Stephen,1833 sr.  
BLENKINSOP Thomas,1561 dj,  
BLENKINSOP Thomas 1658 ah,  
BLENKINSOP Thomas 1700 sy,  
BLENKINSOP Thomas 1762 sza,  
BLENKINSOP Thomas 1768 sza,  
BLENKINSOP Thomas 1772 gg,  
BLENKINSOP Thomas 1773 lg,  
BLENKINSOP Thomas 1780 lg,  
BLENKINSOP Thomas 1784 bc,

BLINKINSOP Thomas 1788 da,

BLINKINSOP Thomas 1793 sza,

BLINKINSOP Thomas 1799 sza,

BLINKINSOP Thomas 1803 sd,

BLINKINSOP Thomas 1805 sy,

BLINKINSOP Thomas 1816 bc,

BLINKINSOP Thomas 1818 ja,

BLINKINSOP Thomas 1819 bc,

BLINKINSOP Thomas 1819 mi,

BLINKINSOP Thomas 1820 td,

BLINKINSOP Thomas 1821 ha,

BLINKINSOP Thomas 1823 sza,

BLINKINSOP Thomas 1824 sg,

BLINKINSOP Thomas 1827 kd,

BLINKINSOP Thomas 1828 bc,

BLINKINSOP Thomas 1833 gh,

BLINKINSOP Thomas 1835 hr,

BLINKINSOP Thomas 1836 bc.

BLINKINSOP William, 1648 wm,

BLENKINSOP William 1672 lb,

BLENKINSOP William 1782 ya,

BLENKINSOP William 1792 gb,

BLENKINSOP William 1799 ya,

BLENKINSOP William 1807 bc,

BLENKINSOP William 1810 hq,

BLENKINSOP William 1814 eh,

BLENKINSOP William 1818 hr,

BLENKINSOP William 1824 sza,

BLENKINSOP William 1826 cf,

BLENKINSOP William 1826 wm,

BLENKINSOP William 1829 sg,

BLENKINSOP William 1833 ck.

BLENKINSOPE Thomas,1741 wm.

BLENKINSOPP John,1616 ml,

BLENKINSOPP John 1791 bp,

BLENKINSOPP John 1819 wm.

BLENKINSOPP Richard B.G.L.,

BLINKINSOPP Richard 1836 rg.

BLINKINSOPP Thomas,1649 rg,

BLINKINSOPP Thomas 1716 dd.

BLINKION Edward,1692 cr.

BLINKIRON James,1835 eg.

BLINKIRON John,1722 cn.

BLINKIRONS Henry,1821 he.

**BLINKISHIP** John,1687 hr.

**BLINKISHIP** Thomas,1822 lh.

BLINKISHYR Thomas,

BLINKISOPE Thomas,1585dj.

BLINKLEY Joseph,1804hq.

BLINKOSHIP Joseph,1768 mc.

**BLINKSHIP** Robert,1651 wm.

BLINKY Charles,1831 sy.

BLINKY Edward,1690 cr.

BLINKY Thomas,1834 ws.

BLINKY William,1810 cr.

**BLENKYNSHIP** Thomas,1690 bh.

BLENKYNSOPP Anthony,1573 gg.

BLENKYNSOPP Thomas,1571 gg.

**BLENKYSHIP** George,1686 bh.

**BLENKYSHIP** John,1738 eb.

BLANNERHASSE Kirby,1704 dj.

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**Bride's Index to the Marriage database for  
County Durham, and the North Riding of Yorkshire.**

**BRIDES FROM DURHAM**

**Brides' Index to the Marriage database for  
County Durham, and the North Riding of Yorkshire  
("The Joiner Marriage Index")  
Compiled by Paul R Joiner  
<http://www.cs.ncl.ac.uk/genuki/Joiner/Brides/b3.txt>**

BLANCKA**SHEP** Eliner,1673 df.

BLANK Elizabeth,1777 gg.

**BLANKENSHIP** Mary, 1725 sy.

BLENCKESHIP Abigail, 1727 ha.

BLENCKISON Sarah, 1720 da.

BLENCON Mary, 1690 gg.

BLENHORN Hannah, 1828 le.

BLENINSHIP Isabella, 1727 sy.

BLENK Dinah, 1817 dj.

BLENK Elizabeth, 1784 wi.

BLENK Hannah, 1780 sz,

BLENK Hannah 1806 sb.

BLENK Margaret, 1819 hr.

BLENKARNE Jane, 1671 mb.

BLENKARNE Mary, 1730 wc.

**BLENKASHIP** Alice, 1724 da.

**BLENKASHIP** Frances, 1725 da.

BLENKE Margaret, 1825 na.

BLENKEE Ellinor, 1663 ya.

BLENKEEN Mary, 1827 cm.

**BLANKENSHIP** Ann, 1703 df.

**BLNKESHIP** Grace,1643 wm.

**BLNKESHIP** Marye,1683 ay.

BLNKESON Ann,1713 en.

BLNKESOP Anne,1582 dj.

BLNKESOP Marie,1616 sz.

BLNKESOPP Mary,1731 ah.

BLNKKEY Abigail,1756 ae.

BLNKKEY Ann,1827 hm.

BLNKKEY Elizabeth,1761 ws,

BLNKKEY Elizabeth 1763 cr,

BLNKKEY Elizabeth 1764 ws,

BLNKKEY Elizabeth 1819 se,

BLNKKEY Elizabeth 1821 ws.

BLNKKEY Eptha,1763 kc.

BLNKKEY Isabel,1760 ws.

BLNKKEY Mary,1803 kc.

BLNKKEYSHIP Ann,1778 kc.

BLNKHORN Ann,1771 oa.

BLENKHORN Elizabeth,1830 ta.

BLENKHORN Mary 1811 oa,

BLENKHORN Mary 1823 oa,

BLENKHORN Mary 1825 oc,

BLENKHORN Mary 1826 ta,

BLENKHORN Mary 1833 ws.

BLENKIE Mary,1694 cr,

BLENKIE Mary 1811 bh.

BLENKIN Elizabeth,1806 bh.

BLENKIN Hannah,1817 bh.

BLENKIN Jane,1820 sza.

BLENKIN Mary,1812 mn.

**BLENKINSHIP** Agnes,1584 wm.

**BLENKINSHIP** Alice,1691 hf.

**BLENKINSHIP** Ann,1667 gg.

**BLENKINSHIP** Dorothy,1610 wm,

**BLENKINSHIP** Dorothy 1681 hf.

**BLENKINSHIP** Eden,1608 wm.

**BLENKINSHIP** Elizabeth,1745 wi.

**BLENKINSHIP** Ellenor,1606 wm.

**BLENKINSHIP** Ellinor,1580 wm.

**BLENKINSHIP** Hannah,1740 hr.

**BLENKINSHIP** Helen,1705 bh.

**BLENKINSHIP** Isabel,1717 hr.

**BLENKINSHIP** Isabell,1681 hf.

**BLENKINSHIP** Jane,1611 wm,

**BLENKINSHIP** Jane 1693rg.

**BLENKINSHIP** Margaret,1684 hf,

**BLENKINSHIP** Margaret 1713 sz,

**BLENKINSHIP** Margaret 1724 hr,

**BLENKINSHIP** Margaret 1803 ba.

**BLENKINSHIPP** Jane,1666 di.

BLENKINSO Janeta,1590 cj.

BLENKINSON Elizabeth,1837 sz.

BLENKINSOP Alice,1762 ha.

BLENKINSOP Ann,1723 sza,

BLINKINSOP Ann 1740 sza,

BLINKINSOP Ann 1772 ha,

BLINKINSOP Ann 1782 sza,

BLINKINSOP Ann 1783 bc,

BLINKINSOP Ann 1786 bc,

BLINKINSOP Ann 1801 gg,

BLINKINSOP Ann 1803 wc,

BLINKINSOP Ann 1805 ya,

BLINKINSOP Ann 1806 he,

BLINKINSOP Ann 1808 cn,

BLINKINSOP Ann 1808 ha,

BLINKINSOP Ann 1809 ay,

BLINKINSOP Ann 1816 sy,

BLINKINSOP Ann 1823 ya,

BLINKINSOP Ann 1833 sy,

BLINKINSOP Ann 1836 bh,

BLINKINSOP Ann 1837 bh.

BLINKINSOP Anna,1817 bc.

BLINKINSOP Anne,1722 gg,

BLENKINSOP Anne 1738 gg.

BLENKINSOP Barb,1822 bc.

BLENKINSOP Barbara,1777 wo,

BLENKINSOP Barbara 1813 cj.

BLENKINSOP Catherine,1723 gg,

BLENKINSOP Catherine 1796 df,

BLENKINSOP Catherine 1827 bc,

BLENKINSOP Catherine 1833 bh.

BLENKINSOP Cathern,1675 wm.

BLENKINSOP Dorothy,1759 pa(2),

BLENKINSOP Dorothy 1804 mn,

BLENKINSOP Dorothy 1808 mn,

BLENKINSOP Dorothy 1834 hc,

BLENKINSOP Dorothy 1834 ja.

BLENKINSOP Eleanor,1787 bc.

BLENKINSOP Elizabeth,1676 gg,

BLENKINSOP Elizabeth 1680 wm,

BLENKINSOP Elizabeth 1693 wi,

BLENKINSOP Elizabeth 1743 sy,

BLENKINSOP Elizabeth 1746 dj,

BLENKINSOP Elizabeth 1771 cj,

BLENKINSOP Elizabeth 1775 ba,

BLENKINSOP Elizabeth 1776 wm,

BLENKINSOP Elizabeth 1787 ba,

BLENKINSOP Elizabeth 1789 bp,

BLENKINSOP Elizabeth 1790 el,

BLENKINSOP Elizabeth 1791 bc,

BLENKINSOP Elizabeth 1793 sza,

BLENKINSOP Elizabeth 1802 hq,

BLENKINSOP Elizabeth 1811 da,

BLENKINSOP Elizabeth 1826 ga,

BLENKINSOP Elizabeth 1833 ay,

BLENKINSOP Elizabeth 1833 ga,

BLENKINSOP Elizabeth 1834 td,

BLENKINSOP Elizabeth 1836 he.

BLENKINSOP Esther, 1823 bc.

BLENKINSOP Frances, 1777 bc.

BLENKINSOP Hannah,1717 di,

BLENKINSOP Hannah 1741 rg,

BLENKINSOP Hannah 1828 oc.

BLENKINSOP Isabella,1791 hr,

BLENKINSOP Isabella 1819 hr,

BLENKINSOP Isabella 1833 ja.

BLENKINSOP Isabeth,1639 bp.

BLENKINSOP Jane,1738 df,

BLENKINSOP Jane 1752 ya,

BLENKINSOP Jane 1764 gg,

BLENKINSOP Jane 1770 dg,

BLENKINSOP Jane 1785 rb,

BLENKINSOP Jane 1787 cn,

BLENKINSOP Jane 1789 ba,

BLENKINSOP Jane 1793 sl,

BLENKINSOP Jane 1793 sza,

BLENKINSOP Jane 1804 mn,

BLENKINSOP Jane 1804 wc,

BLENKINSOP Jane 1812 bc,

BLENKINSOP Jane 1820 sj,

BLENKINSOP Jane 1824 bc,

BLENKINSOP Jane 1831 dg,

BLENKINSOP Jane 1832 bh,

BLENKINSOP Jane 1832gb.

BLENKINSOP Jane (Mary),1759 ya.

BLENKINSOP Janet,1621 ma.

BLENKINSOP Margaret,1736 wr,

BLENKINSOP Margaret 1761 ha,

BLENKINSOP Margaret 1781 da,

BLENKINSOP Margaret 1782 bc,

BLENKINSOP Margaret 1791 cj,

BLENKINSOP Margaret 1806 ha,

BLENKINSOP Margaret 1808 dj,

BLENKINSOP Margaret 1828 da,

BLENKINSOP Margaret 1834 bh.

BLENKINSOP Mary,1722 hr,

BLENKINSOP Mary 1723 df,

BLENKINSOP Mary 1724 sza,

BLENKINSOP Mary 1752 rg,

BLENKINSOP Mary 1779 ba,

BLENKINSOP Mary 1793 di,

BLENKINSOP Mary 1795 dg,

BLENKINSOP Mary 1807 di,

BLENKINSOP Mary 1808 ah,

BLENKINSOP Mary 1809 bh,

BLENKINSOP Mary 1815 bp,

BLENKINSOP Mary 1815 di,

BLENKINSOP Mary 1820 gb,

BLENKINSOP Mary 1823 ha,

BLENKINSOP Mary 1823 he,

BLENKINSOP Mary 1824 da,

BLENKINSOP Mary 1831 eb,

BLENKINSOP Mary 1831 gg(2),

BLENKINSOP Mary 1836 bc,

BLENKINSOP Mary 1836 sza.

BLENKINSOP Mary Ann,1825 bh.

BLENKINSOP Prudence,1737 bh,

BLENKINSOP Prudence 1738 sza.

BLENKINSOP Rachel,1799 dg.

BLENKINSOP Ruth,1784 wm.

BLENKINSOP Sarah,1722 sza,

BLENKINSOP Sarah 1736 hr,

BLENKINSOP Sarah 1755 wi,

BLENKINSOP Sarah 1820 oc.

BLENKINSOP Susannah,1809 bh,

BLENKINSOP Sarah 1831 sj.

BLENKINSOPE Isabel,1739 wm.

BLENKINSOPP Alice,1650 bp.

BLENKINSOPP Deborah,1724 bh.

BLENKINSOPP Elizabeth,1811 sza.

BLENKINSOPPE Barbarye,1596 ga.

BLENKIRON Jane,1699da.

BLENKIRON Margret,1700he.

BLENKIRON Mary,1828rc.

**BLENKISHIP** Mary,1716bb.

BLENKISON Elizabeth,1703da.

BLENKISOP Anna,1740sb.

BLENKIT Ann,1747ws. Mary,1748ws.

BLENKY Ann,1835 ws.

BLENKY Elizabeth,1825 hg.

BLENKY Mary,1757 ya.

BLENKY Rebecca,1767 eb.

BLENKYNSOPE Annes,1572 dj.

**BLENKYSHIP** Ann, 1762 sg.

**BLENKYSHIP** Ann Jane,1693 bh.

BLENKYSOPE Marget,1571 dj.

Parish Index to the Marriage database for  
County Durham, and the North Riding of Yorkshire.

("The Joiner Marriage Index")

Compiled by Paul R Joiner

**Parish CTY Report period Code #Entries**

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Acklam NRY 1754-1837 AC 396

Appleton Wiske NRY 1813-1837 AD 71

Arkengarthdale NRY 1813-1837 AB 250

Auckland, St. Andrew DUR 1800-1837 AA 1260

Auckland, St. Helen DUR 1800-1837 AH 658

Aycliffe DUR 1813-1837 AY 221

Bagby NRY 1813-1837 BU 46

Barnard Castle DUR 1754-1837 BC 2362

Barningham NRY 1754-1837 BA 325

Barton St. Cuthbert NRY 1813-1837 BN 56

Barton St. Mary NRY 1813-1837 BL 35

Billingham DUR 1800-1837 BI 296

Bilsdale NRY 1813-1837 BD 121

Birkby NRY 1813-1837 BK 31

Bishop Middleham DUR 1813-1837 BM 129

Bishopton DUR 1653-1837 BB 397

Bishopwearmouth DUR 1813-1837 BH 4210

Boldon DUR 1813-1837 BJ 82

Bolton-on-Swale NRY 1813-1837 BS 144

Bowes DUR 1754-1837 BO 390

Brancepeth DUR 1813-1837 BP 257

Brignal NRY 1813-1837 BR 54

Brompton NRY 1813-1837 BG 232

Brotton NRY 1813-1837 BF 74

Carlton Minniott NRY 1813-1837 CM 31

Castle Eden DUR 1813-1837 CI 47

Chester le Street DUR 1813-1837 CJ 1179

Cleasby NRY 1813-1837 CL 27

Cockfield DUR 1813-1837 CC 159

Cold Kirby NRY 1813-1837 CS 19

Coniscliffe DUR 1813-1837 CN 71

Cowesby NRY 1719-1837 CO 62

Crathorne NRY 1597-1837 CR 338

Croft NRY 1813-1837 CF 128

Croxdale DUR 1813-1837 CK 52

Dalton le Dale DUR 1813-1837 DN 81

Danby NRY 1813-1837 DL 407

Danby Wiske NRY 1813-1837 DK 62

Darlington DUR 1590-1837 DA 6308

Deighton NRY 1813-1837 DM 34

Denton DUR 1813-1837 DB 56

Dinsdale DUR 1813-1837 DC 16

Durham, Cathedral DUR 1813-1837 DD 1

Durham, St. Giles DUR 1813-1837 DE 324

Durham, St. Margaret DUR 1813-1837 DF 382

Durham, St. Mary le Bow DUR 1813-1837 DG 101

Durham, St. Mary the Less DUR 1813-1837 DH 52

Durham, St. Nicholas DUR 1813-1837 DI 361

Durham, St. Oswald DUR 1813-1837 DJ 473

Easby NRY 1813-1837 EA 146

Easington DUR 1813-1837 EP 195

Easington NRY 1603-1837 EK 512

East Cowton NRY 1813-1837 CE 51

East Harlsey NRY 1813-1837 HG 70

East Rounton NRY 1813-1837 RD 20

Ebchester DUR 1813-1837 EK 21

Edmundbyers DUR 1813-1837 EL 60

Egglescliffe DUR 1617-1837 EB 668

Egglestone DUR 1813-1837 EC 0

Elton DUR 1813-1837 ED 21

Elwick Hall DUR 1800-1837 EE 49

Embleton DUR 1813-1837 EM 0

Eryholme NRY 1813-1837 EG 28

Escomb DUR 1813-1837 EF 46

Esh DUR 1813-1837 EN 36

Eston NRY 1813-1837 EH 67

Etherley DUR 1834-1837 EO 13

Faceby NRY 1813-1837 FA 9

Felixkirk NRY 1813-1837 FC 147

Forcett NRY 1813-1837 FB 81

Gainford DUR 1813-1837 GA 368

Gateshead DUR 1813-1837 GG 2399

Gateshead Fell DUR 1813-1837 GH 484

Gilling NRY 1813-1837 GD 121

Great Ayton NRY 1754-1837 AE 660

Great Langton NRY 1813-1837 LF 46

Great Smeaton NRY 1813-1837 SJ 87

Great Stainton DUR 1813-1837 SM 18

Greatham DUR 1813-1837 GB 72

Grindon DUR 1800-1837 GC 86

Guisborough NRY 1813-1837 GE 309

Hamsterley DUR 1813-1837 HA 292

Hart DUR 1813-1837 HB 98

Hartlepool DUR 1813-1837 HC 318

Haughton le Skerne DUR 1754-1837 HD 575

Hawnby NRY 1813-1837 HH 133

Heathery Cleugh DUR 1813-1837 HO 97

Heighington DUR 1813-1837 HE 225

Helmsley NRY 1813-1837 HI 459

Hetton-le-Hole DUR 1813-1837 HP 171

Heworth DUR 1813-1837 HQ 873

High Worsall NRY 1813-1837 WE 27

Hilton NRY 1754-1837 HJ 105

Houghton le Spring DUR 1813-1837 HR 1699

Hudswell NRY 1813-1837 HK 31

Hunstanworth DUR 1813-1837 HS 94

Hurworth DUR 1813-1837 HF 180

Hutton Magna NRY 1813-1837 HL 48

Hutton Rudby NRY 1813-1837 HM 181

Ingleby Arncliffe NRY 1813-1837 IA 38

Ingleby Greenhow NRY 1813-1837 IB 66

Jarrow DUR 1813-1837 JA 2882

Kelloe DUR 1813-1837 KJ 127

Kilburn NRY 1813-1837 KT 120

Kildale NRY 1813-1837 KA 33

Kirby Fleetham NRY 1813-1837 KK 102

Kirby in Cleveland NRY 1813-1837 KD 116

Kirby Knowle NRY 1690-1754 & 1813-1837 KE 108

Kirby Ravensworth NRY 1813-1837 KF 252

Kirby Sigston NRY 1813-1837 KG 78

Kirkleatham NRY 1813-1837 KB 108

Kirklevington NRY 1626-1837 KC 607

Lamesley DUR 1813-1837 LG 443

Lanchester DUR 1813-1837 LH 457

Leake NRY 1813-1837 LA 172

Liverton NRY 1813-1837 LC 40

Loftus NRY 1813-1837 LE 173

Long Newton DUR 1813-1837 LB 66

Manfield NRY 1813-1837 MD 65

Marske NRY 1570-1837 ME 1390

Marton NRY 1754-1837 MF 271

Medomsley DUR 1813-1837 ML 127

Melsonby NRY 1813-1837 MG 66

Merrington DUR 1813-1837 MA 213

Middleton in Teesdale DUR 1754-1837 MB 1398

Middleton on Leven NRY 1813-1837 MH 15

Middleton St. George DUR 1813-1837 MC 50

Middleton Tyas NRY 1813-1837 MI 144

Monk Hesleden DUR 1813-1837 MM 45

Monkwearmouth DUR 1813-1837 MN 2762

Muggleswick DUR 1813-1837 MO 35

Newton u Roseberry NRY 1813-1837 NC 22

Northallerton NRY 1813-1837 NA 493

Norton DUR 1754-1837 NB 586

Old Byland NRY 1813-1837 OB 20

Ormesby NRY 1703-1837 OE 366

Osmotherley NRY 1754-1837 OA 485

Oswaldkirk NRY 1813-1837 OC 68

Over Siltton NRY 1696-1837 OD 304

Penshaw DUR 1813-1837 PA 562

Pittington DUR 1813-1837 PB 375

Redmarshall DUR 1813-1837 RA 54

Richmond NRY 1813-1837 RC 642

Rokeby NRY 1754-1837 RF 117

Romaldkirk NRY 1754-1837 RB 1375

Ryton DUR 1813-1837 RG 794

Sadberge DUR 1667-1837 SA 279

Sand Hutton NRY 1813-1837 SI 57

Satley DUR 1813-1837 SU 15

Scawton NRY 1813-1837 SS 26

Seaham DUR 1813-1837 SV 28

Seamer NRY 1813-1837 SR 59

Sedgefield DUR 1813-1837 SB 270

Shildon DUR 1813-1837 SW 62

Shincliffe DUR 1813-1837 SX 13

Skelton NRY 1813-1837 SN 236

Sockburn DUR 1813-1837 SC 32

South Cowton NRY 1813-1837 CD 77

South Kilvington NRY 1576-1837 KU 564

South Shields St Hilda DUR 1813-1837 SY 2704

St John's Chapel DUR 1813-1837 ST 231

St. John Stanwick NRY 1813-1837 SK 133

Staindrop DUR 1813-1837 SD 394

Stainton NRY 1754-1837 SE 589

Stanhope DUR 1813-1837 SZ 1014

Startforth NRY 1754-1837 SF 362

Stockton on Tees DUR 1637-1837 SG 4883

Stokesley NRY 1752-1837 SL 1109

Stranton DUR 1800-1837 SH 208

Sunderland DUR 1813-1837 SZA 3792

Tanfield DUR 1813-1837 TD 314

Thirkleby NRY 1813-1837 TA 46

Thornton le Street NRY 1813-1837 TB 32

Trimdon DUR 1813-1837 TE 0

Upleatham NRY 1813-1837 UA 50

Usworth DUR 1813-1837 UB 5

Washington DUR 1813-1837 WK 320

Welbury NRY 1813-1837 WD 37

West Rainton DUR 1813-1837 WL 257

West Rounton NRY 1813-1837 RE 33

Westerdale NRY 1813-1837 WG 50

Whickham DUR 1813-1837 WM 374

Whitburn DUR 1813-1837 WN 99

Whitby NRY 1676-1837 WS 9022

Whitworth DUR 1813-1837 WO 23

Whorlton DUR 1754-1837 WA 143

Whorlton NRY 1813-1837 WB 122

Wilton NRY 1813-1837 WJ 68

Winlaton DUR 1813-1837 WP 43

Winston DUR 1754-1770 & 1813-1837 WC 108

Witton Gilbert DUR 1813-1837 WQ 63

Witton le Wear DUR 1813-1837 WR 131

Wolsingham DUR 1813-1837 WI 396

Wycliffe NRY 1813-1837 WF 24

Yarm NRY 1546-1837 YA 1742

Last update 30-Mar-1996

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First Name:

Last Name:

[Back to Home Page - Blankenship Origins](#)

WAS THE ENGLISH IMMIGRANT RALPH BLANKINSHIP CATHOLIC OR PROTESTANT?



This analysis was prepared on August 23, 2001 and later modified on 25 February 2002.

BACKGROUND

In mid-2001 I was told by the wife of a Blenkinship living near Penrith, England that historically the Blenkinships of northern England were primarily **Catholics**. However, this information contrasts sharply with the available data I subsequently have examined from the counties of Durham and Northumberland. Information in the first edition of the ***National Burial Index for England and Wales*** clearly suggests that the Blenkinsops and Blenkinships, as well as the few Blankinships, were all Protestants who belonged to the Church of England. The Blenkinsops of northern England seem to have been associated exclusively with the **Anglican Church of England**. It is in these parishes where you find the only evidence of their baptisms, marriages and burial records. In fact, during February 2002 I purchased the National Burial Index for England and discovered that from 1538 to 1825 there was not a single Catholic burial record for a Blankinship, Blankenship Blenkinsop or Blenkinsop. All burials in England for people with this surname (+ variants) were recorded in Anglican churches. However, I have lately uncovered information contained in ***The History, Topography and Directory of Westmorland***, published by Mannix & Company in 1851 which states the following:

"The Blenkinsops of Hillbeck (also Hellebeck) in Westmoreland, being

Catholics, suffered much from the diabolical laws which were put in vigorous operation against those who adhered to the ancient faith. Thomas was living in 1676, when an account of the family was taken by the Rev. T. Machell, of Kirkby Thore, who has described him as a venerable good looking old gentleman. His son, Francis, succeeded to what was left of the family estates, but he sold the hall and demesne to Major Scaife, another of Cromwell's sequestrators. The Blenkinsops of Hillbeck were of nobility class and had lived in Hillbeck (near Brough) since the early 1300's. The Blenkinsops of Hillbeck were a knightly family, whose heiress, in the reign of Edward II (1307-1327 AD), under the name and dominion of BLENKINSOP held Hillbeck Manor, or at least a portion of it, for fourteen generations."

The information above from this 1851 reference shows evidence from historical records that at least some of Blenkinsops in Westmoreland and perhaps Cumberland were, in fact, Catholics. One would not expect there would be any extant church records from this early era because the Catholic faith was banned by the Church of England. Keeping Catholic records of any kind would have been perilous.

So there is always the very remote possibility that our immigrant ancestor Ralph Blankinship (1662-1714) and his family may have been Catholics, but the vast and overwhelming evidence strongly suggests they were members of the **Anglican Church of England as noted below**. There is one interesting clue to the religious preference of the first American Blankenships and it is found in the death inventory reflected in the personal effects of James Blankenship (1699-1749), one of the five known sons of the immigrant Ralph Blankinship and his wife Martha. In spite of the fact that I was somewhat misled by my Blenkinsop correspondent in England, the original assertion that the Blenkinsop/Blankinships were once Catholics set in motion an effort to prove or disprove the notion. The facts which follow provide the available information on this topic.

WHERE IS THE EVIDENCE THAT JAMES BLANKENSHIP WAS POSSIBLY A CATHOLIC?

Among the items noted in James Blankenship's personal effects were a Bible, two testaments, a prayer book and two Psalters. It is the two **Testaments** that I originally thought might refer to the "**Apocrypha**" in the Catholic Encyclopedia. These I reasoned may have been the Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs. However, the reference to these two Testaments also may simply refer to the Old and New Testaments of the Bible. The two **Psalters** noted on James Blankenship's death inventory are what suggested to me that these early Blankenships were Catholics and not Protestants. However, Psalters were used by both Catholics and Protestants. A Psalter can be a **Catholic** prayer book intending to glorify God through music, i. e. prayers put to music. **Psalters** are the Book of Psalms complete with written music to sing various religious songs. The **Catholic** Psalters of the era in which James lived would have included a calendar, devotions (prayers and hymns) for personal use, the Psalter itself (the Book of Psalms), and liturgies (forms of worship) for personal use. The text of the Catholic Psalters was written in Latin. The contents of a typical Catholic Psalter of the era (1643-1715) can be seen ([HERE](#)). You also may click here to see a [Psalter](#) from the 16th century.

Unfortunately, there is ambiguity with reference to these Psalters in the possession of James Blankenship at his death. Psalters also were commonly in use by the Protestant **Church of England**. The prayer books and the Psalters apparently were translated into the English language and standardized in 1662. They cannot be changed except by an act of the English Parliament. It is interesting that the year the prayer books and Psalters were standardized is the same year in which Ralph Blankinship was born. The definition for Book of Common Prayer says it is the official prayer book of **THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND**. It contains the order of service for morning and evening prayer, eucharist, baptism, matrimony, burial, confirmation and other rites, AND the psalter (from 1552). The ordinal.1549 First Prayer Book of Edward VI (enforced by Act of Uniformity) the 1550 Ordinal, in 1552 the Second Prayer Book of Edward VI was printed. The recast Holy Communion Service; included introductions to morning and evening prayer; ordered the use of surplice instead of vestments in the ornaments rubric; removed references to 'mass' and 'altar'; included, without parliamentary authority, so-called 'black rubric' or declaration on kneeling during the communion. In 1553 Mary I repealed Prayer Books and restored old services. In 1559 the Elizabethan Book

of Common Prayer was published. It would appear that the prayer book referenced in James Blankenship's personal possessions was the Elizabethan Book of Common Prayer. As noted elsewhere, there is no recorded instance of a Blenkinsop, Blenkinship, Blankenship or Blankinship buried in a Catholic cemetery in England. All records indicate they were buried in Anglican cemeteries. This would strongly suggest that Ralph Blankenship and his family were members of the Church of England, as were nearly all other early settlers of Henrico Co., Virginia.

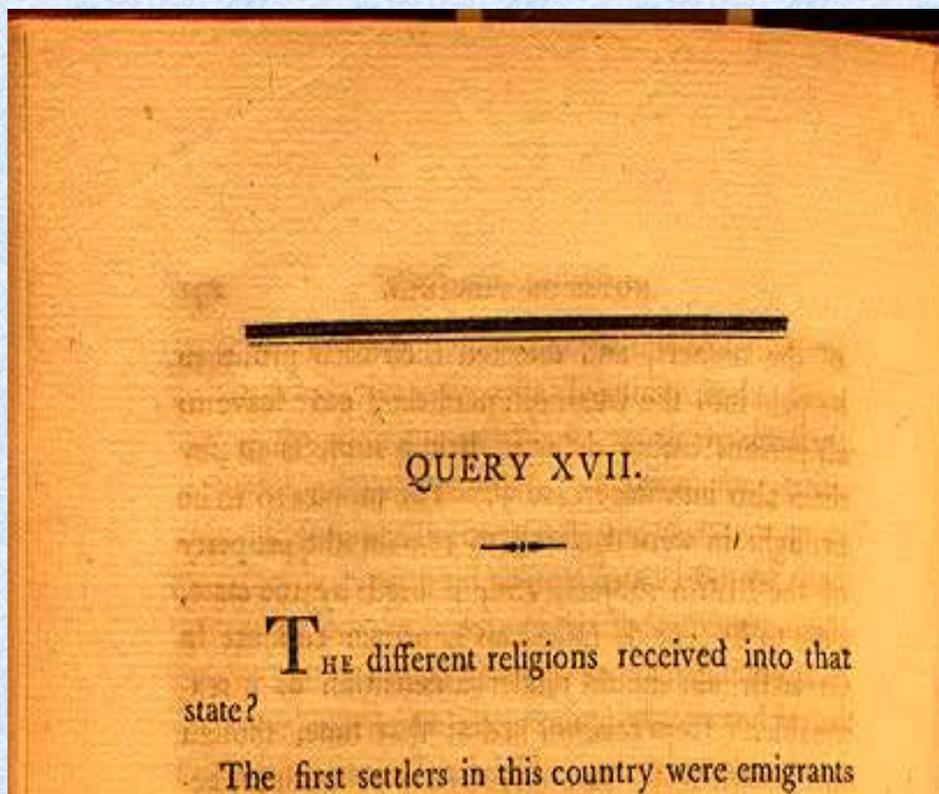
CLICK here to view **The Church of England Psalter** (in English)

<http://www.cofe.anglican.org/commonworship/psalter/psalter.html>

CLICK here to view the **Church of England prayer books** (in English)

<http://www.cofe.anglican.org/commonworship/word/wordfront.html>

In his Notes on the State of Virginia, Thomas Jefferson reflected on the religious intolerance in seventeenth-century Virginia, specifically on the anti-Quaker laws passed by the Virginia Assembly from 1659 onward. Jefferson apparently believed that it was no more than an historical accident that Quakers had not been physically punished or even executed in Virginia as they had been in Massachusetts. In Jefferson's published book, which you see below, he says that the first emigrants to Virginia were all English and all were members of the Church of England. This strict control of immigrants continued for one century following the founding of Jamestown in 1607. From Jefferson's published comments we might assume that Ralph Blankinship, like all the other settlers along the upper James River was English and a member of the Protestant Church of England. See two pages of the Jefferson book below which deals with this topic.



The first settlers in this country were emigrants from England, of the English church, just at a point of time when it was flushed with complete victory over the religious of all other persuasions. Possessed, as they became, of the powers of making, administering, and executing the laws, they shewed equal intolerance in this country with their Presbyterian brethren, who had emigrated to the northern government. The poor Quakers were flying from persecution in England. They cast their eyes on these new countries as asylums of civil and religious freedom; but they found them free only for the reigning sect. / Several acts of the Virginia assembly of 1659, 1662 and 1693, had made it penal in parents to refuse to have their children baptized; had prohibited the unlawful assembling of Quakers: had made it penal for any master of a vessel to bring a Quaker into the state; had ordered those already here, and such as should come thereafter, to be imprisoned till they should abjure the country; provided a milder punishment

NOTES ON VIRGINIA.

233

for their first and second return, but death for their third; had inhibited all persons from suffering their meetings in or near their houses, entertaining them individually, or disposing of books which supported their tenets. If no execution took place here, as did in New-England, it was not owing to the moderation of the church, or spirit of the le-

the moderation of the church, or spirit of the legislature, as may be inferred from the law itself; but to historical circumstances which have not been handed down to us. / The Anglicans retained full possession of the country about a century. Other opinions began then to creep in, and the great care of the government to support their own church, having begotten an equal degree of indolence in its clergy, two-thirds of the people had become dissenters at the commencement of the present revolution. The laws indeed were still oppressive on them, but the spirit of the one party had subsided into moderation, and of the other had risen to a degree of determination which commanded respect.

The present state of our laws on the subject of religion is this. The convention of May 1776, in their declaration of rights, declared it to be a truth, and a natural right, that the exercise of religion should be free; but when they proceeded to form on that declaration the ordinance of government, instead of taking up every principle declared in the bill of rights, and guarding it by legislative sanction, they passed over that which asserted our religious rights, leaving them as they

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To answer this question of the religion of the first Blankinships in America we also must examine a description of the religious artifacts of James Blankenship and these alone cannot confirm whether Ralph and his family were Catholics or Protestants. We need to search for other clues.

ADDITIONAL ANALYSIS

We know from research analysis that the names of Saints, when used as first names, are often --- but not always --- an indication of a Catholic family. Since the Catholic Church insisted on Saint's names at baptism, most Catholics were constrained to use a pool of only about 20 names. Catholic names such as Michael,

Joseph, Mary, Peter, Veronica, Anne, Stephen, Matthew, Mark, Luke, John and Simon, were most common. Ralph and Martha Blankinship named their first born child William (b. ca. 1691), the second was Richard (b. ca. 1693), third child was Ralph (b. ca. 1695), fourth child was John (b. ca. 1697) and the fifth was James (b. ca. 1699). Although Colonel Blankinship includes a sixth child named Ann in his book "*Blankenship Family History*", he makes no effort to document or verify it other than to say it was oral tradition. This is simply not good enough! No researcher has ever found evidence to verify a daughter named Ann for Ralph and Martha Blankinship.

So we see above that while Ralph and Martha may have chosen Catholic names for two of their sons, John and James, the first three sons did not have Saintry names. Well, what about these first three sons? I submit that Ralph and Martha preferred to use the traditional English naming patterns for those sons. The traditional English naming patterns in use in the colonies up until the Revolutionary War compelled parents to name their sons as follows:

The first son was named after the father's father.

(William Blankenship)

The second son was named after the mother's father.

(Richard Blankenship)

The third son was named after the father.

(Ralph Blankenship, Jr.)

The fourth son was named after the fathers eldest brother.

(John Blankenship)

The fifth son was named :

(James Blankenship)

The last two Blankinship sons may have been given good **Catholic names**., i.e. John and James, but the first three sons apparently were probably given names in accordance with the old English naming tradition. So our analysis is again confused by the fact there was no consistency in using Catholic names if Ralph and his wife were, in fact, **Catholic**.

If we look at the naming patterns of the separate line of Blankinships who immigrated to Massachusetts circa 1720 we see that they drew largely, but not exclusively, from the pool of available Catholic names for the first several generations after their arrival in America. **See:**

["The early Blankinship colony at Marion, Massachusetts circa 1720"](#)

By contrast the **Protestants** often opted for Old Testament names in defiance of the Roman Catholic rule. Names like **Elijah**, **Priscilla** and **Joshua** are examples of common **Protestant** first names. So are "virtue names" such as **Faith**, **Hope**, and **Charity**. The use of clan names and friends or neighbors' surnames as forenames is another non-Catholic tradition with the English. It is this information which we can use to examine the first names of the children and grandchildren of Ralph and Martha Blankinship. We see that Ralph and Martha and their descendants used names

from the Old Testament as well as the names of their neighbors. We see the use of neighbor's last names such as **Ligon** and **Hudson** and Old Testament names such as **Daniel**, **David**, **Levi**, and **Hezekiah**. Other non-Catholic names such as Richard, Frances, Wilmout, Henry, Archibald, Jessie appear to possibly conform to old English naming traditions. However, the use of female names such as **Obedience**, **Prudence**, etc. were definitely "virtue names" seen so frequently with the Protestant naming patterns. So the use of names for Ralph's children and their descendants conforms and correlates well with **Protestant naming traditions**.

REFERENCE DATA

You can read the historical data below and make your own decision as to Ralph's religious faith. We may never know for sure what Ralph's reasons were for leaving England, but religious persecution was probably not one of them. The persecution of Catholics in England paralleled the persecution of Protestants in France. The Protestants in France were known as "Huguenots." They immigrated to the English colonies in 1685 and 1700. In fact, just a few miles north of where Ralph Blankinship lived in Henrico County is where about 300 Protestant Huguenots from France settled between 1700 and 1701.

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

In the 16th century came a sharp religious divide. In 1517 a German monk, Martin Luther, started an explosion of protest against corruption, abuses of power and teachings of the Roman Catholic church. His followers, the "Protestants", called for people to rely on the Bible rather than on bishops and the Pope; and to worship in a simpler way.

England joined the Protestants reformation movement because King Henry VIII quarreled with the Pope, who refused to give Henry the divorce he wanted for political reasons. In 1534 Henry established the Church of England as the official state church, nominally Protestant, with the monarch as head - "defender of the faith".

Remarkably quickly, English people turned against the Pope and the Roman Catholic Church. - Church buildings and the style worship were made much plainer. Like other Protestants, the Church of England introduced everyday language into services - English instead of Latin. They printed a new Prayer Book, and the first newly translated official English Bible. They whitewashed over colorful wall paintings, removed many statues and stained glass windows, and destroyed all the shrines and saints' relics which had attracted pilgrims to many cathedrals, abbeys and monasteries. They ended the practice of people paying the Church to be forgiven their sins.

The Church of England never defined very precisely exactly what its members were supposed to believe in. But the English monarch, not the Pope in Rome, now appointed the Bishops.

In England between the years of 1570 to 1791, it was against the law to be Catholic. Everyone was required by law to attend Protestant services of the Church of England, and if you didn't go, you were charged with '**recusancy**.' The word means disobedience to the lawful state authority. Being Catholic or not attending the Church of England services was an act of treason against the government. Therefore in 17th century England, where the immigrant **Ralph Blankinship** was born and grew up as a young man, it was strictly against the law to be Catholic. You could **go to jail**, be **thrown out of the country**, or **be executed for being Catholic**. The Catholic faith was considered a form of **treason**, or a form of **attacking the government**. English people during this period of

religious oppression who wanted to remain a Catholic were seen as potential **traitors and spies**.

Parents would **disown their children** who converted to Catholicism and throw them out of their homes. You could be arrested for being a Catholic, and if found guilty you could be **deported from England** or **exiled**. Some Catholics migrated to France, which then was a Catholic nation. However, there were homes in England to shelter wandering Catholic priests, and homeless Catholics, who had had their homes and businesses taken away from them by the English government. Secret chambers were constructed in homes for priests to say Mass. Arrests were made for anyone else suspected of being Catholic.

If neighbors noticed a mass being held they called the authorities. Soldiers would come and break down the doors. Anyone having an altar in their home were arrested and later found guilty of being a Catholic. Some Catholics were executed.

Throughout this long period of time between 1570 and 1791 the Anglican Church and also the English government were persecuting Catholics. Their lands and businesses were confiscated, their homes were taken from them, they were frequently beaten, or imprisoned, they had no where to go. People were being arrested and later executed for their involvement with the Catholic faith. Catholic priests were imprisoned in the Tower of London.

The actual degree to which Catholics enjoyed religious freedom of worship largely depended on who was on the throne of England. The Acts of Uniformity (1552, 1559) made the practice of Roman Catholicism liable to fines or imprisonment but they were not strictly enforced. It was after the excommunication of Elizabeth I in 1570 that a northern rebellion involving Jesuits (1569) occurred. Three plots against the monarch including plans for an invasion by Spain was what began in earnest the persecution of Catholics in England. Before that time, a Catholic could practice the faith in secret and the population pretty much would turn a blind eye. After these plots, Catholics were not tolerated in the least for the rest of Elizabeth's reign.

Queen Elizabeth had planned for Catholicism to disappear once the faithful priests who served in her father's time would slowly die off. That did not happen, thanks to the effort of Cardinal Allen, who established the English seminary in Douai in what is today Belgium. The increasing zeal of Catholic missionaries, combined with the plots against her compelled Elizabeth to more strictly enforce the laws against practicing Catholics. It was later in her reign that Catholics were executed on a more frequent basis.

These oppressive conditions continued under James I; the difference with James is that he preferred to use Catholics as a cash cow and fine them rather than execute them. Under the Charles I, the situation for Catholics vastly improved, which provoked the ire of the Puritan party in the House of Commons. Charles' religious policy was one factor that led to the English Civil War.

Under Cromwell, Catholics were tacitly tolerated, but despised; after the Restoration of the Monarchy in 1660, Charles II and James II were openly favorable to Catholics. In fact, Charles II converted to Catholicism on his deathbed, and James II was a closet Catholic until he was ousted from England; he lived openly as a Catholic in France. They both retained anti-Catholic laws, and even passed a few new ones, but they were not strictly enforced. It is somewhat ironic that the two monarchs who most openly espoused the Catholic cause were also among the people who did the most to destroy hopes for tolerance. Their behavior, although favorable to Catholics, was reckless. They were not sufficiently strategic and tactful, and the result of their policies was to deepen the sense of mistrust the English harbored toward Catholics. The openness of English monarchs towards Catholicism in the later 17th century does not signify that Catholics ceased being executed for their faith. For instance, St. Oliver Plunkett, among others, was wrongfully condemned of the

popish plot, a fictitious conspiracy fabricated to make it appear Catholics were planning to overthrow the king and replace him with the Catholic James, duke of York Charles II did not have the courage to oppose these executions without causing widespread anger among his people.

In spite of these religious constraints we should not get the impression that Catholics lived totally unbearable lives. However, they did live in fear and were constantly exposed to anti-Catholic bigotry. They labored under heavy penalties. They could not hold office, graduate from Cambridge or Oxford or acquire land. Practicing their faith was normally punished with fines and other punishments. But their day to day lives resembled those of their fellow Protestant countrymen except that they were under very close scrutiny by neighbors, church and government.

Catholics did not obtain relief from all these penalties until the Catholic Relief Bill of 1778, when Catholics were allowed to buy property. They were allowed to vote after passage of a Relief Bill in 1829. The last major penalty was removed in 1871 when Catholics were permitted by law to take university degrees.

WHY THE ENGLISH CATHOLICS WERE PERSECUTED

England became officially Protestant when English king Henry VIII made himself head of the Church of England in 1530. From that time, English Catholics who stayed loyal to the Pope and to the older forms of worship were often under suspicion.

England's long-standing enemies, Catholic France and Spain, tried to recruit well-connected English Catholic families as spies - promising to put a Catholic monarch on the English throne, and to make England officially Catholic again.

As a result any known Catholic was suspected of being an agent for a foreign power. They were forbidden to hold any public offices, and had to worship in secret; Catholic priests were hidden from soldiers in "priest holes". Young Catholics were sent abroad to the Spanish Netherlands where the King set up colleges for religious training, and religious houses and chapels for refugee catholic priests and monks.

For example, when Queen Elizabeth I faced invasion by the Spanish Armada, it was feared that if the Spanish army did land, English Catholics would rise up in revolt to help, and to sabotage English resistance.

The History of The 12 Days Of Christmas and Catholic persecution in old England

There is one Christmas Carol that has baffled many people over the last several hundred years. What in the world do leaping lords, French hens, swimming swans, and especially the partridge who won't come out of the pear tree have to do with Christmas? From 1558 until 1829, Roman Catholics in England were not permitted to practice their faith openly. Someone during that era wrote this carol as a catechism song for young Catholics. It has two levels of meaning: the surface meaning plus a hidden meaning known only to members of their church. Each element in the carol has a code word for a religious reality which the children could remember.

The partridge in a pear tree was Jesus Christ. Two turtle doves were the Old and New Testaments. Three French hens stood for faith, hope and love. The four calling birds were the four gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke & John. The five golden rings recalled the Torah or Law, the first five books of the Old Testament. The six geese a-laying stood for the six days of creation. Seven swans a-swimming represented the sevenfold gifts of the Holy Spirit-Prophecy, Serving, Teaching,

Exhortation, Contribution, Leadership, and Mercy. The eight maids a-milking were the eight beatitudes. Nine ladies dancing were the nine fruits of the Holy Spirit- Love, Joy, Peace, Patience, Kindness, Goodness Faithfulness, Gentleness, and Self Control. The ten lords a-leaping were the ten commandments. The eleven pipers piping stood for the eleven faithful disciples. The twelve drummers drumming symbolized the twelve points of belief in the Apostles' Creed.

Discover interesting facts about your family:

First Name:

Last Name:

[Back to Home Page - "Blankenship Origins"](#)

COLONIAL LAND LAWS AND RALPH BLANKINSHIP'S MISSING LAND GRANT

Sir Thomas Dale, the colonial Governor of Virginia who died in 1620, deserves special praise for the important changes he introduced into colonial land ownership laws. Under his rule as governor he established a law by which, **the cultivator of the land (i.e. the farmer) was given a chance to become proprietor of the soil.** This was impossible under the old colonial land system in place before he became governor. About 1610 "The London Company" sent Sir Thomas Dale to Virginia. Notwithstanding his introduction of martial law, Dale received praise for his vigor and industry as a governor. Seeing the feeble state of the nascent Virginia colony, he wrote at once to England for aid. By August 1611 a new English fleet reached Jamestown under Sir Thomas Gates, who relieved Dale as Virginia governor. Dale continued, however, to be active in colonial affairs. He subsequently founded the new settlement of Henrico at Farrar's Island on the upper James River close to where Ralph Blankenship and his wife Martha would reside some 75 years later. Sir Thomas Dale also conquered the Appomattox Indians, who at that period in history then settled this land located 15 miles south of current day Richmond, Virginia. Governor Gates returned to England in March 1614. The Virginia government was again left with Sir Thomas Dale who administered the Virginia colony until 1615. In that year Dale departed Virginia and sailed for England in the same vessel with Pocahontas and John Rolfe, both of whom were married during his term of office.

(From: Cavaliers & Pioneers - Abstract of Virginia Land Patents and Grants 1623-1666 Nugent 755 NUG Vol. 1, pg 140.)

"Headright claims were not to be demanded until the emigrant had stayed in Virginia for three

years. The Headright system was a successful plan used to populate the colony. Every shareholder/stockholder in the Virginia Company who transported an emigrant, whether free or bond, to the Colony, could claim fifty acres as Headright if the emigrant remained in Virginia for a period of three years. **The person claiming this headright was expected to furnish each person he transported with a small tract of land and the necessities of life. "**

"The indentured servant signed a contract that specified the terms of this servitude. He also relinquished his right to the free grant of 50 acres of land that was offered to those who would immigrate to the colonies. This land was given to the persons who paid their passage and who claimed them as indentured servants. After the terms of the agreement were up he could then become free to acquire his own land. Some headright claims were made as long as 13 years after the date of immigration. "

Multiple claims have been documented for the same persons who were able to pay their own passage to take several trips back to England and then returned to Virginia. This Headright claim was usually made by a relative in behalf of the traveler.

From the above information we might assume that the English aristocrat Richard Kennon may have provided Ralph Blankinship a small parcel of land and the basic necessities of life after he arrived in Virginia. Ralph subsequently would have relinquished his headright of 50 acres. The land given to the indentured servant may only have been his or her's for the period of servitude during which the indentured servant worked off his debt to the person who had transported him. I would only guess that Ralph Blankinship probably worked two or three years for Richard Kennon as an indentured servant.

In order for a person to claim land on which to live and farm a colonial settler would find a good tract of land, "improve" it by marking a few trees (cutting a ring through the bark near the base to deaden the tree) and begin building a cabin. Often the cabins were left at three or four logs high just to show that work had begun. This was sufficient to claim the land under colonial Virginia land laws of the time. Building a cabin, clearing ten acres, and living there a number of years was acknowledged as fulfilling the Virginia colonial law regarding land settlement. One gained a right to the land by planting a crop of corn, or residence on the land for one year. In spite of this right of ownership of the land, the settler might not actually make a legal application or formal claim to the land **in order not to pay taxes on it.** During the colonial era these land taxes were called "quit-rents." However, I've seen the same term used with reference to a taxes paid in lieu of short-term military service, something the early settlers were obliged to do in order to guard against Indian attacks. In fact I've noted on at least one occasion that Richard Kennon paid a quit-rent or tax for Ralph Blankinship. Kennon was the English aristocrat who imported Ralph to Virginia in either 1686 or 1687. One assumes this was a quit-rent paid for Ralph in lieu of his serving in the colonial militia, but it

also may have been for something else. The purpose was not specified. When Ralph Blankinship died he owed a debt to the heirs of Richard Kennon which was cited in a legal document as a certain amount of tobacco. It may have been the unpaid quit-rent that was referenced. Presumably Martha Blankinship eventually paid Ralph's debts after his death. However, it is known there were three different creditors who made legal claims for payments sometime after 1714.

The first land titles allotted headrights (variously called family rights) to encourage settlement. The basic headright was 50 acres per head of household, with an additional 50 per household member. In some of the English colonies the land allotment was raised to 100 acres per family head, with 50 additional per member. A "family member" might be wife, child, other relative, indentured servant, or slave. And a householder did not have to request or accept all acres for which he or she was eligible. Some of the colonies, such as Maryland, ran out of available land to give away as headright during the late 1600's. Others, such as Virginia owned vast areas that also included present day West Virginia and Kentucky and therefore land was plentiful.

A fully executed land grant involved a four- or five-step process:

Petition: Colonial land laws required settlers to appear in person before the provincial council or government seat. They were to identify themselves in person, specify the number of acres sought, make a general statement regarding the number and type of dependents for whom they claimed the acreage, and cite the location they preferred. Occasionally, a petitioner gave other useful information such as his prior residence, his age, or the names and ages of his spouse and children.

Warrant: If the colonial council approved the request, it issued a warrant (generally on the same day as the petition) for the requested land.

Survey and Plat: It was the responsibility of the petitioner to take the warrant to the colony's surveyor or one of his deputies. That person was to lay off the specified acres and then prepare a plat (scaled drawing, showing measurements and boundary markers). The surveyor's remarks generally cite both the survey date and the precept or order date which usually was the date of the petition or the warrant). (These documents also show adjoining landowners)

Grant: Upon completion of the survey, the grantee had to return the plat to the grant office, after which the grant was officially made. Most grantees completed this step, although many did not. **The law exempted grantees from paying quit rents (taxes) for two years after the date of the land grant (or ten years in the case of European immigrants).** Many up-country settlers who were far removed from the oversight of the land grant office considered it to their advantage to delay the final paperwork as long as possible and therefore they avoided paying taxes for the longest

time possible.

Memorial: In legal terms, a memorial is a summation or a presentation of facts. It is an account of a land tract's chain of title from the time the original grant. That account was generally made orally under oath, but recorded. When and where other records exist to test the validity of the memorials, they generally prove accurate-but errors are by no means rare.

THE IMMIGRANT RALPH BLANKINSHIP'S LAND GRANT

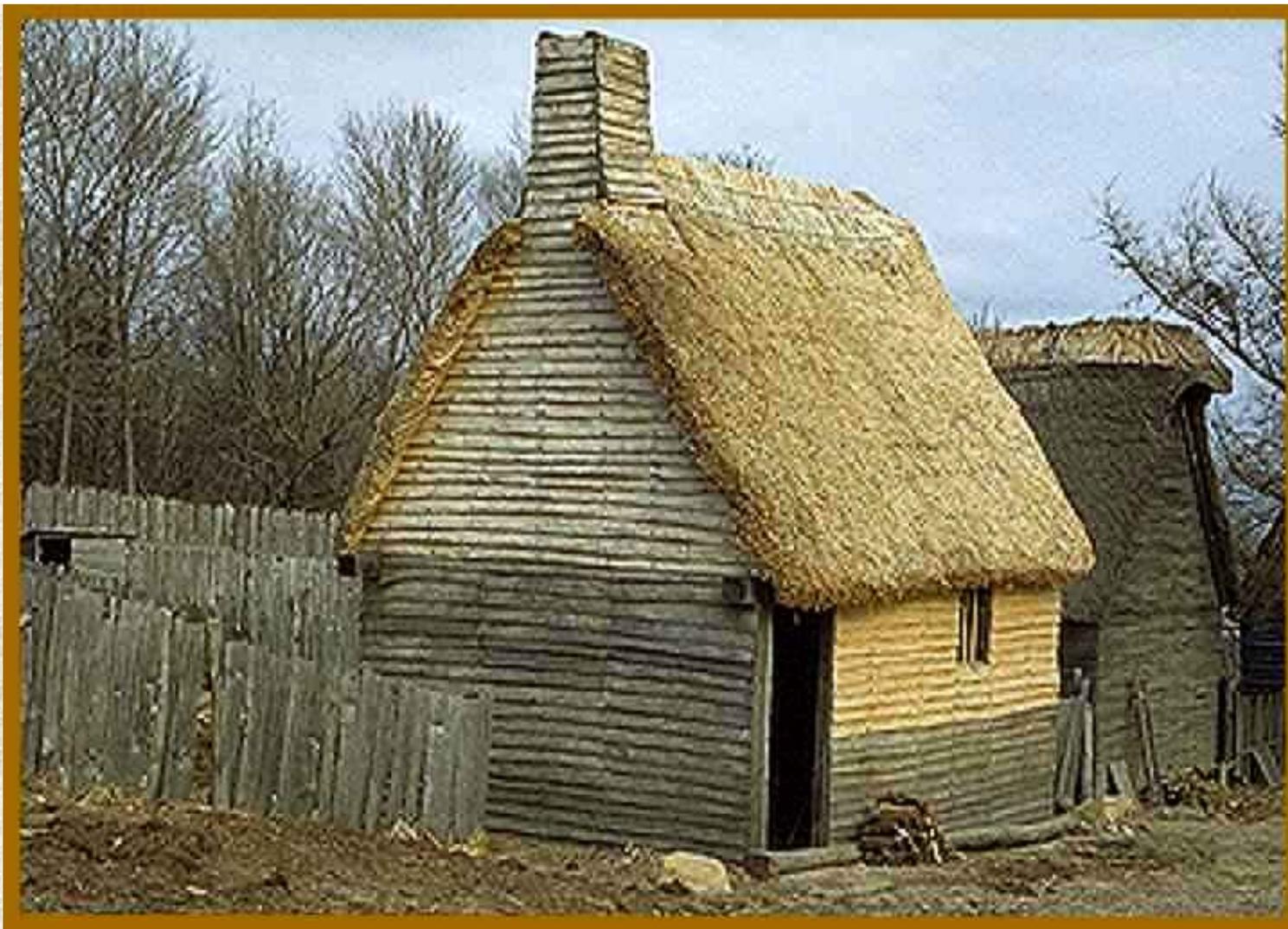
With the above information as a backdrop we can now understand why a land title for Ralph Blankinship could never be found. This information also may explain why it was that his widow Martha Blankinship did not apply for her land grant of 250 acres until 9 July 1724. The explanation is as follows:



American colonial era home similar to what Ralph and Martha Blankinship may have lived in

Ralph Blankenship squatted upon his land from about the time of his arrival in 1686 or 1687 until his death in 1714. During this time he never paid "quit rents" and therefore his name never appeared on Henrico County quit rent rolls. He was smart enough to know that he clearly had established his right to a land claim simply by building a cabin and presumably planting his 10 acres of corn. However, he probably never officially sought a land grant simply to avoid paying the taxes during his lifetime. He died around April 1714 and, in accordance with the colonial law of this era his widow must have been able to establish her own claim over the land which she did exactly ten years after his death. There very likely may have been some obscure colonial law that required a widow seek a grant for her deceased husband's land claim within 10 years of his death in order to validate the land claim. So in July of 1724 Martha Blankinship, along with many others who lived in the area of present day Chesterfield, received their official land grants from the Governor of Virginia.

As we know Ralph Blankinship immigrated to Virginia between 1686 and 1687 and subsequently settled on a farm site we presume was 200 acres in size. It was located about 1-mile south southeast of present day Chesterfield, in what then was Henrico County, Virginia, which later became Chesterfield County. The colonial era land record for what later became Martha Blankenship's 250 acre land parcel states that it was located on the main road which we know today is State Road 10. Where Route 10 transitions from East-West to North-South marks the southwest corner boundary of the old Blankinship land parcel. This location one mile southeast of Chesterfield is also 1.3 miles below State Road 145 which runs east-west into Chesterfield.



Another American colonial era home typical of the late 1600's and early 1700's

As noted above we have no early record of Ralph Blankinship's direct ownership of his land in the Henrico County Courts for that era. However, we know that on 9 July 1724 his widow Martha acquired 250 acres of land in what is assumed to be his farm location south of Chesterfield. Prior to that date there is no record of Ralph Blankinship paying any land tax, so he must have either rented his land or squatted on it during his natural lifetime. Renting and squatting on land was quite typical with the early settlers in colonial Virginia. Many, such as Ralph were poor indentured servants after they first arrived in America. They simply had no money to buy their land.



Above is a 15-Pence note of 1775. Earlier in the 18th century one shilling, or 12 Pence, was worth 25 dollars, so this 15-Pence note in the early 1700's would have been worth about \$30 today.

In July 1724 Martha paid 20 Shillings in Court fees to document her land grant, presumably based upon squatter's rights. She also was given a 50-acre headright credit for importing Francis Clappe. Martha may simply have paid Francis Clappe for this headright in order to increase the size of the land parcel she had petitioned for. Francis Clappe was a wealth aristocrat and landed gentleman who owned large tracts of land in this same general area south of Richmond, Virginia. Without this explanation it is somewhat strange that Martha paid for his voyage across the Atlantic, which is the way one acquired headrights. What undoubted happened in her case is that she wanted to purchase an additional 50-acres of land adjoining land which Ralph Blankinship squatted on for so many years. To do so she probably needed to either import someone to Virginia (i.e. pay for their passage from Europe to Virginia) or buy a headright. This was a small technicality of colonial law. So Martha probably just purchased the headright from Francis Clappe to apply to her application for land acquisition. In total Martha acquired 250 acres of land and it was granted to her on 9 July 1724. She acquired the land from Virginia governor Hugh Drysdale who formerly held it in the name of the English crown. So Martha had a right to claim Ralph's presumed 200 acres which he squatted on. To that original land claim she added 50 additional acres by buying and later trading the headright sold to her by Francis Clappe. The cost to actually purchase land outright from the Virginia government during colonial times was half an English pound (£), or the equivalent of \$250 today. Greedy land speculators of this era charged the settlers 3 pounds per acre or six times the Government's price. However, they also provided benefits like credit, legal services, and non-interference in religious practices.



Virginia two Pound note printed in London in 1775. From the period 1600 to 1700 a two Pound note was worth about \$1000 in today's money. By the time of the War of Revolution the value of money had devalued and was changing frequently. In fact a bank note could only be exchanged at the same bank to get what you paid for it. If you exchanged it at another bank you would only get partial value. There was a monetary crisis of grand proportions when the Revolutionary War began.

We know the land which widow Martha Blankinship purchased was virgin land (not previously owned) because her land grant indicates she purchased it directly from the English crown then held in the name of the governor of Virginia. We can assume, with good reason and historical fact, that Ralph was not unlike many other early settlers who squatted on the land and cultivated it in such a manner that it met the stipulations for squatters rights. So in the application of colonial law regarding squatters rights, Martha qualified to own the land once she met certain stipulations. Again it is interesting here to note that Martha apparently qualified for 200 acres of land and then

augmented her holdings by 50 acres when she certified her headrights for the importation of Francis Clappe.

What we know is that Ralph and Martha raised five sons and all were presumably born on this 200 acre plot of land near present day Chesterfield. We further may assume that the land we've identified as belonging to Ralph by virtue of squatters rights was precisely where it's shown on the map. This is because when Ralph's death inventory was signed in 1714 the names on it were James Aikin and Charles Clay. These are the same neighbors with adjacent property on the northern boundary of the land which widow Martha Blankenship acquired in 1724. The Clays and the Blankinships were close friends for several generations after the immigrant Ralph Blankinship arrived in Virginia circa 1687. The Aikin land was just above that owned by the Charles Clay family which today would be located just above State Road 145 where it meets State Road 10.

(See MAP below showing the land Ralph and Martha lived on)

[Map of Ralph and Martha Blankinship's Homestead near Chesterfield, Virginia](#)

MARTHA BLANKINSHIP'S 1724 LAND ACQUISITION

TYPE: Patent - ref CF# VPB 12 p15 Date: 9 July 1724 frm Hugh Drydsale to Martha Blankinship contract Import. of Francis Clappe As also for 20 Shillings Ref: 250 acres NL in Henrico County on the South side of James River loc -73536 9712 F127 L0 P255

- pt A) at a Small Corner pine Standing in Mr Henry Walthall Line N; 242 Poles;
- pt B) a Corner pine line W; 164 Poles;
- pt C) two Corner black Oaks and Two Corner pines standing on the E Side the Main road Thence line South; 228 Poles from E side the Main Road
- pt D) a Corner pine Standing in the Said Walthalls Line E33S; 36 Poles; Mr Henry Walthall
- pt E) a Corner pine lc E2N; 134 Poles; end

INCENTIVE TO WESTWARD EXPANSION CAME FROM THE MODIFICATION OF VIRGINIA'S LAND LAWS IN

1730.

Earlier attempts to attract settlers to Virginia's frontier included the following plan from 1701.

1701 Settlement Plan-- Virginia made available 10-30 thousand acres of land to groups of not less than 20 armed men, who would be required to reside on the land and build a palisaded fort. According to the plan, each man would own a 25-acre "town" lot and 200 acres of farm land, tax exempt for 20 years. The plan sparked little interest and most western land grants went to individuals.

With the change in the 1730 law land speculation and settlement took a dramatic upswing.

After 1730-- Grants of 10-100 thousand acres were granted to individuals regardless of their residence. The only major grant requirements were that the grant recipients settle at least one family per thousand acres, and the families coming from outside Virginia had two years to locate to the granted land. Speculators dominated the Valley's settlement. They and their descendants formed the background of new "aristocracy" of the Valley.

Read a very interesting historical account of Governor Spotswood's 1716 land expedition to the source of the James River in the northwestern interior of Virginia

<http://www.access.wvu.edu/class/WVHistory/documents/002.pdf>

VIRGINIA HISTORY-101

<http://www.access.wvu.edu/class/WVHistory/html/unit01.htm>

If your ancestors served in the Revolutionary War or the War of 1812 you may want to check for Military land grants issued to them. Military granted lands were issued as follows:

Major-General's were granted 1,100 acres of land

Captains were granted 300 acres
Lieutenants were granted 200 acres
Ensigns were granted 150 acres
Privates were granted 100 acres

After 1855 there were no more bounty land grants. Union veterans of the Civil War could take Homestead Land or Donation land in Oregon and Washington. But Confederates were not allowed to file for land.

Discover interesting facts about your family:

First Name:

Last Name:

[Back to Home Page - "Blankenship Origins"](#)

The Blankenship-McCoy Marriages during the Hatfield-McCoy Blood Feud

The Hatfield-McCoy feud continued intermittently for nearly 30 years from 1863 to 1891. The Blankenships of Pike county, Kentucky undoubtedly were a part of this feud, albeit sitting on the sidelines. The feude occurred along the Kentucky-West Virginia Border. Marriage records show that at least eight Blankenships were married to members of the McCoy family from Pike County, KY. The two families were essentially at war over most of this 30 year period.

The Hatfields and the McCoy's lived on either side of the Tug Fork: The protagonists were "Devil Anse" Hatfield of West Virginia and Randolph "Ranel" McCoy of Kentucky. Two families of spirited stock locked together in a deadly private feud. Read the history of this feud and view photos at the web site below:

<http://www.matewan.com/History/HM%20story.htm>

BLANKENSHIP-McCOY MARRIAGES

PIKE COUNTY, KENTUCKY MARRIAGE RECORDS 1822-1909

Blankenship, Elizabeth to McCoy, Allen 09/09/1841

Blankenship, Melvina (age 16) to McCoy, Richard (age 17) 04/25/1878

Blankenship, Nancy to McCoy, Selkirk 06/25/1861

Blankenship, Oliva to McCoy, Louisa 02/13/1860

Blankenship, Rachel to McCoy, John R. 06/30/1859

Blankenship, Rolley 30 to McCoy, Martha 43 02/23/1873

Blankenship, William W. to McCoy, Ellender J. 1866

Blankinship, Rachel to McCoy, John R. 06/30/1859



Web sites which discuss the Hatfield-McCoy Feud

http://blueridgecountry.com/feat_art.htm

<http://www.matewan.com/History/HM%20story.htm>

CRONOLOGY

1863 - Devil Anse Hatfield forms guerrilla band. Raids and thefts follow between McCoy's and Hatfields. West Virginia gains statehood.

1875 - First death in feud -- Asa Harmon McCoy. No prosecution.

1878 - Randolph McCoy accuses Floyd Hatfield of stealing his pig. Bill Staton's testimony in court later wins for Floyd Hatfield.

1880 - Bill Staton murdered by Paris and Sam McCoy in June. Sam McCoy tried in September for Staton death; acquitted. Roseanna McCoy and Johnse Hatfield meet. She leaves to live with him at Hatfield cabin.

1881 - Roseanna returns home, then moves to aunt's cabin where Johnse is captured by McCoy boys. Roseanna's ride to Devil Anse's saves Johnse's life. Pregnant Roseanna returns to Ole Ran'l's home, catches measles, miscarries baby, then moves to Pikeville. Johnse marries Nancy McCoy on May 14.

1882 - Ellison Hatfield fatally wounded by Bud, Tolbert and Pharmer McCoy on August 9. After Hatfield dies, the trio is tied to bushes and executed. Jeff McCoy killed on banks of the Tug.

1887 - Kentucky governor appoints Frank Phillips to capture McCoy boys' murderers.

1889 - Trial of Hatfield clan in McCoy murders begins. T.C. Crawford publishes "An American Vendetta."

1890 - Ellison Mounts executed for Alifair McCoy's murder. (Feb 18).

1891 - Feud ends.

Discover interesting facts about your family:

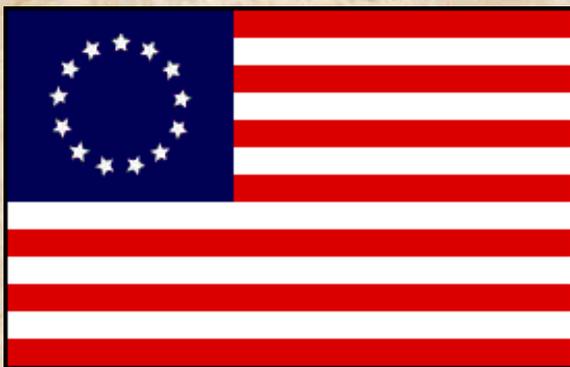
First Name:

Last Name:

Revolutionary War Pension Records Index

Surnames beginning with the Letter **B**, Page 7

Individuals who received war pensions in lieu of bounty land



—**BLANKENSHIP**—

Revolutionary War Records

For **VIRGINIA** only

SECTION 11 (17) [DOCUMENT NO. 43] (17) A LIST OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE VIRGINIA STATE LINE, AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND SEAMEN AND MARINES OF THE STATE NAVY, WHOSE NAMES ARE ON THE ARMY REGISTER, AND WHO HAVE NOT RECEIVED BOUNTY LAND FOR REVOLUTIONARY SERVICES, RICHMOND, 1835. JOHN H. SMITH, COMR, &C.



Blankenships who received Revolutionary War pensions

<http://www.dhc.net/~revwar/index-b6.htm>

Abel Blankenship, 3:111 (Soldier, Infantry)

(Abel, son of Nowell, grandson of John, great grandson of the immigrant Ralph Blankinship)

Abraham Blankenship, 3:111

Abram Blankenship, 3:111

Fanny Blankenship, 3:111

(probably Fanny Worsham, widow of Abel Blankenship, above)

Sarah Blankenship, 1:64

—BLANKERSHIP —

(Probably Blankenship vice Blankership)

Lydia Blankenship , 16:89

Genealogy Resouce References

Ye Olde Genealogie Shoppe for Virginia

<http://www.yogs.com/virginia.htm>

VIRGINIA REVOLUTIONARY MILITIA by Smith. A list of non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Virginia State Line. Includes seamen and marines of the state navy whose names are on the army register and who have not received bounty land for revolutionary service. Documents number 44 and 48 to the Governor of Virginia. \$12.00

CAVALIERS AND PIONEERS. ABSTRACTS OF VIRGINIA LAND PATENTS AND GRANTS. VOL ONE. 1623-1666. by Nell M. Nugent. 767 pp., hardbound, illus., indexed. O-1934. R-Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc. Baltimore, MD. 1991. Listed under the name of either the patentee or grantee, the records give the number of acres, locations, dates of settlement, names of family members, along with references to marriages, wills and other legal accounts. The index lists about 20,000 names. \$40.00

CAVALIERS AND PIONEERS. ABSTRACTS OF VIRGINIA LAND PATENTS AND GRANTS. VOL TWO. 1666-1695. by Nell M. Nugent. 609 pp., hardbound, indexed. Virginia State Library. Richmond,

VA. 1992. This volume contains the abstracted records of Patent Books 6-8 for 1666-1695, which includes names of landowners, places, dates and all recorded land bounds. Other data is sometimes included. It has a 50,000 name index. \$30.00

CAVALIERS AND PIONEERS. ABSTRACTS OF VIRGINIA LAND PATENTS AND GRANTS. VOL. THREE. 1695-1732. by Nell M. Nugent. 578 pp., hardbound, indexed. Virginia State Library. Richmond, VA. 1992. This volume contains the abstracted records of Patent Books 9-14 for 1695-1732, which includes names of landowners, number of acres, metes and bounds, settlement date, names of family members plus owners of adjoining properties. References drawn from marriage contracts, wills, deeds, etc. are also included. The index contains about 16,500 names. \$30.00

EARLY VIRGINIA IMMIGRANTS, 1623-1666. by George C. Greer. 376 pp., hardbound. O-1912. R-Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc. Baltimore, MD. 1989. From 1623-1666, a lot of immigrants came to Virginia who were not original patentees. This list gives the name of the patentee or the party who acted as a sponsor, and the date and place of residence. These nearly 25,000 names were collected from original records. \$20.00

Discover interesting facts about your family:

First Name:

Last Name:

WAR OF 1812

BLANKENSHIP & BLANKINSHIP

Name List Source: NARA (National Archives)



On July 4, 1776 America declared its independence from England. The American Revolutionary War ended in 1783. Following the peace signed with England in September 1783 many Englishmen and English sympathizers scurried across the border into Canada. Some, however, dared to remain behind in the United States. The British never really left America. Three decades after the War of Revolution ended they again tried to take over America by military force. The Americans and the British fought over the borders with Canada. From time to time the American armies skirmished along the borders with Canada, but the English armies stopped them. The English wanted control of Baltimore, New Orleans and Washington, D.C., our country's capital.

England and France were at war with each other from 1792-1814. France controlled much of Europe at that time. England ruled the oceans with their ships. However, England needed additional sailors for their Navy. They had very few merchant ships, so they captured American sailing vessels at sea. They forcefully placed in jail any American sailors or British deserters found onboard American ships. The Americans obviously became angry when their sailors were captured and taken prisoner by the British.

In 1807 the British ship Leopard attacked the American ship, USS Chesapeake. Instead of going to war with England, President Thomas Jefferson asked Congress to pass a trade embargo. American trade with any foreign country was therefore restricted. The embargo hurt America financially and economically because we had very such limited international trade.

In 1810 a new Congress was elected. In this new Congress there was a group known as War Hawks. They wanted to go to war with England and invade Canada. On June 18, 1812, President James Madison declared war on England even though the United States was not ready for war. There were many battles on land and at sea. Neither England nor America was winning the war.

In March 1814 England defeated France. This permitted the English to focus their attention and war effort against America. The English could now fight harder and concentrate their military. There were many battles on United States soil.

The War of 1812 was fought from June 1812 to the spring of 1815. A peace treaty was signed in Ghent on

December 24, 1814. No one really won the War of 1812. The United States was unable to invade Canada and the British could not take control of Baltimore and New Orleans. The War of 1812 confirmed America's independence from England and gave the post-colonial era settlers a reason to be proud of being American.



The 126 BLANKENSHIPS below fought in the War of 1812 against the English. You will notice that some names are repeated. This could mean that a few soldiers served in different military units and therefore were recorded twice. BLANKENSHIPS are first, followed by the BLANKINSHIPS.

Source: NARA (National Archives)

SOLDIERS IN THE WAR OF 1812 --- B L A N K E N S H I P

ABEL BLANKENSHIP - 4 REGIMENT VIRGINIA MILITIA.

ABEL BLANKENSHIP - 5 REGIMENT VIRGINIA MILITIA.

ABEL BLANKENSHIP - 7 REG'T (BARBEE'S) KENTUCKY MILITIA.

ABRAHAM BLANKENSHIP - 4 REGIMENT VIRGINIA MILITIA.

ABRAHAM BLANKENSHIP - 7 REG'T (SAUNDERS') VIRGINIA MILITIA

ABRAIM BLANKENSHIP - 7 REG'T (SAUNDER'S) VIRGINIA MILITIA.

ABRAM BLANKENSHIP - 7 REG'T (SAUNDERS') VIRGINIA MILITIA.

ABRAM BLANKENSHIP - 23 REGIMENT (BROWN'S) VIRGINIA MILITIA.

ARCH BLANKENSHIP - 4 REGIMENT VIRGINIA MILITIA.

ARCHERBALD BLANKENSHIP - 23 REG'T (BROWN'S) VIRGINIA MILITIA.

ARMSTEAD BLANKENSHIP - 1 REG'T (BYRNE'S) VIRGINIA MILITIA.

ARTHUR BLANKENSHIP - 4 REGIMENT VIRGINIA MILITIA.

BRANCH BLANKENSHIP - 23 REGIMENT (BROWN'S) VIRGINIA MILITIA.

CALIP BLANKENSHIP - BATT'N 7 REG'T (PERKINS') MISSISSIPPI MIL.

CHARLES BLANKENSHIP - 4 REGIMENT VIRGINIA MILITIA.

CHASTAM BLANKENSHIP - 2 REGIMENT VIRGINIA MILITIA.

DANIEL BLANKENSHIP - 3 REGIMENT (FEW'S), GEORGIA MILITIA.

DANIEL BLANKENSHIP - 23 REGIMENT (BROWN'S) VIRGINIA MILITIA.

E BLANKENSHIP - COCKE'S DETACHMENT, VIRGINIA MILITIA.

E BLANKENSHIP - 23 REG'T (BROWN'S) VIRGINIA MILITIA.

ELI BLANKENSHIP - 2 REG'T (MCWILLIE'S) SOUTH CAROLINA MIL.

EMANUEL BLANKENSHIP - 23 REGIMENT (BROWN'S) VIRGINIA MILITIA.

EPHRAIM BLANKENSHIP - 4 REGIMENT VIRGINIA MILITIA.

EPHRAIM BLANKENSHIP - 5 REGIMENT VIRGINIA MILITIA.

EPHRAIM BLANKENSHIP - 23 REG'T (BROWN'S) VIRGINIA MILITIA.

FOUNTAIN BLANKENSHIP - 3 REGIMENT (FEW'S), GEORGIA MILITIA.

GAD BLANKENSHIP - 1 REG'T (METCALFE'S) W. TENNESSEE MILITIA.

GEORGE BLANKENSHIP - 2 REGIMENT VIRGINIA MILITIA.

GEORGE BLANKENSHIP - 4 REGIMENT VIRGINIA MILITIA.

GEORGE BLANKENSHIP - 23 REGIMENT (BROWN'S) VIRGINIA MILITIA.

GLAMIS BLANKENSHIP - 7 REG'T (SAUNDER'S) VIRGINIA MILITIA.

GLANUS BLANKENSHIP - 5 REGIMENT VIRGINIA MILITIA.

HILLERY BLANKENSHIP - 4 REGIMENT VIRGINIA MILITIA.

ISAIAH BLANKENSHIP - RANGERS, UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

JAMES BLANKENSHIP - 2 REGIMENT VIRGINIA MILITIA.

JAMES BLANKENSHIP - 2 REG'T (SHARP'S) VIRGINIA MILITIA.

JESSE BLANKENSHIP - BATTALION OF ART'Y (1813-14), VIRGINIA MIL.

JESSE BLANKENSHIP - 4 REGIMENT VIRGINIA MILITIA.

JESSE M. BLANKENSHIP - 4 REGIMENT VIRGINIA MILITIA.

JOEL BLANKENSHIP - 53 REG'T (MARCH, 1813,) VIRGINIA MILITIA.

JOHN BLANKENSHIP - 2 REGIMENT (JENNINGS') KENTUCKY VOLS.

JOHN BLANKENSHIP - 6 REG'T (SHARP'S) VIRGINIA MILITIA.

JOHN BLANKENSHIP - 98 REG'T (GREEN'S) VIRGINIA MILITIA.

JOHN G. BLANKENSHIP - 4 REGIMENT VIRGINIA MILITIA.

JOHN N. BLANKENSHIP - 7 REG'T (GRAY'S) VIRGINIA MILITIA.

LATAN BLANKENSHIP - 2 REGIMENT VIRGINIA MILITIA.

LEVI BLANKENSHIP - BATTALION OF ART'Y (1813-14), VIRGINIA MIL.

LEVI BLANKENSHIP - 4 REGIMENT VIRGINIA MILITIA.

MAGNESS BLANKENSHIP - 4 REGIMENT VIRGINIA MILITIA.

MARK BLANKENSHIP - 23 REGIMENT (BROWN'S) VIRGINIA MILITIA.

MICAJAH BLANKENSHIP - CAPT. OLIVER'S CO., NORTH CAROLINA MIL.

MICAJAH BLANKENSHIP - 5 REGIMENT VIRGINIA MILITIA.

NAHAM BLANKENSHIP - 4 REG'T (GREENHILL'S) VIRGINIA MILITIA.

NOAH BLANKENSHIP - 5 REGIMENT VIRGINIA MILITIA.

NOAH BLANKENSHIP - - 96 REG'T (FEB.-MARCH, 1815,) VIRGINIA MIL.

OBADIAH BLANKENSHIP - 16 REG'T (PORTER'S) KENTUCKY MILITIA.

PLEASANT BLANKENSHIP - 7 REG'T (SAUNDERS') VIRGINIA MILITIA.

ROLAND BLANKENSHIP - 2 REG'T MOUNTED GUNMEN, (BROWN'S), EAST TN VOLS.

SYLVESTER BLANKENSHIP - 1 REG'T (BYRNE'S) VIRGINIA MILITIA.

TEENY (Tenny?) BLANKENSHIP - 23 REG'T (BROWN'S) VIRGINIA MILITIA.

THOMAS BLANKENSHIP - RANGERS, UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

THOMAS BLANKENSHIP - CAPT. JAMES B. MOORE'S CO., MOUNTED (1815), IL MILITIA.

WILLIAM BLANKENSHIP - - RANGERS, U.S. VOLUNTEERS.

WILLIAM BLANKENSHIP - MAJOR PERKINS' COMMAND, VIRGINIA MIL.

WILLIAM BLANKENSHIP - 2 REGIMENT VIRGINIA MILITIA.

WILLIAM BLANKENSHIP - 2 REGIMENT VIRGINIA MILITIA.

WILLIAM BLANKENSHIP - 5 REGIMENT VIRGINIA MILITIA.

WILLIAM BLANKENSHIP - 6 REGIMENT VIRGINIA MILITIA.

WILLIAM BLANKENSHIP - BATT'N 7 REG'T (PERKINS') MISSISSIPPI MIL.

WILLIAM BLANKENSHIP - 23 REGIMENT (BROWN'S) VIRGINIA MILITIA.

WILLIAM BLANKENSHIP - 23 REGIMENT (BROWN'S) VIRGINIA MILITIA.

SOLDIERS IN THE WAR OF 1812 -- B L A N K I N S H I P

ABEL BLANKINSHIP - 4 REGIMENT VIRGINIA MILITIA.

ABRAHAM M BLANKINSHIP - 23 REG'T (BROWN'S) VIRGINIA MILITIA.

ABRAHAM BLANKINSHIP - 4 REGIMENT VIRGINIA MILITIA.

ABRAHAM BLANKINSHIP - 7 REG'T (SAUNDERS') VIRGINIA MILITIA.

ABRAM BLANKINSHIP - 4 REGIMENT VIRGINIA MILITIA.

ARCHD BLANKINSHIP - 1 CORPS D'ELITE (RANDOLPH'S), VIRGINIA MIL.

ARCHD BLANKINSHIP - 23 REGIMENT (BROWN'S) VIRGINIA MILITIA.

ARCHER BLANKINSHIP - 1 CORPS D'ELITE (RANDOLPH'S), VIRGINIA MILITIA.

ARCHIBALD BLANKINSHIP - COCKE'S DETACHMENT, VIRGINIA MILITIA.

ARCHIBALD BLANKINSHIP - 4 REGIMENT VIRGINIA MILITIA.

ARTHUR BLANKINSHIP - 4 REGIMENT VIRGINIA MILITIA.

BERRY BLANKINSHIP - 86 REG'T (FEB.-MAR., 1815,) VIRGINIA MIL.

CHARLES BLANKINSHIP - 4 REGIMENT VIRGINIA MILITIA.

DANIEL BLANKINSHIP - 4 REG'T (POGUE'S) KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS.

DANIEL BLANKINSHIP - 23 REG'T (BROWN'S) VIRGINIA MILITIA.

DAVID BLANKINSHIP - 7 REGIMENT (TAUL'S), MOUNTED, KENTUCKY VOLS.

ELI BLANKINSHIP - 2 REG'T (MCWILLIE'S) SOUTH CAROLINA MIL.

EMANUEL BLANKINSHIP - 4 REGIMENT VIRGINIA MILITIA.

EPHRAIM BLANKINSHIP - 23 REGIMENT (BROWN'S) VIRGINIA MILITIA.

EZEKIEL BLANKINSHIP - 23 REGIMENT (BROWN'S), VIRGINIA MILITIA.

GEORGE BLANKINSHIP - 4 REGIMENT VIRGINIA MILITIA.

GEORGE BLANKINSHIP - 23 REG'T (BROWN'S) VIRGINIA MILITIA.

GLANUS BLANKINSHIP - 5 REGIMENT VIRGINIA MILITIA.

GLANUS BLANKINSHIP - 7 REG'T (SAUNDERS') VIRGINIA MILITIA.

GLENAS BLANKINSHIP - 5 REGIMENT VIRGINIA MILITIA.

HIBY BLANKINSHIP - 4 REGIMENT VIRGINIA MILITIA.

ISAIAH BLANKINSHIP - RANGERS, UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

JAMES BLANKINSHIP - 1 REG'T (YANCEY'S) VIRGINIA MILITIA.

JARED BLANKINSHIP - 4 REG'T (WASHBURN'S) MASSACHUSETTS MIL.

JESSE BLANKINSHIP - 5 REGIMENT VIRGINIA MILITIA.

JESSE M. BLANKINSHIP - 4 REGIMENT VIRGINIA MILITIA.

JOEL BLANKINSHIP - 5 REGIMENT VIRGINIA MILITIA.

JOHN G. BLANKINSHIP - 4 REGIMENT VIRGINIA MILITIA.

JOHN N. BLANKINSHIP - 7 REG'T (GRAY'S) VIRGINIA MILITIA.

LABAN BLANKINSHIP - 23 REGIMENT (BROWN'S) VIRGINIA MILITIA.

LEVI BLANKINSHIP - 4 REGIMENT VIRGINIA MILITIA.

LEVY BLANKINSHIP - 5 REGIMENT VIRGINIA MILITIA.

MACK BLANKINSHIP - 23 REG'T (BROWN'S) VIRGINIA MILITIA.

MACKNESS BLANKINSHIP - 23 REG'T (BROWN'S) VIRGINIA MILITIA.

MAGNESS BLANKINSHIP - 4 REGIMENT VIRGINIA MILITIA.

NOAH BLANKINSHIP - 4 REGIMENT VIRGINIA MILITIA.

NOAH BLANKINSHIP - 86 REG'T (FEB.-MAR., 1815,) VIRGINIA MIL.

TEENY BLANKINSHIP - 23 REGIMENT (BROWN'S) VIRGINIA MILITIA.

THOMAS BLANKINSHIP - RANGERS, UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

THOMAS BLANKINSHIP - CAPT. JAMES B. MOORE'S CO., CAV, (JULY-NOV., 1812,) IL MILITIA

THOMAS BLANKINSHIP - CAPT. JAMES B. MOORE'S CO. MTD RIFLEMEN, (APRIL-JUNE, 1812), ILLINOIS MILITIA.

THOMAS BLANKINSHIP - 1 REG'T (TRUEHEART'S) VIRGINIA MILITIA.

WALTER BLANKINSHIP - 4 REG'T (WALSHBURN'S) MASSACHUSETTS MIL.

WILLIAM BLANKINSHIP - RANGERS, UNITES STATES VOLUNTEERS.

WILLIAM BLANKINSHIP - 1 REG'T (YANCEY'S) VIRGINIA MILITIA.

WILLIAM BLANKINSHIP - 2 REGIMENT VIRGINIA MILITIA.

WILLIAM BLANKINSHIP - 2 REGIMENT, MOUNTED (HIGGIN'S), TN VOLUNTEERS.

WILLIAM BLANKINSHIP - BAT. 7 REGT (PERKINS') MISSISSIPPI MIL.

WILLIAM BLANKINSHIP - 23 REG'T (BROWN'S) VIRGINIA MILITIA.

WILLIAM BLANKINSHIP - 23 REGIMENT (BROWN'S) VIRGINIA MILITIA.

Discover interesting facts about your family:

First Name:

Last Name:

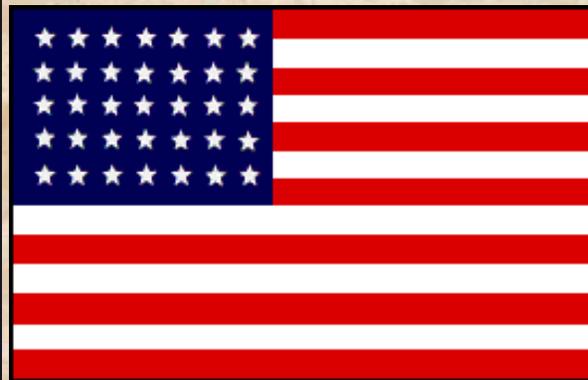
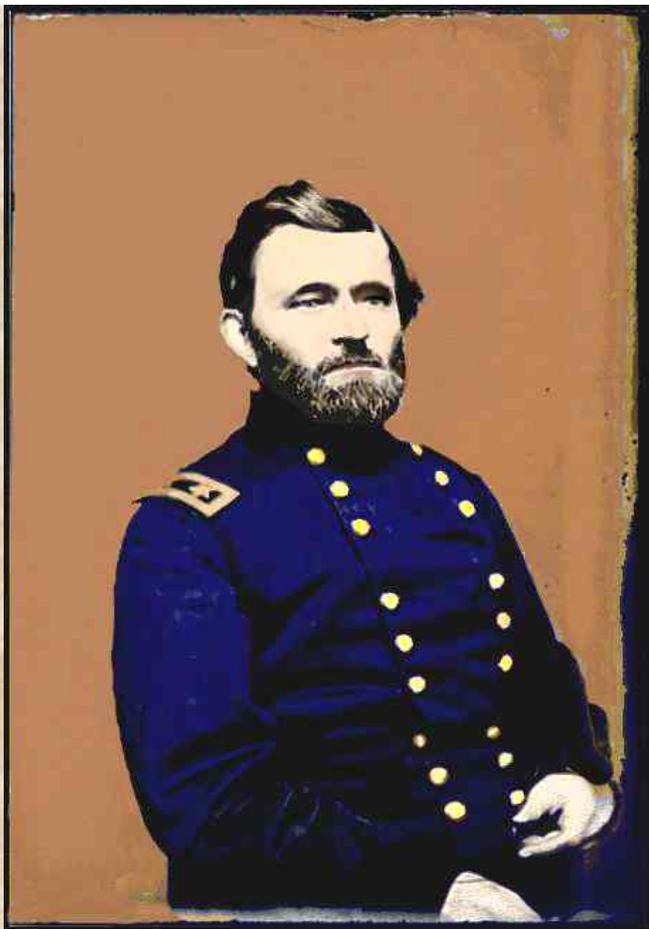
BLANKENSHIP

CIVIL WAR SOLDIERS

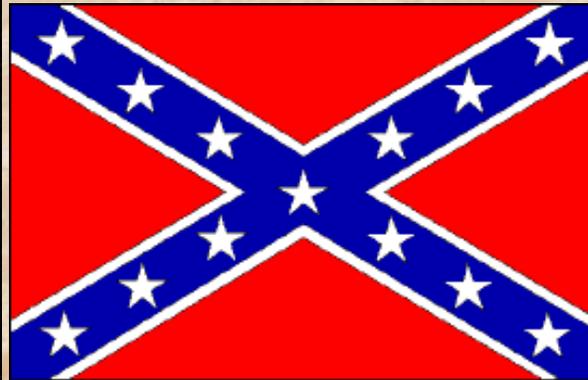
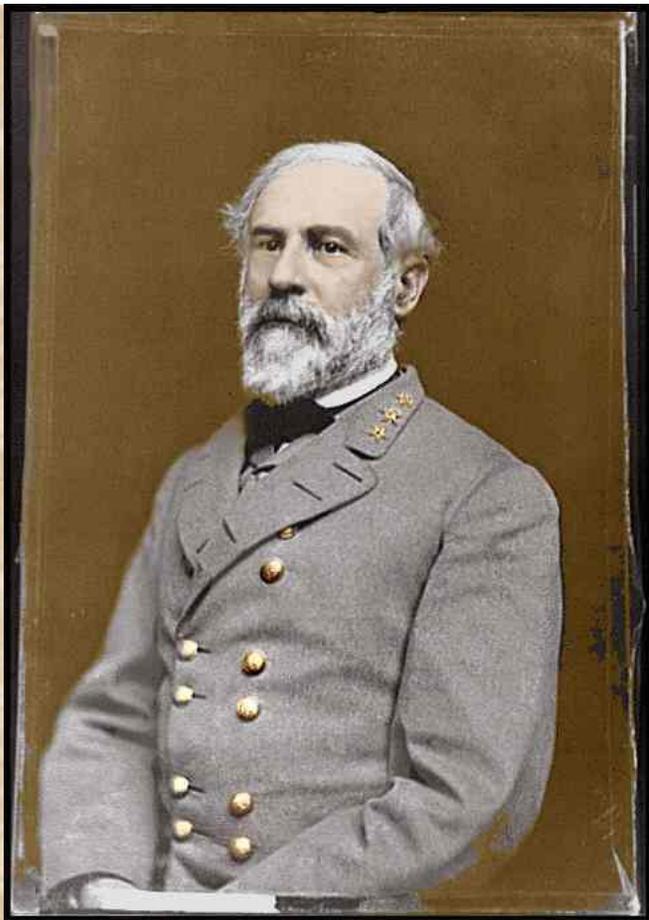


BOTH

— BLANKENSHIP & BLANKINSHIP —



About 260 Blankenships fought on the Union Side



About 450 Blankenships fought on the Confederate side

A Major Contributor of this data was:

bblankin@ix.netcom.com

Bill Blankinship, Huntington Beach, California

The Civil War music you hear "When Johnnie Comes Marching Home" is generally credited to the Union Army bandmaster, Patrick S. Gilmore, who wrote it in 1863. It is similar to the Irish song "Johnny I Hardly Knew Ye" (a tale of a

maimed soldier returning from war). Which version came first is debated.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**Searchable on-line Database of Civil War Soldiers and Sailors
Contains data on 130 Blankinships and 363 Blankenships**

[CLICK HERE](#)

This document is now in preparation. There were over 700 Blankenship and Blankinship soldiers on both sides of the conflict during the Civil War. About 450 served in the Confederate Army and nearly 260 served in the Union Army. By far the largest number of these (185) were from the State of Virginia followed by Tennessee (60). On the Union side there were about 77 from Kentucky and about 30 each from Illinois and Indiana. The database I'm compiling will have first name, middle initial (In.) and last name, Military Company, Unit Designation, Type of Military Unit.

The information for this on-line database is being compiled from three different lists I have available. Check back soon.

When checking for your ancestors keep in mind that some boys as young as 12 enlisted in the military to serve as drummer boys. So the birth dates of your ancestors who served during the Civil War could be as late as 1850 and as early as 1810, although most of the soldiers probably enlisted in their late teens and 20's there were many middle aged men who served in this conflict. We know from history that this civil strife sometimes divided families with the father serving on the Union side and one or more sons serving in the Confederacy or vice versa. This may have happened with the Blankenships as well. If you find your ancestor on this list you can then use the information to request the full military record from the National Archives (NARA).

The database below may contain errors. For example, the letter "C" may have been misinterpreted as a "G" or vice versa. The letter "I" may have been misinterpreted as an "L", etc. Every effort has been made to eliminate these errors. The data below is taken from the national archives. Until you see a note below to the effect that the database has been completed, you should not assume it to be complete. There are three lists of Civil War soldiers to merge into one to complete the final database. This takes time. Check back often to see if the list is complete.

All soldiers not otherwise identified by rank are army Privates.

Union Army (—blue —)

Confederate Army (—gray/black—)

States now listed are: (Partial listing only – More later)

Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, New Mexico, and New York

Please wait – This large database may take 1 to 3 minutes to download

INCOMPLETE LISTING – Work still in Progress

| STATE | SURNAME | FIRST | In. | TYPE | CO. | UNIT DESIGNATOR |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|------------|--------------------|------------|------------------------------|
| Unknown | Blankenship | W. | H | Infantry | B | 22 CA |
| Unknown | Blankenship | William | | Volunteer | A. | Cherokee (Sergeant) |
| Unknown | Blankenship | G. | W | Engineer | F | Confederate |
| Unknown | Blankenship | G. | W | Sappers/
Miners | | |
| Unknown | Blankenship | J. | W | | | 14 th Confederate |
| Unknown | Blankenship | M. | B | Cavalry | B | Smith Legion |
| Unknown | Blankenship | P. | C | Artillery | | Kings? |
| Unknown | Blankenship | Richard | | Cavalry | D. | 1 st Confederate |
| Unknown | Blankenship | W. | B | | | Raums Confederate |
| Alabama | Blankenship | Jeffemish ? | H | Cavalry | I | 1 st Alabama |
| Alabama | Blankenship | Jesse | G | Cavalry | G | 1 st Alabama |
| Alabama | Blankenship | Robert | S | Cavalry | B | 1 st Alabama |
| Alabama | Blankenship | William | W. | Cavalry | I | 1 st Alabama |

| | | | | | | |
|---------|-------------|--------|-----|-----------|---|-----------------------------------|
| Alabama | Blankenship | A. | Jr. | Infantry | D | 17 th Alabama |
| Alabama | Blankenship | A. | W | Infantry | F | 42 nd Alabama |
| Alabama | Blankenship | Eli | | Infantry | A | 17 th Alabama |
| Alabama | Blankenship | Elijah | | Infantry | B | 33 Alabama |
| Alabama | Blankenship | George | | Infantry | C | 9 th Alabama |
| Alabama | Blankenship | Green | | Infantry | B | 60 th Alabama |
| Alabama | Blankenship | H | | | | Mounted Alabama |
| Alabama | Blankenship | Henry | | Infantry | B | 60 th Alabama |
| Alabama | Blankenship | Henry | | Volunteer | C | Alabama |
| Alabama | Blankenship | Henry | | Volunteer | C | Alabama |
| Alabama | Blankenship | J. | J | Rangers | A | 15 th Bat. Alabama |
| Alabama | Blankenship | J. | N. | Infantry | B | 34 th Alabama |
| Alabama | Blankenship | J. | T. | Infantry | B | 34 th Alabama |
| Alabama | Blankenship | James | W | Cons. | E | 1 st Regiment. Alabama |
| Alabama | Blankenship | James | H | Infantry | A | 30 th Alabama |
| Alabama | Blankenship | John | C | Volunteer | C | 3 rd Bat. Alabama |
| Alabama | Blankenship | John | | Infantry | G | 20 th Alabama |
| Alabama | Blankenship | Joseph | | Artillery | | Davis Alabama |
| Alabama | Blankenship | L | M | Infantry | E | 31 st Alabama |
| Alabama | Blankenship | M | C | Infantry | E | 31 st Alabama |
| Alabama | Blankenship | M | G | Infantry | B | 60 th Alabama |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|---|-----------------|----------|--------------------------------------|
| Alabama | Blankenship | M | W | Infantry | H | 12 th Alabama |
| Alabama | Blankenship | Marrion | | Infantry | E | 31 st Alabama |
| Alabama | Blankenship | Martin | | Infantry | E | 44 th Alabama |
| Alabama | Blankenship | Matthew | | Infantry | H | 12 th Alabama |
| Alabama | Blankenship | Miles | G | Volunteer | C | 3 rd Bat. Alabama |
| Alabama | Blankenship | P | C | Infantry | B | 34 th Alabama |
| Alabama | Blankenship | R | J | Cavalry | C | 6 th Alabama |
| Alabama | Blankenship | R | J | Infantry | G | 31 st Alabama |
| Alabama | Blankenship | R | J | Infantry | G | 48 th Alabama |
| Alabama | Blankenship | Reuben | | Infantry | | 18 th Alabama |
| Alabama | Blankenship | Robert | S | Cavalry | | 7 th Alabama |
| Alabama | Blankenship | Samuel | | Cavalry | C | Alabama |
| Alabama | Blankenship | Thomas | | Cavalry | D | 4 th Alabama |
| Alabama | Blankenship | Thomas | E | Infantry | H | 12 Alabama |
| Alabama | Blankenship | W. | V | Infantry | E | 44 th Alabama |
| Alabama | Blankenship | Washington | L | Infantry | C | 10 th Alabama |
| Alabama | Blankenship | William | | Cavalry | C | 5 th Alabama |
| Alabama | Blankenship | William | H | Cons. | C | 1 st Regiment Alabama |
| Alabama | Blankenship | William | H | Infantry | | 54 th Alabama |
| Arkansas | Blankenship | Elisha | | Infantry | K | 1st Arkansas |
| Arkansas | Blankenship | Jacob | | Infantry | | 1st Arkansas (C/P) |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------------|----------|--------------------------------------|
| Arkansas | Blankenship | James | | Infantry | E | 1st Arkansas |
| Arkansas | Blankenship | Elisha | | Infantry | F | 4th Alabama |
| Arkansas | Blankenship | William | F. | Infantry | L | 4th Arkansas (P/S) |
| Arkansas | Blankenship | ? | A | Infantry | L | 38 th Arkansas |
| Arkansas | Blankenship | Andrew | J | Infantry | E | 33 Arkansas |
| Arkansas | Blankenship | Benjamin | | Infantry | H | 7 th Arkansas |
| Arkansas | Blankenship | D? | E | Infantry | K | 15 th Arkansas |
| Arkansas | Blankenship | E | J | Infantry | F | 8 th Arkansas |
| Arkansas | Blankenship | F | C | Infantry | C | 15 th Arkansas |
| Arkansas | Blankenship | H | C | Infantry | K | 15 th Arkansas |
| Arkansas | Blankenship | Henry | | Cavalry | I | 47 Arkansas |
| Arkansas | Blankenship | J | C | Infantry | K | 38 th Arkansas |
| Arkansas | Blankenship | J | R | Infantry | B | 21 st Arkansas |
| Arkansas | Blankenship | Jacob | | Infantry | G | 35 th Arkansas |
| Arkansas | Blankenship | John | W | Infantry | E | 9 th Arkansas |
| Arkansas | Blankenship | Joseph | I | Infantry | E | 16 th Arkansas |
| Arkansas | Blankenship | Joseph | | Infantry | E | Cooks Arkansas |
| Arkansas | Blankenship | Joshua | | Infantry | F | 38 th Arkansas |
| Arkansas | Blankenship | Lafayette | | Infantry | H | 8 th Arkansas |
| Arkansas | Blankenship | Larkin | | Infantry | B | 23 rd Arkansas |

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|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|---|-----------------|------------|-------------------------------------|
| Arkansas | Blankenship | Lee | | Caf. | I | 47 th Arkansas |
| Arkansas | Blankenship | Samson | | Infantry | F | 37 th Arkansas |
| Arkansas | Blankenship | W | F | Infantry | C | Cooks Arkansas |
| Arkansas | Blankenship | Willard | B | Infantry | C | 15 th Arkansas |
| Arkansas | Blankenship | William | A | Infantry | F | 18 th Arkansas |
| Arkansas | Blankenship | William | | Infantry | G | 27 th Arkansas |
| Arkansas | Blankenship | William | F | Infantry | B | 32 Arkansas |
| Arkansas | Blankenship | William | | Cavalry | C | Crabtree Arkansas |
| California | Blankenship | Benson | | Infantry | B | 1st California |
| Colorado | Blankenship | Sylvester | | Infantry | M/B | 3rd Colorado |
| Georgia | Blankenship | B. ? | | Infantry | H | 42 nd Georgia |
| Georgia | Blankenship | Benjamin | | Infantry | F | 2 nd Georgia |
| Georgia | Blankenship | C | W | Infantry | E | 12 th Georgia |
| Georgia | Blankenship | George | | Infantry | H | 12 Georgia |
| Georgia | Blankenship | H | H | Infantry | H | 63 rd Georgia |
| Georgia | Blankenship | J | B | Cavalry | F | 6 th Georgia |
| Georgia | Blankenship | J | M | Infantry | D | 2 nd Georgia (sergeant) |
| Georgia | Blankenship | L | B | Musician | E | 12 th Georgia (infantry) |
| Georgia | Blankenship | M | C | Cavalry | F | 6 th Georgia |
| Georgia | Blankenship | M | C | Ind. | A | 65 th Georgia |
| Georgia | Blankenship | P | C | Artillery | | 14 th Battalion, Georgia |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|------------|------------------|----------|------------------------------------|
| Georgia | Blankenship | P | C | Artillery | | Hovis Georgia |
| Georgia | Blankenship | Robert | R | Infantry | H | 11 th Georgia |
| Georgia | Blankenship | Robert | | Infantry | H | 30 th Georgia |
| Georgia | Blankenship | Robert | | Infantry | G | 39 th Georgia |
| Georgia | Blankenship | T | B | Cavalry | F | 9 th Battalion, Georgia |
| Georgia | Blankenship | W | H | Infantry | | Barney, Virginia |
| Georgia | Blankenship | W | K | Infantry | | 26 th Georgia |
| Georgia | Blankenship | W | U | Infantry | C | 5 th Georgia |
| Georgia | Blankenship | William | A | Infantry | | 11 th Georgia |
| Georgia | Blankenship | William | H | Infantry | B | 22 nd Georgia |
| Illinois | Blankenship | Alexander | Jr. | Cavalry | M | 10th Illinois |
| Illinois | Blankenship | Alexander | Sr | Cavalry | M | 10th Illinois |
| Illinois | Blankenship | Avery | | Infantry | K | 48th Illinois |
| Illinois | Blankenship | Bolin | J | Infantry | D | 68th Illinois |
| Illinois | Blankenship | Charles | | Artillery | M | 2nd Illinois |
| Illinois | Blankenship | Craven | | Infantry | E | 154th Illinois |
| Illinois | Blankenship | Edward | | Infantry | M | 10th Illinois |
| Illinois | Blankenship | Edwin | | Cavalry | M | 10th Illinois |
| Illinois | Blankenship | Elisha | | Infantry | F | 97th Illinois |

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|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|----------|------------------|----------|--|
| Illinois | Blankenship | Ezekiel | | Infantry | B | 47th Illinois |
| Illinois | Blankenship | George | W | Infantry | G | 22nd Illinois (Corporal) |
| Illinois | Blankenship | George | A | Infantry | D | 63rd Illinois |
| Illinois | Blankenship | Isham | | Infantry | K | 40th Illinois (Pvt. & Corp.) |
| Illinois | Blankenship | James | P | Infantry | D | 2nd Illinois |
| Illinois | Blankenship | James | M | Infantry | I | 44th Illinois |
| Illinois | Blankenship | John | | Infantry | K | 14th Illinois |
| Illinois | Blankenship | John | M | Infantry | E | 143rd Illinois |
| Illinois | Blankenship | John | | Infantry | G | 153rd Illinois |
| Illinois | Blankenship | John | W | Artillery | B | 2nd Illinois |
| Illinois | Blankenship | Milton | A | Cavalry | M | 10th Illinois |
| Illinois | Blankenship | Stephen | L | Infantry | A | 112 Illinois |
| Illinois | Blankenship | Thomas | | Infantry | F | 101st Illinois |
| Illinois | Blankenship | William | A | Infantry | M | 101st Illinloi |
| Indiana | Blankenship | Asa | B | Cavalry | F | 1st Indiana |
| Indiana | Blankenship | Asa | B | Infantry | F | 6th Indiana |
| Indiana | Blankenship | Asa | | Infantry | D | 14th Indiana |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|----------------|----------|------------------|------------|---|
| Indiana | Blankenship | Charles | S | Cavalry | L | 3rd Indiana (Pvt. & Corp.) |
| Indiana | Blankenship | Charles | S | Cavalry | E | 9th Indiana (Corporal) |
| Indiana | Blankenship | Elijah | | Infantry | D | 145 Indiana |
| Indiana | Blankenship | Isom | | Infantry | E | 65th Indiana |
| Indiana | Blankenship | Isom | | Infantry | C/L | 82nd Indiana (Corporal) |
| Indiana | Blankenship | James | | | S | 9th Indiana (Corporal) |
| Indiana | Blankenship | James | R | Infantry | F | 17th Indiana (Pvt. & Serg.) |
| Indiana | Blankenship | Joel | W | Infantry | A | 33rd Indiana (Pvt. & Corp.) |
| Indiana | Blankenship | John | W | Infantry | R | 6th Indiana |
| Indiana | Blankenship | John | W | Infantry | A | 145th Indiana |
| Indiana | Blankenship | John | | Infantry | D | 151st Indiana |
| Indiana | Blankenship | Lewis | S | Infantry | E | 63rd Indiana |
| Indiana | Blankenship | Perry | | Chaplain | F | 59th Indiana (Infantry) |
| Indiana | Blankenship | Perry | M | Infantry | ? | 79th Indiana (Capt./Major) |
| Indiana | Blankenship | Philip | H | Artillery | D | 1st Indiana (Pvt. & Corp.) |
| Indiana | Blankenship | Philip | K | Infantry | ? | 33rd Indiana |
| Indiana | Blankenship | Samuel | C | Infantry | ? | 140th Indiana |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|----------|------------------|------------|---|
| Indiana | Blankenship | Samuel | | Infantry | C | 22nd Indiana |
| Indiana | Blankenship | Soloman | | Infantry | G | 17th Indiana |
| Indiana | Blankenship | Thomas | | Cavalry | K | 9th Indiana |
| Indiana | Blankenship | Thomas | A | Infantry | E | 120th Indiana |
| Indiana | Blankenship | William | | Artillery | ? | 1st Indiana (Serg./Capt.) |
| Indiana | Blankenship | William | C | Infantry | K | 133 Indiana (Pvt. & Corp.) |
| Indiana | Blankenship | William | W | Infantry | B | 30th Indiana |
| Indiana | Blankenship | William | W | Infantry | F | 43rd Indiana |
| Indiana | Blankenship | William | | Infantry | ? | 80th Indiana |
| Iowa | Blankenship | Jacob | B | Infantry | I | 18th Iowa (Corporal) |
| Kansas | Blankenship | Ephraim | | Cavalry | B | 11th Kansas |
| Kansas | Blankenship | Er ? | | Cavalry | M | 11th Kansas |
| Kansas | Blankenship | Granville | B | Cavalry | A | 5th Kansas |
| Kansas | Blankenship | William | | Infantry | E | 8th Kansas |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | Alfred | | Infantry | K/H | 39th Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | Asa | | Infantry | D/I | 9th Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | Asa | | Infantry | G | 23rd Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | Benjamin | | Infantry | B | 24th Kentucky |

| | | | | | | |
|----------|-------------|----------|---|----------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Kentucky | Blankenship | Benjamin | | Infantry | H | 47 th Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | Bird | | Infantry | H | 39 th Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | Burch | | Infantry | H | 39 th Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | Carter | B | Infantry | C | 12 th Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | Conley | | Infantry | H | 68 th Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | Daniel | | Infantry | H | 39 th Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | David | | Infantry | ? | 32 Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | Elijah | | Cavalry | I | 5 th Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | Fountain | | Cavalry | L | 13 th Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | Francis | | Cavalry | B | 17 th Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | Francis | M | Infantry | H | 39 th Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | George | S | Infantry | G | 3 rd Kentucky (Sergeant) |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | George | W | Infantry | G | 3 rd Kentucky (Sergeant) |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | George | | Infantry | E | 12 th Kentucky (Sergeant) |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | George | W | Cavalry | E | 17 th Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | Harrison | | Infantry | C | 12 th Kentucky (Sergeant) |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | Henry | | Infantry | B | 24 th Kentucky (Sergeant) |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | Hiram | | Infantry | E | 39 th Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | Issac | | Infantry | K | 39 th Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | Jacob | | Infantry | H | 39 th Kentucky (Corporal) |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | James | S | Infantry | A | 3 rd Kentucky (Sergeant) |

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|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|----------|------------------|----------|---------------------------------|
| Kentucky | Blankenship | James | H | Infantry | A | 3rd Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | James | M | Infantry | K | 3rd Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | James | C | Cavalry | L | 13th Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | James | | Infantry | G | 45 Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | James | M | | | Indiana Battery A |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | James | W | Artillery | B | Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | Jefferson | | Cavalry | K | 13th Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | Jesse | | Infantry | C | 32nd Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | John | | Infantry | A | 23rd Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | John | | Infantry | B | 34th Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | John | W | Infantry | H | 39th Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | John | W | Infantry | F | 45th Kentucky (Corporal) |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | John | | Infantry | F | 47th Kentucky (Corporal) |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | John | H | Infantry | H | 47th Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | John | | Infantry | F | 54th Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | John | | Infantry | K | 23rd LU (?) |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | Joshua | | Infantry | B | 24th Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | Levi | | Infantry | C | 1st Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | Levi | | Infantry | C | 7th Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | Mitchel | | Infantry | K | 39th Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | Noah | | Cavalry | B | 8th Kentucky (Corporal) |

| | | | | | | |
|----------|-------------|-----------|----|----------|---|--|
| Kentucky | Blankenship | Oliver | | Infantry | H | 39 th Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | Presley | D | Cavalry | H | 10 th Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | Presley | Jr | Infantry | H | 39 th Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | Presley | Sr | Infantry | H | 39 th Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | Raleigh | | Infantry | H | 39 th Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | S. | M | Infantry | G | 9 th Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | S. | M | Infantry | I | 23 rd Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | Samuel | C | Cavalry | C | 5 th Kentucky (B. Sergeant) |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | Samuel S. | M | Infantry | D | 9 th Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | Stephen | | Infantry | B | 8 th Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | Sylvester | | Infantry | K | 16 th Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | Taswell | | Infantry | H | 49 th Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | Thomas | | Infantry | A | 7 th Kentucky (Corporal) |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | Thomas | | Infantry | A | 7 th Kentucky (Corporal) |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | Thomas | S | Infantry | G | 19 th Kentucky (Corporal) |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | Thomas | H | Infantry | A | 37 th Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | Thomas | J | Infantry | E | 55 th Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | Thompson | | Infantry | C | 27 th Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | Vincent | | Infantry | C | 40 th Kentucky (Sergeant) |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | Vincent | | Infantry | K | 41 st Kentucky (Sergeant) |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | W. | T | Infantry | B | 11 th Kentucky |

| | | | | | | |
|----------|-------------|------------|----|----------|----|--------------------------------------|
| Kentucky | Blankenship | Washington | | Infantry | H | 39 th Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | Wesley | | Infantry | G | 37 th Kentucky (Corporal) |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | Wesley | | Infantry | D | 55 th Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | William | S | Cavalry | I | 5 th Kentucky (Corporal) |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | William | T | Infantry | B | 11 th Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | William | H | Cavalry | B | 12 th Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | William | | Infantry | B | 24 th Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | William | | Infantry | K | 39 th Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | William | R | Infantry | F | 68 th Kentucky (Corporal) |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | William | | Infantry | I | 68 th Kentucky (Captain) |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | B. | B | Infantry | G | 3 rd Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | Conley | Jr | Cavalry | | 10 th Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | Daniel | | Cavalry | D | 10 th Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | David | | Cavalry | L? | 1 st Battalion Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | Henry | A | Cavalry | H | 10 th Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | John | W | Cavalry | ? | 2 nd Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | John | | Infantry | H | 10 th Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | John | | Infantry | D | 13 th Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | John | W | Cavalry | B | 1 st Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | Kiah | | Cavalry | H | 10 th Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | Martin | | Cavalry | H | 10 th Kentucky |

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|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------|--|
| Kentucky | Blankenship | Oscar | | Cavalry | A | 10 th Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | Presley | J | Cavalry | H | 10 th Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | W | H | Infantry | F | 9 th Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | William | | Rifles | A | 3 rd Battalion Kentucky |
| Kentucky | Blankenship | William | | Cavalry | A | 10 th Kentucky |
| Louisiana | Blankenship | W. | T | Infantry | B | 3 rd Louisiana |
| Louisiana | Blankenship | F. | | Reserves | B | Louisiana |
| Louisiana | Blankenship | H. | B | Artillery H | D | 1 st Louisiana |
| Louisiana | Blankenship | John | | Infantry | B? | 3 rd Louisiana |
| Louisiana | Blankenship | S. | W | Artillery | | Green Louisiana |
| Louisiana | Blankenship | W. | | Infantry | H | 22 nd Louisiana |
| Louisiana | Blankenship | W. | C | Infantry | E | 8 th Louisiana |
| Louisiana | Blankenship | W. | F | Infantry | B | 3 rd Louisiana |
| Louisiana | Blankenship | William | | Infantry | E | 8 th Louisiana |
| Maryland | Blankenship | Gilbert | | Cavalry | G | 3rd Maryland |
| Mass. | Blankenship | James | W | Infantry | I | 23rd Massachusetts (Corp.) |
| Maine | Blankenship | (NONE) | -- | ----- | ---- | ----- |
| Michigan | Blankenship | Henry | | Cavalry | K | 9th Michigan |
| Mississippi | Blankenship | B. | R | ? | S | Capt. Maxuem Miss. |
| Mississippi | Blankenship | E. | H | Rangers | | 2 nd Mississippi |
| Mississippi | Blankenship | G. | W | Infantry | G | 32 nd Mississippi |

| | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|----------|---|------------|-----|--|
| Mississippi | Blankenship | J. | | Cavalry | A | 11 th Mississippi |
| Mississippi | Blankenship | James | | Cavalry | B | 2 nd Mississippi (Sergeant) |
| Mississippi | Blankenship | Ryle | | Infantry | G | 35 th Mississippi |
| Mississippi | Blankenship | W. | H | Sergeant | F | 1 st Battalion Mississippi |
| Missouri | Blankenship | ? | | Infantry | A | 6 th Missouri |
| Missouri | Blankenship | Andrew | | Artillery | J | Missouri |
| Missouri | Blankenship | Calvin | | Cavalry | I | 1 st Missouri |
| Missouri | Blankenship | Calvin | | Cavalry | K | 10 th Missouri (Corporal) |
| Missouri | Blankenship | Daniel | | Cavalry | A | Missouri |
| Missouri | Blankenship | E. | H | Infantry | F | 12 Missouri |
| Missouri | Blankenship | Enoch | | Infantry | F | 12 th Missouri |
| Missouri | Blankenship | H. | J | Cavalry | B | 1 st Missouri |
| Missouri | Blankenship | Henry | R | Cavalry | B | 1 st / 3 rd Missouri |
| Missouri | Blankenship | Iverson | | Cavalry | B | 1 st Missouri |
| Missouri | Blankenship | J. | | Cavalry | A | Missouri |
| Missouri | Blankenship | John | | Cavalry | J | 4 th Missouri |
| Missouri | Blankenship | John | W | (corporal) | K | 1 st Regiment, Missouri |
| Missouri | Blankenship | John | W | Infantry | K/E | 26 th Missouri |
| Missouri | Blankenship | Thompson | H | Infantry | F | 33 rd Missouri |
| Missouri | Blankenship | W. | R | Cavalry | H | Williams Regiment, MO |
| Missouri | Blankenship | William | | Cavalry | | 1 st Missouri |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|--------------|--|
| Missouri | Blankenship | William | | Cavalry | B | 3 rd Missouri |
| Missouri | Blankenship | William | | Infantry | C | 26 th Missouri |
| Missouri | Blankenship | Alexander | | Cavalry | A | 4th Missouri |
| Missouri | Blankenship | Alexander | | Cavalry | F | 5th Missouri |
| Missouri | Blankenship | Berry | F | Cavalry | A | 1st Missouri |
| Missouri | Blankenship | Canada | | Infantry | A | 24th Missoui |
| Missouri | Blankenship | Charles | H | Cavalry | I | 6th Missouri |
| Missouri | Blankenship | Daniel | | Cavalry | E/K | 6th Missouri |
| Missouri | Blankenship | Daniel | | Infantry | G/B | Osage Missouri (Serg.) |
| Missouri | Blankenship | David | | Infantry | H | 43rd Missouri |
| Missouri | Blankenship | Edward | | Infantry | K | 42nd Missouri (Sergeant) |
| Missouri | Blankenship | George | W | Infantry | D | 49th Missouri |
| Missouri | Blankenship | Greenville | | Cavalry | F | 11th Missouri |
| Missouri | Blankenship | Hamilton | | Infantry | E | 50th Missouri |
| Missouri | Blankenship | Hesikiah | | Cavalry | H | 8th Missouri |
| Missouri | Blankenship | J. | W | Cavalry | A | Freeman's Regt. Missouri |
| Missouri | Blankenship | Jackson | | | K | 1st Regt. USR Corps |
| Missouri | Blankenship | Jackson | | Infantry | k/e/I | 26th Missouri |
| Missouri | Blankenship | James | W | Cavalry | E/K | 6th Missouri |
| Missouri | Blankenship | James | | Infantry | E/A | ?3rd Mounted, Missouri |
| Missouri | Blankenship | James | | Infantry | B | Osage, Missouri (Sergt) |

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| Missouri | Blankenship | John | H | Cavalry | C/F | 11 th Missouri |
| Missouri | Blankenship | John | A | Cavalry | I | 12 th Missouri |
| Missouri | Blankenship | John | | Infantry | B | 33 rd Missouri |
| Missouri | Blankenship | Joseph | L | Cavalry | F | 2 nd Missouri |
| Missouri | Blankenship | Joseph | | Artillery | D | 2 nd Missouri |
| Missouri | Blankenship | Lemuel | | Infantry | S? | 18 th Missouri |
| Missouri | Blankenship | Nathan | A | Infantry | G | 26 th Missouri |
| Missouri | Blankenship | Peter | A | | G | Webster, Missouri |
| Missouri | Blankenship | Rowen | | Infantry | G | 18 th Missouri |
| Missouri | Blankenship | Samuel | | | | |
| Missouri | Blankenship | Shelby | H | Infantry | G | 45 th Missouri |
| Missouri | Blankenship | Sidney | | Infantry | I | 30 th Missouri |
| Missouri | Blankenship | Sidney | | Cavalry | I/e/k | 6 th Missouri |
| Missouri | Blankenship | Sidney | | | B | Osage, Missouri |
| Missouri | Blankenship | Sylvester | A | Cavalry | F | 5 th Missouri |
| Missouri | Blankenship | Thomas | | | H | Harrison, Missouri |
| Missouri | Blankenship | Vincent | M | Cavalry | H | 12 th Missouri |
| Missouri | Blankenship | Vincent | M | Infantry | B | 32 Missouri |
| Missouri | Blankenship | William | H | Cavalry | C | 11 th Missouri |
| Missouri | Blankenship | William | C | Infantry | K | 18 th Missouri |
| Missouri | Blankenship | William | H | Infantry | A/G | 24 th Missouri |

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| North Carolina | Blankenship | John | | Infantry | B | 3rd North Carolina |
| North Carolina | Blankenship | Noah | | Infantry | C | 3rd North Carolina |
| Nebraska | Blankenship | -----
None----- | | | | |
| Nevada | Blankenship | -----
None----- | | | | |
| New Hampshire | Blankenship | -----
None----- | | | | |
| New Jersey | Blankenship | -----
None----- | | | | |
| New Mexico | Blankenship | Benson | C | Cavalry | | 1st New Mexico |
| New Mexico | Blankenship | William | C | Artillery | | 1st New Mexico |
| New York | Blankenship | Charles | G | Infantry | G | 132nd New York |
| N. Carolina | Blankenship | Alexander | B | Infantry | J | 53rd North Carolina |
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| W. Virginia | Blankenship | | | | | |

Discover interesting facts about your family:

First Name:

Last Name:

BLANKENSHIPS WHO DIED IN WW-II



32 records.

Name and Date of Death

Archie L. Blankenship Dec 06 1945

Arnold Blankenship Aug 10 1940

Charles K. Blankenship Oct 27 1943

Chesley C. Blankenship Jul 08 1945

Cleo Blankenship Oct 1944

Delbert D. Blankenship Jul 04 1944

Dwight L. Blankenship Jun 19 1944

E M. Blankenship Sep 11 1943

Ernest D. Blankenship Sep 30 1942

Everett E. Blankenship May 05 1946

George F. Blankenship Sep 18 1944

Grier H. Blankenship Oct 02 1944

Harley W. Blankenship Jun 19 1944

Harry Blankenship Jun 26 1944

Irwin D. Blankenship Jan 23 1943

Jack O. Blankenship Dec 14 1945

James H. Blankenship Mar 05 1945

John W. Blankenship Jun 10 1944

John W. Blankenship Jan 16 1945

Lewis C. Blankenship Feb 17 1944

Okey L. Blankenship Nov 12 1944

Oran W. Blankenship Dec 30 1943

Paul G. Blankenship Oct 08 1945

Richard L. Blankenship Mar 19 1944

Robert P. Blankenship Dec 22 1943

Robert R. Blankenship Jan 16 1945

Sidney R. Blankenship Jul 17 1944

Theron A. Blankenship Dec 07 1941

Warren H. Blankenship Jan 03 1945

Warren H. Blankenship Mar 19 1945

William L. Blankenship Jan 14 1945

Woodrow W. Blankenship Jun 29 1944



Discover interesting facts about your family:

First Name:

Last Name:

KOREAN WAR CASUALTIES

<http://www.theriver.com/Public/gcompany/loc/loc-bin.htm>



BLANKENSHIP ADRIAN, RA13332438, 1950/09/13, VA, Bedford, EVC, 5th Cav Regt (Inf)-1st Cav Div

BLANKENSHIP ALMIS, US15273593, 1953/07/18, WV, Wayne, RTD, 5th Inf Regt-5th RCT

BLANKENSHIP ARTHUR, US52094698, 1951/10/07, VA, Roanoke, RTD, 16th ARC Recon Co-1st Cav Div

BLANKENSHIP ARWON, RA13339620, 1950/07/28, WV, Wyoming, RTD, 27th Inf Regt-25th Inf Div

BLANKENSHIP BOB J, RA15410129, 1950/09/11, WV, Fayette, RTD, 8th Cav Regt (Inf)-1st Cav Div

BLANKENSHIP BURLEY, RA13231389, 1950/07/10, VA, Tazewell, RTD, 865th AA AW Bn - SP

BLANKENSHIP CHARLES, RA18315358, 1951/02/19, OK, Creek, **KIA**, 21st Inf Regt-24th Inf Div

BLANKENSHIP CHARLES, US52060580, 1951/09/02, KY, Perry, **KIA**, 17th Inf Regt-7th Inf Div

BLANKENSHIP CLINTO, RA14314535, 1950/09/11, SC, Lee, RTD, 35th Inf Regt-25th Inf Div

BLANKENSHIP CLINTON, RA14314535, 1951/02/05, SC, Lee, **KIA**, 35th Inf Regt-25th Inf Div

BLANKENSHIP DONALD, RA13306378, 1950/07/24, VA, Giles, RTD, 27th Inf Regt-25th Inf Div

BLANKENSHIP DONALD, RA13306378, 1950/09/03, VA, Giles, EVC, 27th Inf Regt-25th Inf Div

BLANKENSHIP DONALD, RA15288736, 1950/11/02, WV, Harrison, EVC, 99th 105MMH FA Bn-1st Cav Div

BLANKENSHIP ELVIS, RA14324596, 1950/08/19, TN, Henderson, RTD, 34th Inf Regt-24th Inf Div

BLANKENSHIP HERMAN, O-1998076, 1950/07/31, MS, Oktibbeha, **KIA**, 19th Inf Regt-24th Inf Div

BLANKENSHIP HOLLAN, US52022720, 1951/08/27, WV, Wyoming, EVC, 38th Inf Regt-2nd Inf Div

BLANKENSHIP HUFFOR, ER35960235, 1951/03/09, WV, McDowell, RTD, 21st Inf Regt-24th Inf Div

BLANKENSHIP JAMES, RA33212581, 1950/08/05, VA, Amherst, EVC, 35th Inf Regt-25th Inf Div

BLANKENSHIP JOHN E, RA17234077, 1951/04/05, MO, Webster, RTD, 5th Inf Regt-5th RCT

BLANKENSHIP RANDOLPH, RA13320506, 1952/07/29, VA, Wythe, **KIA**, 15th Inf Regt-3rd Inf Div

BLANKENSHIP ROBERT, RA15263776, 1950/07/12, OH, Marion, EVC, 34th Inf Regt-24th Inf Div

BLANKENSHIP ROBERT, RA37733357, 1951/05/18, MO, Adair, RMC, 38th Inf Regt-2nd Inf Div

BLANKENSHIP ROY B, RA13432237, 1952/11/06, WV, Hancock, RTD, 31st Inf Regt-7th Inf Div

BLANKENSHIP ROY B, RA13432237, 1953/04/17, WV, Hancock, DOW, 31st Inf Regt-7th Inf Div

BLANKENSHIP TALMAD, ER15246221, 1951/01/30, FL, Polk, EVC, 7th Inf Regt-3rd Inf Div

BLANKENSHIP TRUMAN, US54046261, 1952/10/20, OK, Tulsa, RTD, 140th ARC M Tnk Bn-40th Inf Div

BLANKENSHIP VERNON, RA15378479, 1950/08/14, KY, Pike, RTD, 7th Cav Regt (Inf)-1st Cav Div

BLANKENSHIP WALTER, RA16320848, 1950/09/12, IL, Jefferson, EVC, 5th Cav Regt (Inf)-1st Cav Div

BLANKENSHIP WILLIA, RA13295291, 1951/02/13, VA, Giles, RTD, 19th Inf Regt-24th Inf Div

BLANKENSHIP WILLIA, RA13295291, 1951/06/27, VA, Giles, EVC, 19th Inf Regt-24th Inf Div

BLANKENSHIP WILLIA, US52059125, 1952/03/01, OH, Warren, RTD, 14th Inf Regt-25th Inf Div

BLINKINSOP JOHN R, RA34004522, 1950/09/03, AL, Walker, **KIA**, 38th Inf Regt-2nd Inf Div

BLINKINSOP JOHN R

*Rank=***Corporal**

*Serial Number=***RA34004522**

*State of Record=***AL**

*County of Record=***Walker**

*Race=***1** *Year of Birth=***1915**

*Branch=***Infantry**

*Military Occupation Specialty=(***0060***)* **Cook**

*Assigned Unit=***38th Inf Regt-2nd Inf Div**

*Place of Casualty=***S Korea**

*Date of Casualty (Year/Mo/Day)=***1950/09/03**

*Casualty Description=***KILLED IN ACTION**

Disposition of Evacuations=

Discover interesting facts about your family:

First Name:

Last Name:

Blankenships who died in Vietnam/

http://www.moorej.org/VN_Mem/Names/b.htm



Name, Rank, and Former Residence

[Click Here to Consult the Social Security Death Index for additional information on these individuals](#)

BLANKENSHIP, Charles Herman CPT Suitland, MD

BLANKENSHIP, Clayton Mitch AO2 Fayetteville, WV

**BLANKENSHIP, Charles Herman, USAF, Capt., grade O3
MIA on B-52 on 1967/07/07, remains returned by VN govt.**

BLANKENSHIP, Dencil Ray SFC Panther, WV

BLANKENSHIP, Donald Lee MSGT Los Angeles, CA

BLANKENSHIP, Donald Ray LCPL Chesapeake, OH

BLANKENSHIP, Edgar William SP4 Lewisburg, OH

BLANKENSHIP, Godfred SGT Vicey, VA

BLANKENSHIP, Jackie Lee CPL Bluefield, WV

BLANKENSHIP, James Arlia PFC Gardena, CA

BLANKENSHIP, James Oris 1LT Independence, MO

BLANKENSHIP, James Thomas 1LT Ada, OK

BLANKENSHIP, Jewell C SGT Hopkinsville, KY

BLANKENSHIP, Larry J CPL Midfield, AL

BLANKENSHIP, Leroy Irvin MAJ Renton, WA

BLANKENSHIP, Ovie Earcil PFC Cincinnati, OH

[NOTE: Only Blankenships died in Vietnam. No Blankinships died there.]

Discover interesting facts about your family:

First Name:

Last Name:

Sgt. RICHARD L. BLANKENSHIP, USMC

Discover interesting facts about your family:

First Name:

Last Name:

Map of the original land plat of

Ralph and Martha Blankenship

—Showing their neighbors circa 1700—

Shown below is a map depicting where Martha Blankenship, her family and neighbors lived in 1724 near Chesterfield, Virginia. Martha was the widow of the immigrant Ralph Blankinship, who died circa April 1714. Ralph was buried on land near the James River known as Roxdale (also Rochesdale). This burial site was one mile east of Dutch Gap where Interstate Highway I-95 today crosses the James River.

As noted in another research paper on this web site, the land which Ralph and Martha lived on was not titled until 1724, some 10 years following the death of Ralph Blankinship. Land records don't exist for Ralph Blankinship nor are their "Quit Rent" tax rolls showing his name. Presumably he did like many other poor English farmers of that era, he squatted on the land. This was quite acceptable at the time. Because of it he acquired the legal rights of ownership by virtue of building a home and planting 10 acres of corn on the land where he squated. It undoubtedly was to his advantage not to register his land claim because he, like other squaters, could avoid taxes during his lifetime. However, in 1724, some ten years after Ralph's death, his widow Martha apparently came into some money. She paid the wealthy landowner Francis Clapp for one a headrights which then permitted her to expand by 50 acres her existing 200 acres squatted on by her former husband Ralph. On 9 July 1724 the governor of Virginia, Hugh Drysdale, granted this 250 acre land parcel to Martha Blankinship for the simple processing fee of 20 Shillings (about \$500 today). We know this was an original land grant which Martha Blankinship acquired because prior to Martha's acquisition the land was held in the name of the English Crown. Then, on 9 July 1724, the land where Martha and Ralph had lived was transferred into her name. All these early colonial lands were transferred to eligible European settlers who could certify to the local Virginia courts their proper rights of ownership.

MARTHA BLANKINSHIP

Land Patent

TYPE: Patent - Ref CF# VPB (Varina Patent Book) Number 12 page 15 — Date: 9 July 1724 — from Hugh Drysdale to Martha Blankinship — Contract Importation of Francis Clappe. As also for 20 Shillings — Ref: 250 acres NL in Henrico County on the South side of James River loc -73536 9712 F127 L0 P255

Point **A**) at a Small Corner pine Standing in Mr Henry Walthall Line **N**; **242 Poles**;

Point **B**) a Corner pine line **W**; **164 Poles**;

Point **C**) two Corner black Oaks and Two Corner pines standing on the **E** Side the Main road thence line **South**; **228 Poles** from E side the Main Road

Point **D**) a Corner pine Standing in the Said Walthalls Line **E33S**; **36 Poles**; Mr Henry Walthall

Point E) a Corner pine lc E2N; 134 Poles; end

NOTES:

NL = New Land?
 Azimuth E33S = 123 degrees
 Azimuth E2N = 88 degrees
 1 pole = 16.5 feet

[The "main road" referenced above in Martha Blankenship's land grant is today identified as Route-10. This probably was a hard packed clay surface during the colonial era. Two main Indian roads existed in this area along both side of the James River going southeast towards Jamestown. This pre-colonial road, which today is as Route-10, may have been a short segment of the westernmost "north-south Indian trail."]

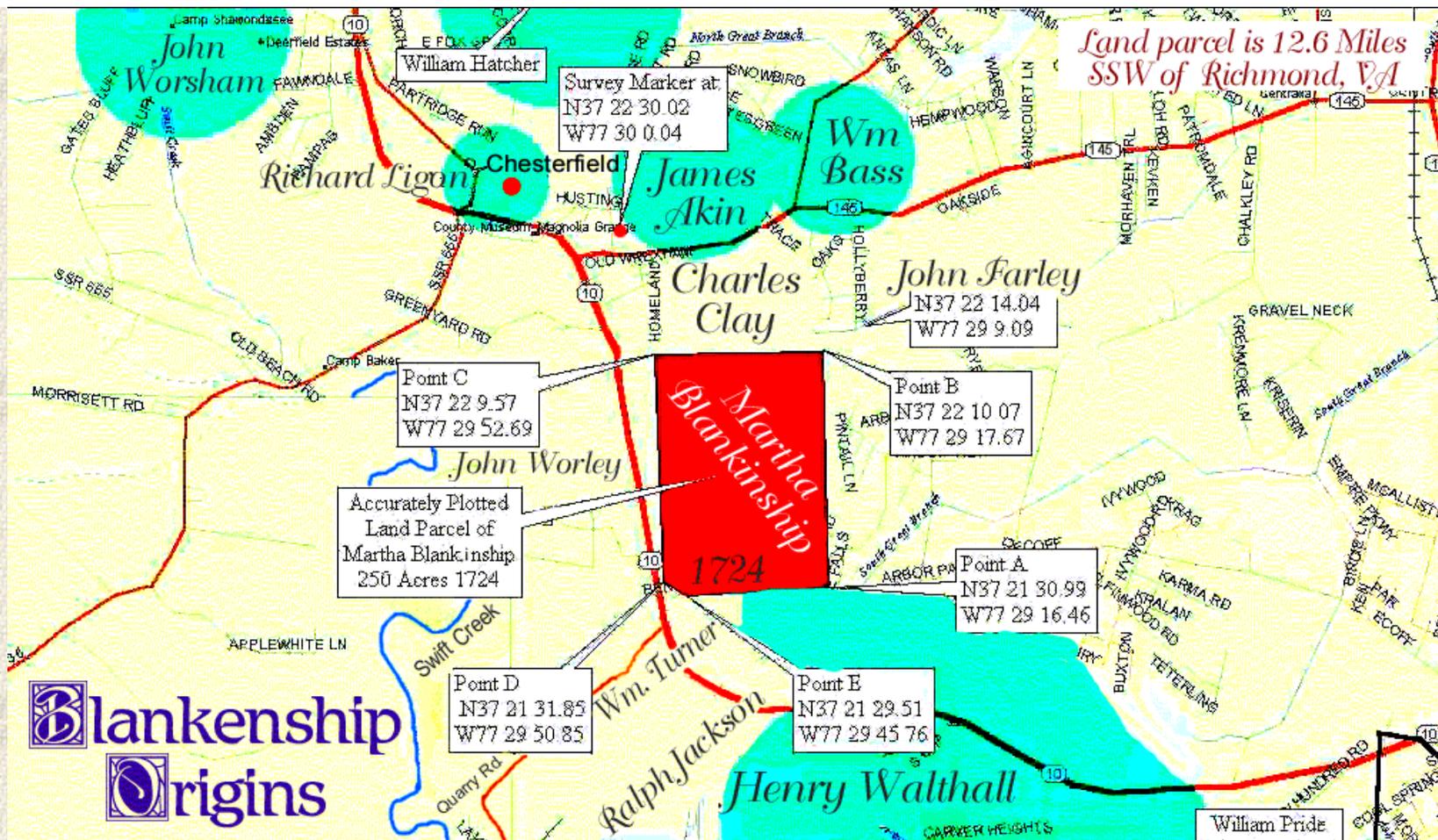
| 1 | Name | Latitude | Longitude | Direction | Distance |
|---|------|-------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| 2 | A | 37.315 | -77.492 | | |
| 3 | B | 37.31704545 | -77.492 | 0 | 45 |
| 4 | C | 37.32090895 | -77.4942 | 337.5 | 92 |
| 5 | D | 37.32198742 | -77.4977 | 292.5 | 62 |
| 6 | E | 37.32428085 | -77.4969 | 14 | 52 |
| 7 | F | 37.32776579 | -77.5039 | 303.75 | 138 |
| 8 | | | | | |
| 9 | | | | | |

In early September 2001 genealogy researcher Kevin Vest sent me an Excel worksheet which allowed me to input the above metes and bounds coordinates and convert them to decimal degrees which then could be plotted accurately on a Delorme map of the area one mile southeast of Chesterfield, Virginia. Kevin Vest descends from the John Vest family line who once owned a large tract of land just to the southeast of where Ralph and Martha Blankinship lived in the very early 1700's. I understand from Blankenship genealogy researcher Regina Cumbie Radvany, who lives south of Richmond, that this 250 acre land parcel that once belonged to Ralph and Martha Blankenship is today a shopping center just off of Route-10 south out of Chesterfield, Virginia.

On the map below you'll see the neighbors of Ralph and Martha Blankinship. You certainly will recognize some of the surnames such as **Ligon**, which in later generations the Blankenships used as a first name for their children. Just to the southeast you will see the land of William Turner. Amy Blankenship, the daughter of John Blankenship and granddaughter of Ralph and Martha Blankinship married neighbor William **Turner**, I. Nancy "Ann" Blankenship, daughter of James Blankenship and another grand daughter of Ralph and Martha married a Frances **Farley**. The Farley family lived on the east side of the old Blankinship land parcel. Wilmouth Blankenship, daughter of William Blankenship and grand daughter of Ralph and Martha married Thomas **Hatcher**, Sr. in 1745. Ralph Blankenship, III, son of Ralph Blankenship, Jr. and grandson of Ralph and Martha married another neighbor Edith **Nunnally** in 1765. And finally, you can observe the Charles Clay property just north of Martha Blankenship's land. It was this **Clay** family who signed the death inventory of Ralph Blankenship in 1714. The same Clay family surname also appears on the will of Edward Stanley, who later married Martha Blankenship after Ralph's death.

The clear message above is that if you want to learn who married a distant ancestor, you generally have to look no farther than the local neighborhood of where the bride lived. In fact, most young people during the 1600's through the 1800's married their neighbor's. As a rule you'll probably find the majority of marriages occurred when the groom lived less than 10 miles from the bride, and in most cases it was a radius of about 5 miles or less. Workdays were long for young men. They usually had to use their feet as their means of transportation and were probably lucky to be able to obtain a work horse to ride, if the distance was very far. Romances required frequent visits by the groom. If the young man lived too far from the bride then she, like perhaps others today, became geographically undesirable. This is why you find neighbors marrying neighbors and close alliances between these neighbors. The bloodlines and friendships were strong in those days. Below is a map of where Martha and Ralph Blankinship lived from about 1790 until Ralph died in the spring of 1714. After Ralph Blankinship died Martha presumably lived on the land, farmed it and raised cattle, sheep and pigs. At some later date it appears she conveyed the land to her son John.

You can see on the map that there is a road running southwest from a point on the southwest corner of Martha Blankinship's land parcel identified as point D. The name of the land route is Quarry Road and it connects with Route-10 which runs along the western edge of the Blankinship property. I now am trying to find the location of the iron-mining quarry that I know to be in this same general area. It has been speculated that the immigrant Ralph Blankinship may have worked at an iron foundry during his lifetime and this might explain his accumulation of both worked and raw metals (iron, brass and pewter) listed on his death inventory presented to the court of Varina in 1714. You also will note the close proximity of Swift Creek just to the west (or left) of the Blankinship land parcel. The Chesterfield Historical Society is located on the south of Route-10 where you see Chesterfield on the map. This is just left of the junction of Route-145 and Route-10. The town of Chesterfield, Virginia is 4.6 miles west of Interstate Route-1 and 5.4 miles west of Interstate I-95. Additionally, Chesterfield is about 12.6 miles south of Richmond.



This map of Northumbria and Cumbria highlights several historical sites. Two inset photos show Blenkinsop Castle (top left) and Blenkinsop Hall (bottom left). The map includes labels for Hadrian's Roman Wall (built AD 122-130), Therlway Castle, Greenhead, Blenkinsop Castle, Blenkinsop Grounds, and Blenkinsop Hall. It also shows Highway A-69 and the location of Carlisle, Cumbria, approximately 18 miles west. A large 'England' label is at the bottom right.

Blenkensop Castle

Blenkensop Hall

Hadrian's Roman Wall Built In AD 122-130

Therlway Castle

Greenhead

Blenkensop Castle

Highway A-69

Blenkensop Grounds

Blenkensop Hall

England

← Carlisle, Umbria ~ 18 miles West

Discover interesting facts about your family:

First Name:

Last Name:

[Back to Blankenship Origins - Home Page](#)

Blankenship Origins

Ralph Blankenship's possible roots in County Durham, England

DICTIONARY LOOK-UP OF ANY WORD ON THIS WEB SITE

Double-click any word you don't know or understand on any of the BLANKENSHIP ORIGINS web pages and a new browser window will open with its definition from an online dictionary. Once the new browser window has opened and you have examined the dictionary definition you should then minimize that window so it will be available to you immediately for any new dictionary look-ups. The minimize button is the minus sign (-) in the top right corner of your computer screen. Try it out! (Special thanks to iln.net for sharing their dictionary!)

For well over half a century there has been a determined effort by a few genealogists to associate the immigrant Ralph Blankenship (1662-1714) with his ancestors in Europe. Published genealogist Colonel Leslie Blankenship made a valiant effort to establish a linkage between Ralph Blankenship and the Blankenships of Haltwhistle in Northumberland, England. His efforts, as revealed in his book published in 1971, were partially in vain with respect to the true origins of the Blankenships in America. [This web page provides the actual proof that people with the surname *Blankenship* and *Blankenship* were living in \[County Durham\]\(#\), England during the 1670's when our English immigrant Ralph Blankenship was still in his youth.](#) You'll also see maps of where these Blankenship and Blankenships lived in County Durham. At the bottom of this web page you'll see the actual wedding registries for Brides and grooms from the 1500's through the 1800's for County Durham, England. Photos of the Parishes where our presumed Blankenship ancestors once lived are included below.

While it may be possible to tentatively associate the origins of Ralph Blankinship to County Durham, England during the late 1600's, it eventually may prove to be virtually impossible to trace his origins back any further into the medieval period. The definition of the medieval period in England is somewhat arbitrary. **The introduction of parish registers in 1538 is often selected as the end of the medieval period for genealogists.** But the survival of parish registers is very limited for a century or more after this arbitrary date and, in any case, the bare bones information in parish registers always needs confirmation from other sources. Attempting to trace a family tree back to the sixteenth century using the church registers alone would be risky (and even if accurate, the content would certainly be very dry). The kind of corroborative evidence used in modern genealogy, e.g. wills, records of land ownership, monument inscriptions and so on, also are available in the medieval period. However, one can assume that the older the historical record, the poorer its chances of survival become. The public records relating to land ownership (or, strictly, tenancy) go back as far as the Domesday Book which was begun in 1086 under King William the Conqueror. These records begin to survive in greater numbers from the end of the twelfth century.

If you've read the other pages at my "Blankinship Origins" web site then you already know that I espouse a theory that all Blankinships (including Blankinship, Blenkinship and Blenkinsops) originally came from the area around Penrith in central Cumbria County, in northwestern England. You also know that I believe that the root word in this surname, viz. BLEN, is a word that I attribute to the Norse or Viking term for a town or a settlement near a water source. Where ever you search in Cumberland or Wales for a town or hamlet that begins with Blen or Blaen (as it appears in Wales) you'll find that the town or hamlet is on, or very near, a watercourse such as a stream or a river. You'll find no placenames beginning with BLEN or BLAEN anywhere outside present day England. It is uniquely an English name and its origins are ancient. There are about six small towns or hamlets in and around Penrith which have the root word Blen and it is this root word which gives the surname Blenkinship and Blenkinsop its origins. I believe that sometime after 1100 AD this clan partially migrated away from Penrith such that by the 13th century we find them somewhat dispersed about 20 miles north to northeast of Penrith between [Brampton](#) in Cumberland and Hexham in Northumberland. Hexham is very near to Greenhead where [Blenkinsop Castle](#) was said to have been built, restored or added to in 1339.

The original castle was said to have been given to Ranulph Blenkinsop by Sir Nicholas Boltby in 1240 along with all the grounds known today as Blenkinsop Commons. Ranulph Blenkinship received the Castle and land in fief, meaning he acquired it as a land grant for valor and bravery demonstrated to the King of England or his lords as a result of his participation in military campaigns. He then paid a token rent as a legal stipulation associated with his ownership of the castle and common grounds. In later generations his descendants continued to pay this meager tax to the earl of Northumberland to officiate the legitimacy of the land grant received in fief. We know that a number of people lived on the commons and were subordinate to the Ranulph who was recognized as a baron or lord in his own right. Subsequent generations of Blenkinsops, who themselves became knights, are reported to have lived about two miles east southeast of Blenkinsop Castle at a place known as [Bellister Castle](#) on the very southern edge of Haltwhistle. [Blenkinsop Hall](#), located between these two castles, was reportedly built by Colonel William Coulson after he married Jane Blankinship. All three Castle-like fortifications are within two miles of each other. During the early historical era the Blenkinsops are recorded as living in a number of small hamlets comprising a 45 degree arc north to northeast of Penrith, all within a radius of about 15 to 25 miles. Penrith, at one point very early in its history, was the administrative seat of government for Cumberland County.

Ownership of Blenkinsop castle at Haltwhistle is dated in historical archives from the time of its construction in 1339 onward until about the mid- to late-1700's. However, during this same time period there also is a clear presence of both Blenkinships and Blenkinsops in and near Penrith and nearby [Kendal](#) to the south, in what formerly was Westmoreland County. As I explain elsewhere in greater detail, many Blenkinships and Blenkinsops apparently migrated away from Penrith and central Cumberland County in a mass exodus during the very late 1500's. This occurred when smallpox and plague decimated the peoples of this region. Mass graves were dug for those who died in this epidemic of the late 1500's. However, the Blenkinships and Blenkinsops, and all others with the same general spelling of the surname, didn't travel very far away from Penrith. Many, if not most of the Blenkinships and Blenkinsops apparently traveled about 50 miles west along the old Roman Road eastward into to Darlington and Durban in County Durban. This road today is known as both A-66 and the old Roman Road. It connects Penrith with Darlington to the east.

The town of [Blencarn \(Click for map\)](#), which I propose to be the original homelands of the Blenkinships and the Blenkinsops, is located 7 miles east of [Penrith](#). The name is composed of two words BLEN and CARN. The word CARN is today interpreted as "corn." However, "carn" is derived from both old Norse (i.e. the Viking language) and it also appears in the Anglo-Saxon language which we know as Old English. The town of Blencarn is dated to at least the 1300's so we know that the word CARN cannot possibly have been related to the word CORN. It was not until Christopher Columbus brought corn or maize to Europe during his first or second voyage to America in the late 1490's. So **carn** in the old Norse or Anglo-Saxon language is more properly translated as any grain crop, primarily barley, wheat or perhaps oats. Blencarn is therefore named after an area along a stream also named Blencarn This was an area where grain (or carn) crops grew in abundance. There has been a grain mill at Blencarn since anyone can ever remember. It even shows up on the old English survey maps of the 1800's.

The first Blenkinsops or Blenkinships apparently were identified with the surname of Blencan as noted in *The History and Antiquities of Cumberland* by William Hutchinson, published in 1794. In the book it states that the first Blencan Families appeared before the conquest of England by William the Conqueror in 1066 AD. Hutchinson, in his encyclopedia and history of Cumberland and Northumberland, further states that the Blencan family first settled in Simonburn parish in Northumberland. There is a hamlet called [Simonburn](#) but it is 13 miles northeast of Haltwhistle. It is also stated that the Blencans lived in an area known as the valley of Glenwhelt. The oldest writings which mention the ancient Blencan family state that there was a village or township known by the name of Blencan or Blenkin's hope. A stream which runs nearby was called Tipalt. This same stream can be seen on the map below running northeast of Blenkinsop Castle. Hutchinson claimed that the township of Blencan was near Thirwall Castle which can be seen at the top of the map .

[CLICK HERE to see the map](#)

However much of this history of this earliest Blenkinsops is correct, we can only guess. We know that 400 years after the Roman legions departed these lands, where Hadrian's Wall stands today, there was literally no written knowledge or history that the Romans ever occupied the present day Scottish-English border area. One senior English clergyman living in Northumberland attempted to record a historical account of the peoples of Northumberland and those who occupied it during pre-historical times. In his historical account he failed to mention the Roman occupation forces who were there for 300 years.

I am advised that other similar sounding surnames using the rootword Blen are found in historical documentation as follows:

[Blencheshopa](#) - year 1177 - [Ref:](#) in the "[PipeRolls](#)" - (Probably Blenchens-shop or Blencans-shop)

Blenkeneshop - year 1256 - Referenced in the "[Assize Rolls](#)" - (Also probably Blenkens-shop)

Blencanhishop - year 1236 - Referenced in "[The Book of Fees](#)" - (Probably Blencan-bishop)

(NOTE: The reference to Blencanhishop is very likely Blencan-bishop, or the **bishopric** domain over the area then known as **BLENCAN**. The first Blenkinsops, according to the esteemed historian William Camden writing in the 16th century, were said to be descended from an original family residing in west central Northumberland. They were known as the noble and generous Blencan family and they lived two miles east of Haltwhistle near Greenhead in Northumberland. So Blencan-bishop does make sense. A bishopric is the diocese of a bishop. From an undated burial monument at Holy Cross Church in Haltwhistle we learn that perhaps the first Blencan or Blenkinsop was a soldier associated with the church hierarchy. Therefore it is reasonable to conjecture that the name Blenkinsop (also seen as Blencanshop) could be the abbreviated form of **BLENCAN-bisSHOPric**. Over time the name might have been abbreviated further to Blencan-shop, then Blenkinshop and still later to Blenkinsop. The word **SHOP** by itself is said to mean "valley" so it could also have been a play on the word SHOP for valley and **BISHOPRIC**. There are no written records to tell us how the surname evolved so it is left to us in this cryptic version to only guess at the original meaning and how the surname was derived and evolved. By itself, the root word **BLEN** in the surname is very likely derived from the Old Norse word given to six placenames for hamlets and one mountain range located 20 to 30 miles southwest of Haltwhistle near Penrith in Cumbria.

These examples of surname variations for the earliest Blenkinsops suggest to me that peasants began using surnames with the root word **BLEN** shortly after the Norman conquest of England in 1066 AD. It was sometime after the Domesday books began to record the identities of people in 1086 that surnames became mandatory for English people. However, one point to bear in mind when using these earlier records is that hereditary surnames, such as our own, came into common use in England only gradually in the centuries following the Norman conquest. Although some hereditary surnames, such as Bigod, de Warenne and de Vere, do occur in the Domesday Book, usually they merely reflect the family's place of origin or where they resided. There are few exceptions, even among feudal tenants.

The Domesday book, begun in 1086 AD, documented the owners of the land and the wealth they possessed at that time in history. It was William the Conqueror who mandated the preparation of the Domesday book in order to determine the income he might receive from taxation of these assets. Prior to that time people were only known by their first names and perhaps the village they came from. Sometimes people were simply identified by their traits, such as "Robert the stupid one from Tyne", or Joseph, the "fat man of Balston", etc. Having a surname made it much easier for taxation purposes. Surnames for the wealthy and privileged seem to have been in existence for perhaps a millennium prior to this date. However, for the general unwashed masses there were no surnames and no documentation of who was who prior to 1066. William the Conqueror changed all that after 1066. It also was William who insisted that castles be built in England. He brought this idea with him from France where there were many castles. Prior to his becoming king of England castles were practically unknown there, so he had many of them built as fortifications. The need for these fortified castles was especially evident along the Scottish-English border area where Thomas Blenkinsopp received authority to convert his large home into a walled fortification in 1366.

At this point in time I am inclined to believe that the origin of the surname BLANKENSHIP, with all its variations in spelling, comes from the hamlet of BLENCARN near Penrith. There are a large number of Blencarns found in England and Canada today. The name BLENCARN might very well have changed in pronunciation to BLENCAN over the course of history. By the mid- to late-1700's when Hutchinson was writing his history of Cumberland, there may have been very little differentiation between Blencan and Blencarn. Blencarn, meaning a village on a stream which grows abundant grain, lies 7 miles east of Penrith while [Blencogo](#), with a similar name, also denotes a village that grows grain. It is located about five miles east of Penrith.

Blencogo is another town named in the Norse tradition and, as noted above, is situated a few miles west of Penrith. The genealogical society of Cumbria has published a history of this town and its general locale. It also includes the flora found there. Blencogo, say the historians, derives its name from the Irish word *Bala*, or *a town*, which is a corruption of the word *Blayn*, or *Blen*, and *Cogo*, from the Celtic *Gogawr*, or "**a corn (or grain) field**." The name of the town was formerly spelled *Blengoggon*, which "denotes a thicket of small trees or shrubs or a **woody village, favorable for growing corn**."

Historians state that BLEN is derived from an Irish word but what they fail to acknowledge is the fact that the Gaelic language which the Scots and the Irish speak is itself derived in part

from the old Norse or Viking language. It was the Vikings from 700 AD to about 1100 AD who conquered and dominated Ireland and Scotland. The Vikings also established strong footholds in Wales and in Cumberland Counties where they became the administrators and farmers of the region during their reign. They obviously left their own mark on the landscape by naming many of the rivers, streams and towns of that region. You'll notice many streams in Cumberland with the name "beck", such as **Blencarn Beck** which passes close by the hamlet of Blencarn located just east of the town of Penrith. So we see from this landscape feature that the words **Blen**, **Carn** and **Beck** are all Old Norse words and the terrain feature identified as "Blencarn Beck" was probably in existence from the 700 AD period onward. People who lived in or near Blencarn were identified as such, e.g., a person might be named Robert of Blencarn, Joseph "the cripple" from Blencarn, Ann "the first daughter of Robert" of Blencarn, etc. Placenames effectively equated to the surnames we use today. Over time, as clans multiplied and as sub-groups within the clan split, they might take on a suffix to the placename which would further identify the individual by his work skills or profession. So we see the surnames **Blenkinsop** (grain growers from Blencarn); **Blenkinship**, (sheep herders from Blencarn); **Blenkiron**, (iron workers from Blencarn); **Blenkham**; (farmers from Blencarn), etc.

In more recent years there has been an effort to associate the immigrant Ralph Blankinship with fictitious Blankinship ancestors in Ireland. Even more specious arguments were made to associate him with Blankenships living in Belgium and Germany. None of these fabricated story lines was ever backed up with facts. There was even one far out claim that an individual had discovered the name of the ship that brought Ralph Blankinship to Virginia in 1686 or 1687. The claimant stated openly before man and God, on a popular Blankenship genealogy forum, that 15 years earlier he had read a certain history book in a dimly lit library in a small town in eastern Kentucky and had copied the name of the ship on a scrap of paper. All he needed to do was find that single scrap of paper and the rest of the Blankenship world of researchers would know the name of the elusive sailing vessel. We who subscribed to that particular Blankenship genealogy forum waited on baited breath for weeks on end to see if this seemingly sincere person would one day offer up this tantalizing morsel that would reveal the name of the ship that brought Ralph to America. Obviously when push came to shove and more questions were asked, we never again heard from this individual. In fact he completely disappeared from the genealogy scene after trying his best to perpetrate his deceit. The same is true of all other claims stating that (the immigrant) Ralph Blankinship's ancestors were from Germany or Belgium. How did these people learn their tidbits of information about the origins of the Blankenship family line in continental Europe? Well, someone, like a landlord or a person they met at a German beer fest in Bavaria, had imparted this bit of wisdom and it went unquestioned. Others restated the fiction given them and passed it along to friends and relatives who subsequently forwarded it along to other gullible Blankenships. One London resident wrote to tell me categorically that all the Blankenships in America originally were from Belgium because he had actually seen the name Blankenship in a Belgium phone book while traveling there several years ago. Some people simply don't make the attempt to back up their historical or genealogical claims with hard facts.

When there was no proof of data to support these far fetched Blankenship origin theories, some well intentioned researchers instead were inclined to invent new stories as plausible accounts of how Ralph Blankinship arrived in America. I subsequently debunked one interesting story devised on "Blankenship Genforum." This was the proposal that Ralph Blankinship had been a Jew living in England who had been thrown out of the labor guilds because of his religious beliefs. Jews were not permitted in the labor guilds according to the Blankenship researcher. The way the story was contrived it was stated that our earliest known ancestor, Ralph Blankinship, could never again return to England once he was expelled from the guilds and therefore he immigrated to Virginia. Quite an interesting story, but pure unadulterated fiction, of course.....and the author knew it! He just wanted to offer up a plausible rationale for why Ralph Blankinship might possibly have traveled to America. As family researchers we really need to deal with credible facts when documenting our family history. It simply is not helpful to others who may hear these devised or invented stories when they are repeated on the various Blankenship genealogy forums.

One who engages in the pursuit of genealogy will soon discover that there is tendency for a few to fabricate family ancestry data when there are no facts to substantiate a claim. I have prepared two lengthy and very detailed studies of an early 1900's fabrication of my maternal family line. During my several years of following my genealogy pursuits I've found several other less offensive fabrications. Some experienced genealogists have even written professional articles, which suggest that as much as 30% of all genealogies are bogus, or include bogus data. I would tend to believe this based solely upon my own research experience. While I have seen very little of this along my Blankenship line, I have found it occurs with other family lines I research.

DID RALPH BLANKINSHIP MIGRATE FROM COUNTY DURHAM ENGLAND?

The information available to me at this point in time suggests that Ralph Blankinship originally lived near [Gainfort](#) parish in the eastern portion of County Durham. This parish is located 6 miles east of [Bernard Castle](#) on route A67 where [it splits](#) from route A66. Route A66 is also known as the Old Roman and it dates back to the time when the Roman legions ruled in northern England circa 140 AD until about 400 AD. It was undoubtedly the old Roman Road running east out of Penrith in Cumberland County that the masses of people fleeing Cumberland took when black plague and small pox epidemics hit during the 1500's.

In late February 2002 I further analyzed data contained in John Hodgson's "[History of Northumberland](#)" published in 1840 and discovered that in the year (1464) John de Blenkinsop, esq., a knight, and the son and heir of Thomas Blenkinsop, also a knight, gave to Thomas Blenkinsop, son of Gerard Blenkinsop and Agnes his wife, the daughter of Richard de Denton, all his land in Denton. including the water-powered grist mill there, and failing them, and the issue of their bodies, to his son Gerard, and the heirs of his body. (*)

[Note: This is interpreted to mean that John Blenkinsop (b. ca. 1440 AD) gave to his grandson Thomas Blenkinsop (son of John) and his wife Agnes Denton, all his land in Denton. While

there are several Denton placenames in England, it is safe to assume this is the hamlet of Denton in Gainfort parish in County Durham located just west of Darlington. This is the same area where there has been a substantial number of Blenkinsops and Blenkinhips (plus variant spellings of the surname) residing from 1583 to the year 2000. It is also near Denton in County Durham, England where we find the unique **BLANKINSHIP** spelling of the surname **Blenkinsop** during the 1660's and 1670's. We also see the surname variation **BLENKENSHIP** in this same area around the same time. It would appear that this is the most likely ancestral line for Blankenships and Blankinships in America. However, there also is noted the existence of a Doro Blankinship who died in Hexam (near Haltwhistle) in Northumberland on 4 April 1665. Doro Blankinship is buried at St. Andrews Anglican Church in Hexam.

(*) Harl. Manuscript, 1448, folio 56. Latin text as follows:

Omnibus noveritis me Johanssem Blenkinsop armigerum filium & heredem Thomas Blenkinsop filio Gerardi Blenkinsop et uxoris filiae Ricardi Denton omnia terra et tenementa que habco im Denton-how et molendinum aquaticum. Habenda omnium et singula praedicto Thomae et Agneti, et heredibus corporibus ipelus Tomae et Agnetia, et pro defecto talis exitus remaneant terrae praedictae Gerardo filio mco et haeredibus de copore suo. Dat anno 4 Henry 7.

[Gainfort Parish](#) lies about 50 miles east of Penrith. The parish is also located about 10 miles west of Darlington in Durham County. Nearby Winston Parish contains but one township, which includes the villages of Newsham and Winston, the estates of Barford-on-the-Hill, Heighley (of Heighcliffe) Hall, Osmondcroft, and Westholme, and part of Stubb House. Winston parish is bounded on the north and east by Gainfort parish, on the west by the chapelry of Whorlton, and on the south by the river Tees. It is this area around Gainfort parish where we find a family with the unique surname spelling of Blankinship This, of course, is the same surname used by Ralph Blankinship who we know to be the immigrant ancestor of all Blankenships in America.

Below you see a map of Gainfort parish and its relationship to Cumberland, Northumberland and Durham counties in northern England. Note that the town of Penrith lies to the left or west of Gainfort parish, about 50 miles away. It is this area around Penrith where I believe all Blenkinships, Blenkinsops, Blankinships and Blenkinships originated sometime prior to the 1300's. I feel certain it was a mass exodus of the people of Cumberland during the 1500's that displaced our own family ancestors and repositioned them in Durham County. Obviously, not only the Blankinships were fleeing certain death in Cumberland, but all others living there were equally affected by the economic oppression and cyclic disease epidemics. All, in fact, were desperate to save their lives from diseases and famine that brutally scourged the land during the 1500's. Life remained unbearable in Cumberland County until the 1800's when many Blenkinships and Blenkinsops returned to Cumberland County. Cumberland was a very bleak landscape indeed, as attested to in the rare historical texts of this era. It also was practically denuded of trees and therefore it was referred to as barren. The people living there during the 17th century were described as ignorant and illiterate. Almost everyone in Cumberland County, England was totally without education and for the most part only the priests or clergy could read or write. Girls never received an education even where schools may have been available. And boys, if they received any education whatever, may only have gotten two or three years at most. Foodstuffs were desperately in short supply in Cumberland County and crops that were grown were sold for cash at the markets to sustain families throughout the rest of the year. Farmers brought in only one or two harvests yearly. Houses were made largely of twigs and tree limbs using mud as a mortar. Roofs were made of thatch. Most people had just barely enough calories in their daily diets to survive their tortuous and labored existence. From 1500 to 1800 AD one quarter (25%) of all children in Cumberland County died before one year of age. Health studies of the area around Penrith for the same historical period suggest that the general health of both men and women was very delicate and tenuous indeed. Many women died during child birth and the children born to women during this time were very sickly. Lifespans presumaly were about 40 to 45 years of age. Barley gruel was the mainstay of the working class and that is pretty much what they ate, day in and day out. In fact their carbohydrate intake was excessive which in itself caused multiple miscarriages for women. Very little protein from meat was included in their diets. Life was very grim in Cumberland County during this period in history.





MAP OF THE ROUTE BELIEVED TAKEN DURING THE MASS EXODUS OF OF 1597-98

In the map above you'll see highway A-66 running east from Penrith to Darlington. This is the old Roman Road. It splits at Barnards Castle and becomes A-688 north, A-67 east to Gainfort and Darlington while A-66 runs southeast. To the north of the map you see [Blenkinsop Castle](#) which lies just to the south of [Haltwhistle](#) in Northumberland County. Blenkinsop Hall is also located there. This is where Jane Blenkinsop married Colonel William Coulson on 27 January 1727. They lived in Blenkinsop hall during the time Col Coulson was the Parliamentary Representative to Edinburgh, Scotland. Jane Blenkinsop obviously married well but her father, William Blenkinsop, was a notable person in his own right. William Blenkinsop was "keeper of the county" (i.e. governor) of Northumberland in 1694, 1695 and 1696. For this he received £500 pounds annually, or the equivalent of \$250,000 in today's money. He was a very wealthy person indeed. He had inherited Blenkinsop Castle from his ancestors and it had been passed down through subsequent generations from the time it was built in 1339.

To the right and bottom of the map you'll see the church parish of Gainfort, where today stands the town of Gainfort. It is about 10 miles west of Darlington and 50 miles east of Penrith. Below you'll see an actual photo of the church at Gainfort which was restored in 1864. Records dating back to the 1500's have been kept at this parish and in these church marriage archives we find a family of Blankinships living there in the 1660 and 1670. Two, and possibly three Blankinship men were married in the Gainfort church parish. There also is evidence of a Blankinship living in Biswearmouth Parish and still another Blankinship living in South Shield Parish. South Shields and Bishopwearmouth are northeast of Gainsfort and located proximal to the coastal city of Sunderland, which you also see on the map.

So using these verified church records we see the interesting spelling variations for the surname Blenkinsop and Blenkinship. We also see evidence that at a certain time in history during the late 1600's and very early 1700's there is clear evidence of both the surname Blankinship as well as Blankenship in a general area encompassing a quarter circle with a radius of about 30 miles. Nowhere else in history do we find a single parish or civil registry record of the surname Blankinship or Blankenship except at this unique time in history. However, we have in Gainfort parish at just the right time frame in history some three (possibly two) other Blankinships to match up with the same time frame for the birth and later migration of our immigrant ancestor Ralph Blankinship to America. Ralph was born about 1662 according to the Varina Court Records of 1695 as recorded in Henrico County, Virginia. So *if* Ralph was born in 1662 and *if* he was the younger brother of Anthony and George Blankinship of Gainfort, England (See below) he may have had good reason to venture off to America. His father's inheritance would have gone only to the oldest son, as was the custom of that era. Ralph Blankinship probably would have chosen Newcastle upon Tyne as his point of departure for America because this was a large east coast sailing port of that time in English history. Except for a singular instance of a female Blankenship marriage in County Down, Ireland, you'll not find another exemplar of the surname Blankenship or Blankinship in any other English records archive. The coincidence of this rare surname spelling in English history is singularly unique and the fact that it coincides with the life and times of Ralph Blankinship, the immigrant, is certainly compelling at this particular juncture.

Below is an extract of Blenkinsops and Blenkinships (and other unusual variations of the name) who lived in the same church parishes as the Blankinships and Blankenship during the 17th and 18th centuries. Brown color is for Gainfort Parish, Green color is for South Shields and purple is for Bishopwearmouth parish.

Marriage Records from County Durham, England

BLINKINSOPPE Barbarye,1596ga. [Gainfort Parish](#)

BLINKINSOP Christopher,1618ga, [Gainfort Parish](#)

BLINKINSOP Henry,1650ga. [Gainfort Parish](#)

BLANKINSHIP Anthony, year 1664, Gainfort Parish, County Durham,

BLANKINSHIP George, year 1674, Gainfort Parish, County Durham,

BLANKINSHIP Anthony, year 1675, Gainfort Parish, County Durham,

(Anthony possibly remarried)

BLINKARN Pearson,1726ga. [Gainfort Parish](#)

BLINKINSOP Ralph,1755ga, [Gainfort Parish](#)

BLINKINSOP Elizabeth 1826ga, [Gainfort Parish](#)

BLINKINSOP Elizabeth 1833ga, [Gainfort Parish](#)

(Elizabeth possibly remarried)

BLINKESHYS Thomas,1685sy. South Shields Parish

BLINKINSOP Thomas 1700sy, South Shields Parish

BLANKENSHIP Mary, South Shields Parish, 1725, S. Hilda, Durham

BLINKINSHIP Isabella,1727sy. South Shields Parish

BLINKINSOP Thomas 1805sy, South Shields Parish

BLINKINSOP Ann 1816sy, South Shields Parish

BLINKINSOP Ann 1833sy, South Shields Parish

(Possibly remarried)

BLINKINSOP Mark,1736sy, South Shields Parish

BLINKINSOP Elizabeth 1743sy, South Shields Parish

BLINKINSHIP George,1681bh. Bishopwearmouth Parish

BLINKYSHIP George,1686bh. Bishopwearmouth Parish

BLINKYSHIP Jane,1693bh. Bishopwearmouth Parish

BLINKIESHIP Thomas,1697bh. Bishopwearmouth Parish

BLANKINSHIP Hannah, Bishopwearmouth Parish, year 1710, Durham

BLINKINSHIP Charles,1705bh. Bishopwearmouth Parish (twin?)

BLINKINSHIP Helen,1705bh. Bishopwearmouth Parish (twin?)

BLINKINSHIP Thomas,1711bh. Bishopwearmouth Parish

BLINKINSHIP Michael,1716bh. Bishopwearmouth Parish

BLINKINSOPP Deborah,1724bh. Bishopwearmouth Parish

BLINKINSOP George 1729bh, Bishopwearmouth Parish

BLINKINSOP Prudence,1737bh, Bishopwearmouth Parish

BLINKINSOP George 1750bh, Bishopwearmouth Parish

BLINKINSON John,1760bh. Bishopwearmouth Parish

BLINKIN Elizabeth,1806bh. Bishopwearmouth Parish

BLINKINSOP Mary 1809bh, Bishopwearmouth Parish

BLINKINSOP Susannah,1809bh, Bishopwearmouth Parish

BLINKIE Mary, 1811bh. Bishopwearmouth Parish

BLINKIN Hannah,1817bh. Bishopwearmouth Parish

BLINKINSOP George 1820bh, Bishopwearmouth Parish

BLINKINSOP Mary Ann,1825bh. Bishopwearmouth Parish

BLINKINSOP Jane 1832bh, Bishopwearmouth Parish

BLINKINSOP Catherine 1833bh. Bishopwearmouth Parish

BLINKINSOP Ann 1836bh, Bishopwearmouth Parish

BLINKINSOP Ann 1837bh. Bishopwearmouth Parish

(Ann possibly remarried)

BLINKINSOP Margaret 1834bh. Bishopwearmouth Parish

**Brides' Index to the Marriage database for
County Durham, and the North Riding of Yorkshire.**

("The Joiner Marriage Index")

Compiled by Paul R Joiner

<http://www.cs.ncl.ac.uk/genuki/Joiner/Brides/b3.txt>

With genealogy, once you have gone as far back as possible using family tradition and certificates you will need to turn to the parish registers for information. You will usually find parish registers at the local County Record office and may find a transcript or microfilm copy at a major town library. Failing that try looking for parish registers at the nearest Genealogical library of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

In general births were not recorded but children were generally baptized within 2-3 months of their birth. These baptism records will usually give the name of the child's parents and their 'abode'. Use this information to find the marriage record of the parents. The marriage record will usually tell you the name of both parties and their parents names. Use that to find the baptism records of the parents and so on. Incidentally after 1837 in England and Wales and after 1855 and 1864 in Scotland and Ireland, you will find that marriage records in a parish are the same as the records held by the Registrar and not nearly as expensive to look at.

Before you start looking through parish records you should have a clear idea of what you are looking for and have worked out a way of keeping the information you discover. This is where your pencil and hard-backed notebook come in.

Here's a page from my own notebook. I was looking for the birth of Mary Barker, (who married George Chapman at Romaldkirk 1767), in Romaldkirk Parish Register. Now Mary could have been 16 at the time of marriage so it makes sense to start searching from the year 1751 although I would normally expect her age at marriage to have been around 20 and therefore her birth to be around 1747 (before 1763 Mary could have been 12 or younger at her marriage). Once you have the parish register (or a transcript) in front of you begin by making a table recording the years searched, the register searched and the location of the register.

When looking at these records this table tells me what records were searched, where they are, the names searched for and the years searched. In this case baptisms were searched from 1751 to 1704, marriages from 1751 to 1715, and burials from 1751 to 1704 .

A short history of Parish Registers

Parish Registers were first ordered to be kept by Thomas Cromwell, Vicar General of King Henry VIII in 1538. Cromwell ordered that every parish must keep a register and that every Sunday, the Parson, in the presence of the wardens, must enter all the baptisms, marriage and burials of the previous week. The register was to be kept in a coffer with two locks. Failure to comply imposed a fine of 3s 4d (17p) which was to be spent on the upkeep of the church. The order was received with much suspicion - most people believed it was the forerunner for some new tax. Many parishes ignored it.

The order was repeated in 1547 during the reign of Edward VI but this time the fine was to go towards poor relief.

In 1557 the clergy were instructed to record the name of Godfather and Godmother. This was an attempt to stem the soaring divorce rate! At that time it was only necessary to state you had in error married your Godparent's son / daughter. In the eyes of the church this was your spiritual brother / sister and the marriage was spiritual incest and therefore invalid. Godparents were sometimes referred to as 'surities', 'witnesses' or the old English 'gossib' or 'gossip'

In 1563 parliament passed an act which carried more weight. Records were to be kept in 'great decent books of parchment' and copies or 'Bishop's Transcripts' of new entries were to be sent each month to the diocesan centre. Previous entries in paper registers were to be copied into the new books. Paper was at the time much cheaper than parchment (which is made from animal skins) and in many cases loose sheets of paper had been used (which got lost). Over time some paper registers had deteriorated to the point where the registers were unreadable, a fact not helped by the home made ink of the time. Unfortunately the act stated that the costs involved were to be met by imposing charges for entries. This was strongly opposed by many clergy and the act was not enforced.

It was not until the ecclesiastical mandates of 1597 and 1603 that the act was enforced throughout the country. The parish was now to finance the registers and the books were to be kept in a chest with three locks. To ensure that records were kept properly the entries were to be read out each Sunday after evensong. Few of the early paper registers survive but those that do indicate the enormous task which faced those transcribing early paper registers. Often only the bare essentials were copied. E.g. one copied entry of St. Dunstan's West reads:

1560. February 17. Mr Rithe buried

the old paper register adds:

A benchar of Lyncolnes Yne, buried out of the newe brycke byldyngs, beyng in oure parishe, the nether syde of Lyncolnes Yne

Registers were poorly kept during the English Civil war 1643 - 1647 and in the commonwealth period which followed it. Many were abandoned or hidden by the clergy and in some cases were lost completely. Durham has one register which was rediscovered and which sports a set of holes from the fork which dug it up. It was during this period that civil registers were set up and civil marriages allowed. Fees were charged for entries as follows:

marriage 12d
burial 4d
birth 4d

Registers were returned to churches after the restoration of the monarchy in 1660.

In 1678 an act was passed making it compulsory for all corpses to be buried in a shroud made of wool only. This was to encourage the wool trade. An affidavit was to be made and recorded that this had been carried out. This was not a popular law since the poor could ill afford the shroud. Coffins incidentally were not used for burials until after 1797 by any other than the rich. A separate burial register was enforced from this date.

In 1694 the register entries were finally used as a tax to raise money for a war against France.

marriage 2s 6d

burial 4s
birth 2s

even worse was a tax on all unmarried men of 1s per year! In 1696 an order was passed that a fine of £2 was to be imposed on all who did not report the birth of a child to the vicar within 5 days. Children who were not christened were to pay a tax of 6d to the vicar. Vicars who failed to record a birth were to be fined £2 for neglect. This highly unpopular tax was not abandoned until 1706 when it was realised that enforcing the penalties would ruin many clergy.

In 1711 an order was made that parish registers should be ruled and that pages should be numbered - generally ignored.

1733 a law was passed forbidding the use of Latin in parish registers.

1738 marked the commencement of Methodist registers. At the time the registers had to be hidden since they were illegal.

1751 was the year the calendar was reformed. Prior to this, the year commenced on Lady Day - 25th of March. So, in previous registers, December 31st 1750 would have been followed by January 1st 1750 and not 1751 as it would today.

1754 - Lord Hardwick's Marriage Act. This Act enforced a separate marriage register which was later pre-printed and had spaces for witnesses, the signature of the bride and groom, the condition and parish of the bride and groom and the signature of the minister. It also enforced banns and made clandestine marriages illegal. (No more jumping the broom). You can see an example of a parish marriage register showing the entries for banns and marriages here. A later printed version from the Bishop Middleham, Durham, marriage register is shown below.

1763 the minimum age of marriage was fixed at 16

Prior to this date, the church accepted the marriage of girls aged 12 or more and boys aged 14 or more. In addition, a dispensation on licence could be obtained from a bishop which allowed marriage at a younger age. From 1763 a person below the age of 21 required the consent of parents to be married in England. An example of an early age marriage is this one from Burnley parish in Lancashire:

1582 Edmunde Tattersall of ye age of xiiij (13) yeares and Lettice Hargreves of th age of xv^o (15) yeares mar^d 14 May

1783 stamp duty

A stamp duty of 3d was placed on all entries and registers causing many families not to have children baptised. Paupers were exempt. Many entries of 'pauper' were made by the minister when parents would not pay. The duty was repealed in 1794.

1797 Bishop Shute Barrington entries

Bishop Shute Barrington was the bishop of Durham and Northumberland and also an amateur genealogist. He asked that all parish registers in Northumberland and Durham be kept in great detail. Here's a typical Bishop Shute Barrington baptism entry from Gainford parish register:

1805 - Margaret Chapman, born November 18, 1804, baptised March 31st 1805. Second daughter of John Chapman of Headlam, schoolmaster, (son of George Chapman) native of Lartington in the parish of Romalldkirk, Yorkshire, by his wife Mary Robinson (daughter of William Robinson) native of West Rounton, Yorkshire.

Bishop Shute Barrington entries affect only Northumberland and Durham for the years 1797 - 1812 but, offer valuable information and are worth looking for. Even if your ancestor was born outside these dates - look for the birth records of a sibling.

1812 Rose's Act

New printed baptism, marriage and burial registers were to be used by all parishes with separate volumes for each. Unfortunately, this meant the end of the very useful Bishop Shute Barrington records. The marriage register remained unchanged. Baptism and burial registers are as below:

1853 Cemetery Act

By 1853, many churchyards were over crowded and an act of parliament was passed, which allowed towns to open cemeteries.

Points to watch for

1. Always look for a printed transcript of the parish register. If you're really lucky, you might find a copy available on the Web. Printed transcripts are much easier and quicker to read.
2. Look for parish register transcripts or microfilm copies in the local library first. Failing that, check the County Record Office, failing that, look for a microfilm copy at a local genealogical library of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. As a last resort, check with the vicar of the parish concerned.
3. Early registers can be very hard to read. Usually the pages were not ruled. The ink quality was poor and the paper may be stained from mould. Often, separate sections of the register were started for baptisms, marriages and burials and sooner or later, ran into each other. You may find that baptism you're looking for mixed in with the marriages or burials.
4. Before 1733, the register may be written in Latin.
5. The style of writing has changed over the years and it takes practice to read early script. Spelling varies tremendously. I have come across the same family's surname spelt three different ways on the same page by the same vicar. The surnames have been spelled the way they sound - add a 'e' if you feel like it'. To give you an example, I know of 44 different ways that the surname 'Dickson' has been spelt. In my own family, the surname 'Foggan' has been spelt with the last vowel as **a**, **e**, **i**, **o**, **u**, or **y**. It also has one or two **g's** and the first vowel has sometimes been replaced with an 'a' as in 'Fagin'.
6. If you're unable to find a parish register, (some have been lost), try looking for the bishop's transcripts. For Northumberland and Durham, these are held at the Department of Palaeography in Durham University.

(BH) Bishopwearmouth Parish, DURHAM, ENGLAND, 4,210 records from 1813-1837. "The township of **Bishopwearmouth** extends from the sea on the east; on the west it takes in Pallion, and is here bounded by the township of Ford; and it lies between Sunderland township and the Wear, with an extension on the south-west as far as High Barnes and

Tunstall. Its area is 2669 acres. Bishopwearmouth is also described as just south of Newcastle and the River Tyne.



Bishopwearmouth Parish, in Durham County, England

Available Bishopwearmouth Records (County Durham, England)

| Type of Register | Start Date | End Date |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Baptisms | June 1568 | June 1933 |
| Banns | April 1754 | June 1971 |
| Marriages | 1567 | October 1949 |
| Burials | August 1568 | November 1908 |



"Bishopwearmouth parish register commences in 1567." [From *History, Topography and Directory of Durham*, Whellan , London, 1894]

The Parish Registers for the period 1567-1901 are deposited at Durham County Record Office, County Hall, Durham, DH1 5UL (*EP/Biw*).

(SY) South Shields dedicated to St Hilda, DURHAM COUNTY, 2,704 records between 1813-1837. [Located about 6 miles east of Newcastle upon Tyne]



South Shields Parish in Durham Co.,England

South Shields, St Hilda's stands on an ancient site presumed to have been occupied by the monastery founded by St Aidan in 647. There is no record of the exact date of the original foundation of the chapelry but there is evidence for a Saxon building below the present nave. The church certainly existed in Norman times, since it is mentioned in a Charter of 1154 and again in the Charter of King John in 1204.

Church Records

"The parish register commences in 1567." [From *History, Topography and Directory of Durham*, Whellan , London, 1894]

The Parish Registers for the period 1567-1901 are deposited at Durham County Record Office, County Hall, Durham, DH1 5UL (*EP/Biw*).

INFORMATION BELOW IS AN EXTRACT AND REFORMAT OF DATA

FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES ONLY

A Marriage Database for Northern England

County Durham, Northumberland, Yorkshire, Cumberland and Westmoreland.

("The Joiner Marriage Index")

Compiled by Paul R Joiner

<http://website.lineone.net/~jjoiner/mindex/mindex.html>

Below you'll find an index to all Brides in the Joiner Marriage Index, by surname and forename, The index entry indicates the year of marriage, and parish it took place; as in, for example, the following entry:-

[Brides' Index to the Marriage database for](#)

County Durham, and the North Riding of Yorkshire.

<http://website.lineone.net/~jjoiner/mindex/brides.html>

Alphabetically sorted

BLA -

BLANK Elizabeth,1777gg.

BLANKENSHIP Mary, South Shields Parish, year 1725, St.Hilda, Durham County (SY parish)

BLANKESTON Eliner,1714hr.

BLANKINSHIP Hannah, Bishopwearmouth Parish, year 1710, Durham County

(BH parish)

BLANKLEY Isabella,1835mn.

BLANKLEY Margaret,1835mn.

BLANSH Elizabeth,1633ma.

BLANSHARD Elizabeth,1828na.

BLE -

BLENCHALL Barbara,1759cj.

BLENCHORD Hannah,1826hr.

BLENCKESHIP Abigail,1727ha.

BLENCKISON Sarah,1720da.

BLENCON Mary,1690gg.

BLENHORN Hannah,1828le.

BLENINSHIP Isabella,1727sy. South Shields Parish

BLENK Dinah,1817dj.

BLENK Elizabeth,1784wi.

BLENK Hannah,1780sz,1806sb.

BLENK Margaret,1819hr.

BLENKARNE Jane,1671mb.

BLENKARNE Mary,1730wc.

BLENKASHIP Alice,1724da.

BLENKASHIP Frances,1725da.

BLENKE Margaret,1825na.

BLENKEE Ellinor,1663ya.

BLENKEEN Mary,1827cm.

BLENKESHIP Ann,1703df.

BLINKESHIP Grace,1643wm.

BLINKESHIP Marye,1683ay.

BLINKESON Ann,1713en.

BLINKESOP Anne,1582dj.

BLINKESOP Marie,1616sz.

BLINKESOPP Mary,1731ah.

BLINKKEY Abigail,1756ae.

BLINKKEY Ann,1827hm.

BLINKKEY Elizabeth,1761ws,1763cr,1764ws,1819se,1821ws.

BLINKKEY Eptha,1763kc.

BLINKKEY Isabel,1760ws.

BLINKKEY Mary,1803kc.

BLINKKEYSHIP Ann,1778kc.

BLINKHORN Ann,1771oa.

BLINKHORN Elizabeth,1830ta.

BLINKHORN Mary,1811oa,1823oa,1825oc,1826ta,1833ws.

BLINKIE Mary,1694cr,1811bh. Bishopwearmouth Parish

BLINKIN Elizabeth,1806bh. Bishopwearmouth Parish

BLINKIN Hannah,1817bh. Bishopwearmouth Parish

BLINKIN Jane,1820sza.

BLINKIN Mary,1812mn.

BLINKINSHIP Agnes,1584wm.

BLINKINSHIP Alice,1691hf. Ann,1667gg.

BLINKINSHIP Dorothy,1610wm,1681hf.

BLINKINSHIP Eden,1608wm.

BLINKINSHIP Elizabeth,1745wi.

BLINKINSHIP Ellenor,1606wm.

BLINKINSHIP Ellinor,1580wm.

BLINKINSHIP Hannah,1740hr.

BLINKINSHIP Helen,1705bh. Bishopwearmouth Parish

BLINKINSHIP Isabel,1717hr.

BLINKINSHIP Isabell,1681hf.

BLINKINSHIP Jane,1611wm,1693rg.

BLINKINSHIP Margaret,1684hf,1713sz,1724hr,1803ba.

BLINKINSHIPP Jane,1666di.

BLINKINSO Janeta,1590cj.

BLINKINSON Elizabeth,1837sz.

BLINKINSOP Alice,1762ha.

BLINKINSOP Ann,1723sza,

BLINKINSOP Ann 1740sza,

BLINKINSOP Ann 1772ha,

BLINKINSOP Ann 1782sza,

BLINKINSOP Ann 1783bc,

BLINKINSOP Ann 1786bc,

BLINKINSOP Ann 1801gg,

BLINKINSOP Ann 1803wc,

BLINKINSOP Ann 1805ya,

BLINKINSOP Ann 1806he,

BLINKINSOP Ann 1808cn,

BLINKINSOP Ann 1808ha,

BLINKINSOP Ann 1809ay,

BLINKINSOP Ann 1816sy, South Shields Parish

BLINKINSOP Ann 1823ya,

BLINKINSOP Ann 1833sy, South Shields Parish

BLINKINSOP Ann 1836bh, Bishopwearmouth Parish

BLINKINSOP Ann 1837bh. Bishopwearmouth Parish

BLINKINSOP Anna,1817bc.

BLINKINSOP Anne,1722gg,

BLINKINSOP Anne 1738gg.

BLINKINSOP Barb,1822bc.

BLINKINSOP Barbara,1777wo,

BLINKINSOP Barbara 1813cj.

BLINKINSOP Catherine,1723gg,

BLINKINSOP Catherine 1796df,

BLINKINSOP Catherine 1827bc,

BLINKINSOP Catherine 1833bh. Bishopwearmouth Parish

BLINKINSOP Cathern,1675wm.

BLINKINSOP Dorothy,1759pa(2),

BLINKINSOP Dorothy,1804mn,

BLINKINSOP Dorothy,1808mn,

BLINKINSOP Dorothy,1834hc,

BLINKINSOP Dorothy,1834ja.

BLINKINSOP Eleanor,1787bc.

BLINKINSOP Elizabeth,1676gg,

BLINKINSOP Elizabeth 1680wm,

BLINKINSOP Elizabeth 1693wi,

BLINKINSOP Elizabeth 1743sy, South Shields Parish

BLINKINSOP Elizabeth 1746dj,

BLINKINSOP Elizabeth 1771cj,

BLINKINSOP Elizabeth 1775ba,

BLINKINSOP Elizabeth 1776wm,

BLINKINSOP Elizabeth 1787ba,

BLINKINSOP Elizabeth 1789bp,

BLINKINSOP Elizabeth 1790el,

BLINKINSOP Elizabeth 1791bc,

BLINKINSOP Elizabeth 1793sza,

BLINKINSOP Elizabeth 1802hq,

BLINKINSOP Elizabeth 1811da,

BLINKINSOP Elizabeth 1826ga, Gainford Parish

BLINKINSOP Elizabeth 1833ay,

BLINKINSOP Elizabeth 1833ga, Gainford Parish

BLINKINSOP Elizabeth 1834td,

BLINKINSOP Elizabeth 1836he.

BLINKINSOP Esther, 1823bc.

BLINKINSOP Frances, 1777bc.

BLINKINSOP Hannah, 1717di,

BLINKINSOP Hannah 1741rg,

BLINKINSOP Hannah 1828oc.

BLINKINSOP Isabella,1791hr,

BLINKINSOP Isabella 1819hr,

BLINKINSOP Isabella 1833ja.

BLINKINSOP Isabeth,1639bp.

BLINKINSOP Jane,1738df,

BLINKINSOP Jane 1752ya,

BLINKINSOP Jane 1764gg,

BLINKINSOP Jane 1770dg,

BLINKINSOP Jane 1785rb,

BLINKINSOP Jane 1787cn,

BLINKINSOP Jane 1789ba,

BLINKINSOP Jane 1793sl,

BLINKINSOP Jane 1793sza,

BLINKINSOP Jane 1804mn,

BLINKINSOP Jane 1804wc,

BLINKINSOP Jane 1812bc,

BLINKINSOP Jane 1820sj,

BLINKINSOP Jane 1824bc,

BLINKINSOP Jane 1831dg,

BLINKINSOP Jane 1832bh, Bishopwearmouth Parish

BLINKINSOP Jane 1832gb.

BLINKINSOP Jane (Mary),1759ya.

BLINKINSOP Janet,1621ma.

BLINKINSOP Margaret,1736wr,

BLINKINSOP Margaret 1761ha,

BLINKINSOP Margaret 1781da,

BLINKINSOP Margaret 1782bc,

BLINKINSOP Margaret 1791cj,

BLINKINSOP Margaret 1806ha,

BLINKINSOP Margaret 1808dj,

BLINKINSOP Margaret 1828da,

BLINKINSOP Margaret 1834bh. Bishopwearmouth Parish

BLINKINSOP Mary, 1722hr,

BLINKINSOP Mary 1723df,

BLINKINSOP Mary 1724sza,

BLINKINSOP Mary 1752rg,

BLINKINSOP Mary 1779ba,

BLINKINSOP Mary 1793di,

BLINKINSOP Mary 1795dg,

BLINKINSOP Mary 1807di,

BLINKINSOP Mary 1808ah,

BLINKINSOP Mary 1809bh, Bishopwearmouth Parish

BLINKINSOP Mary 1815bp,

BLINKINSOP Mary 1815di,

BLINKINSOP Mary 1820gb,

BLINKINSOP Mary 1823ha,

BLINKINSOP Mary 1823he,

BLINKINSOP Mary 1824da,

BLINKINSOP Mary 1831eb,

BLINKINSOP Mary 1831gg(2),

BLINKINSOP Mary 1836bc,

BLINKINSOP Mary 1836sza.

BLINKINSOP Mary Ann,1825bh. Bishopwearmouth Parish

BLINKINSOP Prudence,1737bh, Bishopwearmouth Parish

BLINKINSOP Prudence 1738sza.

BLINKINSOP Rachel,1799dg.

BLINKINSOP Ruth,1784wm.

BLINKINSOP Sarah,1722sza,

BLINKINSOP Sarah 1736hr,

BLINKINSOP Sarah 1755wi,

BLINKINSOP Sarah 1820oc.

BLINKINSOP Susannah,1809bh, Bishopwearmouth Parish

BLINKINSOP Susannah 1831sj.

BLINKINSOPE Isabel,1739wm.

BLINKINSOPP Alice,1650bp.

BLINKINSOPP Deborah,1724bh. Bishopwearmouth Parish

BLINKINSOPP Elizabeth,1811sza.

BLINKINSOPPE Barbarye,1596ga. Gainford Parish

BLINKIRON Jane,1699da.

BLINKIRON Margret,1700he.

BLINKIRON Mary,1828rc.

BLINKISHIP Mary,1716bb.

BLINKISON Elizabeth,1703da.

BLINKISOP Anna,1740sb.

BLENKIT Ann,1747ws.

BLENKIT Mary,1748ws.

BLENKY Ann,1835ws.

BLENKY Elizabeth,1825hg.

BLENKY Mary,1757ya.

BLENKY Rebecca,1767eb.

BLENKYNSOPE Annes,1572dj.

BLENKYSHIP Ann,1762sg.

BLENKYSHIP Jane,1693bh. Bishopwearmouth Parish

BLENKYSOPE Marget,1571dj.

BLENSHALL Letitia,1781df.

BLENSHELL Ann,1763cj.

Grooms' Index to the Marriage database for

County Durham, and the North Riding of Yorkshire.

("The Joiner Marriage Index")

Compiled by Paul R Joiner

<http://www.cs.ncl.ac.uk/genuki/Joiner/Grooms/b2.txt>

(GA)

Gainford Parish records, County DURHAM years 1813-1837, 368 records

[Located 6 miles east of Bernard Castle on route A67 where it split from route A66. Also located about 10 miles west of Darlington in Durham County. "Winston Parish contains but one township, which includes the villages of Newsham and Winston, the estates of Barford-on-the-Hill, Heighley (of Heighcliffe) Hall, Osmondcroft, and Westholme, and part of that of Stubb House. It is bounded on the north and east by Gainford parish, on the west by the chapelry of Whorlton, and on the south by the river Tees.]



Gainfort Parish, St. Mary

Church History

"The present church, though of early date, is believed to occupy the site of a still more ancient edifice, as we find it recorded by Simeon of Durham, that Edw or Edwine, a Northumbrian chief, who had exchanged his helmet for the cowl, died in 801, and was buried in the monastery of Gainford "in the church." Of this foundation there is no further mention made by any of our ancient historians, but it was doubtless a humble structure - perhaps made of wood - and, like many more monastic institutions formed previous to the Norman Conquest, of a temporary nature and with no settled or certain foundation. A more valuable and permanent establishment arose soon after this circumstance, for Egred, Bishop of Lindisfarne, 821-845, and owner of extensive possessions in this district, chose Gainford as the spot whereon to build a church and also a vill. Fragments of crosses, coeval with this date, are still to be seen within the church, and built into the walls.

"The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and its erection is ascribed to the community of St. Mary's Abbey, York, early in the thirteenth century. It is situated on the south side of the village green, and consists of nave, aisle, with north and south chancel, and a square western tower, containing six bells and a good clock. The tower is open to the nave, and is supported by pointed arches, and similar ones, of unequal span, resting on cylindrical pillars, separate the nave and aisles. The chancel opens from the nave, under a plain pointed arch, supported by corbels, beneath which are traces of the masonry on which the beam supporting the rood-loft formerly rested. In 1864, owing to the church having fallen into a bad state of repair, a thorough restoration was made, at a cost of over £3000. The chief alterations at this time were the erection of an organ chamber, with fine organ, and a north porch. During the repairs, a number of sculptured stones of pre-Conquest date were found, and are now placed under cover. There are several fragments of fine Saxon crosses also preserved, some of which are beautifully carved. Amongst the collection of ancient stones there is a Roman altar, dedicated to Jupiter Dolichenus, and a stone marked LEG VI. V. Various grave-covers, and other stones of later date are built into the walls of the north porch."

"Gainford parish was formerly very extensive, including, as it did, the chapelries of Barnard Castle, Denton, and Whorlton, and occupied, with the exception of the intervening parish of Winston, about eighteen miles of the north bank of the Tees, between Pierce Bridge on the south-east and High Shipley on the north-west. At present it is bounded on the north by the parish of St. Helen's Auckland, on the north-west by the parish of Staindrop and parish of Ingleton, on the west by Winston parish, on the south-west and south by the Tees, and on the east by Denton and Coniscliffe parishes. The parish of Gainford, as at present constituted, comprises the townships or constaberies of Gainford (including Alwent and Selaby), Langton, Headlam, part of Cleatlam, Summerhouse and Pierce Bridge.

"**Gainford Township**, which gives its name to the parish has an area of 2274 acres. In July 1893, the land was valued in the County rate, at £6044. "**Cleatlam**, a township partly in the parish of Staindrop, contains 1097 acres. The annual value is £1166, 10s. 4d.

Alphabetically sorted

BLANKINSHIP Anthony, year 1664, Gainford Parish, County Durham, England

BLANKINSHIP Anthony, year 1675, Gainford Parish, County Durham, England

BLANKINSHIP George, year 1674, Gainford Parish, County Durham, England

BLENCKESHIP William,1727ha.

BLENCOWSHIP John,1739cj.

BLENHORN Charles,1827fc.

BLENINSHIP Charles,1705bh. Bishopwearmouth Parish

BLENINSHIP Michael,1716bh. Bishopwearmouth Parish

BLENINSHIP Thomas,1711bh. Bishopwearmouth Parish

BLENINSOP James,1834sy. South Shields Parish

BLENINSOP Thomas,1830sy. South Shields Parish

BLENK Edward,1815mn.

BLENKARN Leonard,1788bc.

BLENKARN Pearson,1726ga. Gainford Parish

BLENKASHIP Thomas,1742rg.

BLENKENSOPPE Robert,1567hr.

BLENKESHIP Paul,1711gg.

BLENKESHIP William,1647wm.

BLENKESHUP William,1723ha.

BLENKESHYS Thomas,1685sy. South Shields Parish

BLENKESOP George,1656cj.

BLENKEY Charles,1776kc,

BLENKEY Charles 1784cr.

BLKENKEY John,1735kc,

BLKENKEY John 1788te.

BLKENKEY Stephen,1766ae.

BLKENKEY William,1800ae,

BLKENKEY William 1828mf,1833ac.

BLKENKHORN Christopher,1812oa.

BLKENKHORN Edward,1836hc.

BLKENKHORN Thomas,1792od,

BLKENKHORN Thomas 1801oa.

BLKENKHORN William,1799ws,

BLKENKHORN William 1824le.

BLKENKIESHIP Thomas,1697bh. Bishopwearmouth Parish

BLKENKIN John,1726ke.

BLKENKIN Thomas, 1775 sza

BLKENKIN John 1775sza.

BLKENKINSHIP Alexander,1611wm.

BLKENKINSHIP George,1681bh. Bishopwearmouth Parish

BLKENKINSHIP Henry,1804cj.

BLKENKINSHIP Jacob,1691hf.

BLKENKINSHIP John,1758sb,

BLKENKINSHIP John 1804lb,

BLKENKINSHIP John 1820cj.

BLKENKINSHIP Peter,1719sg.

BLKENKINSHIP Samuel,1704hq,

BLKENKINSHIP Samuel 1733hr.

BLINKINSHIP Thomas,1661gg,

BLINKINSHIP Thomas 1713gg.

BLINKINSHOP Thomas,1665dj.

BLINKINSHOPP William,1651bp.

BLINKINSIP Nathaniel,1719lg.

BLINKINSON John,1760bh. Bishopwearmouth Parish

BLINKINSOP Anthony,1824da.

BLINKINSOP Arthur,1814gg.

BLINKINSOP Charles,1729gg,

BLINKINSOP Charles 1743dj,

BLINKINSOP Charles 1770wk.

BLINKINSOP Christopher,1618ga, Gainford Parish

BLINKINSOP Christopher 1829ah.

BLINKINSOP Conyers,1763da.

BLINKINSOP Cuthbert,1809hr.

BLINKINSOP Francis,1771da.

BLINKINSOP Georg,1624ma.

BLINKINSOP George,1633ma,

BLINKINSOP George 1729bh, Bishopwearmouth Parish

BLINKINSOP George 1750bh, Bishopwearmouth Parish

BLINKINSOP George 1759bc,

BLINKINSOP George 1768bc,

BLINKINSOP George 1770wc,

BLINKINSOP George 1778he,

BLINKINSOP George 1778sza,

BLINKINSOP George 1781ba,

BLINKINSOP George 1782sza,

BLINKINSOP George 1783da,

BLINKINSOP George 1792da,

BLINKINSOP George 1808bc,

BLINKINSOP George 1811da,

BLINKINSOP George 1811mn,

BLINKINSOP George 1814dj,

BLINKINSOP George 1819hl,

BLINKINSOP George 1820bh, Bishopwearmouth Parish

BLINKINSOP George 1826bc.

BLINKINSOP Henry,1650ga. Gainford Parish

BLINKINSOP Hugh,1800bc.

BLINKINSOP James,1801bc,

BLINKINSOP James 1827sza,

BLINKINSOP James 1833hb,

BLINKINSOP James 1837ck.

BLINKINSOP John,1608di,

BLINKINSOP John 1667wm,

BLINKINSOP John 1735hr,

BLINKINSOP John 1740gg,

BLINKINSOP John 1750hq,

BLINKINSOP John 1752sz,

BLINKINSOP John 1767mn,

BLINKINSOP John 1778hq,

BLINKINSOP John 1787cj,

BLINKINSOP John 1791bo,

BLINKINSOP John 1791wm,

BLINKINSOP John 1797da,

BLINKINSOP John 1798hr,

BLINKINSOP John 1811aa,

BLINKINSOP John 1811bc,

BLINKINSOP John 1826gb,

BLINKINSOP John 1837da,

BLINKINSOP John 1837ml.

BLINKINSOP Joseph,1788ha,

BLINKINSOP Joseph 1816sl,

BLINKINSOP Joseph 1823aa,

BLINKINSOP Joseph 1834pb,

BLINKINSOP Joseph 1835wm.

BLINKINSOP Layton,1833da.

BLINKINSOP Mark,1736sy, South Shields Parish

BLINKINSOP Mark 1824ja.

BLINKINSOP Marmaduke,1715wi.

BLINKINSOP Matthew,1813ea.

BLINKINSOP Michael,1836sd.

BLINKINSOP Nathaniel,1720lg,

BLINKINSOP Nathaniel 1778ck,

BLINKINSOP Nathaniel 1809df.

BLINKINSOP Ralph,1755ga, Gainford Parish

BLINKINSOP Ralph 1785bc,

BLINKINSOP Ralph 1794bc,

BLINKINSOP Ralph 1826bc.

BLINKINSOP Robart,1707lg.

BLINKINSOP Robert,1726gg,

BLINKINSOP Robert 1747rg,

BLINKINSOP Robert 1760rg,

BLINKINSOP Robert 1763ha,

BLINKINSOP Robert 1783gg,

BLINKINSOP Robert 1811dj,

BLINKINSOP Robert 1813ay,

BLINKINSOP Robert 1813bc,

BLINKINSOP Robert 1820aa,

BLINKINSOP Robert 1827ah.

BLINKINSOP Stephen,1833sr.

BLINKINSOP Thomas,1561dj,

BLINKINSOP Thomas 1658ah,

BLINKINSOP Thomas 1700sy, South Shields Parish

BLINKINSOP Thomas 1762sza,

BLINKINSOP Thomas 1768sza,

BLINKINSOP Thomas 1772gg,

BLINKINSOP Thomas 1773lg,

BLINKINSOP Thomas 1780lg,

BLINKINSOP Thomas 1784bc,

BLINKINSOP Thomas 1788da,

BLINKINSOP Thomas 1793sza,

BLINKINSOP Thomas 1799sza,

BLINKINSOP Thomas 1803sd,

BLINKINSOP Thomas 1805sy, South Shields Parish

BLINKINSOP Thomas 1816bc,

BLINKINSOP Thomas 1818ja,

BLINKINSOP Thomas 1819bc,

BLINKINSOP Thomas 1819mi,

BLINKINSOP Thomas 1820td,

BLINKINSOP Thomas 1821ha,

BLINKINSOP Thomas 1823sza,

BLINKINSOP Thomas 1824sg,

BLINKINSOP Thomas 1827kd,

BLINKINSOP Thomas 1828bc,

BLINKINSOP Thomas 1833gh,

BLINKINSOP Thomas 1835hr,

BLINKINSOP Thomas 1836bc.

BLINKINSOP William,1648wm,

BLINKINSOP William 1672lb,

BLINKINSOP William 1782ya,

BLINKINSOP William 1792gb,

BLINKINSOP William 1799ya,

BLINKINSOP William 1807bc,

BLINKINSOP William 1810hq,

BLINKINSOP William 1814eh,

BLINKINSOP William 1818hr,

BLINKINSOP William 1824sza,

BLINKINSOP William 1826cf,

BLINKINSOP William 1826wm,

BLINKINSOP William 1829sg,

BLINKINSOP William 1833ck.

BLINKINSOPE Thomas,1741wm.

BLINKINSOPP John,1616ml,

BLINKINSOPP John 1791bp,

BLINKINSOPP John 1819wm.

BLINKINSOPP Richard B.G.L.,1836rg.

BLINKINSOPP Thomas,1649rg,

BLINKINSOPP Thomas 1716dd.

BLINKION Edward,1692cr.

BLINKIRON James,1835eg.

BLINKIRON John,1722cn.

BLINKIRONS Henry,1821he.

BLINKISHIP John,1687hr.

BLINKISHIP Thomas,1822lh.

BLINKISHYR Thomas,1690bb.

BLINKISOPE Thomas,1585dj.

BLINKYNSOPP Anthony,1573gg.

BLINKYNSOPP Thomas,1571gg.

BLINKYSHIP George,1686bh. Bishopwearmouth Parish

BLINKYSHIP John,1738eb.

BLINKINSHIP Thomas,1669hf.

Winston Burials 1814-1840 (Durham County, England)

BLINKINSOP, Francis of Staindrop, aged 57 yrs – died 17 Dec 1840

BLINKINSOP, John of Barnard Castle, aged 38 yrs – died 13 Jun 1818

**Parish Index to the Marriage database for
County Durham, and the North Riding of Yorkshire.**

("The Joiner Marriage Index")

by Paul R Joiner

Parish CTY Coverage Code #Entries

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Acklam NRY 1754-1837 AC 396

Appleton Wiske NRY 1813-1837 AD 71

Arkengarthdale NRY 1813-1837 AB 250

Auckland, St. Andrew DUR 1800-1837 AA 1260

Auckland, St. Helen DUR 1800-1837 AH 658

Aycliffe DUR 1813-1837 AY 221

Bagby NRY 1813-1837 BU 46

Barnard Castle DUR 1754-1837 BC 2362

Barningham NRY 1754-1837 BA 325

Barton St. Cuthbert NRY 1813-1837 BN 56

Barton St. Mary NRY 1813-1837 BL 35

Billingham DUR 1800-1837 BI 296

Bilsdale NRY 1813-1837 BD 121

Birkby NRY 1813-1837 BK 31

Bishop Middleham DUR 1813-1837 BM 129

Bishopton DUR 1653-1837 BB 397

Bishopwearmouth DUR 1813-1837 BH 4210

Boldon DUR 1813-1837 BJ 82

Bolton-on-Swale NRY 1813-1837 BS 144

Bowes DUR 1754-1837 BO 390

Brancepeth DUR 1813-1837 BP 257

Brignal NRY 1813-1837 BR 54

Brompton NRY 1813-1837 BG 232

Brotton NRY 1813-1837 BF 74

Carlton Minniott NRY 1813-1837 CM 31

Castle Eden DUR 1813-1837 CI 47

Chester le Street DUR 1813-1837 CJ 1179

Cleasby NRY 1813-1837 CL 27

Cockfield DUR 1813-1837 CC 159

Cold Kirby NRY 1813-1837 CS 19

Coniscliffe DUR 1813-1837 CN 71

Cowesby NRY 1719-1837 CO 62

Crathorne NRY 1597-1837 CR 338

Croft NRY 1813-1837 CF 128

Croxdale DUR 1813-1837 CK 52

Dalton le Dale DUR 1813-1837 DN 81

Danby NRY 1813-1837 DL 407

Danby Wiske NRY 1813-1837 DK 62

Darlington DUR 1590-1837 DA 6308

Deighton NRY 1813-1837 DM 34

Denton DUR 1813-1837 DB 56

Dinsdale DUR 1813-1837 DC 16

Durham, Cathedral DUR 1813-1837 DD 1

Durham, St. Giles DUR 1813-1837 DE 324

Durham, St. Margaret DUR 1813-1837 DF 382

Durham, St. Mary le Bow DUR 1813-1837 DG 101

Durham, St. Mary the Less DUR 1813-1837 DH 52

Durham, St. Nicholas DUR 1813-1837 DI 361

Durham, St. Oswald DUR 1813-1837 DJ 473

Easby NRY 1813-1837 EA 146

Easington DUR 1813-1837 EP 195

Easington NRY 1603-1837 EK 512

East Cowton NRY 1813-1837 CE 51

East Harlsey NRY 1813-1837 HG 70

East Rounton NRY 1813-1837 RD 20

Ebchester DUR 1813-1837 EK 21

Edmundbyers DUR 1813-1837 EL 60

Egglescliffe DUR 1617-1837 EB 668

Egglestone DUR 1813-1837 EC 0

Elton DUR 1813-1837 ED 21

Elwick Hall DUR 1800-1837 EE 49

Embleton DUR 1813-1837 EM 0

Eryholme NRY 1813-1837 EG 28

Escomb DUR 1813-1837 EF 46

Esh DUR 1813-1837 EN 36

Eston NRY 1813-1837 EH 67

Etherley DUR 1834-1837 EO 13

Faceby NRY 1813-1837 FA 9

Felixkirk NRY 1813-1837 FC 147

Forcett NRY 1813-1837 FB 81

Gainford DUR 1813-1837 GA 368

Gateshead DUR 1813-1837 GG 2399

Gateshead Fell DUR 1813-1837 GH 484

Gilling NRY 1813-1837 GD 121

Great Ayton NRY 1754-1837 AE 660

Great Langton NRY 1813-1837 LF 46

Great Smeaton NRY 1813-1837 SJ 87

Great Stainton DUR 1813-1837 SM 18

Greatham DUR 1813-1837 GB 72

Grindon DUR 1800-1837 GC 86

Guisborough NRY 1813-1837 GE 309

Hamsterley DUR 1813-1837 HA 292

Hart DUR 1813-1837 HB 98

Hartlepool DUR 1813-1837 HC 318

Haughton le Skerne DUR 1754-1837 HD 575

Hawnby NRY 1813-1837 HH 133

Heathery Cleugh DUR 1813-1837 HO 97

Heighington DUR 1813-1837 HE 225

Helmsley NRY 1813-1837 HI 459

Hetton-le-Hole DUR 1813-1837 HP 171

Heworth DUR 1813-1837 HQ 873

High Worsall NRY 1813-1837 WE 27

Hilton NRY 1754-1837 HJ 105

Houghton le Spring DUR 1813-1837 HR 1699

Hudswell NRY 1813-1837 HK 31

Hunstanworth DUR 1813-1837 HS 94

Hurworth DUR 1813-1837 HF 180

Hutton Magna NRY 1813-1837 HL 48

Hutton Rudby NRY 1813-1837 HM 181

Ingleby Arncliffe NRY 1813-1837 IA 38

Ingleby Greenhow NRY 1813-1837 IB 66

Jarrow DUR 1813-1837 JA 2882

Kelloe DUR 1813-1837 KJ 127

Kilburn NRY 1813-1837 KT 120

Kildale NRY 1813-1837 KA 33

Kirby Fleetham NRY 1813-1837 KK 102

Kirby in Cleveland NRY 1813-1837 KD 116

Kirby Knowle NRY 1690-1754 & 1813-1837 KE 108

Kirby Ravensworth NRY 1813-1837 KF 252

Kirby Sigston NRY 1813-1837 KG 78

Kirkleatham NRY 1813-1837 KB 108

Kirklevington NRY 1626-1837 KC 607

Lamesley DUR 1813-1837 LG 443

Lanchester DUR 1813-1837 LH 457

Leake NRY 1813-1837 LA 172

Liverton NRY 1813-1837 LC 40

Loftus NRY 1813-1837 LE 173

Long Newton DUR 1813-1837 LB 66

Manfield NRY 1813-1837 MD 65

Marske NRY 1570-1837 ME 1390

Marton NRY 1754-1837 MF 271

Medomsley DUR 1813-1837 ML 127

Melsonby NRY 1813-1837 MG 66

Merrington DUR 1813-1837 MA 213

Middleton in Teesdale DUR 1754-1837 MB 1398

Middleton on Leven NRY 1813-1837 MH 15

Middleton St. George DUR 1813-1837 MC 50

Middleton Tyas NRY 1813-1837 MI 144

Monk Hesleden DUR 1813-1837 MM 45

Monkwearmouth DUR 1813-1837 MN 2762

Muggleswick DUR 1813-1837 MO 35

Newton u Roseberry NRY 1813-1837 NC 22

Northallerton NRY 1813-1837 NA 493

Norton DUR 1754-1837 NB 586

Old Byland NRY 1813-1837 OB 20

Ormesby NRY 1703-1837 OE 366

Osmotherley NRY 1754-1837 OA 485

Oswaldkirk NRY 1813-1837 OC 68

Over Silton NRY 1696-1837 OD 304

Penshaw DUR 1813-1837 PA 562

Pittington DUR 1813-1837 PB 375

Redmarshall DUR 1813-1837 RA 54

Richmond NRY 1813-1837 RC 642

Rokeby NRY 1754-1837 RF 117

Romaldkirk NRY 1754-1837 RB 1375

Ryton DUR 1813-1837 RG 794

Sadberge DUR 1667-1837 SA 279

Sand Hutton NRY 1813-1837 SI 57

Satley DUR 1813-1837 SU 15

Scawton NRY 1813-1837 SS 26

Seaham DUR 1813-1837 SV 28

Seamer NRY 1813-1837 SR 59

Sedgefield DUR 1813-1837 SB 270

Shildon DUR 1813-1837 SW 62

Shincliffe DUR 1813-1837 SX 13

Skelton NRY 1813-1837 SN 236

Sockburn DUR 1813-1837 SC 32

South Cowton NRY 1813-1837 CD 77

South Kilvington NRY 1576-1837 KU 564

South Shields St Hilda DUR 1813-1837 SY 2704

St John's Chapel DUR 1813-1837 ST 231

St. John Stanwick NRY 1813-1837 SK 133

Staindrop DUR 1813-1837 SD 394

Stainton NRY 1754-1837 SE 589

Stanhope DUR 1813-1837 SZ 1014

Startforth NRY 1754-1837 SF 362

Stockton on Tees DUR 1637-1837 SG 4883

Stokesley NRY 1752-1837 SL 1109

Stranton DUR 1800-1837 SH 208

Sunderland DUR 1813-1837 SZA 3792

Tanfield DUR 1813-1837 TD 314

Thirkleby NRY 1813-1837 TA 46

Thornton le Street NRY 1813-1837 TB 32

Trimdon DUR 1813-1837 TE 0

Upleatham NRY 1813-1837 UA 50

Usworth DUR 1813-1837 UB 5

Washington DUR 1813-1837 WK 320

Welbury NRY 1813-1837 WD 37

West Rainton DUR 1813-1837 WL 257

West Rounton NRY 1813-1837 RE 33

Westerdale NRY 1813-1837 WG 50

Whickham DUR 1813-1837 WM 374

Whitburn DUR 1813-1837 WN 99

Whitby NRY 1676-1837 WS 9022

Whitworth DUR 1813-1837 WO 23

Whorlton DUR 1754-1837 WA 143

Whorlton NRY 1813-1837 WB 122

Wilton NRY 1813-1837 WJ 68

Winlaton DUR 1813-1837 WP 43

Winston DUR 1754-1770 & 1813-1837 WC 108

Witton Gilbert DUR 1813-1837 WQ 63

Witton le Wear DUR 1813-1837 WR 131

Wolsingham DUR 1813-1837 WI 396

Wycliffe NRY 1813-1837 WF 24

Yarm NRY 1546-1837 YA 1742

Last update 30-Mar-1996 Total 85108

## Discover interesting facts about your family:

First Name:

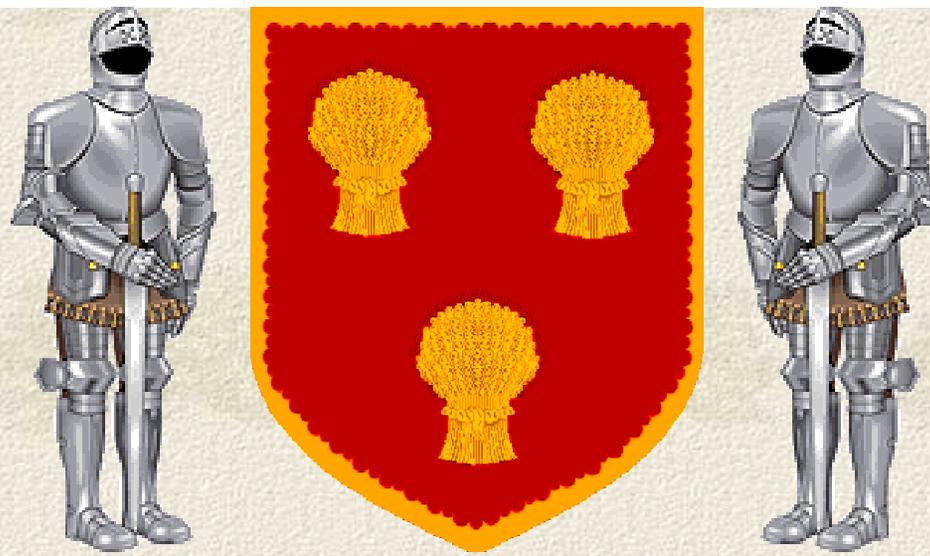
Last Name:

[Back to Blankenship Origins - Home Page](#)

# Blankenship Origins

—Copyrighted Material—

Documents revealing the lives of Blenkinsops  
in Cumberland, Westmoreland and Northumberland, England  
from 1240 - 1663



### *Blenkinsop Coat-of-Arms*

*In accordance with the visitation of Richard St. George esq., Norroy King of Arms, in 1615 and the Craster Tables of 1632*

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The historical context cited below clearly identifies the Blenkinsop family of Northumberland as barons and noblemen living in early medieval England. We have historical references of the fact that the Blenkinsops were living in northern England as early as 1240 and one noted historian believes they were living in Northumberland even before the conquest of England by William the Conqueror in 1066. The 16th century historical accounts tell us that these Blenkinsops were knights and therefore eligible to receive feudal lands similar to the military land grants issues in our early American history. Once these large land tracts were granted to knights, the individuals owning them were then able to receive rents from farmers and tenants who worked their lands or who lived upon the land. The tenant farmers lived very much in squalor and had literally no means of improving their lot in life. Sometimes, the land barons and noblemen, as in the case of the Blenkinsops of Tynedale, received pre-existing castles in which to live once their tenured fiefdom was granted. A tenured fiefdom was as permanent as a U.S. military land grant. To understand the terms used in this feudal system a few definitions are provided. As you read through the documented historical text below you will find ample references to clearly indicate that the early Blenkinsops of northern England were of a noble social class. Some were knighted. The Blenkinsops were grouped in with other land barons of Northumberland as noted in historian William Camden's *Britannia* and Dugdale's *Baronage*. They married well and because of it further enhanced their social status over the centuries.

#### **Definition of BARON and NOBLEMAN:**

A British nobleman. A man of noble rank. One of the nobility; a noble; a peer; one who enjoys rank above a commoner, either by virtue of birth, by office, or by (land) patent ownership. A title associated with a feudalistic stage of a country's development. A nobleman also is a term showing qualities of high moral character, such as courage, generosity, or honor: a noble spirit. Grand and stately in appearance; majestic. A member of the nobility. Nobility means possessing eminence, elevation, dignity, etc.; above whatever is low. To be a nobleman meant a person or a family was of exalted rank; of or pertaining to the nobility; distinguished from the masses by birth, station, or title; highborn; as, noble blood; a noble personage. Of or belonging to or constituting the hereditary aristocracy especially as derived from feudal times; "of noble birth."

Barons and noblemen were feudal tenants holding their rights and title directly from a king or another feudal superior. One having great wealth, power, and influence in a specified sphere of activity. A title or degree of nobility. Originally a baron or nobleman was the possessor of a fief or land grant issued for military services rendered to the king. A baron or nobleman had feudal tenants (or people who rented his land) under him. Barons are addressed as 'My Lord,' and are styled 'Right Honorable.' All the sons and daughters or barons and noblemen are addressed as 'Honorable.'

**FEUDAL** \Feu"dal\, a. [F. f['e]odal, or LL. feudalis.]

1. Of or pertaining to feuds, fiefs, or feuds; as, feudal rights or services; e.g. feudal tenures.
2. Consisting of, or founded upon, feuds or fiefs; embracing tenures or permanent possession of land or real estate by virtue of military services as once existed within the old English feudal system.

**FIEF or FEE**

An estate held of a superior on condition of or as a result of military service rendered; the same as a fee or a feu. A fee was similar to a military land grand in American history.

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## HISTORICAL REFERENCES

From: John Robley of Australia—[jrobley@global.net.au](mailto:jrobley@global.net.au) Wednesday, December 12, 2001 12:33 PM

"Quite by coincidence, yesterday while doing some research on the Manor of [Corby](#) in the parish of [Wetheral](#) (18 miles north northwest of Penrith, County Cumbria in northwest England) I came across notes, written in Latin, on the Lords of the Manor of Corby. The footnotes are in very small faded type in the book *The History and Antiquities of Cumberland* published by William Hutchinson in 1794. Here is an extract."

*"Inter quas partitio facta fuit p. indent. dat. apud [Penrith](#) 12 martij ao 20 Hen. VII [i.e. anno 1505]. de tota haereditate dicti Richard Salkeld militis, per quas dictum maner. de Corby assignatum fuit ad Dnam Katherinam Duckett primogenitam filiam adtunc uxorem Thomae Salkeld de [Rosgill](#), et ad Margaretam fecundogenitam filiam fuam relict. **Thomas Blenkinsop** de [Hellbeck](#) armig. habend. fibi et haredibusfuis pro totis purparibus fuis totius haereditatis patris fui predicti. Ex ista **Margareta Blenkinsop** exivit Thomas, de quo Thomas 2. de quo Thomas 3 de quo **Henricus Blenkinsop** armig. qui 22 Novembr. A.D. 1605, totam medietatem fuam dicti maner. de Corby alienavit Dno Will'mo Howard, ut per cartam fuam de date superadict.paret."*

[NOTE: The bottom of this web page provides the corrected Latin text and a literal translation by Carl Masthay of St. Louis, MO.]

### A GIST OF THE LATIN TEXT

On the 12th of March in the 20th year of [King] Henry the Seventh [i.e., 1505 AD] at [Penrith](#) [in Cumberland County, England] a division of inheritance [was made] to the heirs of the manor of [Corby](#). This comprised the entire estate of Richard Salkeld, a soldier. The inheritance of his own father was allotted, as appointed beforehand, and divided among the following persons—

- Lady Katherine Duckett, his first-born daughter, and now the wife of Thomas Salkeld of [Rosgill](#),
- and to Margaret, his second-born daughter and wife of **Thomas Blenkinsop** of [Hellbeck](#);
- to his own arms bearer
- and to his own heirs and all [legitimate?] descendants

The issue [*i.e. child*] of **Margaret Blenkinsop** was **Thomas**, who begat **Thomas II**, who begat **Thomas III**, who begat **Henry Blenkinsop** — an arms bearer — who on 22 November A.D. 1605 transferred all his means [*i.e. ownership*] in the said manor of Corby to Lord William Howard, as compliant to his letter on this date.'

[*J. ROBLEY NOTE: This is an extract from quite a long 'tree' of Lords of Corby from the Conquest to 1625.*]



Corby Castle near Carlisle in Cumberland, England  
held jointly by Henry Blenkinsop and Thomas Selkeld.

["Corby Castle](#), located five miles southeast of Carlisle, was one of the march fortresses." In previous centuries, the English and Scottish border lands were each divided into three "marches" or regions, with a "Marcher Lord" appointed for each region by the king. We know that at least one Blenkinsop at Blenkinsop Castle in Greenhead, Northumbria was a Lord of two different marches. There is nothing to suggest that the Blenkinsops who lived at, or who had joint ownership of, Corby castle were March Lords. However, we do know that John Blenkinsop who resided at Blenkinsop Castle at Greehead in Northumbria in 1488 was Lord of both the west and middle marches. It is assumed that the west march of Cumberland also included the area of Corby castle which lies close by the border with Scotland.

As noted above, one early 16th century owner of Corby Castle, Richard Selkald, died in 1505 and left Corby Castle to his Selkeld and Blenkinsop heirs. One of the descendants of his heirs was Henry Blenkinsop who held the castle jointly with Thomas Selkeld. In 1605 Henry sold his interest in the castle to the wealthy and distinguished Henry Howard, esq. Twenty years later in 1625 the other part-owner, Thomas Selkeld, also was forced to sell his

interest to Henry Howard. It should be noted that the Blenkinsop mentioned above is associated with the Blenkinsop clan from Hillbeck in Westmoreland (later Cumbria) and not the Blenkinsops from near Haltwhistle in Northumberland. ([Contr. by Ken Salkeld, Indiana, U.S.A.](#))

Part of the old mansion was taken down in 1812, and an elegant front, with a superb suite of rooms, rebuilt by the late Henry Howard, Esq. All the old walls of the castle are more than six feet thick. The apartments are elegantly furnished, and contain many fine paintings and antique relics; amongst the latter of which are a massive gold chain, worn by Mary, queen of Scots; a square tablet, dug out of the ruins of Hyde Abbey, near Winchester, inscribed, "Alfredus Rex, 881;" and the claymore of major Macdonald, the Fergus M'Ivor of Waverley. In the library is a picture of Charles V and his empress, by Titian. This valuable picture was bequeathed, by a friend in Flanders, to the Rev. John Howard; general of the order of Benedictines, and great great uncle to the present P.H. Howard, Esq. There are also several other paintings of great merit, in the collection at Corby Castle, amongst which may be mentioned a full length portrait of lord William Howard; with many others of the Howard family. Here is also a full length portrait of Charles II; paintings of the Holy Family, St. Catherine; St. Agnes; the Virgin and Child; the Crucifixion; two children; an allegorical representation of the blessed sacrament; two views on the Gulf of Sorento; a very fine carving of the Judgement of Paris; the celebrated group, the Lion and Horse, in bronze; a flagon in ivory, carved in alto relievo; the Grace cup of Thomas à Becket, &c. &c.

[Additional Notes: Sir Richard de Salkeld was granted Corby Castle circa 1323. Richard was a knight in 1328 and received Corby Manor or Corby Castle by a grant from King Edward II in 1323 for consideration of his services in the Scottish Wars.] Corby Castle is located on the east bank of the River Eden, south of Great Corby village. It is six miles east of Carlisle on the A69. The Castle originally was a stone 14th century tower house, belonging to the Salkeld family, a wing was added when purchased in 17th century by the Howard family. In the 19th century the tower house and wing, were absorbed in the construction of a splendid mansion, which is reputedly haunted by "[The Shining Boy of Corby](#)". Traditionally the radiant boy was associated with the Howard family, if seen by a family member that person would rise to a position of great power but meet a terrible end. There are other accounts of the [haunted castle](#) by the Howard family who have lived there since 1611.

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—Documents below provided by Marian Foster in England—

—Additional research, analysis and transcription by Don Blankenship, January 2002—

## ***A History of Northumberland***

Haltwhistle Parish—Tindale Ward—Glenwhelt

John Hodgson, *History of Northumberland*, Vol.4.  
Newcastle-upon-Tyne:Graham, 1974, Facsimile ed.  
First published in 1840  
ISBN 0 85983 060 8

[NOTE— Double-Click on colored & underlined placenames below to see detailed maps of the locations]

**Township of Blenkinsop**.— Camden\* says, from [Thirlwall](#) "I saw Blenkinsop, situate in a pleasant tract to the south, and which gives name and residence to a famous family, and was formerly a part of the barony of [Nicholas de Boltby](#)\*\*." r

① It was reckoned with Nicholas de Boltby's barony of [Tindale](#) in the time of Henry the Third [1216-1272], and then holden of him by **Ranulph (Ralph) de Blenkenishope** by the soccage tenure [i.e. conditional land holding based upon] the annual payment of half a mark. ① Afterwards, the heiress of the Boltby married Thomas de Malton, lord of [Egerment](#), of who, and his successors the Lucys, it was holden by the same tenure, and under the description of the manor of fee of **Blenkensop**. ②

\* **[Transcriber Note:]** The author of this authoritative early history was [William Camden](#) (1551-1623), one the most eminent scholars at the [College of Arms](#) in the last four hundred years.

\*\* **[Transcriber Note:]** The Calendar Close Rolls (1256-1419) mention Roger de Mowbray and **Nicholas de Boltby**; summoned to do the king's business and fight in Wales versus Llewellyn ap Griffin, or in Scotland if the Nevilles required them. Other references are mainly legal to do with the tenure of Boltby, Thirlby and Ravensthorpe through inheritance, escheatage, default or royal pardon (1391), mentioning Nicholas' son by Philippa 14th December 1272, Adam and his late wife Annora, 1282, along with relations of the de Cantilupes, namely John de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke (some of which family have effigies in the Temple Church from 1219).

\*\* **[Additional Transcriber Note:]** One of the strongholds of the descendants of the Bolteby clan was Blenkinsop Castle, in Northumberland, named in Camden's *Britannia* as lying in a right pleasant country which was the Baronie of Sir Nicholas of Bolteby, a Baron of renowne in the time of Edward I (1272-1301 AD). In Grose's *Antiquities* Blenkinsop Castle was described as being a square tower on an artificial mound, surrounded by a wall. Blenkinsop Castle seems to have been in perfect condition during the days of Edward VI (1422-1461), and is mentioned in the order for keeping ward against [i.e. protecting against] the Scots. The chief seat of the Bolteby family which were the first owners of the Blenkinsop lands was Langley Castle about 6 miles west of Hexham.

The account given of the Bolteby family in Dugdale's *Extinct Baronage* is the following:-

**BOLTEBY**:- of this name was Nicholas de Bolteby of Bolteby, Baron of Tindale in Northumberland in the right of his wife Philippa, one of the heirs of Adam de Tindale, *into which barony these lordships did then belong*; namely, **Wardour, Four Staynes, Alrewas, Hayden, Langley, Betherstane, Wyden and Blenkinsop**. In 42 Henry III (1258 AD) this Nicholas had summons with the rest of the Northern Barons to march into Scotland. He had also command before the end of that year to attend the King at Chester to restrain the incursions of the Welsh. Died 1 Edward I (1272), Adam his son and heir 8 Edward I (1279) gave to Thomas son of Adam de Multon with Isabel his eldest daughter the manor of Langdale in Cumberland, as also Hayden and Alrewas, and died 10 Edward I (1281). Thomas de Multon by reason that Alice his mother was one of the daughters and co-heirs of Richard de Lucie of Egrement, assumed the surname of Lucie. He married Isabell one of the daughters and coheirs of Adam de Bolteby (a great man in Northumberland) died 33 Edward I (1304), being then seized of the Manor of Langley in Northumberland, which came to him by marriage with the said Isabella.

Henry Percie (Percy), Earl of Northumberland, married Maude, great-granddaughter of Isabel de Bolteby wife of Thomas de Lucie (i.e. Lucy). He was the father of Henry Hotspur, but had no children by Maude who was his second wife. He had a large portion of his great possessions.

[The figures immediately before the names of King Henry III and King Edward I refer to the Regnal year. For example -- In the 42nd year of the reign of Henry III the actual date of that year being 1258 as Dugdale states. Ed.]

The arms borne by Nicholas De Bolteby (Boltby), Baron of Tindale, are duly registered in all the books. In heraldic language they are -- **Argent on a fess sable three garbs** or that is to say, on a black band crossing horizontally a white shield there are three golden wheat sheaves. But these arms are not used by Boulbees of recent days. As far as is known they have used for many years the followings arms:- Azure two arrows argent between two bezants in pale that is, on a blue shield there are two silver arrows in the shape of the letter X, and between the upper and the lower angles of the letter there are two gold

circular discs. Now the question is how, when, or why did they assume these arms? On application to the College of Heraldry, the reply made was that they could not find these or indeed any arms registered in the name of Boulbee, and they recommended an immediate registration on payment of the moderate fee of £76.

**What is very curious is that the arms described for the Boltby family is very similar indeed to that which also describes the arms of the Blenkinsop family who resided at Blenkinsop Castle near Greenhead in Northumberland.** This mystery truly begs the question....did the Blenkinsop family assume the arms of the Bolteby family, or adopt from those arms similar elements, or has there been an error in recording these arms, or lastly, have historians somehow mistaken the arms that belonged to the Blenkinsop and associated them with the Boltebys? The shield of the Boltby arms is white/silver and that of the Blenkinsops is black. The fess, or wide bar running across the shield, is black for the Boltby family and white/silver for the Blenkinsops. What is common in both is the use of three garbs, or three wheat sheaves.

In any case, what we get from a reading of these old historical references is the fact that the Blenkinsop family of Tinedale near Haltwhistle, Northumberland is that they were barons and therefore lords of the border lands between England and Scotland. The historical data also confirms that Blenkinsop Castle was first owned by the Bolteby family and that it served as a defense structure in the protection of the people living in these border areas.

The old [Blenkinsop] family residence stood on the right bank of the *hope* or [Valley of Glenwhelt](#), and prior to the conquest, had probably belonged to one [Blencan](#), from whom the place and whole ville or township derived its name : for in the oldest writings which mention it, it is called **Blencan** or **Blenken's hope**. The [Tipalt](#), § rising in the distant moors on the borders of Simonburn parish, enters the valley of Glenwhelt, near [Thirwall Castle](#), and from thence passes through luxuriant meadows, walled-in on each side with green and bosky banks of great beauty, till it mingles its waters with the South Tyne opposite to [Bellister Castle](#).\*\*

§ The old native inhabitants still call this stream the Tipalt, or Tipald; and this is the way it is written in the following boundary.

- a. Report of Charities in 1829, p 477.
- b. Northumb. Directory, 1827
- c. III. I., 203, 220, 222.
- d. Id., 82, 83

\*\* [Tr. Note: In June 1996 Haltwhistle in Northumberland County and its environs (including Blenken's Hope) was discovered by archaeologists to be an Iron-Age/ Romano-British settlement site. It was learned that 600 meters north of Bellister Castle, where the Blenkinsops lived at Haltwhistle, there is evidence of human occupation dating back to c. AD 71 and c. AD 85. [CLICK for more archeological data](#)

The boundaries of the township and manor are commensurate, as described in a subjoined note <sup>h</sup>, and include about .... acres.

<sup>h</sup>[Boundary of Blenkensop](#), as ridden [Tr. note: written] in 1641, and since very frequently: — " :

- Beginning at the Hole-House and the Clough,
- [and] up to the way that leads to Branston,
- thence to the runner up to the way that leads to Featherston-bridge :
- and so over the Black Poole Ridge end to the butment on the other side :
- so straight to the Clatteren-ford, the runner up to the Black Pool :
- so over the Ridge straight to the Waterfall :
- so straight to the Edeley stone :
- from thence westward along [the] old hedge :

- so then to the Wry-crag :
- from thence to the Standing stone on the Ridge side :
- so to the limestone quarry to the [Toad Hodles](#) <sup>(h)</sup> :
- so straight through the Moss to the Cleugh-head :
- from thence to the Olod Hedge :
- so along to Paa-Charnell-foot and so to the Tippald, up Hell's Jurdon :
- from thence up to the east side of the Old Shield Field :
- and so to the fall of the Moss north of the Walltown Craggs :
- and down the Wall Wood end ; and still down the runner to [Painsdale head](#) :
- and so down Painsdale to the hedge of the low side of the Crook-hill,
- and so [by] the hedge along to Tippalt."

<sup>h</sup> *Now called Todholes, i.e. Foxholes*

Till the year 1818, the turnpike road from haltwhistle took a very hilly route to join the military way, about a quarter of a mile east of Glenwhelt ; but in that year was carried the whole way, in a new and level line, along the right bank of the Tipalt ; and at present the Carlisle railway is forming parallel to it.

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***BLENKINSOPP CASTLE IN NORTHUMBERLAND, ENGLAND***  
The Location is about 20 miles northeast of Penrith in Cumberland County



Photo of Blenkinsopp Castle taken about 1875 - Greenhead, Northumberland

**Blenkinsop Castle**. — Camden spoke with great accuracy when he said the residence of the Blenkinsop's stood "in a pleasant tract." The ruins of this castle still form a venerable pile of grey and massive walls, which date their origin from the year 1339, when "Thomas de Blencansopp" had a license to fortify his mansion on the borders of Scotland. <sup>i</sup>

<sup>i</sup> III, ii, 371

It occurs as the residence of John de Blenkinsope in the list of **Border Castles** about the year 1416; and, in 1488, its proprietor of the same name and his son Gerrard committed the custody of it to Henry Percy,\* Earl of Northumberland. **[John Blenkinsop]**, at that time **was warden of the West [in Cumberland?] and middle Marches [of Northumberland]**, and [Percy] no doubt thought this was a desirable situation for a garrison on the **Borders.**<sup>j</sup>

[BELOW IS LATIN DOCUMENT FOR TEXT ABOVE]

<sup>j</sup> *Omnibus Henricus Percy comes Northumb• . Sal•m in D'no sempiternam . Noveritis me prefatum comitem dedisse John Blenkinsop<sup>e</sup> t Gerardo filio su manerium meū et villam de Blenkinsop infra com Northumb• vna cū öibus terris redditibus et reversionibus eisdem manerio et castro pertinentibus . Salva mihi et heredibus et assignatis meis officio constabularij castris predicti que quidem castrum et manerium habui ex dono et concessione ipsius Johannis et Gerardi filii sui prout in quadam charta per ipsos Johem et Gerardū inde mihi facta plenius liquet . A ° 3 Hen. 7. (Harl. Manuscript 1448, folio 38 b.)*

**Under the protection of their castles, the people of this valley so strongly resisted the act of parliament made in Henry the Seventh's time to incorporate them with the county of Northumberland, that, in 1550, it was reported to government that the sheriffs of the county had often to ride to attack offenders at Thirwall, Blenkinsop, and other places on the South Tyne; " for both they and the people of North Tindale always claimed and used their old liberties and were therefore more obedient to the keeper of Tyndale or the Lord Warden than to the sheriffs of Northumberland." <sup>i</sup>**

\* [Transcriber Note: **Henry Percy**, noted above was the 2nd Earl of Northumberland, born 3 February 1393, died 23 May 1455 in St. Albans. His wife was Lady Eleanor Neville. Their son Henry Percy, the 3rd Earl of Northumberland, b. 25 July 1421, d. 29 March 1461, was the suitor of Anne Boleyn in their youth. He sat on the jury that convicted the Queen of England for adultery charges in 1536.]

In 1542, it [Blenkinsop Castle] is described as a [Tower](#) of the inheritance of John Blenkinsope, decayed in the roof and not in good reparations. [\[See Photos\]](#) When it was finally deserted as a residence, by its owners, I have seen no account : probably they left it when they let it to the lord warden Percy, and then took up their residence at [Bellister](#) [\[See Photo\]](#), from which to this castle there is a clear view up the valley of the Tipalt. Wallis, prior to 1769, found "the west and north-west side of it protected by a very high cespitious wall and a deep foss [*i.e.*, a moat]—a vault going through it, north and south, 33" [it is 53] "feet in length, and in breadth 18 ½ feet: two lesser ones on the north side. The facing on the western wall has been down beyond the memory of any person now living." Hutchinson says, it has been "surrounded by an outward wall at the distance only of four paces, of equal height with the interior of the building," and adds, that "the out wall towards the west has been removed of late years, and lay the tower open on that side." Part of it continued to be tenated by labouring people till a new dwelling-house, in the castellated style, was attached to its south front seven years since and which is now used as the residence for the agent of the adjoining colliery.



Photo of Blenkinsopp Hall taken about 1875 - Greenhead, Northumberland

[Blenkensop-Hall](#), then called Dryburnbaugh, was the residence of **John Blenkinsop, esq.\***, in 1663, <sup>k</sup> and of **Thomas Blenkinsop, esq.\***, in 1712 ; and had probably been so of his progenitors for some generations before.

¶7 June 1663, by deed poll from Francis Neville, esq., lord of the manor of [Willimontswick](#), after reciting that the owners of the demesne [land holdings] and manor of Blenkinsop had immemorially paid to the lords of Willimontswick an annual quit-rent of 20s [i.e., 20 Shillings, equivalent to one (new standard) gold sovereign or \$500 in today's money] for the tithes of corn of the said demesne and lordship of Blenkinsop, and that the owners of the same demesne and manor had always taken corn in kind of their several tenants, and that the said quit-rent was then in arrear, and that John Blenkinsop, esq., of Drybunbaugh, the presnet owner of the lordship of Blenkinsop, had agreed to pay the said arrers and growing payments of the said quit-rent—The said Francis Neville confirms the said ancient custom to said J. B. And his heirs.

According to the custom of this manor a 20-penny fine is due from every tenant in the manor to the next succeeding lord, to be paid immediately, if the new lord be twenty-one, otherwise not till he is at age. On the death of a tenant a 20-penny fine and a Herriot is due from the next heir or succeeding tenant to the lord, which, with all fines, rents, and services due, must be paid before the heir or new tenant can be admitted. Should such payments not be paid and the heir or next succeeding tenant neglect to procure his admittance after a day fixt by the lord, and being called at three court days, then the estate becomes an escheat to the lord, and must be found so by the jury.

\* **[Tr. Note:]** *The title of esquire during medieval times indicates that both **John Blenkinsop** and **Thomas Blenkinsop** were members of the gentry in England. This was a social status ranking directly below a knight. During the medieval era the term esquire also meant that a boy or a man was a candidate for knighthood or was a person who served a knight. That person would be an attendant and a shield bearer. Additionally, the use of the title Esquire as ascribed to these Blenkinsops means both were people of gentle birth, good breeding, or high social position and that they belonged to the upper or ruling class of northern England..*

It [i.e., *Blenkinsop-Hall*] was a border fortalice ; and, in latter years, has had large additions made to it by Colonel Coulson, its present proprietor. Seated on rich ground, at the opening of a woody glen, while it seems to be saying "in nemus ire juvet," it smiles sweetly on the eye of day, and stretches out its towered walls and long-extent of front, to the noon-tide sun. The entrance-hall and dining room occupy the ground floor of the center of the front ; and the library of its west, and the drawing-room of its east tower, the latter of which was built in 1835, and measures 36½ feet by 21. <sup>1</sup>

<sup>(1)</sup> The principal pictures here [at *Blenkinsopp Hall*] are—

- In the Entrance-hall, which is 30 feet by 18., two Aristotle, and Diogenes with his lamp, by Guilie Romano ; and a life-size half-length Portrait of a Lady looking out at a window, a very clever picture of the Flemish school.

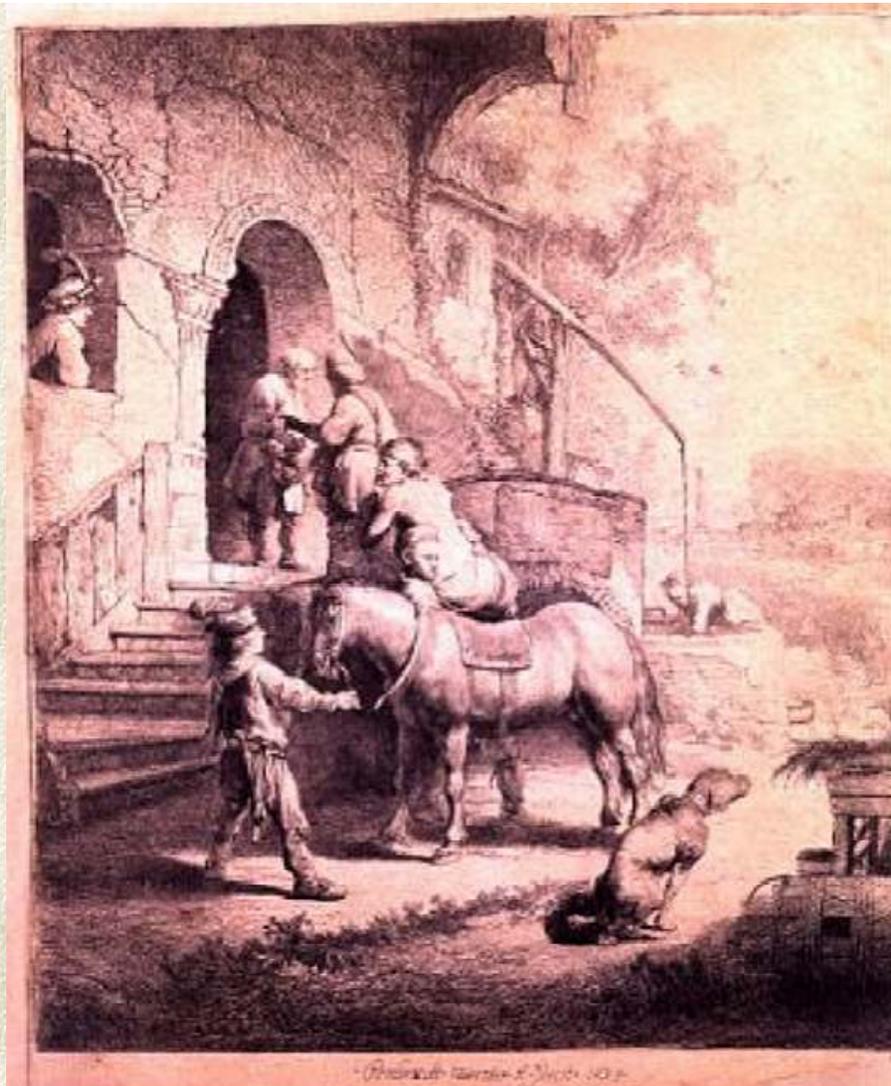
In the Dining-room, which measures 32 feet by 18, among other family portraits, those of :

- William Coulson and his wife the heiress of Blenkinsop;
- a large Fruit Piece with Dead Game, by Snyders ;
- Scenes in a Dutch Tavern, by the elder Teniers, brought from Holland by Col. Coulson;
- **Pan and Syrinx**, by Rubens ;



*Pan and Syrinx, by Rubens*

- The Battle of Novi, by Bourgomanni, an Austrian general in the engagement ;
- The Assumption of Venus from the Sea, by Albano ;
- The Trumpeter, a fine piece by Terburgh ;
- a large Landscape with Cattle by Cowper ;
- a highly finished Miniature of an Old Lady Reading her Bible ;
- **The Good Samaritan**, by Rembrandt ;
- a Sea-Piece, by Backhuysen ;
- Landscape, with Banditti and a Waggon, by Molyn ;
- a beautiful Calm by Vandervelde, &cc.



*Good Samaritan by Rembrandt, 1663*

Besides portfolios of fine engravings, and many museum curiosities collected by Col. Coulson and his sons, from different foreign countries, we observed a fine axe of greenish stone, found 5 feet below the surface, in making a drain in the meadow to the west of the house, an instrument which probably belonged to the same age as the Wyden-Enls coffins, and certainly to a time before the Roman era of Britain. There are also here several immense horns of deer, found in excavating the ruins of [Caervorran](#). [Carvoran]

(m) **Glenwhelt**, and **Tipalt**, seem to be Cymric, or British names. It is the first from Glyn-gwellt, the valley.....

[TEXT STOPS HERE]

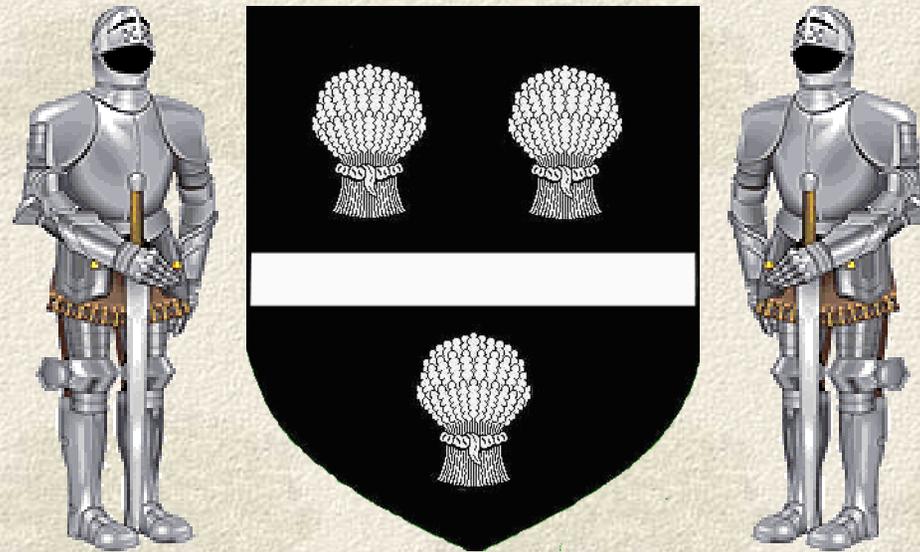
[Additional footnote not associated with the above excerpt]

The Presbyterian Meeting House of Haltwhistle was built in 1752, and enlarged only eight years after; annexed to it is a house and garden. William Appleby, in 1799 left £40 to increase the salary of its minister, which office is now filled by the rev. James Stephenson. (e)

John Hodgson, *History of Northumberland*, Vol.4., ISBN 0-85983-060-8

### ***PEDIGREE OF BLENKINSOP, OF BLENKINSOP***

**Arms.**—An **argent** (*silver/white*) **fess** (*bar*) between three **garbs** (*wheat stalks*) **banded** (*grouped*), **sable** (*black background*).



Donald J. Blankenship (dblank99@aol.com) recently brought to my attention the existence on the Internet of a unique historical document on the Glanville family line. [Click here](#) to see the complete set of arms in one document contained in this unique compendium of historical and genealogical data. What we see in that ancient document is perhaps the oldest known Blenkinsop arms included within a large grouping of 15 other arms belonging to noble families who resided primarily in northern England. These notables, cited below, include lords, admirals and the Chief Justice of England. And yet, among this very distinguished group is the Blenkinsop Coat-of-arms. While we have written heraldic descriptors of the various Blenkinsop coat-of-arms, it is very rare indeed that we ever have a visual aid to what these ancient arms actually looked like. In this case, we are most fortunate to actually see what I believe is the oldest Blenkinsop coat-of-arms in existence. We do not know which Blenkinsop it belonged to, only that the surname was **Blenkinsop**. I tentatively propose that the individual who bore these arms pre-existed Ranulph Blenkinsop (circa 1240) who heretofore was the first Blenkinsop I have

recorded. If we had a precise date for the document or the assembled (i.e. grouped) coat-of-arms we could easily venture a guess, as to the identity of the Blenkinsop whose coat-of-arms is included in this [old document](#). However, even the date of the visual depiction or document itself is very elusive.



OLDEST KNOWN BLENKINSOP ARMS

The source document with the image of the arms is called "A Photograph of an old Glanville document" and was provided to author Jay Glanville by Pat Power. [Click here](#) to read the Records of the Anglo-Norman House of Glanville from A.D. 1050 to 1880. The [image](#) of the 15 banded (grouped) arms or Coats-of-Arms is undated. However, given the notations on the document it would appear to be very old indeed, perhaps actually dating to the 12th century.

The 15 crudely drawn arms seen on the source document may, in fact, be ancient and date to the 1100's. However the helm (helmet), mantling (scarf), crest (above the helmet) and the motto all suggest a later era when these heraldic flourishes were added to embellish a more complete coat-of-arms. Nonetheless, it would appear from the mere appearance of the Blenkinsop arms seen grouped with the below cited notable people of England that from the very earliest times the Blenkinsops of Northumberland were distinguished lords of northern England where they lived along the Scottish border in Northumberland.

The fact that the center shield in this collection of arms was that of the Chief Justice of England would suggest, but certainly not confirm, that the Blenkinsop whose arms are represented was a lower level justice in the service of the King of England. We know that in the late medieval period the Blenkinsops of Northumberland were Wardens of the Marches, County sheriffs and one Blenkinsop (from Hillbeck in Westmoreland) was a commander-in-chief of field militias in Cumberland and Westmoreland. So it is not difficult to believe that perhaps the first distinguished Blenkinsop was a Court Justice for Northumberland sometime during the 12th century. My presumption is that this otherwise unidentified first Blenkinsop, as 15th century historian William Camden states, was a clan leader. Because of this he would have been gratuitously given the high ranking position of Court Justice because of his stature within the boundaries of this northern extremity of England. However, he also may have earned his title and position as a result of participating in the holy crusades in the Middle East. Whatever the case, the source document with all the coat-of-arms (including that of the Blenkinsops) has many visual clues which can be examined to reveal more much information. The motto for this group of distinguished notables is more in keeping with a military status for the group than that of a member of the judiciary.

The other individuals and arms associated with that of the Blenkinsops in the Glanville document are noted below. You will see that most of these individuals once resided in North Yorkshire in the area of the city of York which was the Viking capital in England until the Vikings were defeated in 1066 after William the Conqueror gained power in that year. In reality North Yorkshire was the northern extremity under English control. Northumberland, including current day County Durham, was more like an annexed territory shortly after England fell to William the Conqueror in 1066. So most, but not all, of the distinguished men cited below lived within a 30-miles radius in the northernmost part of old England during and after the Conquest of England under William I. It is, of course, interesting to note that only one individual from Northumberland is cited and that is a **Blenkinsop**. It also is interesting to observe that the motto chosen for this distinguished group of noblemen and English lords was **"Either Conquer or Die."** The

motto would seem to befit a very determined and distinguished group of knights or military noblemen who had made a blood pledge of allegiance to the King of England. It also is of passing interest that the same motto has been adopted by the 1st Fighter Wing, Langley AFB, Virginia.

At first reading I suspected that the individuals noted below may have belonged to the Northern Council set up under King Richard III (1483-1485) based at Sandal in West Yorkshire. However, Richard III was killed at The Battle of Bosworth Field and the victorious Welshman Henry Tywdr (Tudor) was then crowned Henry VII, King of England. In 1487 Henry VII stayed for some time in Newcastle in Northumberland while investigating people involved in a rebellion against him. Later, he visited York for the same purpose. Because nearly all of these men listed below with the unknown Blenkinsop Coat-of-Arms were from Yorkshire, it is only reasonable to suspect they had some kind of common cause for unity with regard to York, which was then the second largest city in England.

William I (the Conqueror) came to York in 1069 to subdue the **Northern rebellion**. He built two wooden castles on top of earth mounds. The castles have long since gone, but the mounds can be seen today. The Domesday Book census of 1086 showed that half of York was owned by the King, and the other half by influential Normans. York prospered, and the rebuilding of the Minster was begun. Over the next 300 years York grew to become the second largest city in the country and was the northern capital of England. The stone walls and gates were built during this time. But York's prosperity was not to last. During the 1400s, the population was declining, and the all-important wool industry was moving elsewhere, and the citizens were soon to take up arms in the Wars of the Roses. From this bit of history one might come to suspect that the individuals below were part of the northern rebellion, but this is far from certain. If this were true, then the individuals below would represent a grouping of men from around the time of the conquest of England in 1066. This would indeed push back the time window for Blenkinsop preeminence in northern England.

What I believe is most likely is that the assemblage of Coats-of-Arms that we see in the old document refers to men who once held the position of [viscount or High Sheriff of York](#) during during the 12th and 13th centuries. This explanation fails to explain who the Blenkinsop Coat of Arms belonged to or how he fits in with the others who held the position of **High Sheriff** during this era. However, it is my educated guess that the Blenkinsop in question was probably the sheriff of Northumberland and the black and silver Coat-of-Arms bearing three wheat sheaves belonged to him. This Blenkinsop presumably served the position of High Sheriff in northern England at some early period in history following the reign of William the Conqueror which began in 1066. However, a more likely explanation is that mentioned earlier from a translation of the Latin text as follows.

**"It [Blenkinsop Castle] occurs as the residence of John de Blenkinsope in the list of [Border Castles](#) about the year 1416; and, in 1488, its proprietor of the same name and his son Gerrard committed the custody of it to Henry Percy,\* Earl of Northumberland. [John Blenkinsop], at that time [was warden of the West and middle Marches \[of Northumberland\]](#), and [Percy] no doubt thought this was a desirable situation for a garrison on the Borders."**

[NOTE: The west and middle Marches of Northumberland, as referred to above, was a circumscribed area no less than 1,000 square miles and perhaps double that amount. It would have extended east-west all the way from the border with Cumberland eastward to between Hexam and Newcastle. The north-south boundaries were at least 15 miles north and south of Haltwhistle, and in all likelihood double that distance. A fair estimate of the area of the land governed by John Blenkinsop of Blenkinsop Castle would have been between 0.5 to 1.5 million acres with the best guess of this land area as 3/4 million acres.]

Here are the names associated with the earliest Blenkinsop we now have on record. Research is still ongoing to analyze this list of men.

- o 1. **POWER - of Waterford, Teneriffe of London**
- o 2. **STRICKLAND - Lord of Sizergh, Co. of Westmoreland.** This probably refers to Sir Walter Strickland who built [Sizergh castle](#) in present day Cumbria. The structure originally built around 1239 and later in 1340 was fashioned into a peel tower located 2.5 miles south of Kendal. The Stricklands lived in this castle for 750 years. In 1306 [Sir Walter](#)

[Strickland](#), sixth in descent from his de Castlecarrock progenitor, was made a Knight of the Bath for his services in Border warfare in 1306, on the occasion of the granting of knighthood to Edward, Prince of Wales - afterwards Edward 11. The following year he had a charter of free warren in all his lands in Westmorland, and in 1332 he had licence to enclose his demesne lands at Sizergh for ever and to make a park there.

- o 3. **DEINCOURT - Lord of Deincourt, Co. of Lincoln.** This is probably Edmund Deincourt who died in 1326/7, the first Lord of Deincourt who married Isabel de Mohun, the daughter of Reynold (Reginald) II de Mohun). About 1303 Their daughter Margaret married Lord Robert Willoughby in Lincolnshire, England. This would make Edmund Deincourt's birth sometime in the late 1200's, perhaps 1270 AD.
- o 4. **NEVILLE - Earl of Northumberland, before the Conqueror** This may be one of a number from a long list of Nevilles who held the position of **Sheriff of York** beginning with Galfrid de Neville in 1217. However, mention of the surname Neville here is a bit confusing because Ralph Neville, was the First Earl of Westmoreland, not Northumberland. Henry Percy, was actually the first Earl of Northumberland, not a Neville. This may be an historian's error. Ralph Neville is also associated with Penrith Castle where initial construction of the Castle began in 1399. William Strickland, later Bishop of Carlisle and Archbishop of Canterbury was granted a license in 1397 to crenellate Penrith castle. A stone wall on the castle was added to an earlier pele tower as a defense against the Scottish raids. In 1419, Ralph Neville, First Earl of Westmoreland inherited Penrith. Over the next 70 years, additions and improvements were made to the castle. Ralph Neville added the Red Tower and a new gatehouse on the northeast.
- o 5. **NEVILLE - Admiral to William the Conqueror, 1066** This apparently refers to [Gilbert de Nevil](#) (Neville), apparently the eldest son of Baldric the German, and so called from his fief of Neuville-sur-Tocque, in the department of the Orne, the arrondissement of Argentan, and the canton of Gacé. Gilbert is one and the same as "Gilbert Normanus," traditionally said not only to have come over with the Conqueror, but to have been the admiral of his fleet in 1066.
- o 6. **BULMER - Lord of Sheriff Hutton Co. of York.** This is probably Bertram de Bulmer, the **Sheriff of York** in 1140 during the reign of King Stephen (1135-1154). He served again in the same position in 1154 under King Henry II (1154-1189). Bertram de Bulmer, who died in 1166, built Sheriff Hutton Castle. The castle passed to the Neville family, and in 1377, John Neville, obtained a charter for a market on Monday and an annual fair on the eve of the exaltation of the Holy Cross (September 14). In 1382, John, Lord Neville, secured a license to crenellate the castle. The castle was passed to John's son, Ralph Neville, the first Earl of Westmoreland. Upon Ralph's death in 1425, the Neville estates were partitioned. The younger Ralph retained the title and the Durham estates and Richard Neville inherited the Yorkshire estates. Sheriff Hutton became the property of Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick. There also is evidence of earlier Aschetel de Bulmer who built the motte-and-bailey castle at Sheriff Hutton after the Conquest of England in 1066. Sheriff Hutton was on the northeast side of York, between Malton and Hemsley and York. It was the domestic headquarters of the Council of the North in the time of Richard III (1483-1485).
- o 7. **MIDDLEHAM - Lord of Middleham, Constable of Richmond, Co. of York** This reference to Middleham is confusing. It could be a transcription error and possibly refer to Petrus de Middleton. The terminal sound or suffix "ton" and "ham" refer to the same word for village in Old English. Could it be an error? Petrus de Middleton was the viscount or **High Sheriff of York** in 1334, serving under King Edward III (1327-1377). There also is a William Middleton who served as the **High Sheriff** of York in 1526.

If the reference is only to Middleham then we know that in 1270 Robert de Neville received Middleham Castle through his wife, Mary, daughter and heiress of Ralph Fitzranulph. Their son, Robert Neville, was killed in a border struggle and his brother, Ralph, inherited Middleham. After his death in 1367, his son John inherited Middleham. John's son Ralph, inherited Middleham after his death in 1388. The castle is situated on the southern slope of Yoredale (Wensleydale). In 1069, Alan the Red, one of William the Conqueror's chief supporters was granted the land where Middleham is located. It was given to him by Gilpatric. Middleham appears in the Domesday Book and is referred to as the castle "Medelai", a French corruption of the name meaning the center of a group of hamlets. In or around 1083, Ribald, Alan's brother was granted the castle. After the death of his wife Beatrix, Ribald granted the property to his son, Ralph. Ralph's son, Robert Fitzranulph began building the castle keep in or around 1170-80.

- o 8. **GLANVILLE - Chief Justice of England, in 1130.** This may also be the same as Radulph de Glanville who served as viscount or **High Sheriff of York** in 1164. He served in the same position again in 1177, ad term regni Henry II (1154-1189).
- o 9. **CLAVERING - Lord of Clavering** (can't read the rest). This may refer to Lord Robert Fitz Roger (1247-1310) of Clavering; M.P., who married Margery de Zouche. Their daughter Euphemia de CLAVERING, b. Abt 1267, m. Randolph de NEVILLE. 'Clavering Castle', near London, is a level area of nearly an acre surrounded by a deep wide moat. The Parish Church was rebuilt between 1350 and 1500. In the north aisle, the effigy of a knight shows a 13th century Lord of Clavering, which must have been moved from an earlier church.
- o 10. **WARD - of Newby, Co. of York** This may be Symon Warde, the viscount or **high sheriff of York** who served first in 1315 then again in 1316, 1317 and 1319.
- o 11. **BLINKINSOP** - of Northumberland
- o 12. **ALFORD - of Bilton Y Marye? , Co. of York.** This presumably refers to Wil. Alford, de Bilton, who under King James I (1603-1625) was in 1618 a viscount or **high sheriff of the county of York.** 1618
- o 13. **ROOKES - of Farrley (Farley), Co. of Bucks (Buckinghamshire)**
- o 14. **SACVILLE (Sackville) - of Farrley (Farley), Co. of Bucks (Buckinghamshire)**
- o 15. **POWER**

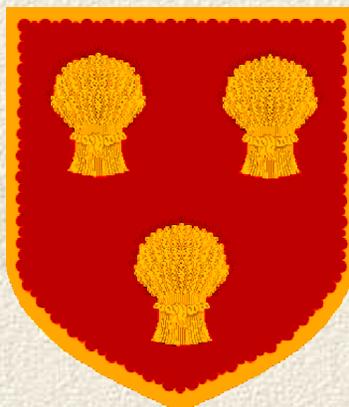
"Aut Vincere Aut Mori" = "Either Conquer or Die" or "Victory or Death"



The motto of the 1st Fighter Wing, Langley AFB, Virginia

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But in the **visitation of Richard St. George esq., Norroy King of Arms, in 1615** and in the **Craster Tables of 1632**, I find the Blenkinsope arms as "gules in an engrailed border or, three wheat sheaves or." [tr. note: *or* = GOLD]



The arms on one of the [Blenkinsop monuments](#) in **Haltwhistle Holy Cross church** are also three garbs without a fess. At the north-east end of the Church lies the upper portion of the recumbent effigy of a knight bearing a shield with the arms of Blenkinsopp. Also at the north-east end of the church is a fine tomb slab, carved with a rich floriated cross, and on one side a shield of the Blenkinsopp arms and a sword, and on the other a pilgrim's staff and scrip. An image of this tomb slab is displayed in Colonel Leslie Blankenship's 1971 book "*The Blankenship Family History*. The west window of the church is a memorial to John Blenkinsopp-Coulson esq. (d. 1868) and three of his sons who served in the Royal Navy. This memorial at Holy Cross church was erected in 1871 by the late Misses Coulson, to whose memory two small stained windows were placed there in 1885 by W. L. B. Coulson esq.

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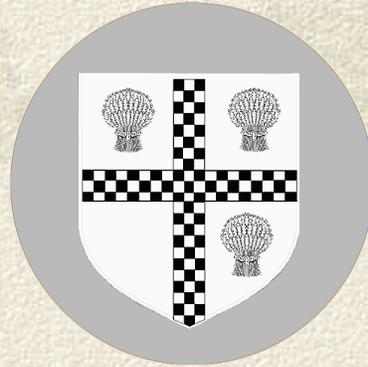
**LEFT:** Haltwhistle Holy Cross Church in Haltwhistle, Northumberland. The church was built circa 1250 AD. **RIGHT:** The shield carved on Thomas Blenkinsop's head stone. He is buried at Holy Cross church. On the tombstone below the shield it reads *PERSEVERANDO* which means "PERSEVERING." Below this is written, "Sacred to the Memory." On the shield there are three garbs between a chevron or bend. It appears that a running greyhound is facing left at the top of the shield. The greyhound is an heraldic symbol to indicate the bearer's keen interest and pursuit of hunting. This sporting activity kept knights busy when they were otherwise unoccupied with their military or war fighting activities.



**St. Cuthbert Church at Greenhead**  
(Two miles west of Haltwhistle, Northumberland)

The Lord of the Manor of **Blenkinsopp** gave land on which a chapel was built in 1828 at Greenhead. This was within the parish of Haltwhistle. It served the local population of Greenhead. At this time many new employees were being hired to work the **Blenkinsopp colliery** [*i.e., coal mine*]. Other new employees were being added to assist in the construction of the Newcastle-Carlisle railway. The chapel was designed by the architect Mr Dobson. In 1900 Col. Joicey arranged for a chancel to be built in memory of his father and at this time the nave was restored and a spire added to the tower. The oak reredos, pannelling, pulpit and choir stalls are characteristic of this period. The east window represents Christ in Majesty, King Oswald and his Queen, and some well known Northumbrian Saints of the sixth and seventh centuries. [*The Newcastle Diocesan Gazetteer* (1982), page 47.]

**In Flowers Visitation, in 1575**, the arms of **Blenkinsop**, of **Birtley**, in the county of Durham, as given by Surtees<sup>\*\*</sup>, are, — "Party per pale, argent and sable, a fess inter three garbs counter-changed ;



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"and **St. George** says, the arms of **Robert Blenkinsop of Birtley**, in **1615**, were in [Alnwick](#) church with those of Henry Maddison and others, but does not describe them. (i) III. Ii., 223



*Alnwick Parish Church in Alnwick, Northumberland*

*\*\* Surtees' History of Northumberland and County Durham*

**Transcriber Note:** Each of the three Coat-of-Arms shown above were recreated here based solely upon the heraldic descriptions of the shields. There is no graphic representation of these COA's in the book "The History of Northumberland."

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**[TRANSCRIBER NOTE: Definitions below added for clarity. Not part of original text]**

**fess** = *Heraldry*. A wide horizontal band forming the middle section of an escutcheon or shield

**garb**= a wheat sheave

**banded**=a strip or stripe that contrasts with something else in color

**sable**=the color black, especially in heraldry.

**gules**= the Tincture gules means red in heraldry

**engrailed**= *Heraldry*. Indented along the edge with small curves.

**sheaves**= a bundle of cut stalks of grain or similar plants bound with straw or twine

**or**=Latin. Gold or golden color

**inter**=between or intermingled

**pale**= *Heraldry*. A wide vertical band in the center of an escutcheon or shield

**argent**= *Heraldry*. The metal silver, represented by the color white.

**counter-changed**=checkered

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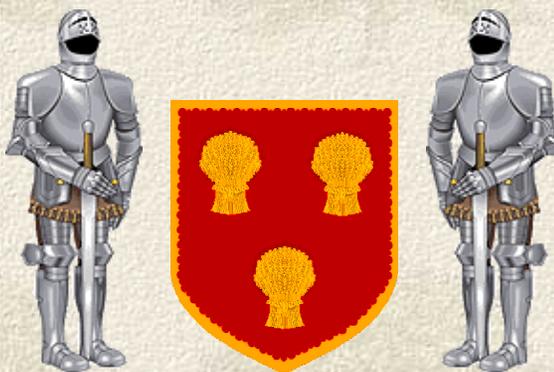
## Part II. Vol. III.

The skeleton of this pedigree from John Blenkinsop, in 1463 to 1615 is from the visitation of Richard St. George, esq., Norroy King of Arms, in the latter year; and from the Harl, Manuscript 1448, folio 56. The Coulson pedigree, principally from papers at Blenkinsop, and Mr. Anderson's at Jesmond.

For pedigrees of the Blenkinsops, of [Hellebeck-Hall](#), in Westmoreland, see Nicholson and Burn's Westmorland, 582—587; and of Birtley, in Durham, Surtees, II., 189.

(See: *History of the Antiquities of the Counties of Westmorland & Cumberland*, Nicholson & Burns, published in 1777 reprinted 1976.)

**Ranulph (Ralph) de Blenkinshope** held the ville of Blenkinshope of the barony of Nicholas de Bolteby, of Tindale about the year 1240, and very frequently occurs as a witness to charters respecting Softley, Fetherstanhaugh, Lambley, Wyden, Eals, and other neighboring places, about that period.(j) Alice, wife of Thomas de Carleton, and Elizabeth Blenkinsopp, daughters of Mary, wife of John Kardoile, and daughter of Thomas del Recke, are mentioned in a deed without date, and now in the possession of Lord Wallace.



**Thomas de Blenkinshop**, next after Ranulph (Ralph) de Blenkinshope, was witness to a dateless deed about Wyden (1); and, in 1278, was

destrained [*i.e.*, *compelled*] to take the degree of **knighthood**, for the due performance of which Roger Baret, of Throcklaw, Richard de Roucestre, and Richard de Sancto Petro, were his sureties. (m). [*Note: A surety is one who makes a pledge for the actions of another or is responsible for another, especially one who assumes responsibilities or debts in the event of default.*]

**Thomas de Blencansopp** had a license to kernellate or fortify his manor-house of Blencansopp, on the borders of Scotland, in 1340.(n)

**Thomas de Blenkinsop**, in 1366 and 1368, occurs in escheats as holding the ville or manor of Blenkinsop of the manor of Langley. (o)



## LANGLEY MANOR

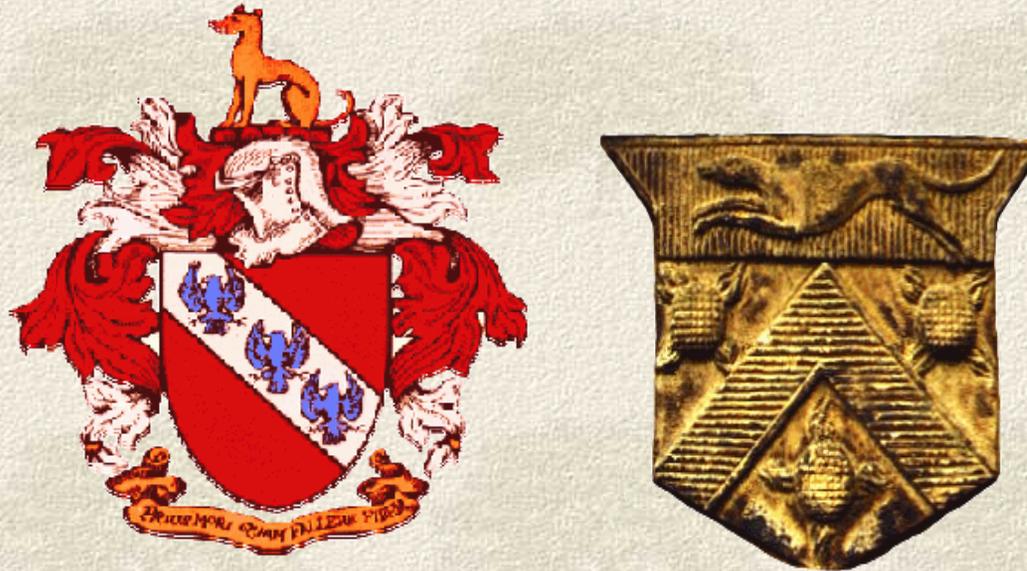
Langley Manor during the late 1800's. This estate was formerly owned by Nicholas de Boltby who gave Ranulp (Ralph) Blenkinsop the common grounds and castle at Greenhead, Northumberland in 1240 AD. Langley Manor was six miles west of the town of Hexam in Northumberland. Langley Manor appears to have been given to Thomas Blenkinsop during the late 1600's. However, there is no documentation of a transfer of Langley Manor to Thomas de Blenkinsop. At the time Thomas de Blenkinsop resided at Langley Manor between 1366-1368 he was the English military commander-in-chief of Westmoreland and Cumberland Counties.

Between the years 1369 and 1383, Thomas de Blenkinsop appears in the Scottish Rolls in commissions of array [*i.e.*, *in charge of military troops*] for Cumberland and Westmorland; in a mandamus [*i.e.*, *official order*] to himself, Sir Ralph Eure\*, and Sir Aymer de Valence, to repay sir Hen. Percy, Earl of Northumberland, out of the goods of delinquents, a sum which he had advanced as compensation for breach of truce; and as having the custody of Roxburg committed to his charge. In a deposition in favour of sir Richard Scrope, in the [great controversy](#) between that baron and sir Robert Grosvenor, between the years 1386 and 1389, he [*i.e.* *Thomas de Blenkinsop*] said he was then 50 years old, and had [borne arms](#) [*i.e.* *he was a knight*] for 30 years. (p) By the first of the following documents he [*i.e.* *Thomas de Blenkinsop*] appears to have married about the year 1382, Margaret, widow of [Alan del Strother](#)\*\* , and in it is expressly designated as "of Tyndale," probably to distinguish him from his cousin, Thomas de Blenkinsop, of [Hellebeck-Hall](#) ,\*\*\* in Westmorland : by the second, it appears that he was dead at the time of its date, in 1389. The originals of both are preserved among the muniments at [Capheaton](#).

[\* **NOTE:** Sir Ralph Eure's only notable act was that he, like Thomas de Blenkinsop, was a witness in the celebrated case of Scrope vs. Grosvenor in 1375 when two knights, Sir Richard Scrope and Sir Robert Grosvenor, in a jousting tournament, appeared with the same Coat-of-Arms. Both Blenkinsop and Eure gave their official statements or opinions on the debate in question. Sir Ralph Eure's son by the same name was born in Berwick Castle, Northumberland, England. The son, Sir Ralph Eure, died on 9 Mar 1461/62 in Towton Field, Towton, Yorkshire, England. He married Eleanor Greystock, the 2nd great granddaughter of King Edward III (1327-1377). ]

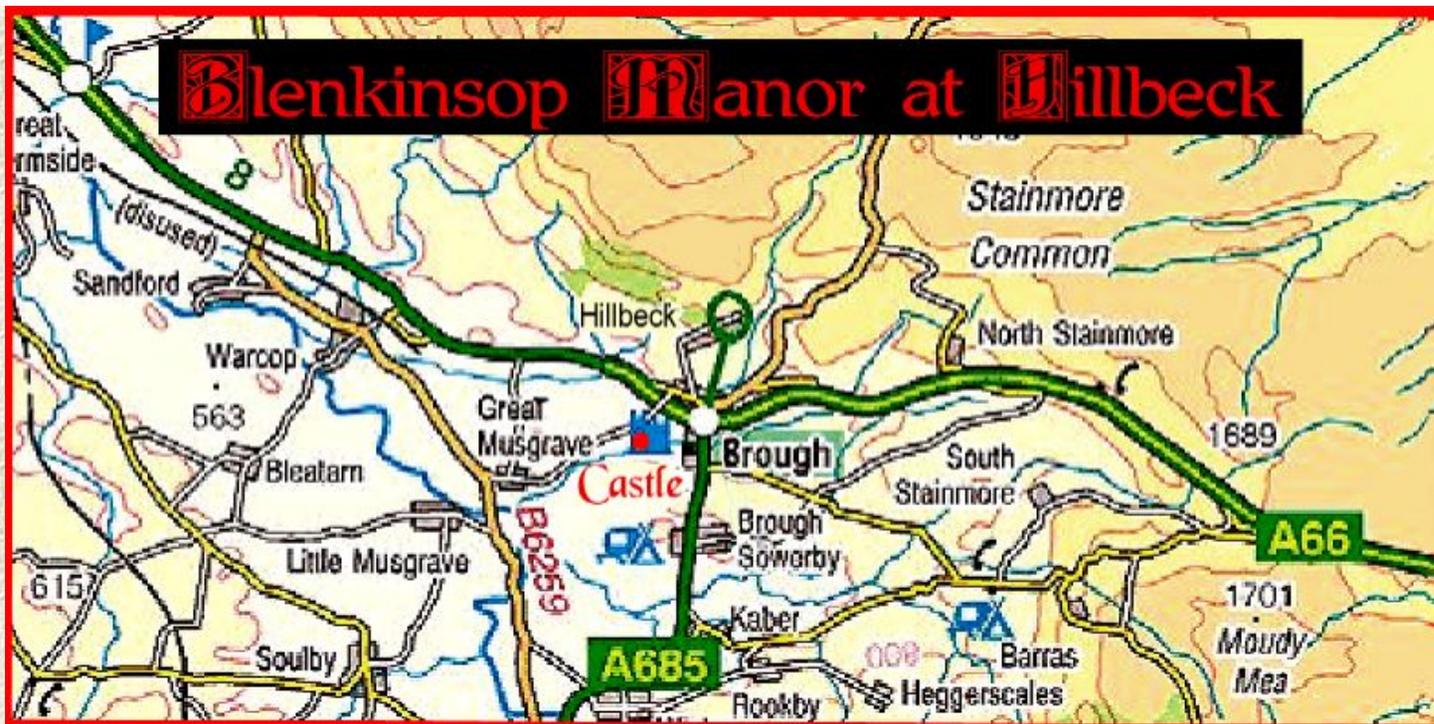
[\*\* **NOTE:** [Alan del Strother](#), Lord of Lyman during the reign of Edward III in 1352, was [Sheriff of Northumberland](#) and was succeeded by his sons, Alan and Henry. His daughter,

Joan, married John Copeland, who captured King David at the Battle of Neville Cross. He was knighthed, therefore, and made Warden of Roxborough Castle. Alan del Strother, who was Warden of this Castle from 1368 to 1376 was succeeded by Sir Thomas Percy, the first Earl of Northumberland. **The name Strother is believed to be of Scandinavian origin. The Strother family is stated to have migrated with the Vikings into Great Britain.** . Those who bore the surname began to be mentioned in the annals of the country about this time of the Vikings move into Cumberland County. The surname Strother is found in Denmark and Sweden in the present day, and it is to be seen on tombstones older than the Norman Conquest in a grave yard on the Isle of Thanet. On these old tombstones may be seen the Coat-of-Arms which was borne by the Strother family in England and America during all the years since that date and these "Arms" are identical with those upon old silver and jewelry owned by the Strothers of Virginia. The earliest form of the name seems to have been "Straather" but on the tombstones mentioned it is found not only in this form but it is found also in the form used to the present day. It is frequently seen both in the annals of romance and history. Chaucer mentions those who bore it, and in the records of Northumberland County, England, it is seen many times in the list of "Landed Gentry". It is also found in the marriage records where are chronicled the union between those who bore it and members of the most powerful and influential families of northern England.



It is presumed that the greyhound seen above the shield on the Strother Coat-of-Arms (left) and the greyhound in flight, as seen on the tombstone of Thomas Blenkinsop of Tynedale (right), may show close family ties between these two ancient ancestral lines. Margaret Strothers, widow of Alan, married Thomas Blenkinsop about 1382 AD. My assumption is that because Margaret de Strothers married into a line of Viking descendants that perhaps her own family line also were descended from Vikings. Previous discussion has noted that the surnames Blencan, Blencarn, Blenkinship, Blenkinship etc are all derived from the Viking or Norse geographic feature name of BLEN for a settlement along a water course. One might easily speculate that Viking blood was marrying Viking blood as late as 300 years after the Vikings either left the Cumberland/Northumberland area or that they thoroughly assimilated into the Norman and Anglo-Saxon population of the 14th and 15th centuries who then resided there.

[\*\*\* **NOTE:** Hellebeck, Helbeck and Hillbeck are used for the same placename located 1 mile northeast of Brough where traditionally there was a large cluster of Blenkinsops of high social standing. Helbeck is situated along the old Roman Road (now A-66) which runs between Penrith and Darlington in Durham. Helbeck is also about 19 miles southwest of Penrith and it too lies within the 20 miles radius of Penrith where you find the most ancient records of Blenkinsops and Blenkinsips. Brough was a major transit point between London and Scotland when the Romans occupied England. A fairly large Roman garrison was positioned there and many Roman artifacts have been found in and around Brough during the last few centuries.



It's important here to note that the Blenkinsop land barons, noblemen and knights of Hillbeck (also Hellebeck) in Westmoreland County (now Cumberland County) are quite separate and distinct from the Blenkinsops of Greenhead (near Haltwhistle) in Northumberland. The physical separation between the two parts of this clan was about 30 miles. The knightly clan at Blenkinsop Castle near Greenhead was, in fact, related to the Blenkinsops at Hillbeck. Furthermore it is stated in historical texts that they were cousins. The Blenkinsops of Hillbeck also held high positions in English society. Thomas Blenkinsop of Hillbeck was once the commander-in-chief of the armies in Cumberland and Westmoreland. The history of the Blenkinsops of Hillbeck is stated to be verifiable through genealogy dating back to at least 1307 AD.

Another important distinction, as noted below, is that the Blenkinsops of **Hillbeck** in Westmoreland appeared to have been Catholics as opposed to the Blenkinsops of **Greenhead** in Northumberland who clearly were Anglicans that belonged to the Church of England. By the latter part of the 1500's we see a fairly large number of both Blenkinsops and Blenkinships in Durham near Darlington and Gatehead (Wickham parish) and in Northumberland near Newcastle. It is presumed there was a mass migration of people away from and out of Cumberland and Westmoreland due to the two onslaughts of black plague which devastated these counties twice in the 16th century. However, as can be seen in the map below, the Blenkinsop barons and knights were clearly in northwestern or north central England prior to the 1500's. In the map below you see the town of Blencarn which I highlight because it is there that I believe the Blenkinsops and Blenkinships originated at the dawn of history.



SOURCE:

[\*Mannix & Co., History, Topography and Directory of Westmorland, 1851\*](#)

**HILLBECK OR HELLEBECK** (in Brough parish, Westmoreland County) is a hamlet, township, and manor, one mile north of Brough, at the foot of Hillbeck Fell. In all records it is called Hillebeck, "not from any infernal idea" - the Saxon word "helle" signifying merely the pouring down of water, which often tumbles from the mountains here over rocky and broken channels with tremendous fury. Brough parish was anciently a chapelry subordinate to Kirkby-Stephen (the location of the nearby Viking Loki Stone) It consists of the townships of Church Brough, Brough Sowerby, and Hilbeck, and of the chapelry of Stainmore, and in 1841 contained a population of 1694 souls.

Hillbeck manor was held under the hereditary high sheriffs of the county of Westmoreland. It belonged for a considerable time to a **knights family, whose heiress, in the reign of Edward II (1307-1327 AD), under the name and dominion of BLENKINSOP held it, or at least a portion of it, for fourteen generations.** In 1635, **Thomas Blenkinsop** sold part of Hillbeck manor to Richard Barton, clerk, and in 1656 he conveyed the residue to Thomas Burton, Esq., his son, who was one of Oliver Cromwell's sequestrators. **The Blenkinsops (of Hillbeck), being Catholics**, suffered much from the diabolical laws which were put in vigorous operation against those who adhered to the ancient faith. Thomas was living in 1676, when an account of the family was taken by the Rev. T. Machell, of Kirkby Thore, who has described him as a venerable good looking old gentleman. His son, Francis, succeeded to what was left of the family estates, but he sold the hall and demesne to Major Scaife, another of Cromwell's sequestrators. The **Blenkinsops** had twenty-two tenants at Hillbeck, who paid a fineable rent of £19. 12s. 9d.; twenty-five tenants at Brough, with a fineable rent of £11. 5s. 10d.; and amongst their tenants they had fifty-three boon (i.e. a Viking word meaning "required") days shearing, twenty-one boon days mowing, all but one in Hillbeck, and forty-one loads of boon coals. The Black Bull Inn, Brough, was the court-house for their tenants in that manor. The Earl of Clarendon, as inferior lord under the Earl of Thanet, now holds the nominal rights, which had previously passed through various hands, since sold by the Blenkinsops. The Earl of Clarendon

married the widow of John Barham, Esq., who purchased this estate of Joseph Pitt, Esq. John Metcalf Carlton, Esq., who possessed the property about forty years ago, built an unsuccessful cotton mill, near the hall, which was created in 1776, by the same spirited but unfortunate gentleman. On an eminence near the hall is Fox Tower, also built by Mr. Carlton, commanding an extensive view, and contiguous to this some coal has been found. The hall is a large building on an eminence, and is now occupied by Mr. Jeremy Taylor.

In the reign of Henry III (1216-1272 AD), Thomas de Musgrave founded a chantry (chapel) in the church, and endowed it with certain lands and tenements. It was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and where the altar stood was called our Lady's aisle, near to which was a small quire (i.e. choir), called the closet, belonging to the **Blenkinsops, of Hillbeck**. In 1506, John Brunskill founded, at Market Brough, a chapel, or oratory, which was dedicated on the Blessed Virgin, and St. Gabriel. It was endowed by **Thomas Blenkinsop, of Hillbeck**, with a piece of ground called Gibgarth, on condition that the said John Brunskill, should build an hospital "with two beds in it for travellers and other poor people; maintain and repair the same for ever." Two priests were established in this chapel, one to instruct the children in singing and the other to teach grammar. When the chapel and its hospital were dissolved, the priest who taught singing, was removed; but the other, who taught grammar, was retained as the first master of the Free School, on which the king's commissioners settled £7. 11s. 4d. per annum, which sum is still paid by the receiver-general of the crown, to the master, who has also a garden which lets for 10s. a year. In 1786, it was endowed with £400 by Philip Waller, but this has been lost.

(j) III., I, 203,220, 222; Lansd. MS [*Landsdale Manuscript*], 326, 79—91 passim.

(k) See coll. Top. II., 397

(l) Lansd. MS [*Landsdale Manuscript*], 326, inter. Folio 79 and 91

(m) Cot. Manuscript, Claud. C. II, Folio 87 ; Palg. Par. Writs, I., 215

(n) III. ii., 371.

(o) Wallis, li., 7.

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## FEATHERSTONE CASTLE



In 1530 **John Blenkinsop** of Blenkinsop Castle killed his neighbor Sir Albany Featherston, owner of Featherstone Castle seen above. Featherstone Castle is two miles south southeast of Blenkinsop Castle near Greenhead, Northumberland.

It is stated that a ballad was composed by the historian Surtees of County Durham on the death of Sir Albany Featherstonhaugh who was killed in a border feud at [Greensilhaugh](#), about a mile from [Featherstone Castle](#) on the southern outskirts of Haltwhistle, on the 24th of October, 1530. [Featherstone was killed by his neighbours \(John?\) Blenkinsopp of Blenkinsopp \(castle?\) and \(John?\) Ridley of Unthank](#). The ballad was included by Sir Walter Scott in the " Border Minstrelsy," a collection of folk songs. Featherstone township where the killing occurred, embraces the small hamlets of Kellah, [Rowfoot](#) and Redpath, is pleasantly seated near the South Tyne River and has a station on the Alston branch Railway 3 miles south west from Haltwhistle. Featherstone Castle was built in 1290 by Thomas de Featherstone a member of a family once very powerful in Northumberland. He first occupied a strong castle higher up among the hills, but afterwards removed to the present site of Featherstone Castle, on a level called the " Haugh," when the name changed to that of Featherstonhaugh. It is interesting to note that during the late 1600's a Featherstone owned a large tract of land along the Appomattox River, just above Swift Creek in Henrico County, Virginia. This was only a few miles east of where Ralph and Martha Blankinship lived from about 1690 until Ralph's death in 1714. The Featherstone property in Henrico, Virginia was just east of present day I-95 and just west of Cat Island in the Appomattox River.

[NOTE: The Blenkinsopp referred to above who killed Sir Albany Featherstonhaugh near Featherstone Castle was almost certainly John Blenkinsop, son of Robert Blenkinsop and grandson of Thomas Blenkinsop who died before 1470. John Blenkinsop married the daughter of a Ridley from Willysmoteswick. Both John and his cousin Gerard Blenkinsop apparently became owners of, and shared in, the ownership of Blenkinsop Castle beginning in 1487. It would appear that if John Blenkinsop killed the notable Sir Albany Featherstonhaugh he must have been a powerful man himself in terms of the political clout he held. We know that this John Blenkinsop and his cousin Gerard Blenkinsop received the knightly [Order of the Garter](#) in probably 1429. This was the highest award for chivalry in England and, in fact, the highest and most prestigious award in the civilized world. Only 26 knights were awarded this honor at any given time. In this case John and his cousin Gerard jointly received the award. John Blenkinsop had a brother Thomas who was the second son of Robert Blenkinsop who became the heir of the Blenkinsop estate when John Blenkinsop died. It is stated in an historical note that John died s.p., (*Latin: "sine prole" - a legal term meaning without issue or without children.*) The date 1487 given in the old manuscript is very likely incorrect. King Henry VII reigned from 1485 to 1509. Therefore the 7th year of Henry VII would be 1492 (not 1487) which is 8 years after the death of lord Ralph Neville. King Henry VI reigned from 1422-1461. So the 7th year of K. Henry VI would be 1429 vice 1487 as stated in the original manuscript. In any case, the date for the award of the Order of the Garter could not have been 1487 because Lord Neville died in 1484, some three years before the award to John and Gerard Blenkinsop was granted. If lord Neville made his request for the award of the Order of the Garter in 1429 he would have only been 23 years of age at the time. One assumes that John and Gerard Blenkinsop were of a similar age when they recieved the order of the Garter and knew lord Neville.]

It is also interesting that the wife of this same John Blenkinsop's younger brother, Thomas Blenkinsop, was the daughter of the slain Sir Albany Featherstone of Featherstonhaugh. In other words, John Blenkinsop killed the father of his sister-in-law. The prominent Featherstone family lived in Featherstone Castle adjacent to Blenkinsop Castle near Greenhead, Northumberland. Gerard Blenkinsop, brother of John, shared in the ownership of Blenkinsop Castle and manor near Greenhead (just west of Haltwhistle). They received the authority of fief for the estate from none other than Ralph, lord of Neville and Sir John Othney who was a Knight of the Garter. The award of Blenkinsop Castle and manor further included other unspecified lands in Northumberland. All the lands granted in this award were in the custody of George Blenkinsop of Bellister Castle as late as 1615. (Reference: Harl. Manuscript 144, folio 56). George Blenkinsop was the grandson of Gerard Blenkinsop. George was mentioned in a list of gentlemen of the marches in 1550. All of these small details paint a colorful picture of the Blenkinsops of Northumberland as being wealthy barons of these lands along the Scottish-English border area of Northumberland. There were

still other wealthy Blenkinsops living about 30 miles southwest of Halthwhistle in what was Westmoreland during the 1500's. The other well to do Blenkinsops lived at Hellebeck, also known as Hillbeck which lies along the old east-west Roman Road running southeast from Penrith, Cumberland into County Durham.]

1. *Ceste endenture fait a Londres le Samady pschienapes la fest de Seint Nicholas l'an du regne la roi Richard secound\*\* quint pentre Monf le Count de Northumb, Rauf Euer Chiualer, William de Swynburñ, et Robert de Oglee dun part, et Margaret q fuit la feme Alayn del Strother,. Et **Thomas de Blenkansop de Tyndale** dautre part, tesmoigne q lee ditz Margaret et Thomas ont g'ntez p y cestes . q si touz lez biens et chateux queux furent a Alayn del Strother a tempa de sa m<sup>o</sup>oiantz et les queux aps soñ decesse furent pris p William de Swinburñ, Robert de Swynburñ et Robert de Oglee soyent revailles et delitiez a les ditz Margaret et Thomas ou a lour att<sup>o</sup>one le septisme jour de Chandelo<sup>t</sup> proschein auener apes la dates dycestes al Hospital de Seinte Marie Maudeleyne en le enhurbe de la ville de Noef Chatel s<sup>t</sup> Tyne si entierment et en si bon state come eux furunt &c.*

\*\* [Tr. Note: King Richard II reigned from 1377-1399]

2. *Sachent touz gentz moy M'garet iadys fem mone Thomas de Blencansop auolre ordeigne et en mon lieu mys mon cher amy monf William de Swynborn chir mon attorne p<sup>r</sup> ressauet de John de Balkame de Noefchastel Sr Tyne tous les biens de tresor<sup>r</sup> et iewales &c. quex furront rays en garde le dit John p le delisaunce le dit mone Thomas, Robt. De Clifford, et M'gar. Fem none John Lillborne pr mynistrer pfitre et occupier les ditz biens al ops et le pfitte mon . same frer Thomas del Strother &c. Escr a Nawarde en le fest seynt Andrewe l'ane du regne le Roi Richarde sedn puis le conquest treszime.*

[CLICK HERE for a translation of the above document in Old French and the one below in Latin](#)

**John de Blenkinsope** was, in 1380, a commissioner respecting violators of the truces between England and Scotland (q); and in 1382, occurs as a witness to a deed respecting Knaresdale. (p) John de Blenkinsope was also proprietor of the castle of Blenkinsope in the time of Henry the Fifth. (q)

**Thomas de Blenkinsop** witnessed a deed about Fetherstanhalg and Williamston in 1431<sup>(p)</sup> ; and is mentioned in Fuller's Worthies, in a list of the gentry of Northumberland returned by the commissioners, in 1433. On April, 3, 1470, Elizabeth Blynkkynesoppe, of Blynkkynsoppe, widow of Thomas Blynkkynsoppe, of Blynkkensoppe, of the parish of Hawtywyssill (Haltwhistle), had a general pardon for all transgressions, of which the following is a very brief abstract of the original, with the great seal appended, and still in the possession of colonel Coulson, at Blenkinsop.

*Edwardus Dei Gra &c. . Sciatis qd nos de gra spali pdonauim<sup>o</sup> Elizabeth Blynkkyensoppe de Blynkkynsoppe de Blynkkynsoppe in com Northumbr vidue, alias doe Eliz. Nup ux<sup>o</sup>i Thome Blynkyensope de Blynkkesop de parochia de Hawtywyssill [Haltwhistle] infra franchisesiam de Tyndale gentilwomman, alias doe Elezabeth Blenkynsop wydowe alias doe &c. omimod transgressiones &c. p ipam Elizabeth ante quintum decimu die Aprilis anno regui nci octavo fact . Proviso senip qa pdonacio nra non se extendat ad aliquein custumat &c. &c., nec ad Humfrm Nevyle militem Thoman Malarie militem Robtum Marchal nup de Culneham in com Oxon armigum Hugonein Mille nup de London gentleman Gervase Clyfton nup de London knight, Withn Verdoñ nup de London scryvener, Petrum House nup de London armigum Morganu ap Thomas ap Gruffuth de Ker..dyn in com Ker..dyn gentilman, Oweyn ap Gruffuth ap Nicholas nup de eadem armigum Maurigu ap Oweyn ap Gruffuth nup de eadem gentilman, et Thoman Philip nuper de Rye in com Gloñ yoman seu eo. Aliquem &c. &c. nec ad inimicum nrm Henri Sextum nup de f<sup>o</sup>o sed non de jure regem Angt.vel Margaretam ux<sup>o</sup>em ejus aut Edwardum fit iβius Margarete. Teste meipo apud Westm 23 die Aprilis anno regni nri nono.*

(p) Scope and Grosv. Roll., i., 201.

(q) Ret. Scot. II., 21.

(r) Lanad Manuscript 326 folio 134

- a. II., I, 27.
- b. Lansd. Manuscript 326 folio 79, 139

## BLINKINSOPP

Blenkinsopp the surname derives from Blenkinsopp Castle in the Tyne valley near Haltwhistle. The name of the castle means Blenkin's Hope, situated in the 'hope' or valley that once belonged to Blenkin. According to legend the most famous Blenkinsopp was Bryan Blenkinsopp who lived at Blenkinsopp Castle sometime in the distant past. As a young man Bryan boasted that he would not marry until he met a lady possessing a chest of gold heavier than ten of his strongest men could carry. Later in life his wishes were fulfilled when he met with a wealthy lady while fighting in the Crusades. Bryan brought her back to England where they were married. When the new bride learned of her husband's youthful boasts, she was concerned that Bryan had only married her for her wealth, and secretly hid her treasure chest in the grounds of the castle. Bitter, heartbroken and humiliated by his bride's lack of trust, Bryan mysteriously left his wife and castle and was never to return again. The Lady came to regret her actions, but despite her efforts, her husband could not be traced. She died a lonely and remorseful woman. It is said that her ghost may occasionally be seen haunting the grounds of the ruined castle where she waits, ready to guide the way to the spot where her chest of treasure is hidden. Some believe that the spirit will not lay to rest until the treasure is discovered and removed. Of course it is just possible that Bryan had taken the treasure with him.

Haltwhistle, is the nearest town to Hadrian's Wall and is the largest town in South Tynedale, 12 moorland miles north of Alston. Haltwhistle grew most rapidly as a coal mining settlement in the nineteenth century, which may lead one to think that its name has something to do with it being the site of a Victorian railway station. In fact the delightful name Haltwhistle, is of very old Anglo-French origin deriving from 'Haut-Twisla' meaning 'high fork in the river' (See Place Names)- a reference to the confluence of the Haltwhistle Burn and the South Tyne. This burn, called the Caw Burn in its upper stretches, runs close to the site of two Roman forts; namely the little known Haltwhistle Burn fort and the fort of Great Chesters, which both lie just to the north of the town.

## Northumberland RecordS Office - Amenities Division

### Diocese of Newcastle Anglican Parish Registers

In England in 1538 each Anglican parish priest was instructed to register all marriages, christenings and burials, and to keep the records in the parish chest. In 1598 an order by Elizabeth I stated that these loose leaf registers be transcribed into a parchment books (especially those recorded since she came to the throne) this is why some parish registers begin in 1558. In future all entries were to be made in these books. Up until the introduction of civil registration in 1837 baptism, marriage and burial records may be the only record of a persons existence. The detail included in the registers varies over time and between parishes. The earliest registers for Northumberland begin in the sixteenth century.

**Baptism registers:** The minimum information provided is date of baptism, child's and father's name. Other information can include abode, mother's name, date of birth and father's occupation. Some registers also include sections which list non-conformists births. In 1798 the Bishop of Durham (Bishop Barrington) passed a decree stating what information was to be included in the baptism and burial registers kept in his diocese which included Northumberland. These details were; date of birth and baptism, abode of the family, child's name, father's name, occupation and native parish and mother's name, native parish and her parents names. In 1812 Rose's Act stated baptism registers had to be kept in specially printed books. The details included in these entries are date of baptism, child and parents names and abode and fathers occupation. These registers are still used today.

**Marriage registers:** Early registers may only include the date of marriage and the bride and grooms name, other details can include abode and grooms occupation. Hardwicke's

Marriage Act (1754) was designed to prevent clandestine marriages. It stated that a marriage could only be carried out after publication of banns, or if a special licence was obtained. If a minor was involved they had to get permission from their parent or guardian. Ceremonies could only be performed by Church of England clergymen (Jews and Quakers were exempt from this). Non-conformist couples thus had to marry in Anglican Churches. In Northumberland many Presbyterians crossed the border in to Scotland to marry. Specially printed registers were introduced to record the marriages the entries included bride and grooms names, condition (e.g. bachelor, spinster), parish of abode, place of marriage, whether married by banns or licence, and the signatures of the bride, groom, vicar and at least two witnesses. These registers until 1837 when civil registration began. After that date the registers include a copy of the marriage certificate which gives the bride and grooms names, age (sometimes given as "of full age"), occupation, abode, fathers name and occupation, place of marriage, whether married by banns or licence, and the signatures of both parties, the vicar and at least two witnesses. Couples no longer had to marry in Church so it is possible that the only record of their wedding may be held by the registrar of births, marriages and deaths. Non-conformist churches were not able to carry out marriages until 1898 so some non-conformist couples may still be married in the Anglican church, although many were married in their own church with the registrar in attendance.

**Burial registers:** Early registers often only include the date of burial and name of the deceased. Other information can include age, date of death, abode, and occupation. Bishop Barringtons decree of 1798 stated that burial entries had to include, name of the deceased, date of death and burial, age, occupation, abode and some family details. This format was used until Rose's Act of 1812. After this date the entries include date of burial, age and abode of the deceased. Very few non-conformist churches had burial grounds so most people would be buried in Anglican parish Churchyards. The printed books enforced by Rose's Act are still in use today. In the middle of the nineteenth century churchyards in many built up areas were becoming full. An Act of 1853 allowed the establishment of civil cemeteries. After this date many people in urban areas will be buried in cemeteries rather than churchyards and their burial will be recorded in the cemetery register (see our leaflet on civil cemeteries).

It is important to remember that not everyone was, baptised, married and buried in the parish church. For example non-conformists would have been baptised in their own church. At various times in the 17th and 18th Century fees were payable for the registering of events (e.g. The Stamp Act of 1783), and this may have discouraged people from using the parish church. As with all records errors may have occurred (the name of the same person can be spelt differently each time it was recorded) and entries may be missed out or even deliberately falsified.

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## LAND TAX RECORDS IN ENGLAND

The Land Tax was introduced in 1692 and was a tax on the land which people owned. Land Tax assessments are a record of all taxpayers in each parish or township, and give the names of the owner and occupiers of the land, a description of the property and the tax levied. From 1780 to 1832 the assessments were the only means of listing voters, with those who owned property worth two pounds or more annually qualifying to vote.

From 1798 landowners were able to redeem the tax with a payment equal to 15 years tax, and the Land Tax Redemption Certificates describe the property, the occupiers and the sum redeemed. However, the names of these owners remained in the assessments for voting purposes.

In 1832 land tax assessments lost their electoral function when separate electoral registers were introduced. This meant that the assessments became only partial lists of owners and occupiers and may not be reliable. In 1949 redemption became compulsory on property changing hands, and the tax was abolished in 1963.

## ELECTORAL REGISTERS

From 1832 separate electoral registers began to be kept. The registers are arranged by wards within the county or borough, and then alphabetically by name or by street within the wards. A map showing the boundaries of the Newcastle wards is available for consultation in the searchroom.

Durham County Record Office holds registers covering parts of County Durham now in Tyne and Wear, Northumberland Record Office holds registers for Northumberland county and central libraries have the registers for their respective boroughs. The registers, compiled annually except in wartime, give the name, address and voting qualification plus any land owned within the area by the voter, but voting qualifications were restricted as follows:

1832 - Men owning property worth at least £2 per year

1867 - Men owning or renting property worth at least £5 per year

- 1884 - Men owning or lodging in property worth at least £10 per year
- 1918 - Men over 21, women over 30, soldiers and sailors over 19.
- 1928 - All men and women over 21
- 1969 - All men and women over 18

### **BURGESS LISTS**

The burgesses were the electors of the borough councils. To qualify as a burgess, a man had to have lived and paid rates in the borough for two and a half years, although in 1869 this was reduced to one year and women could become burgesses. The burgess lists were recorded separately from the electoral register until the first world war.

### **POLL BOOKS**

From 1696 onwards the sheriff had to compile a record of the poll in county elections, which was made available for all to see. In 1843 a similar provision was made for borough elections. These poll books were printed by private entrepreneurs rather than clerks, but tend to give the name of the voter, his occupation, where he lived and which candidate he voted for. The Newcastle Borough poll books include voters entitled to vote in the borough who came from other areas, including Gateshead, North and South Shields, Sunderland and places in Northumberland. The Northumberland poll books cover the whole county apart from the Borough of Newcastle.

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### **ELECTORAL REGISTERS AND POLL BOOKS WHO COULD VOTE**

Prior to 1832, in boroughs there was no fixed qualifications for the franchise eligibility for which depended on local circumstances and tradition. In Newcastle, for example voting was limited to freemen.

The 1832 Reform Act added householders of property of £10.00 (pounds) or more in annual value in towns and £10.00 (pounds) copyholders and others in counties. In 1867 the vote was extended to all householders who had been in residence for at least one year and to all lodgers paying £10.00 (pounds) a year or more (in boroughs), in counties to all occupiers of houses rated at £12.00 (pounds) or more and all householders with property of at least £4.00 (pounds) annual value. In 1884 the county franchise was brought into line with the boroughs. Even then only 59% of the adult male population could vote. Women could, of course vote if they had the relevant property qualifications. In 1918 the property qualification was abolished and all men, and women aged 30 and over were enfranchised. In 1928 women were enfranchised at age 21 and over; male and female adult franchise was achieved. Plural voting (e.g. a vote for the home and for the place of business) was abolished in 1948. The voting age was lowered to 18 in 1969.

### **ELECTORAL REGISTERS**

These were required to be published after 1832. They list every person qualified to vote, give addresses and (before 1918) details of the property giving the qualification. As the franchise extended (see above) so electoral registers listed greater proportion of individuals. They were issued under various names and until 1918 those for local elections differed from those for parliamentary elections but for the purpose of this list no distinction is made. The Local Studies Collection contains the following:-

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[Carl Masthay's restoration and translation of the Latin text, St. Louis, Missouri, 4 January 2002:]

"Inter quas partitio facta fuit p[er] indent. [identicam?] dat[am] apud Penrith 12 martij a[nn]o 20 Hen[rici] VII. de tota haereditate dicti Rich[ardi] Salkeld militis, per quas dictum maner[ium] de Corkby assignatum fuit ad D[omi]nam Katherinam Duckett primogenitam filiam adtunc uxorem Thomae Salkeld de Rosgill, et ad Margaretam secundogenitam filiam suam relict[am] Thomae Blenkinsop de Hellbeck armig[er] habend[i] sibi et haeredibus suis pro totis [?]purparibus suis totius haereditatis patris sui predicti. Ex ista Margareta Blenkinsop exivit Thomas, de quo Thomas 2. de quo Thomas 3 de quo Henricus Blenkinsop armig[er] qui 22 Novembr[is] A.D. 1605, totam medietatem suam dicti maner[is] de Corby alienavit D[omi]no Will'mo [Gulielmo] Howard, ut per cartam suam de date [data] superadict[a] paret."

#### LITERAL TRANSLATION OF THE LATIN TEXT INTO ENGLISH

'Among which [heirs] the division on the same date [?or by the formally copied information?] by Penrith on the 12th of March of the 20th year of Henry the Seventh had been made of the entire inheritance of said Richard Alkeld, a soldier, through which [heirs] the said manor of Corkby had been allotted to Lady Katherine Duckett, the first-born daughter then wife of Thomas Salkeld of Rosgill and to Margaret, the second-born daughter left of Thomas Blenkinsop of Hellbeck, to his own arms bearer and to his own heirs for all his own [legitimate?] descendants of all the inheritance of his own father appointed beforehand. The issue from this Margaret Blenkinsop was Thomas, from whom Thomas 2, from whom Thomas 3, from whom Henry Blenkinsop, arms bearer, who on 22 November A.D. 1605 transferred all his means of the said manor of Corby by Lord William Howard, as compliant to his letter of the above-said date.'

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# Blankenship Origins

## Language Clues Suggest the Immigrant Ralph Blankinship was from Cumberland, England

One must always be searching for discrete clues among the collection of data available for genealogy analysis. This web page provides a unique insight into the very real possibility that the death inventories of the earliest Blankenships in America, viz. Ralph Blankinship and his sons, provide these clues we seek. The death inventories of Ralph Blankinship's sons were first provided to me during the summer of 2001. They were obtained at the Chesterfield Historical Society in Chesterfield, Virginia. Many of the archaic English terms used on the 300-year old death inventories were esoteric and unknown to me. In spite of the fact that I searched through various English and foreign dictionaries and looked feverishly on the Internet to find definitions for the terms referenced in these documents, none were found. The answer I was seeking to explain the terms or provide me definitions were not found until I contacted two foreign sources — one near Penrith, in Cumbria County, England and the other in Gretna Green, Scotland along the Scottish-English border area just north of Cumbria County near Carlisle.

The two women I contacted said they were willing to study the terms contained in the 300-year old death inventories of Ralph Blankinship and his sons. They determined, quite to my satisfaction, that some of the archaic words used in these death inventories were distinctly English and very likely associated with the *dialect of Cumberland, England*. You may see these inventories in their entirety at the web site given below. On another page at this web site you'll find reference to a web page where the dialect of Cumberland (now Cumbria), England is spoken. You'll actually hear people speaking "Dialect", as the people of Cumbria call it. This experience should confirm for you that the Cumberland dialect is impossible for an American to understand. In spite of the fact that the English language is being spoken, nearly all Americans will be very hard pressed to pick out a single English word in this Cumberland Dialect.

In the same way that the spoken language is unique in Cumbria, England, the written vernacular also is unique. Today the Cumberland dialect is more frequently spoken by those in the farming communities. It uses a very distinct vocabulary indeed, and it's mostly used by the older generation throughout Cumberland County. However, more specifically it is spoke by people living along the Scottish-English border area and in the Eden Valley. I've read that this dialect is not understood by people living in the south of England. The dialect of Cumberland reflects many slang words which, if you don't know them, you'll find you lose the context and meaning of the spoken word. Below you'll find the unique words in the early 1700's Henrico Co., VA documents which also appear in the old Cumberland dialect. This demonstrates clearly enough to me that Ralph Blankinship (1662-1714) originally was from one of the northernmost Counties in England, presumably Cumberland County. However it's also possibly the immigrant Ralph Blankinship was born and raised in nearby County Durham to the east, or maybe even Northumberland to the northeast. Durham and Northumberland border Cumberland County.

**See: Complete Death inventories of the colonial era Blankenships**

[CLICK HERE](#)

# Archaic English terms associated with the Cumbrian Dialect of northern England

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## DEATH INVENTORY OF **RALPH BLANKINSHIP, Sr.** (1662-1714)

- 3 ewes and 3 lambs and one weather

(A "wether" is a castrated lamb. The term is still commonly in use today in Cumberland, England to denote a store lamb, or one being fattened for market.)

- 1 Lum and Flay (A Loom and fly, [hand loom and shuttle])
- 

## DEATH INVENTORY OF **John Blankenship** (born ca. 1694 - died 1754)

- 1 Panger [Poss. reference to a meat tenderizer tool]

- 1 Frosh Fork and Thuner [Short pitch fork? Probably means a threshing fork and pruner]
  - 1 Comb and Fore Tien [COMB AND FORE TIEN= wool comb and four tines [metal teeth]? for use with hand loom or combing wool before spinning.]
- 

### DEATH INVENTORY OF James Blankinship (1699-1745)

Document dated May 23, 1749

- 5 Pender Dishes — (PENDER= serving dishes )
- 14 Flesh Forks — (meat forks, skewers)
- a Harrow — [a cultivating implement set with spikes, spring teeth, or disks and used primarily for pulverizing and smoothing the soil]
- 1 Plorn hoe — (A Plorn Hoe is a plow hoe in the dialect spoken in Cumberland, England.)
- 1 pr. Hores Fleems — (Hores Fleems or "Horse Fleams" are still commonly found in English farm areas. They were used for bleeding horses for much the reason that leeches were used for human beings. They are made of wood with a blade of brass or steel inserted towards the end This blade was placed at the horses neck over a vein (or artery, not sure which) and given a

**sharp tap with fleam hammer.)**

- **3 Narrow Hoes & Hanow ho & Groubing ho —  
(Hanow = handle; groubing ho = grubbing hoe)**

## Discover interesting facts about your family:

First Name:

Last Name:

# Blankenship Origins

## A Mystery



**Who was Martha, the wife of the immigrant Ralph Blankenship?**

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There are many unanswered questions about the identities of the first Blankenship immigrants to America. One of the most perplexing questions of identity is that of Martha Blankinship, wife of Ralph Blankinship (1662-1714).

We know Martha existed because she appears in the early 17<sup>th</sup> century colonial records of Henrico

County, Virginia. We know for certain that she was the wife of Ralph Blankenship and that she also was the second wife Edward Stanley (1650-1726), who lived a few miles west of her 250 acre homestead. This homestead was first official recorded in her name on 9 July 1724 and I assume with good reason that it was where she and her first husband, the immigrant Ralph Blankinship, lived and raised their own family. It was located one mile south southeast of present day Chesterfield, Virginia.

Was this Martha's maiden name Clay? Or was it possibly Hudson or, is there a more likely surname we can identify with Ralph's wife? We don't know when she was born and we don't know when she died. We can only suppose that she was born sometime between 1662-1673, but we really don't know whether she was born and raised in England or Virginia. Her life is indeed cryptic to us but nonetheless she was the first matriachal Blankinship in a long line of descendancy in America. In fact her descendants have distinguished themselves defending the honor of the United States since the Virginia militia fought the first Indian wars in south central Virginia during the 1760's. This was 15 years before the War of Revolution which liberated the colonists from English rule. The valient participation our Blankenships and Blankinships in the military services during the last 250 years and their subsequent loss of precious life is well documented for the War of Revolution, the Civil War, WW-1, WW-II, the Korean War, Vietnam and presumably in all other military conflicts which have beset the United States during the last 50 years of the cold war. If you work hard enough at your own genealogy quest, it's entirely likely that you eventually will trace your own Blankenship line to an ancestor who fought in the War of Revolution. There is no question but that Martha's descendants are truly Americans. In fact Blankenships were some of the first pioneers to be planted on American soil some 80 years after the very first primitive English colony at Jamestown, Virginia was established.

### **Who Was This Martha & Who Were Her Parents?**

Occasionally you'll see the maiden name of Martha given as Clay or perhaps Hudson. When you see this you can be certain that the genealogy is devised because there is simply no proof of it. I say this because no one has ever produced a document that confirms the maiden name identity of Martha. This web page discusses in some detail what we know and what we don't know about her identity so that the records properly reflect the fact that her last name is still unknown in the year 2002.

We presume that all, or nearly all, Blankenships and Blankinships in America today descend from Ralph Blankinship and his wife Martha. During the 1990's the total number of Blankenships worldwide was about 55,000 with an additional 2,500 Blankinships. The first immigrants spelled the surname as Blankinship but in the second generation the surname changed to Blankenship. I make the assumption that there were two and possibly three different migrations of Blankinships from England but that the group of significance for posterity is that which settled in Henrico County, Virginia in 1686/87. Another group composed of Blankinships and perhaps Blenkinships settled in Plymouth County, Massachussets in and around Marion circa 1720. There also is the possibility of still another group of Blankenships who are reported to have immigrated from England to North Carolina during the late 1700's or perhaps the early 1800's. The latter group reportedly migrated into the area of Illinois and Indiana and later the midwest. Below we'll only discuss the immigration of the Ralph Blankinship line of Henrico County.

We know that Ralph Blankinship came to America as an indentured servant. The English aristocrat Richard Kennon, of Bermuda One Hundred, Virginia, arranged for his passage to Virginia along with 90 other Englishmen and women. These indentured servants came to the English colony in Virginia in the year 1686 or perhaps 1687. The Henrico Co. court records clearly say that Ralph and the other Englishmen and women were imported. This meant that another person paid for their passage. The person who paid for their voyage, viz. Richard Kennon, received the benefit of 50 acres for each person imported. Every time an individual was imported to America, even if it was a repeat visit, entitled that person or the person who imported them, to receive 50 acres of land. Even when the same person returned to Europe and then later sailed again to Virginia, or one of the other colonies, they were entitled to 50 acres of land. This was called a headright. If a person was unable to pay for

their passage across the Atlantic they would offer themselves to enter into a contract of servitude during which time they became indentured servants. The time required to work off their debt of servitude varied. In some cases it was two years, in other cases it was more, perhaps even less. It may have depended upon their professional skills and the arrangements stipulated in the contract.

We don't believe that Ralph brought a wife to America, but we don't know that for sure. There were very few single women in America so contracts were let to bring young women to serve in the homes of the well to do settlers. They served as nannies and house staff and perhaps other important functions required by the early American settlers. What we assume is that Ralph probably married just a few years after his arrival in America. He was 24 years old when he arrived. Our best guess, and that is really all it is, leads us to believe that Ralph was married by about 1690 and that all of his children were born during the period 1690-1700. There has never been a marriage record found for Ralph and Martha Blankinship.

Below I'll discuss the possibility that the immigrant Ralph may have married Martha (Née) Hudson. This discussion is *suggestive* only and does not confirm that Martha's maiden name was Hudson. Nor do we have corroborative data to conclude that the maiden name of Martha was Clay, as I'll discuss much later on this web page.

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The first two children of Ralph and Martha Blankinship were named William and Richard. Prior to the Revolutionary War it was the English custom in America to name the first son after the husband's father and the second son after the wife's father. If this was true then Martha, who married Ralph, would have had a father named Richard. There was an established Hudson family line living near Ralph Blankinship when he arrived in Virginia in 1686/87. This Hudson family was Richard Hudson who married Mary Bowman about 1658. It is very interesting indeed that **Ralph Blankinship was actually buried on the Bowman/Hudson tract of land known as Roxdale** located about one to two miles east of Farrar's Island. It is further identified geographically as one mile east of Dutch Gap along the James River. One has to ask the question of why Ralph was not buried on his own homestead near the present day town of Chesterfield, which was the common English practice. After a few generations these field grave sites were then plowed under. But we know that Ralph was buried at a grave site at Roxdale. The grave is almost exactly in the area of where Interstate I-95 crosses the south side of the James River about 15 miles south of Richmond. The actual burial site at Roxdale has never been located. We really have no reason to explain why the immigrant Ralph Blankinship was buried on the Bowman-Hudson property. So, it seems apparent that Ralph and Martha had some sort of close association with the Hudsons to permit his burial at Roxdale.

**Roxdale or Rochesdale was a small land parcel along the James River about one mile east of Dutch Gap. It was built by the Union Army during the Civil War. My information is that 950 acres comprising a part of Roxdale originally was acquired by Robert Bowman. Click on the map below to see the location of Roxdale which is to the top right side of the map.**

[CLICK HERE to see the map of the Roxdale burial site](#)

The children recorded for **Richard Hudson** and **Mary Bowman** were Richard III (b. abt. 1660), Robert (b. abt. 1662) and William (b. about Aug 1668). There was a hiatus in childbirth for Mary between 1662 and 1668 when no children are recorded in the records for this Hudson family. It's entirely possible that Richard and Mary also had a daughter born circa 1665 to 1670 and that this daughter was named Martha. There is nothing to confirm this, but certainly nothing to reject it as possibility. There is just no record of the birth of a Martha Hudson for this time frame. It would not be surprising if the couple had a daughter and that her birth simply does not appear in the colonial records. Not much to go on here other than our speculation that there is causal relationship which we can't explain.

Family ties between the Hudson and Bowmans of Bristol parish in Henrico County were established when Richard Hudson married Mary Bowman. These ties were established and are historically recorded. Both were landed families and considered relatively well to do during that era. How then is it that the seemingly impoverished immigrant Ralph Blankinship family is tied to both the Bowmans and the Hudsons. Why is it that our immigrant Ralph Blankinship is buried on Bowman land (later to become Hudson land) which is identified as Roxdale. While we know that Ralph's 4<sup>th</sup> son John Blankinship married Elizabeth Hudson about 1728, this was 14 years after the death of Ralph Blankinship. The nexus between Blankinships and Hudsons was clearly established two decades before John Blankinship married Elizabeth Hudson. The question to be answered is this: Prior to Ralph's death circa April 1714, what special relationship existed between Ralph Blankinship and the Bowmans and the Hudsons which permitted Ralph to be buried at Roxdale on Hudson property?

Ralph Blankinship undoubtedly was an indentured servant when he arrived in Virginia. He had little or no money and apparently owned no land during his lifetime. As noted earlier, the Bowmans and the Hudsons were relatively well to do and owned fairly substantial land tracts in Bristol and Dale parishes near Farrar's Island. So Ralph was poor by comparison. Is it possible that Ralph Blankinship somehow married a young woman named Martha whose maiden name was Hudson? John Blankinship, son of the immigrant Ralph, and his wife Elizabeth named a son Hudson Blankinship but this happened long after Ralph Blankinship's death. These bonds between Blankinships and Hudsons seem to precede the death of Ralph Blankinship in 1714. All of this is suggestive that Ralph Blankinship's wife was a Hudson, but certainly does not confirm it. The fact that John Bowman and Robert Hudson were sworn by the Henrico court on April 15, 1714 to appraise the personal effects of the deceased Ralph Blankinship further shows the closeness of the relationship or bond of the Hudson-Bowman-Blankinship families. This is clearly more closeness than that of being neighbors in Henrico County. During the 1800's we see substantial numbers of Blankinship and Hudsons living in Russell County, Virginia. This might suggest the two families in subsequent generation migrated together from Bedford and Chesterfield Counties in Virginia into Russell County and that these friendships and blood ties continued over many more generations. We still don't have the facts need to prove that Martha Blankinship's maiden name was Hudson.

Lets look for a possible parents for this mysterious Martha, possibly (Née) Hudson.....

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## THE CHILDREN OF RICHARD HUDSON III

(TAKEN FROM ROOTSWEB GENEALOGY ARCHIVES)

**Richard** Hudson, III, born abt 1660, Henrico Co, VA, married Mary Hall(?)

**Robert** Hudson, born abt 1662, Henrico Co., VA, married Mary ???

**William** Hudson, born about Aug 1668, Henrico Co., VA, married Elizabeth Jennings(?)

Lloyd Bockstruck, a respected genealogist in Austin Texas and a Blankinship descendant, is of the opinion that Elizabeth Hudson who married John Blankinship about 1728, was the daughter of Robert Hudson, a neighboring planter in Henrico County. According to Bockstruck, there were three Hudson brothers, **Richard**, **Robert**, and **William**. All three lived in Henrico County at the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Of these three, **Richard** removed to Prince George County prior to the time John Blankinship would have married Elizabeth Hudson. **William**, who was born ca. 1668, was too young to have had a daughter the age of Elizabeth. So **Robert** would have been the likely remaining candidate to be the father of Elizabeth Hudson who married John Blankinship.

However, perhaps a more likely candidate for whom Elizabeth Hudson "might be" is given below. It would seem from the data below that she was the daughter of John Hudson, who married Ann Wood, from England.

---

## Descendants of John Hudson

### 1 John Hudson

. +**Ann Wood** m: November 16, 1651 in Quorndon, Leicester, England

..... 2 William Hudson b: April 25, 1678 in Lutterworth, Leicester, England d: February 09, 1736/37 in Woodhouse, Leicester, England

..... +Elizabeth Bond b: 1680 m: July 25, 1703 in Moutsorell, Leicester, England

..... 3 **Elizabeth Hudson** b: July 16, 1704 in Woodhouse, Leicester, England d: 1789 in Chesterfield Co, VA

..... +**John B. Blankenship** b: 1695 in Chesterfield Co., VA d: April 09, 1754 in Chesterfield Co. ,VA m: Abt. 1728 in Chesterfield Co., VA

..... 4 Hudson Blankenship b: Abt. 1729 in Chesterfield Co., VA d: 1812 in Winfall, Virginia

..... +Edith Archer

..... 4 Isham Blankenship, Sr b: Bef. 1734 in Chesterfield Co., VA d: Bef. 1810 in Cane Creek, Rutherford, NC

..... +Sarah Wilkinson b: Abt. 1720 in NC d: in Rutherford Co., NC m: Abt. 1756

..... 4 William Blankenship b: Abt. 1730 in Chesterfield Co., VA d: 1802 in Chesterfield Co., VA

..... +Mary

..... 4 Joseph Blankenship b: Abt. 1735

..... +Pheobe Summerfield

..... 4 Henry Blankenship b: Abt. 1744 in Chesterfield Co., VA d: in WV

..... 4 Nowell Noel Blankenship b: Abt. 1746 in VA d: 1794 in Amherst Co. VA

..... +Mary

..... 4 Matthew Blankenship b: Abt. 1748 d: 1801-1805

..... +Lucy d: Aft. 1800 m: Bef. 1779 in Chesterfield Co., VA

..... 4 Amy Aimy Blankenship b: Abt. 1731

..... +William Turner b: Bef. 1725 in Charles City Co., VA d: 1782 in Charles City Co., VA m: in Henerico Co., VA

..... 4 Elizabeth Blankenship b: Abt. 1752 in Chesterfield Co., VA

..... +Marrisett

..... 4 Elisah Blankenship b: Abt. 1754

..... 3 Mary Hudson b: May 04, 1707

..... 3 Bridget Hudson b: August 27, 1710

..... 3 Ann Hudson b: February 07, 1712/13

---

***Further examining this issue we again must ask:***

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***QUESTION: Was Martha Blankinship, wife of Ralph and mother of John, a Hudson?***

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**Lets look once more at the oldest line of Hudsons in Herico Co., VA**

3/1. ***RICHARD HUDSON, I***

Richard Hudson, born 1605, in Tamworth, Staffordshire, England and Christened in the Church of England November 5, 1608, Tamworth, Staffordshire, England is a likely immigrant candidate for our Hudson line. The line continued through His son, Richard, who also had a son named Richard.

Richard Hudson, son of William Hudson and Alice Turner, departed London August 10, 1635 aboard the "**Safety**" bound for the Virginia Plantation and settled in Accomac, Virginia. Accomac is the County Seat of Accomack County, Virginia.

Richard's first wife's name is unknown, but he married a second time in 1638 to Mary Hayes, a widow about 30 years old. Along with his new wife Richard acquired two or more stepchildren and debts three times greater than the value of her estate.

Richard Hudson owned land on Hungars Creek (Hungars was one of the oldest settlements on the Eastern Shore\*), which he probably held from a very early period and appears to have been common knowledge. [NOTE: The Eastern Shore is that part of Virginia along the Atlantic Ocean; an extension of the Maryland peninsula.]

Richard Hudson was possibly a coastal trader, for he is mentioned as a mariner in 1642, Captain of his own ship and his Mate was Thomas Streete. His holdings of land, crops, a mill and warehouse, and livestock indicate his activities were likely local too.

His livestock mark was a "fleur-de-leis," a device associated with the Hudson coat of arms of Henry the Alderman. The fleur-de-leis was also the livestock mark of both Richard's sons, Henry and Nicholas, of Somerset County, Maryland.

Richard Hudson disliked Marylanders. Rivalry between Virginia and Maryland for the Chesapeake trade may have contributed, because other traders during this time were also having difficulties with the Marylanders.

Religious differences too may have contributed to his dislike of Marylanders, who were mostly Catholics. His sons, Henry and Nicholas, were closely associated with, if not themselves, Quakers.

Nicholas' wife, Elizabeth Freeman, was a Quaker and Somerset County, Maryland, where they lived, was a Quaker refuge. Puritan and Catholic differences were rising in England at that time too.

According to the work of Roy D. Hudson, Richard the sailor, continued to live at Hungars Creek, married a third time to Barbara Jacob, and left a Nuncupative (spoken to witnesses) Will in 1659.

-----  
Richard's Children were all born in Accomack County, Virginia.

Name Birth Spouse

"Girle" Hudson abt 1633 ?

Richard Hudson II abt 1634 Mary Bowman

Edward Hudson abt 1638 ?

Robert Hudson abt 1640 Eleanor ???

Henry Hudson abt 1642, Hungars Creek Lydia Smith

Nicholas Hudson abt 1644, Hungars Creek Elizabeth Freeman

John Hudson abt 1646, Hungars Creek Mary ???

William Hudson 1689 Elizabeth Jennings

Charles Hudson ? Susannah Patrick

## ***RICHARD HUDSON, II***

Richard Hudson II was born in Accomack County, Virginia, about 1632, and died October 25, 1669 in Henrico County, Virginia. He was married about 1658 to **Mary Bowman** and is believed to have been the first born child of Richard Hudson I and his first wife.

It is reasonable to assume Richard was alienated from his father and other family members. His father was away (at sea?) for various lengths of time, and after his mother died, Richard was apparently indentured into the care and control of one James Bruce.

He afterward, therefore, embarked upon his separate personal fortune. In 1652, he joined a group of people traveling westward into **Henrico County, Virginia**. There he settled among the **Bowman** families on land lying in a bend on the south side of the James River.

Existing Henrico County records indicate Richard Hudson II received from his Bowman father-in-law, i. e., the father of Richard's wife, Mary Bowman, a gift of land known as "**Roxdale**."

The above mentioned records also refer to the Will of Richard Hudson II, made October 25, 1669, whereby the land known as "Roxdale" was divided between his three minor sons. This Will is now among the missing records of Henrico County.

The exact time of his decease is not determined other than Court records dating the guardianship administration of his minor sons. There appears to be no further evidence regarding the whereabouts of Mary Bowman Hudson.

Three sons of Richard Hudson, II and Mary Bowman

Richard Hudson, III, b. abt 1660, Henrico Co, VA, mar. Mary Hall(?)

Robert Hudson, b. abt 1662, Henrico Co., VA mar. Mary ???

William Hudson b. abt. Aug 1668, Henrico Co., VA, mar. Eliz. Jennings(?)

### ***RICHARD HUDSON, III***

Richard Hudson III was born about 1660 in Henrico County, Virginia. He married Mary (Hall?). After the death of his father, Richard and his brothers were fostered by a guardian, Thomas Pauldon.

In a Henrico County deed passage dated December 1, 1688 Richard III mentions his father, Richard II, had a will of October 25, 1669, in which he gave the land he received from his father in law, Mr. Bowman, land known as "**Roxdale**," given equally to his three sons. He also stated said the plantation was occupied by "**Thomas Poland**" and subsequent to his father's will the land was swindled from them.

Pauldon, since he was the guardian, likely took, or controlled, the land that rightfully belonged to the sons of Richard II. But it seems conditions may have been suitable to get it back, because Richard sold his share of said plantation at Roxdale to his brother, Robert Hudson, for 1600 pounds of tobacco.

Richard then left Henrico County for the frontier, which later became Amelia County. He settled at Hatcher's Run around 1706.

### ***Children of Richard III and Mary Hudson***

Name Birth Spouse

Richard Hudson, IV, born abt 1690, married Martha Ward  
Isaac Hudson ? Anne ???

James Hudson, born abt 1706, Amelia Co., married Phoebe Hudson  
Hall Hudson, born abt 1708, Amelia Co. married Elizabeth ???

In summary, I have never seen any evidence to suggest that Martha, wife of Ralph Blankinship, was a Hudson. There is just nothing to support it, in spite of the fact that we sometimes see undisciplined Blankinship researchers who have given her the maiden name of Hudson. Bold claims require substantial proof. For at least the last 40 years researchers have been trying to discover the maiden name of Martha. No luck yet. If you have any proof I would be happy to examine it.

---

***It would be interesting to draw from the data above the conclusion that the wife of Ralph Blankinship was Martha Hudson. However, the conclusions are not supported by the facts any more than the proposal that Martha's maiden name was Clay, as we'll discuss below.***

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As noted earlier there has never been a shred of evidence to confirm the maiden name of Martha, wife of the immigrant Ralph Blankinship. I have written articles proposing that Martha originally was a Clay, the daughter of Hannah Wilson and Charles Clay. That deduction was based solely on the evidence contained in the will of Martha Blankinship's second husband Edward Stanley. It was **Henry Clay's** oath that proved Edward Stanley's personal will in court on July 4, 1726. Additionally, appearing on

Ralph Blankinship's death inventory, validated on April 15, 1714 in the Henrico Court, was the name of **Charles Clay** who served as security. This meant that Charles Clay gave his assurance that Ralph Blankinship's death inventory was correct as stated in the legal document. So we have as witnesses to Martha's husband's death inventory and will, the names of two Clay brothers, Henry and Charles. Both were sons of Charles Clay Sr. and this Clay family were neighbors living on property that adjoined the 250 acres which Martha Blankinship formally recorded as her own in July 1724. It is clearly my assumption that this same land which Martha recorded was the land which her husband Ralph Blankinship originally homesteaded.

Why then would the two Clay brothers have their signatures on the two death certificates of the two husbands of Martha Blankinship? Well, it was common practice for the English in Europe as well as in the American colonies to have woman use a family member as a witness for the will of her husband. Very often the woman's dowry was folded into the household effects of the husband. So having someone from the wife's own family witness the will, or serve as surety, would ensure that the woman was protected when the husband died. The signature of one of the wife's family guaranteed that her dowry items would be returned to her upon the death of her husband. If you read Edward Stanley's will you'll see that it documents the personal effects of Martha Blankinship, widow of Ralph, that were brought into her marriage to him. The will of Edward Stanley notes that Martha's personal effects included specified livestock, bedding, and miscellaneous household items.

The genealogy data I have on the Clay family of Chesterfield, Virginia is given below. As you can see on the map of Dale parish the Clay family lived on 190 acres which they recorded in 1729. (see my map at the web site below) Obviously the Clay family property which adjoined that of the Blankinship land had been homesteaded for many years before it was recorded in the courts. This also appears to have been the case with Ralph Blankinship's land which Martha recorded in July 1724. Charles Clay's father, John Thomas Clay, was the immigrant to Virginia. It appears that the Clay family probably was living near Chesterfield for one generation or more before their later neighbor Ralph Blankinship arrived from England in 1686 or 1687.

See a map of the land owners near the Blankinship and Clay homestead circa 1700.

[CLICK HERE](#)

or

[CLICK HERE to see the neighbors of Ralph and Martha Blankinship circa 1700](#)

If you examine below the genealogy and family tree of the children of Hannah and Charles Clay you see that their children were born between 1664 and 1684. I assume that not all the children are accounted for in the genealogy record, or better said, the genealogy is partial or incomplete. I have proposed, therefore, that **Martha (the wife of Ralph Blankinship)** was born sometime between 1670 and 1673. This would have made her about 17 or 18 when Ralph Blankinship (then 28) married her circa 1690. The curious thing is that Hannah Wilson married Edward Stanley ca. 1690 after her husband Charles Clay died in 1686. Hannah later died in 1706. If this theory is true, then about a decade after Hannah Wilson died, her husband Edward Stanley married again to Hannah's own daughter, the widow **Martha Blankinship**, the relic of Ralph Blankinship.

Women were in great demand at this time in colonial history. Presumably the marriage of Edward Stanley to Martha Blankinship was not necessarily one of romance but rather one of friendship and convenience. Martha still had children under the age of majority when she married Mr. Stanley. According to this theory, which places Martha's birth date about 1672 and makes her about 43 at the time of her second marriage to Edward Stanley who, at the time of the marriage would have been 66. So Martha improved her lot considerably by marrying Edward Stanley, and in the process was able to effectively provide for her under-aged children. In this postulated scenario, the fact that Mr. Stanley

previously had married Martha's mother presumably meant very little. Necessity trumped any concern for social mores that otherwise might have militated against such a marriage. I would like to believe this explains the maiden name of Clay for Martha, the wife of Ralph Blankinship. However, **I cannot prove it**, so I do not list a surname for this Martha, wife of Ralph Blankinship. However, some undisciplined Blankinship researchers have listed Ralph Blankinship's wife as Martha Clay. I will note the interesting fact that in many Clay families of 18<sup>th</sup> century colonial Henrico Co., Virginia there is the existence of a daughter named Martha, but not in the marriage of Hannah Wilson to Charles Clay. None, of course, unless we theorize of one who possibly married Ralph Blankinship circa 1690. (See the Clay genealogy below)

---

## ***Descendants of Charles Clay and Hanna Wilson***

### **Generation No. 1**

1. **HANNAH<sup>1</sup> WILSON** (*JOHN<sup>A</sup>*) was born 1642 in Henrico Co., Virginia, and died 02 August 1706 in Henrico Co., Virginia. She married (1) **CHARLES CLAY** Abt. 1658 in Henrico Co., VA, son of JOHN CLAY and ANN NICHOLS. He was born 1636 in Charles City, Henrico Co., VA., and died 1686. She married (2) EDWARD STANLEY Abt. 1690 in Henrico Co., Virginia. He was born 1650, and died 1726 in Henrico County, Virginia.

Children of HANNAH WILSON and CHARLES CLAY are:

- i. MARY<sup>2</sup> CLAY, b. Abt. 1664.
- ii. ELIZABETH CLAY, b. Abt. 1666.
- iii. JOHN CLAY, b. Abt. 1668.
- iv. THOMAS CLAY, b. Abt. 1670.
2. v. **HENRY CLAY I**, b. 03 August 1672, Henrico Co., Virginia; d. 03 August 1760, Chesterfield Co., VA.
3. vi. **CHARLES CLAY**, b. Abt. 1674.
- vii. JUDITH CLAY, b. Abt. 1676.

Child of HANNAH WILSON and EDWARD STANLEY is:

4. viii. HANNAH<sup>2</sup> STANLEY, b. 1684, Henrico Co., VA; d. Aft. 1745.

### ***Generation No. 2***

2. HENRY<sup>2</sup> CLAY I (*HANNAH<sup>1</sup> WILSON, JOHN<sup>A</sup>*) was born 03 August 1672 in Henrico Co., Virginia, and died 03 August 1760 in Chesterfield Co., VA. He married MARY MITCHELL. She was born July 1693 in Henrico Co., VA, and died 07 August 1777 in Henrico Co., Virginia.

Children of HENRY CLAY and MARY MITCHELL are:

5. i. WILLIAM MITCHELL<sup>3</sup> CLAY, b. 1710, Henrico Co., Virginia; d. 06

September 1774, Virginia.

ii. HENRY CLAY II, b. 03 September 1711, Chesterfield Co., Virginia; d. Bef. 19 May 1764, Cumberland Co., VA.

iii. AMEY CLAY, b. Abt. 1715; d. 1774.

6. iv. CHARLES CLAY, b. 31 January 1715/16, Cumberland Co., Virginia; d. 25 February 1789, Henrico Co., Virginia.

v. JOHN CLAY.

vi. MARY CLAY, b. Abt. 1722, Henrico Co., Virginia; d. 1777, Henrico Co., Virginia.

vii. **MARTHA** CLAY.

3. CHARLES<sup>2</sup> CLAY (*HANNAH<sup>1</sup> WILSON, JOHN<sup>A</sup>*) was born Abt. 1674. He married SARAH.

Children of CHARLES CLAY and SARAH are:

i. JAMES<sup>3</sup> CLAY.

ii. JUDITH CALY CLAY.

4. HANNAH<sup>2</sup> STANLEY (*HANNAH<sup>1</sup> WILSON, JOHN<sup>A</sup>*) was born 1684 in Henrico Co., VA, and died Aft. 1745. She married HENRY THWEATT 1709, son of JAMES THWEATT and MARY LEE. He was born Abt. 1680 in Prince Georges Co., VA, and died Abt. 1726.

Children of HANNAH STANLEY and HENRY THWEATT are:

7. i. EDWARD<sup>3</sup> THWEATT.

ii. MARY THWEATT.

iii. HANNAH THWEATT.

iv. FRANCES THWEATT.

v. HENRY THWEATT.

vi. GEORGE THWEATT.

vii. JOHN THWEATT.

viii. OBEDIENCE THWEATT.

ix. ELIZABETH THWEATT.

### *Generation No. 3*

5. WILLIAM MITCHELL<sup>3</sup> CLAY (*HENRY<sup>2</sup>, HANNAH<sup>1</sup> WILSON, JOHN<sup>A</sup>*) was born 1710 in Henrico

Co., Virginia, and died 06 September 1774 in Virginia. He married ANNE LEWIS.

Children of WILLIAM CLAY and ANNE LEWIS are:

- i. WILLIAM<sup>4</sup> CLAY, b. 1733.
- ii. MITCHELL CLAY, b. 1736, Henrico County, VA; d. 1811, Giles, VA; m. PHOEBE BELCHER, 1760, Franklin, VA; b. 1738, Bedford, VA; d. 1809.

6. CHARLES<sup>3</sup> CLAY (*HENRY<sup>2</sup>, HANNAH<sup>1</sup> WILSON, JOHN<sup>A</sup>*) was born 31 January 1715/16 in Cumberland Co., Virginia, and died 25 February 1789 in Henrico Co., Virginia. He married MARTHA GREEN.

Children of CHARLES CLAY and MARTHA GREEN are:

8. i. MATTHEW<sup>4</sup> CLAY, b. 25 November 1754.
- ii. ELEAZER CLAY.
9. iii. GREEN CLAY.
- iv. THOMAS CLAY.
- v. HENRYANA MARTHA CLAY.

7. EDWARD<sup>3</sup> THWEATT (*HANNAH<sup>2</sup> STANLEY, HANNAH<sup>1</sup> WILSON, JOHN<sup>A</sup>*) He married KATY ST. JOHN.

Child of EDWARD THWEATT and KATY ST. JOHN is:

- i. LIVELY<sup>4</sup> THWEAT, m. ROLAND GOOCH; d. poss. Granville Co., NC.

#### *Generation No. 4*

8. MATTHEW<sup>4</sup> CLAY (*CHARLES<sup>3</sup>, HENRY<sup>2</sup>, HANNAH<sup>1</sup> WILSON, JOHN<sup>A</sup>*)  
was born 25 November 1754.

Children of MATTHEW CLAY are:

- i. JOSEPH<sup>5</sup> CLAY.
- ii. **MARTHA** CLAY.
- ii. AMANDA CLAY.
- iii.

9. GREEN<sup>4</sup> CLAY (*CHARLES<sup>3</sup>, HENRY<sup>2</sup>, HANNAH<sup>1</sup> WILSON, JOHN<sup>A</sup>*) He married SALLY LEWIS.

Child of GREEN CLAY and SALLY LEWIS is:

- i. CASSIUS MARCELLUS<sup>5</sup> CLAY, m. MARY E. WARFIELD, 1833; b. Lexington, KY.

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END

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Perhaps confusing, or maybe even enlightening, is the introduction of some new information recently provided me from the *Hudson Family Assoc Bulletin*; b 95, p 81; dated 23 Mar 1703 in which it states that Thomas Powland (the Hudson brothers guardian for the land known as Roxdale) sold **Edward Stanley** 235 acres of land on the north side of Swift Creek next to Robert Hudson for 3 English pounds. On the same day he sold to Robert Hudson 235 acres of the same tract. Robert Hudson sold **Edward Stanley** for 5 pounds a plantation on the north side of Swift Creek containing 135 acre on 30 Oct 1709. This might suggest business ties or perhaps some type of closeness between Edward Stanley and the Hudson family. It is both interesting and curious that Edward Stanley and Robert Hudson have adjoining land about six miles west of where Ralph and Martha Blankinship's homestead was located near the present day town of Chesterfield, Virginia. Equally interesting is a document found in the Henrico County Deed Book, page 262 1 Feb. 1687 which states that Frances Epes was granted 1,650 acres of land for the importation of Edward Stanley and many others. So it is quite interesting that Edward Stanley arrived in Henrico County, Virginia in 1687, which is very likely the same year Ralph Blankinship was imported by Richard Kennon.

Now if I were placing bets on the maiden name for Martha, wife of Ralph Blankinship, I would put more money on the Hudson surname than Clay. We know that the Clays were close to the Blankenships. The signatures of Henry and Charles clay on the death instrutments of Ralph Blankenship and Edward Stanley may have been nothing more than the fact that they were good neighbors. When we see the Clay names on Ralph Blankinship's death inventory and on the will of Edward Stanley, Martha's second husband, it suggests to me Martha had no kinfolk living in Virginia and therefore she relied exclusively on good neighbors to witness her husbands' wills.

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**A third and last possibility is perhaps the most likely scenario.** During early colonial American history many housemaids and servants were imported to America from England. The more well-to-do families needed these young girls to care for their homes, raise their children, cook, etc. These younger women knew, of course, that their chances of finding an eligible young man to marry them were just about 100% in the colonies. They really had nothing to lose and everything to gain by immigrating to the English colonies in America. I would guess that Ralph Blankinship probably married one of these young maidens who tended to one of the homes of a settler living in Bristol Parish. I further assume this young lady may have been working for the Hudson family and that they took a strong liking to this personable young woman. Then over the years Martha, who later became Martha Blankenship after marrying Ralph, was still closely attached to the Hudson family. So when Ralph came into her life that relationship and bond simply carried on with the Hudson family.

Until there is more proof, we will never know for sure the maiden name of Martha Blankenship, wife of the immigrant Ralph Blankinship. While there are several possibilities for who she was, the proof is totally lacking at this point in time.

## Discover interesting facts about your family:

First Name:

Last Name:

French & Latin Translations by John Blankenship, Toronto, Canada  
 Analysis and footnoting of historical facts by Don Blankenship

# Blankenship Origins

## DICTIONARY LOOK-UP OF ANY WORD ON THIS WEB SITE

Just double-click any word you don't know or understand on any of the BLANKENSHIP ORIGINS web pages and a new browser window will open with its definition from an online dictionary. Once the new browser window has opened and you have examined the dictionary definition you should then minimize that window so it will be available to you immediately for any new dictionary look-ups. The minimize button is the minus sign (-) in the top right corner of your computer screen. Try it out! (Special thanks to iln.net for sharing their dictionary!)

### *During The Reign of King Richard II (1377-1399)*



| Su | Mo | Tu | We | Th | Fr | Sa |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | 06 | 07 |
| 08 | 09 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| 29 | 30 | 31 |    |    |    |    |



7 December 1382

**LONDON**

December 1382

**DOCUMENT #1**

**This contract is made in London** on Saturday, following Saint Nicholas' day [*Dec. 6th*] in the fifth year of the reign of King Richard the Second [*i.e. 7 December 1382 AD*] [*which records*] **Sir Ralph Euer**, Earl of Northumberland, knight, **William de Swynburn**, and **Robert d'Oglee** on the one hand, and Margaret who was the wife of **Alan del Strother**, and **Thomas de Blencasop of Tynedale**. On the other hand, [*it also*] attests that the aforesaid Margaret and Thomas have [bona fides] through this [contract]. And that [,] if all properties and castles which belonged to Alan del Strother [from or at] the time of his [???] and those which were taken by William de Swinburn and Robert d'Oglee, be [remanded] and restored to the aforesaid Margaret and Thomas or to their attorney on the seventh day after this of the coming [Chandler festival???] at the Hospital of Saint Mary Magdalene in the [???] of the town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne as whole and as in good condition as they were...



The new Saint Mary Magdalene Church & Hospital in Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Historical Information on St. Nicholas' Day

<http://www.umkc.edu/imc/stnick.htm>

Perpetual Calendar:

<http://javascript.internet.com/calendars/select-a-month.html>

**DOCUMENT #2**

May all know that I, **Margaret**, formerly wife of monsieur **Thomas de Blencasop**, have designated on my behalf [*and*] sent my good friend monsieur **William de Swynburn** [???] my attorney by the competence of **John de**

**Bulkame** of Newcastle-upon-Tyne — all money, jewels and so forth which were placed in protection of the aforesaid John upon the death of the aforesaid monsieur Thomas, **Robert de Clifford**, and Margaret the wife [of] monsieur **John Lillborne** — in order to look after [??] and [dispose of?] the aforesaid possessions according to the will and [?..?] of my [?..?] brother **Thomas del Strather** .... Drafted at [?..?] on Saint Andrew's day in the third year of the reign of King Richard the Second since his conquest. [*i.e.* November 30th, 1380 AD. Note: Saint Andrew is the Patron Saint of Scotland]

[**King Richard II** reigned from 1377-1399. Saint Andrew is the Patron Saint of Scotland, and St. Andrew's Day is celebrated by Scots around the world on the 30th of November]

### *Year of Reign for British Sovereigns*

see: <http://www.megabits.net/~fiddler/britishsoverigns.jpg>

AND

### *St. Andrew's Day*

<http://www.geo.ed.ac.uk/home/scotland/standrew.html>

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## DOCUMENT #3

[**King Edward IV** reigned from 1461-1483]

## Edward

—by the grace of God—

*Know You All that We, by our spiritual grace:*

—Having bestowed to Elizabeth Blynkkyensoppye [*i.e.* **Blenkensop**] of Blynkkynsoppe in Northumberland County, widow, otherwise called Eliz.— until recently wife of Thomas Blynkyensope of Blynkkensop, in the parish of Haltwhistle in the enfranchised region of Tynedale — a gentlewoman, otherwise called Elizabeth Blenkysopp — widow, known differently with all sorts of variant [*spellings*] and by herself [*i.e.* known by her given name] Elizabeth, before the fifteenth day of April in the eighth year of our reign. [*i.e.* 15 April 1469 AD]. Establish in perpetuity that with our bestowal she will never pay custom [*i.e.* assessments], etc., to anyone, not to **Humfrey Navyle**, soldier, [[Humphrey Neville of Brancepath, ca 1464](#)] **Thomas Malarie**, soldier, **Robert Marchal**, lately of Culneham in Oxford County, [armiger?], **Hugo Mille**, lately of London, gentleman; gentleman, **Gervaise Clyfton**, lately of London, knight, **William Verdon**, lately of London, scrivener, **Peter House**, lately of London, armiger, **Morgan** [ap??? apud?] ... de eadem [= "of the same place"] and **Thomas Philip** lately of Rye in Glou[cester] County, yeoman, or if anyone of those, nor to our enemy [*King*] **Henry the Sixth** [*reigned from 1422-1461*], lately de facto but not de jure [*i.e.* legally] king of England, or to Margaret, his wife, or Edward [??] to Margaret. By my own witness at Westminster, 23 April, in the ninth year of our reign. [*i.e.* 23 April 1470 AD]

[*NOTE: An "armiger" was a person entitled to bear heraldic arms; a squire carrying the armor of a knight, or a nobleman entitled to bear heraldic arms. These armigers were armor bearers, who served knights in armor. Additionally, armiger was an esquire who bore a knight's shield and rendered other services to him. In later use and armiger was a degree just below the title of knight. The title of armiger permitted the person with that title to armorial bearings or a Coat-of-Arms. The term is now superseded by esquire. You will see reference to one or more [Blenkinsops who had the title of Esquire.](#)]*

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**DOCUMENT #4**

During the period of:

**Henry Percy, 3rd Earl of Northumberland (d. 25 April 1464)**

*To all— Eternal salvation in the Lord!*

*Be Ye Informed that I,*

*the Aforesaid Earl—*

— *Have bestowed upon **John Blenkinsop** and **Gerard**, his son, my manor, both the castle and **Village of Blenkinsop** in Northumberland County — together with all lands, rents and [rights of property] pertaining to the manor and castle. With the duties of the constableness excepted — for me and my heirs and grantees — of the aforesaid castle, of which [all] things, [namely the] castle and manor, [that] I held by bestowal and grant [for] John himself and Gerard, his son — as in the same deed by John and Gerard themselves [hence this action may be done more openly as herewith publicly acknowledged by me].*

*[NOTE: There is information in Hodgson's "History of Northumberland", published in 1840, stating that the date of the transfer of Blenkinsop Castle and grounds to John Blenkinsop and his son Gerard (married to Agnes) occurred on 3 Henry 7, 1463. Other information states that Henry Percy, 3, Third Earl of Northumberland was killed at Towton 25 April 1464. King Henry III reigned from 1216-1272. King Henry VII reigned from 1485-1509. So the date given in Hodgson's work as 3 Henry 7, may be the third month of Henry VII, 1463 which is more consistent with the period of Henry Percy, the third Earl of Northumberland.]*



Discover interesting facts about your family:

First Name:

Last Name:



# Blenkenship Origins

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**DESCENDANTS OF THE  
BLENKINSOP NOBILITY OF  
NORTHERN ENGLAND**

15 Generations from 1240 to 1835



**Pedigrees in BCD-048 of  
Hodgson's History of Northumberland  
Part two Vol. 3**

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If you're looking for American Blenkinships and how they may fit into the English Blenkinsop family tree you can skip to Generation-5 below. Also, It should be noted that Blenkinships from England were living in Ohio and Massachusetts in 1850's. Furthermore, several Blenkinsops fought on the side of the Confederacy for the State of Alabama during the American Civil War.





### English Chivalry Awards Presented to Blenkinsops

Membership in the Knights of the Garter, a very exclusive order of chivalry, was restricted to the monarch (King) and 25 knights and some foreign potentates. Places in the order were, in actual practice, controlled by the monarch. During his reign, Henry VIII tried to raise the importance and status of the knights of the Order of the Garter. As will be noted below, two Blenkinsop cousins became members of the Knights of the Garter during the 16th century.

## ORDER OF THE GARTER

Awarded twice to the descendants of Ranulph Blenkinsop

### CHIVALRY

Originally the medieval **knighthly class** which owed military service to a feudal overlord or King. It came to be identified with the aristocracy and lost its military function. Chivalry described the distinctive customs, codes, or morality (emphasizing courage, loyalty, skill, various Christian virtues, and the defense of womankind), and ritual display which became associated with it.

### GLOSSARY OF OLD ENGLISH TERMINOLOGY

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I have thoroughly researched the possibility of royal lines connected to our Blenkinsop ancestors of northern England and found none.

### Royal and Noble Genealogical Data on the Web

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### From "The Canterbury Tales" : Prologue

## The Knight

A knight there was, and he a worthy man,  
Who, from the moment that he first began  
To ride about the world, loved chivalry,  
Truth, honour, freedom and all courtesy.  
Full worthy was he in his liege-lord's war,  
And therein had he ridden (none more far)  
As well in Christendom as heathenesse,  
And honoured everywhere for worthiness.

Because the Blenkinsops were barons and noblemen during the medieval period, a few definitions are provided below. Please keep in mind that the barons and knights of the Middle Ages were **crude, rough** men who mainly concerned themselves with war and self-advancement. They were like more modern soldiers of fortune. When they were not preoccupied with pitting their strength against one another, they directed their macho attention towards the baiting and chasing of wildlife. Such basic and martial masculinity accounts for the use of the stag, bull, bear, wolf and boar representing the pursued or the prey. The pursuers or hunters of wildlife and game are represented by greyhounds (as seen on the Coat-of-Arms for Thomas de Blenkinsop). Birds of prey on Coats-of-Arms also depicted hunters of wildlife.

## DEFINITIONS

### **BARON and NOBLEMAN:**

A British nobleman. A man of noble rank. One of the nobility; a noble; a peer; one who enjoys rank above a commoner, either by virtue of birth, by office, or by (land) patent ownership. A title associated with a feudalistic stage of a country's development. A nobleman also is a term showing qualities of high moral character, such as courage, generosity, or honor: a noble spirit. Grand and stately in appearance; majestic. A member of the nobility. Nobility means possessing eminence, elevation, dignity, etc.; above whatever is low. To be a nobleman meant a person or a family was of exalted rank; of or pertaining to the nobility; distinguished from the masses by birth, station, or title; highborn; as, noble blood; a noble personage. Of or belonging to or constituting the hereditary aristocracy especially as derived from feudal times; "of noble birth."

Barons and noblemen were feudal tenants holding their rights and title directly from a king or another feudal superior. One having great wealth, power, and influence in a specified sphere of activity. A title or degree of nobility. Originally a baron or nobleman was the possessor of a fief or land grant issued for military services rendered to the king. A baron or nobleman had feudal tenants (or people who rented his land) under him. Barons are addressed as 'My Lord,' and are styled 'Right Honorable.' All the sons and daughters or barons and noblemen are addressed as 'Honorable.'

### **FEUDAL:**

1. Of or pertaining to feuds, fiefs, or feuds; as, feudal rights or services; e.g. feudal tenures.
2. Consisting of, or founded upon, feuds or fiefs; embracing tenures or permanent possession of land or real estate by virtue of military services as once existed within the old English feudal system.

### **FIEF or FEE:**

An estate given to a subordinate by a superior on condition of or as a result of military service rendered; the same as a fee or a feu. A fee was somewhat similar to a military land grant in American history.

### **ESQUIRE or ESQ.**

"In Eng. law, a title of dignity above gentleman and below knight. Also a title of office given to sheriffs, sergeants, and barristers at law, justices of the peace, and others. In the U.S., title commonly after the name of an attorney; e.g., John J. Jones, Esquire." The entry for Gentleman reads: "In its Engl. origin, this term formerly referred to a man of noble or gentle birth; one belonging to the landed gentry; a man of independent means; all above the rank of Yeomen." (Id. at 618.) Knight means: "In Eng. law, the next personal dignity after the nobility." (Id. at 783.)

**[NOTE: By dictionary definition the Blenkinsop family of Northumberland cited below were English nobility or members of the noble class. They were just one of a half dozen barons of Northumberland during the medieval period. They clearly remained associated with the nobility from about 1240 AD through at least the end of the medieval era and most probably to the beginning of the 18th century. During this period they married other members of the English nobility in Northumberland.]**

Historically speaking, Northumbria was one of the largest and most powerful kingdoms of Anglo-Saxon England (i.e. 600 AD to 1066 AD), but in its later years it suffered constant invasion from the Danes and Scots. Eventually the Northumbrian lands to the north of the Cheviots and to the south of the Tees (Yorkshire) were conquered respectively by the Scots and Danes so that the remaining part of Northumbria was reduced to an Anglo-Saxon earldom comprised of what later became the counties of Durham and Northumberland. The Viking stronghold in Cumberland to the west was very precisely demarcated along the County boundaries we recognize today as Cumbria and Northumberland.

It was the Norman conquerors who divided Northumbria into its two main parts, creating the County Palatinate of Durham from the southern portion of Northumbria, while the remainder of the Earldom to the north of the Rivers Tyne and Derwent, continued to be known in Latin as Northumbria or in English as Northumberland as it still is today.

Northumberland and Durham, though forming a remote and quite distinct English 'border region', developed notable social and political differences. Durham, thus became a semi-independent state, ruled by leaders known as 'Prince Bishops', while Northumberland, more isolated and vulnerable to Scottish attacks, was divided into smaller liberties and shires, which like Durham were often exempt from the writ of the King.

Some of these Northumberland districts became northern territories of Durham's Prince Bishops, but most were given to Norman Barons, who through their own self interest, were expected to defend and protect them from the Scots in return for special privileges granted by the king.

Many of Northumberland's Norman barons, like the Umfravilles, Lords of Redesdale, held a status almost equivelant to Durham's Prince Bishops. It is these barons (**including the Blenkinsops to a lesser extent**) who were largely responsible for building many of the grand castles, that are still a feature of the Northumbrian landscape to this day. Most important of the Northumbrian barons was, of course, the distinguished Percy family of Alnwick Castle, who aquired land in the county in the early fourteenth century. The Percy family apparently had a close and continuing relationship with the Blenkinsop barons of Northumbria.

The Blenkinsop genealogy provided below is only for the the family line which resided in Blenkinsop Castle and Blenkinsop Hall at Greenhead, and Langley Manor (Castle) just west of Hexam in Northumberland. However, there is another distinct Blenkinsop ancestral line which lived 30 miles south of Greenhead at Hillbeck in what once was Westmoreland County but today is a part of Cumbria. It is quite important to note that the Blenkinsop land barons, noblemen and knights of Hillbeck (also Hellebeck) in Westmoreland County (now Cumberland County) are quite separate from the Blenkinsops you read about below who resided at Greenhead (near Haltwishtle) in Northumberland. The knightly clan at Blenkinsop Castle near Greenhead was, in fact, related to the Blenkinsops at Hillbeck. Furthermore it is stated in historical texts that they were cousins. However, only the genealogy for the Blenkinsops of Greenhead in Northumberland is covered below. The Blenkinsops of Hillbeck, to the south in Westmoreland, also held high positions in English society. Thomas Blenkinsop of Hillbeck was once the commander-in-chief of the armies in Cumberland and Westmoreland. The history of the Blenkinsops of Hillbeck is stated to be verifiable through genealogy dating back to at least 1500 AD (i.e. 14 generation with reference to a benchmark date of 1851). I have not yet discovered this particular genealogy.

However, on 8 July 2002, John Robley in Australia forwarded me some of his research on a Thomas Blankenship of Cumberland Co., England which appears to relate to the Thomas Blenkinsop at Hillbeck. Here is the reseach material he provided:

"The County of Cumberland began to send members to parliament in the reign of Edward 1st. (1272 - 1307) and **besides the two knights of the shire** [County] it has two boroughs represented; the city and borough of Carlisle and the borough of Cockermouth; there was anciently added a third, Egremont; but on account of the expense attending the representation the franchise was disused at the instance of the burgesses." In the 7th. year of King Richard the second (1384 AD) **the knights were Thomas Blenkinsop** and Amand Monceaux.

Source: — 'History of the County of Cumberland' by William Hutchinson, 1794. Volume 1, Introduction pages 35 and 36.

It would appear from the niographic data above that for the historical period cited there were two contemporary Thomas Blenkinsops, one a Knight at Blenkinsop Castle in Northumbria (at Greenhead) and the other a Knight, presumably located at Hilbeck or Hellbeck manor just south of Penrith and north of Kendal in what then was either Cumberland or Westmoreland County. The knight cited above in John Robley's reference clearly appears to be associated with Cumberland County and, furthermore, the noted historian William Hutchinson writing in 1794 said that **Thomas Blenkinsop was a member of English parliament during the year 1384** of the reign of King Richard II.

Another important distinction between these two Blenkinsop family clans (i.e. those at Greenhead and those at Hillbeck) is that the Blenkinsops of Hillbeck in Westmoreland appeared to have been Catholics as opposed to the Blenkinsops of Greenhead in Northumberland who clearly were Angelicans that belonged to the Church of England. By the latter part of the 1500's we see a fairly large number of both Blenkinsops and Blenkinships in Durham near Darlington and Gatehead (Wickham parish) and in Northumberland near Newcastle. It is presumed there was a mass migration of people away from and out of Cumberland and Westmoreland due to the two onslaughts of of black plague which devastated these counties twice in the 16th century. However, as can be seen in the map below, the Blenkinsop barons and knights were clearly in northwestern or north central England prior to the 1500's. On the map you see the town of Blencarn which I highlight because it is there that I believe the Blenkinsops and Blenkinships originated at the dawn of history. To read more about the Blenkinsops of Hillbeck in Westmoreland [CLICK HERE](#)

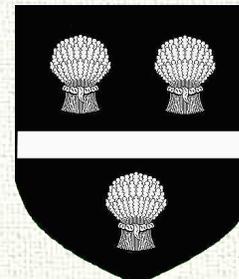


*Descendants of Ranulph (Randolph) Blenkenshope*

(The First recorded Blenkinsop)

*Generation No. 1*

**1. Ranulph<sup>1</sup> Blenkenshope**, born in the early 1200's; **an English knight**, died in Blenkinsop Castle, Greenhead, Northumberland, England. He was the first to own and hold Blenkinsop Castle of the barony of Nicholas Bolteby of Tindale about the year 1240 .



Notes for Ranulph Blenkenshope:

The Name **Ranulph** is the Scottish form of the Old Norse or **Viking** name Randulfr, a Scandinavian cognate of **RANDOLF**. The first name **RANDOLF** is itself derived from the old Germanic elements of *rand* meaning "rim (of a shield)" and *wulf* meaning "wolf". This name was introduced to Scotland and northern England by Scandinavian and **Viking** settlers and invaders. Ranulph de Blenkinshope (a spelling variations of Blenkinsop) was given the ville (castle) of Blenkinshope by the barony of Nicholas de Bolteby, of Tindale about the year 1240. Blenkinshope very frequently occurs as a witness to charters respecting Softley, **Featherstonhaugh**, **Langley**, Wyden, Eals, and other neighboring places during this period.(j) Alice, wife of Thomas de Carleton, and Elizabeth Blenkinsopp, daughters of Mary, wife of John Kardoile, and daughter of Thomas del Recke, are mentioned in a deed without date, and now in the possession of Lord Wallace.

The **Featherstones** are first found in Northumberland. The Featherston or Fetherstone family name is derived from an ancient Saxon Chief who settled on the Tyne (near Haltwhistle) in Northumberland during the eighth century AD, and built his Featherstonehaugh Castle. The **Langleys** are first found in in Durham where they were seated from very ancient times, well before the Norman Conquest and the arrival of Duke William at Hastings in 1066 AD. From this information about the Featherstone and Langley families we can easily assume that the Blenkinsop family line of Northumberland was historically long associated with them. The Blenkinsop family line obviously must predate the Norman conquest of 1066, as the highly regarded English historian William Camden suggested in his Britannica published in the 1500's.

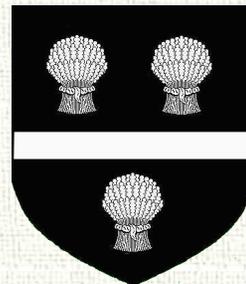
(j) III., I, 203,220, 222; Lansdale manuscript, 326, 79-91 passim.

Child of Ranulph Blenkinshope is:

+ 2 i. Thomas<sup>2</sup> Blenkinshop, born in Blenkinsop Castle, Greenhead, Northumberland, England.

### Generation No. 2

2. **Thomas<sup>2</sup> Blenkinshop** (Ranulph<sup>1</sup> Blenkinshope), **an English knight**, was born in Blenkinsop Castle, Greenhead, Northumberland, England.



Notes for Thomas Blenkinshop:

The name is rendered as Thomas de Blenkinshop. He is the descendant of Ranulph (Randolph) de Blenkinshope. He was witness to a dateless deed about Wyden (l); and, in 1278, was distrained [i.e., obligated] to take the degree of knighthood, for the due performance of which Roger Baret, of Throcklaw, Richard de Roucestre, and Richard de Sancto Petro, were his sureties. (m). [Note: A surety is one who makes a pledge for the actions of another or is responsible for another, especially one who assumes responsibilities or debts in the event of default.]

(l) Lansd. MS [Landsdale Manuscript], 326, inter. Folio 79 and 91

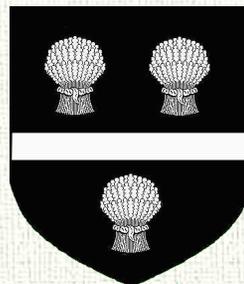
(m) Cot. Manuscript, Claud. C. II, Folio 87 ; Palg. Par. Writs, I., 215

Child of Thomas Blenkinshop is:

+ 3 i. Thomas<sup>3</sup> Blencansopp, born in Blenkinsop Castle, Greenhead, Northumberland, England.

### Generation No. 3

3. **Thomas<sup>3</sup> Blencansopp** (Thomas<sup>2</sup> Blenkinshop, Ranulph<sup>1</sup> Blenkenshope), an English knight, was born in Blenkinsop Castle, Greenhead, Northumberland, England.



Notes for Thomas Blencansopp:

Thomas de Blencansopp is the spelling recorded in historical accounts (i.e. Hodgson's "History of Northumberland." The use of the name "de Blencansopp" indicates that this was an affectation to please the Norman kings of this era. Many Anglo-Saxons of this same era would adopt the French method of using "de" before surnames in an attempt to gain favor with the Normans. In many cases this would ensure they could hold onto their wealth. The name Blencansopp is interesting in that it shows that the name originally was Blencan and then sometime later the suffix "sopp" was added.

In 1340 Thomas de Blencansopp had a license to kernellate or fortify his manor-house of Blencansopp, along the Scottish border near Haltwhistle.

Child of Thomas Blencansopp is:

+ 4 i. Thomas<sup>4</sup> Blenkinsop, born Abt. 1340 in Blenkinsop Castle, Greenhead, Northumberland, England; died in Blenkinsop Commons, Greenhead, Northumberland England.

#### *Generation No. 4*

4. **Thomas<sup>4</sup> Blenkinsop** (Thomas<sup>3</sup> Blencansopp, Thomas<sup>2</sup> Blenkinshop, Ranulph<sup>1</sup> Blenkenshope), an English knight was born about 1336 in Blenkinsop Castle, Greenhead, Northumberland, England, and died in 1388. He is buried at the Holy Cross Anglican Church in Haltwhistle in Northumberland. He married **Margaret Strother**. She was born in Northumberland, England, and died Bef. 1382 in Northumberland, England.



Notes for Thomas Blenkinsop:

The burial tomb of Thomas de Blenkinsopp, who died in 1388, is located at Holy Cross Church in Haltwhistle, Northumberland. Holy Cross Church in Haltwhistle dates to the 13th century and is open to visitors on Thursday & Saturday from 2-4 p.m. from Easter to 30th September. The chancel has a piscina and sedilia, and at the north-east end lies the upper portion of the recumbent effigy of a **knight** bearing a shield with the arms of **Blenkinsopp**. At the north-east end of the church is also a fine tomb slab, carved with a rich floriated cross. On one side is a shield of the **Blenkinsopp** arms and a sword, and on the other a pilgrim's staff and scrip. There are also in the floor two other slabs with crosses and the arms of the **Thirlwall** family: against the south wall of the chancel is a stone with two shields and a rhyming inscription, dated 1562, to **John Ridley**, cousin of Nicholas Ridley D.D. bishop of London and martyr. It was presumably John Ridley of nearby Unthank and John

Blenkinsop of Blenkinsopp Castle who, on the 24th of October, 1530 killed Sir Albany Featherstone of Featherston Castle located just south of Greenhead and about one miles from Blenkinsopp Castle.

Thomas de Blenkinsop, in 1366 and 1368, occurs in escheats as holding the ville or manor of Blenkensof of the manor of Langley. See photo below of Langley Manor during the late 1800's.



Langley Manor

This estate was formerly owned by Boltby family of Northumberland who gave the progenitor Ranulph (Randolph) Blenkinsop the common grounds and Blenkinsopp castle at Greenhead, Northumberland in 1240 AD. Langley Manor was six miles west of the town of Hexam in Northumberland. Langley Manor appears to have been given outright to Thomas Blenkinsop during the late 1600's. However, there is no documentation of a transfer of Langley Manor to Thomas de Blenkinsop. At the time Thomas de Blenkinsop resided at Langley Manor between 1366-1368 he was the English military commander-in-chief of Westmoreland and Cumberland Counties.

Between the years 1369 and 1383, Thomas de Blenkinship appears in the Scottish Rolls in commissions of array [i.e., in charge of military troops] for Cumberland and Westmorland; in a mandamus [i.e., official order] to himself, Sir Ralph Eure\*, and Sir Aymer de Valence, to repay Sir [Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland](#), a sum which he had advanced as compensation for breach of truce; and as having the custody of Roxburg committed to his charge. In a deposition in favour of sir Richard Scrope, in the great controversy between that baron and sir Robert Grosvenor, between the years 1386 and 1389, he [i.e. Thomas de Blenkinsop] said he was then 50 years old, and had borne arms [i.e. he was a **knight**] for 30 years. (p) By the first of the following documents he [i.e. Thomas de Blenkinsop] appears to have married about the year 1382, Margaret, widow of Alan del Strother\*\*, and in it is expressly designated as "of Tyndale," probably to distinguish him from his cousin, Thomas de Blenkinsop, of Hellebeck-Hall,\*\*\* in Westmorland : by the second, it appears that he was dead at the time of its date, in 1389. The originals of both are preserved among the muniments at Capheaton.

[\* NOTE: Sir Ralph Eure's only notable act was that he, like Thomas de Blenkinsop, was a witness in the celebrated case of Scrope vs. Grosvenor in 1375 when two knights, Sir Richard Scrope and Sir Robert Grosvenor, in a jousting tournament, appeared with the same Coat-of-Arms. Both Blenkinsop and Eure gave their official statements or opinions on the debate in question. Sir Ralph Eure's son by the same name was born in Berwick Castle, Northumberland, England. The son, Sir Ralph Eure, died on 9 Mar 1461/62 in Towton Field, Towton, Yorkshire, England. He married Eleanor Greystock, the 2nd great granddaughter of King Edward III (1327-1377). ]

\*\* NOTE: Alan del Strother, Lord of Lyman during the reign of Edward III in 1352, was Sheriff of Northumberland and was succeeded by his sons, Alan and Henry. His daughter, Joan, married John Copeland, who captured King David at the Battle of Neville Cross. He was knighted, therefore, and made Warden of Roxborough Castle. Alan del Strother, who was Warden of this Castle from 1368 to 1376 was succeeded by Sir Thomas Percy, the first Earl of Northumberland. The name Strother is believed to be of Scandinavian origin. The Strother family is stated to have migrated with the Vikings into Great Britain. . Those who bore the surname began to be mentioned in the annals of the country about this time of the Vikings move into Cumberland County. The surname Strother is found in Denmark and Sweden in the present day, and it is to be seen on tombstones older than the Norman Conquest in a grave yard on the Isle of Thanet. On these old tombstones may be seen the Coat-of-Arms which was borne by the Strother family in England and America during all the years since that date and these "Arms" are identical with those upon old silver and jewelry owned by the Strothers of Virginia. The earliest form of the name seems to have been "Straather" but on the tombstones mentioned it is found not only in this form but it is found also in the form used to the present day. It is frequently seen both in the annals of romance and history. Chaucer mentions those who bore it, and in the records of Northumberland County, England, it is seen many times in the list of "Landed Gentry". It is also found in the marriage records where are chronicled the union between those who bore it and members of the most powerful and influential families of northern England.

It is presumed that the greyhound seen above the shield on the Strother Coat-of-Arms (left) and the greyhound in flight, as seen on the tombstone of Thomas Blenkinship of Tyndale (right), may show close family ties between these two ancient ancestral lines. Margaret Strothers, widow of Alan, married Thomas Blenkinsop about 1382 AD. My assumption is that because Margaret de Strothers married into a line of Viking descendants that perhaps her own family line also were descended from Vikings. Previous discussion has noted that the surnames Blencan, Blencarn, Blenkenship, Blenkinship etc are all derived from the Viking or Norse geographic feature name of BLEN for a settlement along a water course. One might easily speculate that Viking blood was marrying Viking blood as late as 300 years after the Vikings either left the Cumberland/Northumberland area or that they thoroughly assimilated into the Norman and Anglo-Saxon population of the 14th and 15th centuries who then resided there.

\*\*\* NOTE: Hellebeck, Helbeck and Hillbeck are used for the same placename located 1 mile northeast of Brough where traditionally there was a large cluster of Blenkinsops of high social standing. Helbeck is situated along the old Roman Road (now A-66) which runs between Penrith and Darlington in Durham. Helbeck is also about 19 miles southwest of Penrith and it too lies within the 20 miles radius of Penrith where you find the most ancient records of Blenkinsops and Blenkinships. Additionally, it is the area of Brough were archaeologist have discovered abundant Viking artefacts. Many of the placenames in the area bear Old Norse or Viking names.

(o) Wallis, li., 7.

Children of Thomas Blenkinsop and Margaret Strother are:

- + 5 i. John<sup>5</sup> Blenkinsop, born Abt. 1450 in Blenkinsop Castle, Greenhead, Northumberland, England.
- + 6 ii. Robert Blenkinsop.

### *Generation No. 5*

**5. John<sup>5</sup> Blenkinsop** (Thomas<sup>4</sup>, Thomas<sup>3</sup> Blencansopp, Thomas<sup>2</sup> Blenkinshop, Ranulph<sup>1</sup> Blenkenshope) was born Abt. 1450 in Blenkinsop Castle, Greenhead, Northumberland, England.

Notes for John Blenkinsop:

John Blenkinsop and his son Gerard granted by Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, in 3 Henry 7, 1463, the office of constable of the castle of Blenkinsop (Above, p. 129); and, in the following year (1464) John de Blenkinsop, esq., son and heir of Thomas Blenkinsop, gave to Thomas Blenkinsop, son of Gerard Blenkinsop and Agnes his wife, daughter of Richard de Denton, all his land in Denton. How and the water-mill there, and falling them, and issue of their bodies, to his son Gerard, and the heirs of his body. (A) [Note: This is interpreted to mean that John Blenkinsop (b. ca. 1440 AD) gave to his grandson Thomas Blenkinsop (son of John) and his wife Agnes Denton, all his land in Denton. While there are several Denton placenames in England, it is safe to assume that this is the Denton in Gainfort parish in County Durham that is just west of Darlington. This area has been a major population cluster of Blenkinsops and Blenkinhips (plus variant spellings of the surname) from 1583 to the year 2000. It is near Denton in Gainfort parish in County Durham, England where we find the unique **Blankinship** spelling of this surname during the 1660's and 1670's. We also see the surname variation Blenkenship in this same area around the same time. **It would appear that this is the most likely ancestral line for Blankenships and Blankinships in America. However, there also is noted the existence of a Doro Blankinship who died in Hexam (near Haltwhistle) in Northumberland on 4 April 1665. Doro Blankinship is buried at St. Andrews Anglican Church in Hexam.**

Child of John Blenkinsop is:

- + 7 i. Gerard<sup>6</sup> Blenkinsop.

**6. Robert<sup>5</sup> Blenkinsop** (Thomas<sup>4</sup>, Thomas<sup>3</sup> Blencansopp, Thomas<sup>2</sup> Blenkinshop, Ranulph<sup>1</sup> Blenkenshope)

Children of Robert Blenkinsop are:

- 8 i. **John<sup>6</sup> Blenkinsop.**

Notes for John Blenkinsop:

John Blenkinsop, son of Rober, "between whom and Gerard Blenkinsop, the award was made 2th Henry 7." Proprietor of the tower of Blenkinsop in 1542 - (III. H., 217) Married a daughter of ... Ridley, of Willymoteswick, but died s.p. (Latin, "sine prole" = legal term for "without children").



JOHN BLENKINSOP & GERARD BLENKINSOP  
Jointly awarded the Order of the Garter probably in 1429

**John Blenkinsop** and his cousin **Gerard Blenkinsop**, son of John Blenkinsop, **were both awarded the Order of the Garter** by King Henry VII on 2th Henry 7, 1487, "at the insistence of the [Earl of Westmoreland, lord Ralph Neville](#)\*, and Sir John Othney," for the castle and manor of Blenkinsope, and other land in Cumberland. This award was in the custody of George Blenkinsop, of Bellister, in 1615 - Harl. manuscript. 144, folio 56).

[NOTE: The date given in the old manuscript is very likely incorrect. King Henry VII reigned from 1485 to 1509. Therefore the 7th year of Henry VII would be 1492 (not 1487) which is 8 years after the death of lord Ralph Neville. King Henry VI reigned from 1422-1461. So the 7th year of King Henry VI would be 1429 vice 1487 as stated in the original manuscript. In any case, the date for the award of the Order of the Garter could not have been in 1487 because Lord Neville died in 1484, some three years before the award to John and Gerard Blenkinsop was granted. If lord Neville made his request for the award in 1429 he would have only been 23 years of age at the time. One assumes that John and Gerard Blenkinsop were of a similar age and knew lord Neville. I was able to tell that Hogdson, in publishing his book "[The History of Northumberland](#)," made other transcription errors Some of these I've been able to correct from the context in which they appear. It would seem that he was working with very old faded text that had been scribed on parchment centuries before.]

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**\*Ralph Neville, 2nd Earl of Westmorland**

**Birth** : September 1406 Cumberland

**Married** : Elizabeth Percy in 1426, dau. of Sir Henry Percy, b. 20 May 1364 & Elizabeth Mortimer, b. 12 Feb. 1371

**Death** : 3 Nov 1484

**Parents** : Father: John Neville of Westmoreland - Mother: Elizabeth Holland



### *Order of the Garter*

The Order of the Garter is the most senior and the oldest British Order of Chivalry and was founded by Edward III in 1348. The Order, consisting of the King and twenty-five knights, was intended by Edward III to be reserved as the highest reward for loyalty and for military merit.

The origin of the emblem of the Order, a blue garter, is obscure. It is said to have been inspired by an incident which took place whilst the King danced with Joan, Countess of Salisbury. The Countess's garter fell to the floor and after the King retrieved it he tied it to his own leg. Those watching this were apparently amused, but the King admonished them saying, 'Honi soit qui mal y pense' (Shame on him who thinks this evil). This then became the motto of the Order. Modern scholars think it is more likely that the Order was inspired by the strap used to attach pieces of armour, and that the motto could well have referred to critics of Edward's claim to the throne of France.

The patron saint of the Order is St George (patron saint of soldiers and also of England) and the home of the Order is St George's Chapel, Windsor. **Every knight is required to display a banner of his arms in the Chapel, together with a helmet, crest and sword and an enamelled stallplate.** These 'achievements' are taken down on the knight's death (and the insignia are returned to the Sovereign), but the stallplates remain as a memorial and these now constitute one of the finest collections of heraldry in the world.

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Great Britain's Order of the Garter was founded by King Edward III of England in 1348 and remains one of the most exclusive and renowned chivalric orders in the world. In the 20th century such notables as Sir Winston

Churchill have been appointed to the order.

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#### The Most Noble Order of the Garter

This Order was founded in 1348 by King Edward III as a noble fraternity or Chapter consisting of the King, the Prince of Wales and 24 Knights Companion. No change in the numbers was made until 1786, when King George III added four extra Garter stalls to the quire of St George's Chapel, Windsor, and extended membership of the Order to sons of the Sovereign, additional to the 24 Knights and the Prince of Wales. A further change was introduced in 1805 when the Order was extended to include lineal descendants of George II. In 1831 it was decided that all direct descendants of George I should be accorded the same privilege.

From the earliest times ladies were received into the Order as "honorary members" but this practice died out under Henry VIII. It was not until the reign of Edward VII that the King's Consort was automatically a "Lady of the Garter". The Statutes of the Order have recently been amended to allow admission of females as Ladies Companion. The first such admission was that of Lavinia, Duchess of Norfolk, in 1990. Foreign royalty are appointed as "Extra Knights and Ladies of the Garter" and they are in addition to the twenty six Knights or Ladies Companion. Non-Christians cannot become members of the Order.

There are several versions of the origin of the Order. The most picturesque is the anecdote concerning King Edward at a Court ball, where a lady, maybe the Countess of Salisbury, lost one of her garters. Bending down and picking it up, the lady blushing and those present laughing, he tied it around his own leg, with the remark, "Honi soit qui mal y pense. I shall turn it into the most honoured garter ever worn".

The Order is the highest English Order of Chivalry and is one of the most important of all such Orders throughout the world. The conferment of the Order entails adoption into knighthood and, for the Knights Companion, the right to use the title "Sir" before their Christian names. Further, the holders of the Order are entitled to add the letters "K.G." or "L.G." after their surnames or title.

The banners and crests of the Knight Companion are hung in the Chapel of the Order, St. George's Chapel at Windsor. A stall plate showing the name and arms of the occupant are attached to each stall. The banners and crests remain above his stall during his lifetime and are taken down at his death. The cost of preparing the banners, crests and stall plates is borne by the Order. The reigning monarch is The Sovereign of the Order, and 23rd April, St. George's Day, is the Day of the Order.

#### The Insignia

The insignia consist of the Collar and Badge Appendant known as the George, the Star, the Garter and the Sash with the Investment Badge, called the Lesser George. The Collar with the George is only worn on Collar Days or on special occasions commanded by The Sovereign. At ceremonies in St. George's Chapel the Knights and Ladies Companion wear the Mantle and Hat of the Order. The Collar with the George is worn outside the Mantle and fixed to the shoulders with white satin bows.

The Collar is of gold and weighs 30 troy ounces. The design consists of 24 red enamelled Tudor roses within dark blue enamelled Garters bearing the motto in gold letters, and 24 double or interlaced knots. The roses and knots are placed alternately and joined to each other by gold links.

The George is a gold and richly enamelled representation of St George on horseback slaying the Dragon. As stated, it is worn suspended from the Collar.

The Star is eight pointed and of chipped silver. At its centre is a white enamelled medallion bearing the Cross of St George in red enamel and surrounded by a dark blue enamelled Garter edged with gold bearing the motto in gold letters.

The Garter is a dark blue velvet ribband buckled and edged with gold with the motto of the Order in gold letters and with gold embroidered roses edged with gold chains. It is worn by ladies around the left upper arm and by the Knights below the knee of the left leg.

The Lesser George is of gold, and consists of St George slaying the dragon, surrounded by an oval band bearing the motto. It is worn suspended on the broad ribband or Sash of Saxon blue. Unlike most Orders where the broad ribband is worn over the right shoulder, the Garter Sash passes over the left shoulder and the Lesser George rests on the right hip.

The Mantle is of dark blue velvet lined with white satin. On the left side is a shield of the arms of St George (Argent a Cross Gules) within the Garter which is shown buckled and edged with gold embroidery and having the motto in gold letters. From the Mantle hangs a hood of red velvet, now attached to the Mantle on the right shoulder, and the Mantle is slit on the right side to free the Knight's sword arm.

The Hat is of black velvet lined with white satin. It is furnished with a plume of white ostrich feathers and a tuft of black heron feathers, fastened to the Hat by a badge bearing the design of a white enamelled shield bearing the Cross of St George all within a blue enamelled Garter with the motto in gold.

#### The Officers

There are several Officers attached to the Order of the Garter. They wear special robes for ceremonies of the Order:

#### Prelate

This office is held ex officio by the Anglican Bishop of Winchester. The Prelate wears a blue robe with the shield of St George within a Garter on the right shoulder. His badge of office is the George and Dragon device encircled by the Garter and ensigned by a mitre.

## Chancellor

This office is always held by one of the Knights Companion. He wears a crimson robe with the arms of the Order on the right shoulder. He carries a purse bearing the arms of the Sovereign. His badge of office is a red rose within the Garter.

## Register

This office is held ex officio by the Anglican Dean of Windsor. He wears a crimson robe with the shield of St George on the left shoulder. His badge of office is a closed book charged with two quill pens saltirewise within the Garter.

## Garter Principal King of Arms

He wears a crimson robe bearing the shield of St George on the left shoulder. His badge of office is the shield of St George impaling the arms of the Sovereign, all within a Garter. He carries a Sceptre of Office which has four faces, two of which show the Sovereign's arms, the other two the arms of the Order. It is ensigned by the Royal Crown.

## Usher of the Black Rod

The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod wears a crimson robe with the shield of St George on the left shoulder. His badge of office consists of a double knot encircled by the Garter. The black rod he carries is ensigned by the Royal Lion bearing a shield of St George.

## Secretary

He wears a crimson mantle. His badge of office is a rose upon two quill pens saltirewise within the Garter.

As part of the original establishment of the College of St George, twenty six Poor Knights were required to pray daily for the Sovereign and the Knights Companion during life and for their souls after death. In return they received lodgings in Windsor Castle and maintenance. They wore a red cloak with a shield of the arms of St George on the left shoulder. During the early years of the nineteenth century, the Poor Knights (who were all retired army officers) objected to being termed 'poor' and petitioned William IV to be allowed to change the name and wear a uniform. In 1834 the name was changed to Military Knights and the members were allowed to wear the uniform of unattached officers. This uniform is still worn today.

+ 9 ii. Thomas Blenkinsop.

### *Generation No. 6*

7. **Gerard<sup>6</sup> Blenkinsop** (John<sup>5</sup>, Thomas<sup>4</sup>, Thomas<sup>3</sup> Blencansopp, Thomas<sup>2</sup> Blenkinsop, Ranulph<sup>1</sup> Blenkenshope), **an English knight.**



#### Notes for Gerard Blenkinsop:

Gerard Blenkinsop, between whom and his cousin John, son of Robert Blenkinsop, an award was made 7th Henry 7, 1487, "at the instance of Ralph lord Neville and Sir John Othney, KNIGHT OF THE GARTER, for the castle and manor of Blenkensope, and other land in Cumberland, which award was in the custody of George Blenkensop, of Bellister, in 1615 - Harl. manuscript. 144, folio 56).

Ralph Neville, 2nd Earl of Westmorland  
 Birth : Sep 1406 Cumberland  
 Death : 3 Nov 1484  
 Parents: Father: John Neville, John of Westmoreland - Mother: Elizabeth Holland

Gerard Blenkinsop was awarded the **Order of the Garter**

The Order of the Garter is the most senior and the oldest British Order of Chivalry and was founded by Edward III in 1348. The Order, consisting of the King and twenty-five knights, was intended by Edward III to be reserved as the **highest reward for loyalty and for military merit.**

Children of Gerard Blenkinsop are:

10 i. Thomas<sup>7</sup> Blenkinsop, born in Bellister Castle, Haltwhistle, Northumberland, England; died Bef. 1552. He married Agnes Denton

Notes for Thomas Blenkinsop:

(One of the same name. In 1552, was setter and searcher of the watch ordered to be kept at Bellester, Ford]

but this Thomas probably died before that time.

+ 11 ii. Nicholas Blenkinsop, born in Bellister Castle, Haltwhistle, Northumberland, England.

**9. Thomas<sup>6</sup> Blenkinsop** (Robert<sup>5</sup>, Thomas<sup>4</sup>, Thomas<sup>3</sup> Blencansopp, Thomas<sup>2</sup> Blenkinshop, Ranulph<sup>1</sup> Blenkenshope) He married **Dorothy Featherston**. She was born in Featherstonhaugh, Greenhead, Northumberland, Eng..

Notes for Thomas Blenkinsop:

Thomas Blenkinsop, second son and heir of his brother; married Dorthy, daughter of Albany Featherston, of Featherstonhaugh.

Children of Thomas Blenkinsop and Dorthy Featherston are:

+ 12 i. William<sup>7</sup> Blenkinsop, died Abt. 1581.

13 ii. Robert Blenkinsop.

14 iii. Brian Blenkinsop.

### *Generation No. 7*

**11. Nicholas<sup>7</sup> Blenkinsop** (Gerard<sup>6</sup>, John<sup>5</sup>, Thomas<sup>4</sup>, Thomas<sup>3</sup> Blencansopp, Thomas<sup>2</sup> Blenkinshop, Ranulph<sup>1</sup> Blenkenshope) was born in Bellister Castle, Haltwhistle, Northumberland, England. He married **Jane Featherston**, daughter of Sir Albany Featherstone. She was born in Featherstone Castle, Haltwhistle, Northumberland, Eng..

Notes for Nicholas Blenkinsop:

Nicholas Blenkinsop, heir of his brother Thomas. he and George Blenkinsop (his son) mentioned in a list of the gentlemen of the Middle Marches in 1550. - (III. ii, 217)

[Note: Gentlemen of the Middle Marches refers to Border Warden Officials appointed to wardenries (area of control) of the East, West and Middle Marches on the English border with Scotland for purposes of supervision and defence.]

Child of Nicholas Blenkinsop and Jane Featherston is:

+ 15 i. George<sup>8</sup> Blenkinsop, born in Bellister Castle, Haltwhistle, Northumberland, England.

**12. William<sup>7</sup> Blenkinsop** (Thomas<sup>6</sup>, Robert<sup>5</sup>, Thomas<sup>4</sup>, Thomas<sup>3</sup> Blencansopp, Thomas<sup>2</sup> Blenkinsop, Ranulph<sup>1</sup> Blenkinshope) died Abt. 1581. He married **Mary Copperthwaite**. (NOTE: Copperthwaite means a market area where cups are sold. The name is **Viking** in origin)

**Notes for William Blenkinsop:**

William Blenkinsop, of Blenkinsop castle in 1568, held Blenkinsop, Glenwelte, Darles, Hillhouses, Dollacres, Dryburnhaugh and Wrytree, with lands in Haltwhistle and the Onsett. - (III. ii., Isis?). His will, dated 6 April, 1581, mentions his three sons and two daughters, and Mr. Nicholas Ridley, of Willimoteswick, guardian. (Raige's Testament, 395)

Children of William Blenkinsop and Mary Copperthwaite are:

+ 16 i. Thomas<sup>8</sup> Blenkinsop.

17 ii. Nicholas Blenkinsop.

18 iii. Richard Blenkinsop.

19 iv. Jane Blenkinsop.

20 v. Ann Blenkinsop, born in near Haltwhistle, England. She married Christopher Ridley; born in Unthank, Northumberland, England.

**Generation No. 8**

**15. George<sup>8</sup> Blenkinsop** (Nicholas<sup>7</sup>, Gerard<sup>6</sup>, John<sup>5</sup>, Thomas<sup>4</sup>, Thomas<sup>3</sup> Blencansopp, Thomas<sup>2</sup> Blenkinsop, Ranulph<sup>1</sup> Blenkinshope) was born in Bellister Castle, Haltwhistle, Northumberland, England. He married **Jane Featherston**. She was born in Featherston Castle, Haltwhistle, Northumberland, Eng..

**Notes for George Blenkinsop:**

George Blenkinsop of Bellister, proprietor of "Overward, Belester, Barnhouses, Parks, Lynshells, and Dodlwood, with lands in Haltwhistle." -- (III, iii, Lxviti?)

Child of George Blenkinsop and Jane Featherston is:

+ 21 i. John<sup>9</sup> Blenkinsop, born in Bellister Castle, Haltwhistle, Northumberland, England.

**16. Thomas<sup>8</sup> Blenkinsop** (William<sup>7</sup>, Thomas<sup>6</sup>, Robert<sup>5</sup>, Thomas<sup>4</sup>, Thomas<sup>3</sup> Blencansopp, Thomas<sup>2</sup> Blenkinsop, Ranulph<sup>1</sup> Blenkinshope) He married **(1) Julian Musgrave**, daughter of Leonard Musgrave. He married **(2) Jane Herdman**, daughter of William Herdman.

[NOTE: **Musgrave** is a Viking name meaning Mulli's Valley]

Children of Thomas Blenkinsop and Julian Musgrave are:

+ 22 i. Thomas<sup>9</sup> Blenkinsop, died Aft. 1615 in near Haltwhistle, England.

23 ii. Frances Blenkinsop, died Aft. 1615 in near Haltwhistle, England.

24 iii. Julian Blenkinsop, died Aft. 1615 in near Haltwhistle, England. She married Cuth. Grainger; born in Broomfield, Northumberland, England.

25 iv. Mable Blenkinsop, died Aft. 1615 in near Haltwhistle, England.

26 v. Dorothy Blenkinsop, died Aft. 1615 in near Haltwhistle, England.

27 vi. Margaret Blenkinsop, died Aft. 1615 in near Haltwhistle, England.

28 vii. Elizabeth Blenkinsop.

Children of Thomas Blenkinsop and Jane Herdman are:

29 i. William<sup>9</sup> Blenkinsop.

30 ii. Margaret Blenkinsop.

### *Generation No. 9*

**21. John<sup>9</sup> Blenkinsop** (George<sup>8</sup>, Nicholas<sup>7</sup>, Gerard<sup>6</sup>, John<sup>5</sup>, Thomas<sup>4</sup>, Thomas<sup>3</sup> Blencansopp, Thomas<sup>2</sup> Blenkinshop, Ranulph<sup>1</sup> Blenkenshope) was born in Bellister Castle, Haltwhistle, Northumberland, England. He married **Barbara Dalston**, daughter of John Dalston. She was born in Dalston, Cumberland, England.

Child of John Blenkinsop and Barbara Dalston is:

+ 31 i. George<sup>10</sup> Blenkinsop, born in Bellister Castle, Haltwhistle, Northumberland, England.

**22. Thomas<sup>9</sup> Blenkinsop** (Thomas<sup>8</sup>, William<sup>7</sup>, Thomas<sup>6</sup>, Robert<sup>5</sup>, Thomas<sup>4</sup>, Thomas<sup>3</sup> Blencansopp, Thomas<sup>2</sup> Blenkinshop, Ranulph<sup>1</sup> Blenkenshope) died Aft. 1615 in near Haltwhistle, England.

Notes for Thomas Blenkinsop:

Thomas Blenkinsop, of Bleninsop, esq., in 1615; a juror at the assizes in 1629 and 1639 -- (Arch. XI., H., 317.) He and his tenants rode the boundaries of Blenkinsop, June 24, 1641.

Child of Thomas Blenkinsop is:

+ 32 i. John<sup>10</sup> Blenkinsop, born Abt. 1740 in Dryburnbaugh, Greenhead, Northumberland, England.

### *Generation No. 10*

**31. George<sup>10</sup> Blenkinsop** (John<sup>9</sup>, George<sup>8</sup>, Nicholas<sup>7</sup>, Gerard<sup>6</sup>, John<sup>5</sup>, Thomas<sup>4</sup>, Thomas<sup>3</sup> Blencansopp, Thomas<sup>2</sup> Blenkinshop, Ranulph<sup>1</sup> Blenkenshope) was born in Bellister Castle, Haltwhistle, Northumberland, England. He married **Jane Crombock**, daughter of William Crombock. She was born in County Lancashire, England.

Notes for George Blenkinsop:

George Bellister, in 1615. He held Belester (castle) under George, earl of Dunbar; and in 1614 of his son-in-law, Theophilus lord Howard of Walden.-- (Pat II, Jac 1.) He also occurs as a juror at the assizes in 1628 and 1639.

Children of George Blenkinsop and Jane Crombock are:

33 i. William<sup>11</sup> Blenkinsop, born 1603 in Bellister Castle, Haltwhistle, Northumberland, England.

Notes for William Blenkinsop:

Died without having any male heirs. His estate, Bellister castle was then given to Robert Blenkinsop, grandson of George Blenkinsop. Robert then sold the castle to the Bacon family in 1706.

34 ii. John Blenkinsop.

35 iii. George Blenkinsop.

36 iv. Barbara Blenkinsop.

**32. John<sup>10</sup> Blenkinsop** (Thomas<sup>9</sup>, Thomas<sup>8</sup>, William<sup>7</sup>, Thomas<sup>6</sup>, Robert<sup>5</sup>, Thomas<sup>4</sup>, Thomas<sup>3</sup> Blencansopp, Thomas<sup>2</sup> Blenkinshop, Ranulph<sup>1</sup> Blenkinshope) was born Abt. 1740 in Dryburnbaugh, Greenhead, Northumberland, England. He married **Jane**. She died July 15, 1710 in near Haltwhistle, England.

**Notes for John Blenkinsop:**

John Blenkinsop, esq., "of Dryburnbaugh." assessed at £100 pounds a year for Blenkinsop in 1663; and in that year paid to Francis Nevile, lord of the manor of Willmontswick, the arrear of an annula quite rent of 20 shillings for the tithe corn of the demesne and lordship of Blenkinsop, the owners of which "had always taken tithe corn in kind of their severel tenants."

Child of John Blenkinsop and Jane is:

+ 37 i. Thomas<sup>11</sup> Blenkinsop.

***Generation No. 11***

**37. Thomas<sup>11</sup> Blenkinsop** (John<sup>10</sup>, Thomas<sup>9</sup>, Thomas<sup>8</sup>, William<sup>7</sup>, Thomas<sup>6</sup>, Robert<sup>5</sup>, Thomas<sup>4</sup>, Thomas<sup>3</sup> Blencansopp, Thomas<sup>2</sup> Blenkinshop, Ranulph<sup>1</sup> Blenkinshope) He married **Frances Turville**, daughter of Thomas Turville.

**Notes for Frances Turville:**

Frances, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Turville, of Newhall park, in County Leicester. Her sister Jane married Richard Dawes, esq. and had issue of Richard and Charles. (Deed at Blenkinsop Hall.)

Children of Thomas Blenkinsop and Frances Turville are:

38 i. John<sup>12</sup> Blenkinsop, died Aft. 1712. He married Jane Marshal 1719 in Northumberland, England; born in Waltown, Cumberland, England.

Notes for John Blenkinsop:

John Blenkinshop, Gentleman, living in 1712. He held a court of the manor of Blenkinsop, April 16, 1714.

John Blenkinsop of Dryburnhaugh, gentlemen, obtained a license to marry Jane Marshall of Waltown;

Notes for Jane Marshal:

WALTOWN is in Cumbria:

FOR MAP REFERENCE SEE:

<http://uk8.multimap.com/clients/browse.cgi?client=ccc&overviewmap=ap&X=352087&Y=564606&scale=100000&place=Walton,+Cumbria&db=hcgaz&local=&type=&start=&limit=&src=0>

39 ii. Elizabeth Blenkinsop. She married John Shaftee 1712

Notes for Elizabeth Blenkinsop:

On 5 Dec. 1707 John Shaftee of Hexam obtained a license to marry Elizabeth Blenkinsop at Haltwhistle. (Raine's text?)

+ 40 iii. Jane Blenkinsop.

***Generation No. 12***

**40. Jane<sup>12</sup> Blenkinsop** (Thomas<sup>11</sup>, John<sup>10</sup>, Thomas<sup>9</sup>, Thomas<sup>8</sup>, William<sup>7</sup>, Thomas<sup>6</sup>, Robert<sup>5</sup>, Thomas<sup>4</sup>, Thomas<sup>3</sup> Blencansopp, Thomas<sup>2</sup> Blenkinshop, Ranulph<sup>1</sup> Blenkinshope) She married **William Coulson**, son of John Coulson and Elizabeth Broomley. He was born in Jesmond, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Northumberland, Eng., and died January 20, 1749/50 in Jesmond, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Northumberland, Eng..

**Notes for William Coulson:**

William Coulson of Jesmond, esq., born July 15, 1692; was made a freeburgess of Edinburgh, 12 Sept., 1729 under seal of that corporation affixed to the original certificate now among the papers at Blenkinsop. He died at Jesmond, 20 Jan., 1750.

Children of Jane Blenkinsop and William Coulson are:

41 i. John Blenkinsop<sup>13</sup> Coulson, born May 07, 1729.

Notes for John Blenkinsop Coulson:

John Blenkinsop Coulson of Jesmond (Newcastle-upon-Tyne) and Blenkinsop, esq., born 7 May 1729. Will dated 27 June 1785, by which he left Jesmond to his nephew, John Blenkinsop Coulson, then a minor. He died unmarried in 1788. (b)

(b) = Jesmond Title Deeds

42 ii. Thomas Coulson, born March 21, 1730/31.

43 iii. Frances Coulson, born November 14, 1732.

+ 44 iv. William Coulson, born 1734.

45 v. Jane Coulson, born December 21, 1734.

***Generation No. 13***

**44. William<sup>13</sup> Coulson** (Jane<sup>12</sup> Blenkinsop, Thomas<sup>11</sup>, John<sup>10</sup>, Thomas<sup>9</sup>, Thomas<sup>8</sup>, William<sup>7</sup>, Thomas<sup>6</sup>, Robert<sup>5</sup>, Thomas<sup>4</sup>, Thomas<sup>3</sup> Blencansopp, Thomas<sup>2</sup> Blenkinshop, Ranulph<sup>1</sup> Blenkenshope) was born 1734. He married **Mary Lisle**, daughter of John Lisle. She was born in Elyhaugh.

Notes for Mary Lisle:

Mary, Faughter of John Lisle, of Elyhaugh, Esquire (knight). Lineally deswcended from the de Iosula or de Lises, of Gosforth, woodburn, and Felton

Children of William Coulson and Mary Lisle are:

46 i. Jane<sup>14</sup> Coulson, died May 21, 1796. She married William Quin

Notes for Jane Coulson:

Married William Quin, esquire., a capt. in the 55 Regt., died s.p. (i.e. without children).

47 ii. Margaret Coulson, born February 09, 1775.

48 iii. Mary Coulson, born November 19, 1777; died October 1778.

+ 49 iv. John Blenkinsop Coulson, born May 08, 1779.

50 v. Robert Lisle Coulson, born October 24, 1780.

51 vi. William Coulson, born February 14, 1786.

*Generation No. 14*

**49. John Blenkinsop<sup>14</sup> Coulson** (William<sup>13</sup>, Jane<sup>12</sup> Blenkinsop, Thomas<sup>11</sup>, John<sup>10</sup>, Thomas<sup>9</sup>, Thomas<sup>8</sup>, William<sup>7</sup>, Thomas<sup>6</sup>, Robert<sup>5</sup>, Thomas<sup>4</sup>, Thomas<sup>3</sup> Blencansopp, Thomas<sup>2</sup> Blenkinshop, Ranulph<sup>1</sup> Blenkenshope) was born May 08, 1779. He married **Alicia Frances Forth Hamilton** June 22, 1796.

**Notes for John Blenkinsop Coulson:**

John Blenkinsop Coulson, of Blenkinsop, esq., born May 8 1779; Married June 22, 1796; a lieutenant-colonel of the Nurthumberland militia and a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the same county. Sold the mansion house and lands at Jesmond to John ANderson, esq., in Feb., 1809

**Notes for Alicia Frances Forth Hamilton:**

Alicia-Frances Forth, daughter of the Rev. Gustavus Hamilton and grand-daughter of the honorable Henry Hamilton, third son of general Gustavus Hamilton, vice-count Boyne. (or Royme)

Children of John Coulson and Alicia Hamilton are:

+ 52 i. John Blenkinsop<sup>15</sup> Coulson, born August 07, 1799.

53 ii. Mary Alicia Coulson.

54 iii. Arabella Frances Coulson.

55 iv. Gustavus Hamilton Coulson.

Notes for Gustavus Hamilton Coulson:

A lieutenant in the Royal Navy.

56 v. Robert Blenkinsop Coulson, born July 07, 1803; died 1803.

57 vi. William Coulson, born April 20, 1805; died June 10, 1806.

58 vii. Robert Coulson.

Notes for Robert Coulson:

A lieutenant in the first or Grenadier Guards..

*Generation No. 15*

**52. John Blenkinsop<sup>15</sup> Coulson** (John Blenkinsop<sup>14</sup>, William<sup>13</sup>, Jane<sup>12</sup> Blenkinsop, Thomas<sup>11</sup>, John<sup>10</sup>, Thomas<sup>9</sup>, Thomas<sup>8</sup>, William<sup>7</sup>, Thomas<sup>6</sup>, Robert<sup>5</sup>, Thomas<sup>4</sup>, Thomas<sup>3</sup> Blencansopp, Thomas<sup>2</sup> Blenkinshop, Ranulph<sup>1</sup> Blenkenshope) was born August 07, 1799. He married (1) **Juliana Elizabeth Dawkins** December 08, 1829. She died August 27, 1831. He married (2) **Mary Anne Anson** June 04, 1834 in Northumberland, England.

**Notes for John Blenkinsop Coulson:**

John Blenkinsop Coulson, esq., a captain in the Grenadier Guards; born 7th Aug. 1799; married, firstly Dec. 8, 1829; and secondly, June 4, 1834.

**Notes for Juliana Elizabeth Dawkins:**

Juliana Elizabeth Dawkins, grandson of James Dawkins of Standlynch, in coun. Wilts, and lady Juliana Col. year, daughter of Charles, second earl of Portmore; died in Child birth 27 Aug., 1831.

Notes for Mary Anne Anson:

Mary Anne Anson, eldest daughter of George Anson, lord Byron.

Child of John Coulson and Mary Anson is:

59 i. John Byron Blenkinsop<sup>16</sup> Coulson, born March 16, 1835.

Notes for John Byron Blenkinsop Coulson:

John Byron Blenkinsop Coulson, born 16 March 1835 and christened at Haltwhistle, 24 August in the same year..

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## William Lisle Blenkinsopp Coulson

1841 - 1911

Erected by public subscription  
in memory of his efforts  
to assist the weak and defenseless  
among mankind and in the  
animal world  
(NORTHUMBERLAND, ENGLAND)

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**Discover interesting facts about your family:**

First Name:

Last Name:



# Blankenship Origins

**Blankinships Trace their Viking Origins**

**And Now the Proof...**

*by: Donald L. Blankenship*

February 2002



**VIKING RESEARCH**

**A look into the future of genetics and genealogy**





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The first myth we need to deal with is that the Vikings may not have worn helmets or that only the highest leaders wore them. Only [one Viking helmet has ever been discovered](#) in over more than a century of archaeological excavation in Europe. The image we often envision of Vikings wearing helmets comes from English theater or stage enactments of the 1800's era. The Vikings apparently wore no head protection, or if they did they were made of something other than metal, such as leather. That being the case, we would expect to see among the skeletal remains many head injuries suffered by Vikings during their battles. The Viking invaders were at war almost continually with the Saxons and Celts throughout their occupation of England from 800 AD until 1100 AD. [CLICK HERE](#) to see Viking armor)



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## DICTIONARY LOOK-UP OF ANY WORD ON THIS WEB SITE

Double-click (left mouse click) on any word you don't know or understand on any of the BLANKENSHIP ORIGINS web pages and a new browser window will open with its definition from an online dictionary. Once the new browser window has opened and you have examined the dictionary definition you should then minimize that window so it will be available to you immediately for any new dictionary look-ups. The minimize button is the minus sign (-) in the top right corner of your computer screen. Try it out! (Special thanks to iln.net for sharing their dictionary!)

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## HOMER SPEAKS OF THE NORSE VIKINGS ALMOST 3,000 YEARS AGO

[Homer's complete Oddysey - an on-line bookshelf](#)

We read in the Odyssey, written 2,800 years ago, that Homer first identified the Vikings by the name "[Faikians](#)" Over time the name was altered to later become "**Vikings.**"

[http://www.islandnet.com/~edonon/RH-NEG.htm#N\\_6](http://www.islandnet.com/~edonon/RH-NEG.htm#N_6)

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## INTRODUCTION TO VIKING DISEASES

The Vikings left a genetic legacy of various diseases. One of these that we know about is [Alpha 1-antitrypsin deficiency](#) which is an often-fatal disease that can affect the lungs and liver. A severe form is caused by a genetic variant that originated in Scandinavia and spread during the Viking exploration throughout northern and eastern Europe. Today this legacy, widely under-diagnosed, affects perhaps as many Americans as cystic fibrosis.

One of the genes of these Viking descendants, when mutated, appears to cause about 80 percent of the cases of [familial essential tremor](#), a degenerative disease that causes shaking of the arms and head. Another Viking gene seems show a strong correlation with [psoriasis](#), a skin disease. Still another major Viking disease is the gene for [multiple sclerosis](#). Wherever the Vikings raided, took slaves, traded, and settled, there was more multiple sclerosis than in people in nearby areas. Multiple sclerosis is much more prevalent in northern Europe than it is in the southern portion of the continent. It is also more prevalent in Europe than it is in America.

[Dupuytren's contracture](#) is known as the Viking Disease. It is a thickening of deep tissue (fascia) which passes from the palm into the fingers. Shortening of this tissue causes "bands" which pull the fingers into the palm. The cause of this is unknown but it tends to run in families and may indicate that you have Viking ancestry! The condition is progressive and the only treatment is surgery. If untreated, the fingers gradually will be pulled into the palm.



Dupuytren's contracture or  
Viking's Disease

[Paget's Disease](#) - A syndrome associated with the **Vikings** that accelerates normal bone replacement in the skull leading to a characterization of a physically large and ugly cranium. In addition to facial disfiguration, other symptoms of the illness include loss of balance, hearing and sight, chill in the extremities, headaches and a hanging, swaying head. British studies estimate that from 3 to 5 percent of all adult males older than 40 in the U.K. have Paget's disease in some form; the frequency may reach 10 percent after age 70. In the U.S. as many as three million people probably have Paget's disease. Of these, up to 25 percent show distressing symptoms. Besides its tendency to run in families, the disease is known to cluster in specific geographical areas, mostly in Europe and particularly in England and France. Accurate diagnosis relies on x-rays or blood tests. These examinations look for increased levels of alkaline phosphatase, a product of the cells that form bone. Urine tests may show an increased amount of hydroxyproline, another product of bone breakdown. Treatment includes drugs, specifically calcitonin and disphosphonates, which slow or block the rate of bone breakdown and formation. [Click here for more information.](#)

Still another **Viking disease** is noted in [a national study of heart disease](#) sponsored by the British Heart Foundation. This study has blamed the lasting influence of Viking settlement for a cluster of genetic anomalies in north-eastern England which **can predispose the carrier to heart disease**. Alistair Hall, consultant cardiologist at the University of Leeds, contrasted the pattern of Viking settlement in the North with more varied continental settlement in the South leading to a stronger, heterogeneous gene pool. (See: British Archaeology News - A Viking disease).

The **Vikings also had a very high incidence of Rh-negative blood type O** or (O-) which in the past permitted only the first born child to be delivered healthy. Subsequent children often

died due to auto-immune reactions which can be prevented today by modern medicine. Problems with the Rh factor occur when the mother's Rh factor is negative and the baby's is positive. Sometimes, an incompatibility may occur when the mother is blood type O and the baby is either A or B. The incidence of Rh negative blood type in Nordic people today is as much as 17 percent. The only population group with a higher percentage of Rh-negative blood (25%) is found with the Basques who live in the area between Spain and France. Worldwide type Rh-negative blood is represented in only 7% of the general population. Genetic mapping helps to show that a mutation from Rh-positive to Rh-negative occurred somewhere in the Basque area of Europe perhaps as much as 40,000 years ago.

[CLICK HERE for more information on Rh negative blood types](#)



Photo of a skull alleged to be  
the last Viking to invade Britain in 1066 AD



If any of your Blankenship or Blankinship family members have any of these diseases or medical problems then this genealogy web page may be of special interest to you. I too would like to know if Blankenships are affected by any of these Viking diseases. I will try to keep an anonymous log of the Blankenships you know with these diseases if you will simply email me. I don't need to know the name of the individual but I would like to know the age and sex and perhaps the degree to which the individual is affected by any of the diseases noted above. This study deals only with Viking linkages to their possible Blankenship descendants. I would not be interested in other diseases which Blankenships may have because I'm certain there are many. This invitation to assist me is for any variation of the surname Blankenship, such as Blankinship, Blankingship, Blenkinsop, Blenkinship. Send your email to:



The Vikings have been known by many names throughout history, including Norsemen, Northmen, Normans (i.e. Norse Man) , Danes, and Varangians and a large assortment of expletives. The Vikings were long held in contempt by those who suffered under their heavy handed rule and domination of lands once belonging to the Celts and Anglo-Saxons of England and other lands of northern Europe. This reputation may be a bad rap because some of the Vikings in northern England actually settled down and became farmers, craftsmen and merchants. Many of the Viking descendants married with the local population and propagated their genes to people who one day would immigrate to America. Nearly all of the recorded reports of the atrocities of the Vikings were written by those few literate people who could write, namely those who served in the religious orders because they were the few who could read and write. About 98% of the English population was illiterate at that time. It was unfortunate for those in the religious orders that the Vikings found the wealth they were seeking was secreted in the churches and convents. So when we read of the Vikings raping and plundering the English landscape we must understand that the brunt of these atrocities was directed against the church itself. This, of course, is because the wealth of the nation was largely accumulated and stored in the churches. It also is a fact that during this Viking supremacy era (800-1100 AD) the church was the exclusive custodian of recorded history. Only the people in the hierarchy of the church were properly schooled in letters. So what we know about Viking history comes largely from the English religious orders throughout Britain. You may click below to read on-line the most complete and authoritative history of early England. This history attempts to record the earliest appearance of mankind in Britain and then brings this history forward to the mid-1100's era where it stops. The document itself is often given the same importance in literature as the Jewish Old Testament in the manner in which it records history and traces genealogy.

[CLICK HERE to read the "Anglo-Saxon Chronicle"](#)

We probably need to start with a few historical references

#### **Celt** also **Kelt** *n.*

One of an Indo-European people originally of central Europe who later dispersed to western Europe, the British Isles, and southeast to Galatia during pre-Roman times; especially a Briton or Gaul. A native speaker of a modern Celtic language or a descendant of such a speaker, especially a modern Gael, Welsh person, Cornish person, or Breton. These people also were known as the **Britanni** to the Romans and it is from this name that the word Britain is derived. They appeared on the scene long after the stone circles of England were constructed by neolithic peoples formerly living there. (SEE BELOW: The timeline of people who once populated England.) The Celts were a people who dominated much of western and central Europe in the 1st millennium BC, giving their language, customs, and religion to the other peoples of that area. The earliest archaeological evidence associated with the Celts places them in what is now France and western Germany in the late Bronze Age, around 1200 BC.

#### **Anglo-Saxon** *n.*

A member of one of the Germanic peoples, the Angles, the Saxons, and the Jutes, who settled in Britain in the fifth and sixth centuries. Any of the descendants of the Anglo-Saxons, who were dominant in England until the Norman (i.e. Norse Man/men of northern France) Conquest of 1066.

#### **Angle** *n.*

A member of a Germanic people that migrated to England from southern Jutland in the 5th century A.D., founded the kingdoms of Northumbria, East Anglia, and Mercia, and together with the Jutes and Saxons formed the Anglo-Saxon peoples. Jutland is that peninsula of northern Europe comprising mainland Denmark and northern Germany. The name is usually applied only to the Danish section of the peninsula. The Angles began arriving in England shortly after the Romans departed there in the early part of 400 AD. They, in effect, filled a power vacuum with the departure of the Roman legions in England. England gets its name from the Angles. It was the Saxons from northern Germany who later invaded England and gave it the name **Angle-land** (ENGLAND) after the Angles who preceded them.

[CLICK HERE to search the University of Austin world map library](#)



## Map of Jutland, home of the Angles circa 500 AD

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### Sax-on *n.*

A member of a West Germanic tribal group that inhabited northern Germany and invaded Britain in the fifth and sixth centuries A.D. with the Angles and Jutes. A native or inhabitant of Saxony. The Germanic element of English as distinguished from the French and Latin elements.

### Vi-king *n.*

One of a seafaring Scandinavian people who raided the coasts of northern and western Europe from the eighth through the tenth century. A Scandinavian. The Vikings who invaded the British Isles (i.e. England, Scotland and Ireland) were from Denmark and Norway. The Vikings who invaded and ruled Russia for a period of time were from Sweden. It was the same Vikings from Norway and Denmark who discovered North America circa 1000 AD. The Vikings were probably the first Europeans to reach North America. The only physical remains today are those of remnants of a Viking settlement in Canada near St. Lunaire, Newfoundland at L'Anse aux Meadows. Historians suggest hostile Indians forced the settlers to abandon what many believe was the 'Vinland' of the Viking Sagas. L'Anse aux Meadows, is located at the furthest end of the Northern Peninsula, in Newfoundland, Canada. In the year 1000, it was the site of a Viking encampment, the only documented Viking site in North America. This is where Europeans first came to this continent. Leif Eiriksson might have slept here, along with 80 or so other Viking men and women. This Viking discovery of North America preceded Christopher Columbus' later discovery of the new world in **1485** by almost 500 years. Yes...I said [Columbus very likely discovered America in 1485](#) and not **1492** --- as we learned it in school. (Note: Double-click on the colored hyperlink to read more on this topic).

### Scyth-i-an *n.*

In the [Anglo-Saxon Chronicle](#) it states that the first inhabitants of England were from Scythia. The Scythians consisted of "all the pastoral tribes who dwelt to the north of the Black Sea and the Caspian, and were scattered far away toward the east. Of this vast country but little was anciently known. Its modern representative is Russia, which, to a great extent, includes the same territories." They were the descendants of Japheth (Gen. 9:27). It appears that in apostolic times there were some of this people that embraced Christianity (Col. 3:11). A native or inhabitant of Scythia; specifically, one of a Slavonic race which in early times occupied Eastern Europe. A name given to the northern part of Asia, and Europe adjoining to Asia), or its language or inhabitants.

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## What is this web page about?

This research paper is an attempt to merge modern day genetics with genealogy to see if it is possible to associate the surname Blankenship and its English variations with a Viking ancestry. I urge your indulgence and patience in walking through this discussion of facts containing a multitude of fine points. Some of the research is technical in nature so I have attempted to simplify it as much as possible. Although as a younger man I was a physical scientist, I have little knowledge or proper training in the life sciences such as genetics. Therefore, the reader is provided ample references for further study if that is desired. This discussion will be somewhat like a troubled court case in which there is no direct evidence of a crime, but instead there is sufficient circumstantial evidence to point decidedly in one direction or another. There's literally no precedence for this line of inquiry I'm taking. Nor has there been a previous attempt to push the limits of our knowledge of the Blankenships, and by extension, their English ancestors the Blenkinsops and Blenkinships. No Blankenship or Blenkinsop researcher has ever said "lets see if we can trace our ancestral roots back 1,200 years," primarily because common sense suggests this might be a futile effort.

A few years ago noted genealogy author Gayle King Blankenship wrote me to express her thoughts on my genealogy research work. Many of you have read Gayle's genealogy book "[Blankenship Ancestors](#)" (published in 1995 - address: 24 Roberts Landing, Poquoson, VA 23662) and found it useful. Others perhaps know of Gayle's ongoing research with respect to Blankenship family history. Some of you know that she also is accomplished as a college chemistry professor. About three years ago her comment to me regarding my own research was this — she said "she is the kind of person who **only** deals in facts. She stated that she is the kind of person who tends to become very uneasy or uncomfortable with those who conjecture or "guess" at the facts. I assumed from this that she may have thought I was doing entirely too much guessing about our Blankenship ancestors. She may have been partially right at that time because indeed, I was searching

without guidance or knowledge on the subject of tracing our Blankenship Origins to their European roots. At that time I was pathfinding, or exploring as it were, for new knowledge that might shed some light on our Blankenship ancestry in Europe.

I acknowledged Gayle's well stated point of view and countered with that of my own. I told her that ..... "with all due respect to her own professional training and life experience, that in my early professional career I had served as a junior scientist. Because of my particular background and scientific experience I was well aware of the established principles of discovery and the methodologies for exploring the unknowns in life. Anecdotally, I added that my own life experience dictated that when there are unknowns in solving a problem the scientist is compelled to devise a working hypothesis or theory. Then he or she goes about trying to either prove or disprove that theory. In this manner there is a logical progression of steps in the scientific process towards discovery of the unknown. The final phase of this inquiry process is to either knock down or build up the proposed hypothesis or theory. Without mental constructs and hypotheses new knowledge is rarely acquired — not unless, of course, it just suddenly appears as an inspiration. Serendipitous discovery is the exquisite exception when it comes to new knowledge and understanding. Most of the time we must work hard — very hard— to learn new facts in life. It is a very goal oriented endeavor and quite rewarding when solutions to problems are found.

I'm not sure Gayle King Blankenship ever agreed with my point of view regarding my Blankenship research. I just knew at the time of our discussion that I was going to push ahead with my own style of genealogy research in spite of what anyone thought about my efforts one way or another. That is my character, almost to a flaw. In effect, I'm sometimes a contrarian. Tell me something can't be done and I might just like to tackle that kind of a problem.

About the same time I was talking with Gayle King Blankenship a staff writer for the BBC of London also contacted me. The BBC wanted to air a TV special on the Blenkinsop family of Northumberland, England. A staff writer had been told that I was the expert to contact on this subject. I don't know how the writer got my name or email address but his initial contact with me was quite interesting. The BBC representative told me that they were particularly interested in the linkage between the BLENKINSOPs of England and the BLANKENSHIPS of America. He thought I might be able to provide him the background data needed to prepare this TV production he was working on. He also mentioned that the folklore surrounding the Blenkinsop family of Northumberland was quite enchanting because of the ghost stories associated with Blenkinsopp Castle at Greenhead, located very near Haltwhistle in Northumberland.

Unfortunately I was unable to provide the information the BBC correspondent wanted. I told him I was only just beginning my genealogy research on the Blankenship-Blenkinsopp nexus and simply had not yet established the bloodline ties he spoke of. I was genuinely disappointed I could not then have been of greater service to him. However, I just had to be frank and honest because the situation demanded it. A lot of water has now passed under the bridge regarding my own Blankenship origins research. If that BBC correspondent contacted me again today I obviously would have a great deal more to relate to him.

As you continue reading this particular segment of my research, do keep in mind that what I'm doing is laying the groundwork for follow-on research by others who may add to, correct or strike down the theory I'm building. This is to say I'm promoting a theory that.....**the Blankenships are descended from Vikings.** Throughout this presentation of my theory you are urged to read the material both intrinsically and extrinsically. For a better understanding of what that actually means you are referred to Mortimer J. Adler's well known reference "***How to Read a Book***" in which he details how one should assess and evaluate knowledge. This is done by continually challenging an author for proof. Mr. Adler was the Chairman of the board of Encyclopedia Britannica during the 1950's. I would hope that your own inquisitive nature might possibly challenge some of the details I've provided below. Perhaps someone out there who reads what I have prepared will light up and say, "hey.....have you thought about this as well?"

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## BACKGROUND

Within a few years an anonymous blood sample or a mouth swab taken to a local genetics research laboratory will yield, under proper analysis, the surname of

the donor and the ancestral homelands of his forefathers. Perhaps such genetic analysis will be even more specific and yield the name of the village his ancestors lived in over 500 or perhaps even 1,000 years ago, or — maybe even longer. With little effort today genetic analysis can reveal if the individual who gave the blood or body fluid sample has an ancestral g-g-g-g-g-grandmother that gave birth to an illegitimate child of whom the blood donor is the descendant. Many things are possible using these recently developed analytical tools currently available to geneticists. It's really a very exciting scientific field and certainly an exciting era for genealogists to take advantage of this new area of knowledge.

Even more amazing, just imagine the hope and surprise of an African American discovering for the first time the name of the village in Africa his forefathers were abducted from and later brought into slavery in the Americas. This same individual might possibly even learn about his or her ancestral family. They might eventually come to know who their ancestors were in Africa, know the name of the tribe they originally came from and also learn specifically the village their ancestors actually lived in on the African continent 150 to 350 years ago.

Criminologists certainly will welcome these new tools in their important forensics and crime solving work. It now seems entirely possible to use genetics to analyze body fluids to reveal the actual surname of the perpetrator of a crime. Yes, all of this and more is now becoming possible with modern day genetics research. The prospects are so promising that the BBC recently aired a TV program highlighting this topic with profound relevance for genealogists. The BBC study began during the summer of 2001 and should be finished in about one year, or the summer of 2002. The TV production will be titled "**Blood of the Vikings.**" Click on the link below to read about this cutting edge research being conducted by the BBC.

[http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/english/uk/england/newsid\\_1689000/1689955.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/english/uk/england/newsid_1689000/1689955.stm)

The television production will show that many Vikings settled in Britain 1,200 years ago. Blood tests taken over the past year will help show that part of Cumbria in northwest England was once a Viking stronghold between 800-1100 AD. Geneticists discovered the area around Penrith in Cumbria has clear evidence of Norwegian influence. The research is part of a ground-breaking project commissioned by the BBC to uncover the UK's Viking roots. The study shows that the genetic pattern of the Vikings remains in some parts of the UK population. The research further confirms the Norwegian and Danish Vikings did not just raid and retreat to Scandinavia, but actually settled in northwestern Britain. **Of all the English test sites, only Penrith in Cumbria had clear evidence of a strong Norwegian influence.** Geneticist Professor David Goldstein, from the University College London (UCL), led the study. He said: "Modern genetics has opened up a powerful window on the past. "We can now trace past movements of peoples and address questions that have proven difficult to answer through history and archaeology alone.

In Penrith a significant proportion of the men tested had Norwegian DNA signatures on their Y chromosomes. It seems likely that the Norwegian Vikings who travelled along the sea road from Shetland down to the Isle of Man may well have stopped off in Cumbria. It may also have been a safe haven for Vikings expelled from Dublin at the beginning of the 10th century. This finding fits in remarkably well with archaeological finds of Viking burials near Penrith, **Norse-style place-names** and stone sculpture. The input of the Angles and Saxons, who arrived in England in the 5th century AD, were represented by DNA samples from Schleswig-Holstein and Northern Saxony respectively.

Brigham Young University already has embraced this new genetics technology and is going about collecting blood samples for analysis and cataloging data as quickly as they can. Eventually it will be merged with existing genealogy data in their archives. The Church of Latter Day Saints recognizes the tremendous value associated with this new technology advance. As genealogy researchers know all too well there often are discontinuities in family genealogies. The LDS mission is that of working towards baptizing the ancestors of LDS members so they may enter heaven. Genetics may offer the church this exceptional tool they need to establish with confidence an unbroken lineage for the ancestors they seek to baptize.

Books are being written today on the subject of genetics and genealogy. One of the most popular of these is Professor Brian Sykes' "[\*The Seven Daughters of Eve\*](#)" which has become a recent best seller. Sykes has published other materials on this subject where he does his research at Oxford University. In fact he has traced his own lineage back 700 years and in so doing has established some interesting collateral data for genealogists. For instance, he has discovered that the rate of illegitimacy within each generation over the last 700 years is, on average, about 1.3% on average. The statistical number for non-paternal births might be different today in light of the 1960's sexual revolution. But over time, looking back at English ancestry the number of non-paternity births was about 1.3% over some 28 generations. Previous estimates of non-paternity births had been between 5% and 30%, but these were ballpark figures not based on good models. Now

the science of genetics can be very specific in this regard.

As of January 2002 you may now have your own DNA analyzed in England by [Oxford Ancestors](#). I am not endorsing the following commercial offering for DNA and Y-chromosome analysis. I am simply providing the information below so that you may consider it if you are interesting in finding out if you have Viking blood. The cost for this analysis is \$220 payable in U.S. currency. SEND NO MONEY. The company will mail you your DNA sampling kit(s) with full instructions. The kit contains a small brush which you use to collect cells easily and painlessly from your inner cheek. Return the DNA brush(es) with your payment. Your payment will not be banked until your results have been mailed back to you. Expect delivery within approximately 6 weeks of receipt of your sample. Send an email to [enquiries@oxfordancestors.com](mailto:enquiries@oxfordancestors.com) with your full return postal address and the number of each type of sampling kit that you require.

After the analysis, which typically takes approximately 6 weeks, you will receive the full DNA analysis results, including:

- A readout of the DNA sequence passed down by generations of maternal ancestors over thousands of years
- A certificate showing your ancestors place in the world's oldest family tree
- Information on the identity and story of his or her 'clan mother'.

[CLICK HERE for the order form for DNA analysis - COST \\$220](#)

## Was one of your ancestors a Viking?

The following is a commercial advertisement from Oxford Associates in Oxford, England.

"As a new supplement to our popular Y-Line service, **Oxford Ancestors can now tell you whether you are a direct paternal descendant of a Norse Viking**, someone who travelled from Norway across the storm-tossed waters of the North Atlantic aboard a Viking longship. We are able to offer this remarkable new service thanks to extensive research carried out by Oxford University, Trinity College Dublin, and University College London. This research compared Y-chromosomes from thousands of individuals living in Britain, Ireland and Iceland with Y-chromosomes from Scandinavia to identify a range of Y-Line signatures very likely to be of Viking origin. The Y-chromosome is passed uninterrupted from father to son through the generations, so by analysing it we can reveal if your genetic ancestry includes genes from a Viking.

We are now able to check your own Y-Line signature against these research results and determine whether it matches any of the identified Viking Y-chromosomes. If it does match then, providing your paternal ancestry is from Britain, Ireland or Iceland, you can be confident that one of your paternal ancestors was a Norse Viking.

In order to do this, we will need to carry out a Y-Line analysis to produce a genetic signature of your Y-chromosome, which we can then compare with the Viking signatures. The cost for this analysis is £160 (\$235)."

[CLICK HERE to go to the web site and learn more about tracing your VIKING bloodline using Y-Chromosome analysis](#)

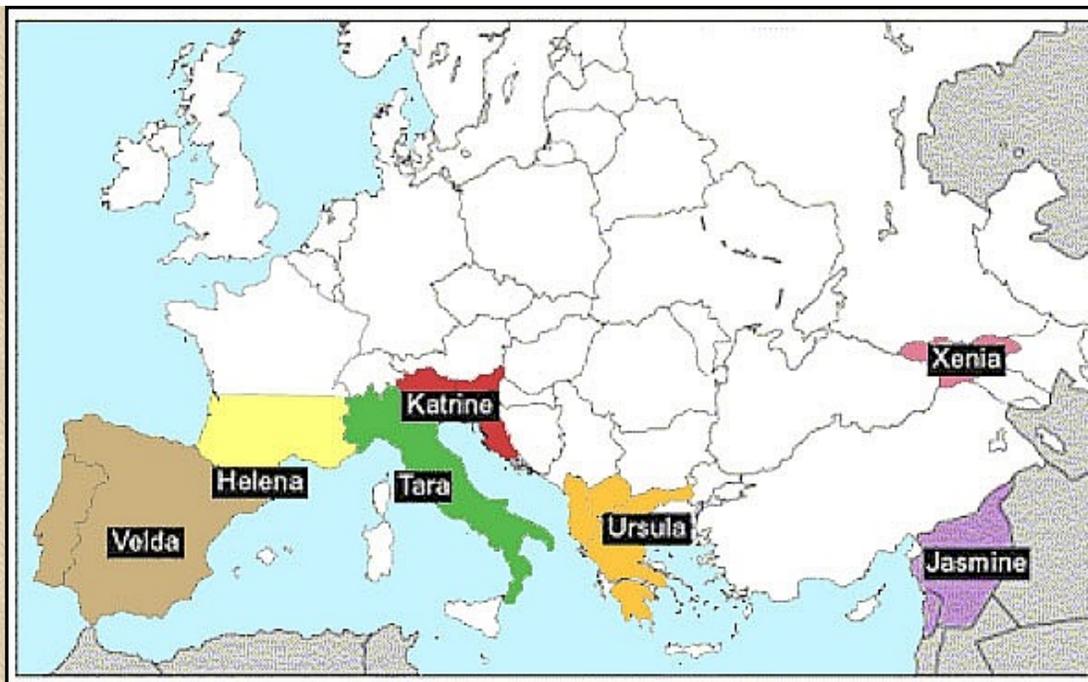
## WHAT DO WE KNOW TO SUGGEST THAT BLANKENSHIPS DESCENDED FROM VIKINGS?

[Note: When we talk about the surname Blankenship we also include the name Blankinship as well as the old world spelling variation of this surname which was either Blenkinship or Blenkinsop. There probably are still other variations of this surname which might later be more properly grouped in with these such as Blenkarn, Blenkhorn, Blencarn, Blenkingship, *etc.*]

As noted earlier this web page presents the available information documenting the evidence of possible Viking Origins for our Blankenships ancestors. Anyone doubting our English origins in Cumberland, Durham and Northumberland Counties in northern England should perhaps stop here and read other materials presented on the *Blankenship Origins* web site. If you are not yet informed that Blankenships descend from ancestors from Cumberland, Durham and Northumberland, England then it would be best to jump to an earlier [published report](#) that discusses this topic in greater detail. Research data contained in these previously published web pages suggests, but does not prove, that the Blankenships were descended from Viking invaders who came into Cumberland and Northumberland during the period 800 AD to about 1100 AD.

Because this page is dedicated to tracing the Blankenship origins back to the Vikings it is necessary to understand a little about who the earliest Vikings were. You may read one historian's research on this subject at [http://www.islandnet.com/~edonon/RH-NEG.htm#N\\_6](http://www.islandnet.com/~edonon/RH-NEG.htm#N_6). Another such report which also deals with the linguistic approach to the European races can be studied here. <http://www.fikas.no/~sprocket/snpa/lundman-races3.htm> These accounts postulate a very distant origin for the Vikings and their Norse ancestors. In these accounts the evidence suggests that the earliest beginning of a Nordic culture may have originated along the north African coast about 10,000+ years ago. From there they migrated northward through Turkey and then through eastern Europe and still farther northward along the Dniepr River into what we know today as the Scandinavian countries. In Homer's *Odyssey* the people who settled present day Norway were identified Phaiakians or Phaiakians, whom we now called Vikings. One account discusses the retracement of this route of Nordic peoples southward again into northern Turkey. In most accounts the Vikings are given recognition for their mariner and shipbuilding skills. They also are known for their fierceness in battle and their noteworthy good looks. They were tall people and they were quite strong in their physical build.

In the late Neolithic and early Bronze Age (~2500 BC), a proto-Indo-European culture arose in Central Europe. The southeastern most Indo-European group, the Indo-Iranians, seem to have been basically East-Mediterranean in race. The other Indo-European groups, however, appear to have been predominantly **blonde** and **Nordid** in race. From the early Bronze Age onward, southward migrations took place composed of blond Indo-European peoples from Central Europe and the northern Balkans into the southern Balkans and Mediterranean region. These migrations gave to Europe virtually all of its present languages, its mythology and culture, and its basic social structure.



Above can be seen the origins of the "Seven Daughters of Eve" or the proto-type clans of all European stock.

Professor Brian Sykes details the history and origins of the first inhabitants of Europe in his book *"The Seven Daughters of Eve."* All Europeans and most Americans can trace their ancestry back to one of these original clans using DNA analysis, specifically mtDNA which is only carried in the female eggs. We all carry mtDNA inherited from our mothers. Analyses of your DNA can find the link between you and your ancestral mother - one of the Seven Daughters of Eve, if your roots are in Europe.

There is a great deal of controversy among anthropologists, geneticists and linguists regarding the various aspects of the global population dispersion of Homo sapiens during the last 25,000 years. However, it's fair to say that the Norse, who we refer to in more recent European history as the Angles, Anglians and Vikings, began their northern migrations at the very dawn of modern human civilization around 10,000 to 12,000 years ago. They moved into southern Norway, Sweden and Denmark during this period and remained isolated and fragmented as hunter-gatherer societies. Eventually this Nordic stock pushed eastward from Sweden into Russia and probably reached as far east as central China where graves with Viking skeletons with blonde hair were recovered by Chinese anthropologists several years ago.

The Vikings gave Russia its name. In 862 the Slavs, exhausted by uninterrupted inter-tribal wars, made the following proposal to the Rus (a name borrowed from the Finns to designate the Swedes): "Our country is rich and immense, but it is rent by disorder. Come and govern us and reign over us". So three Swedish Vikings responded and came to Russia to rule over it. Over the course of time the Vikings also migrated from Denmark to nearby northern France and took on for themselves the name of the land in northern France which was then and today called Normandy (i.e. land of the Norse men/man). Still later near the end of Viking dominance in Europe it was the descendants of the Norman Vikings who in 1066, under the leadership of William the first, who conquered ALL of England. During the previous 300 years the Vikings had only made inroads into the northern part of the England in areas such as Northumberland, Durham and Cumberland.

England traces its very name to these Angles or Norse people who since the time of the stone age had dominated Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Finland and northern France. The Norse people arrived in England along with the Saxon people of Germany after the Roman legions pulled out of Britain at the time of the

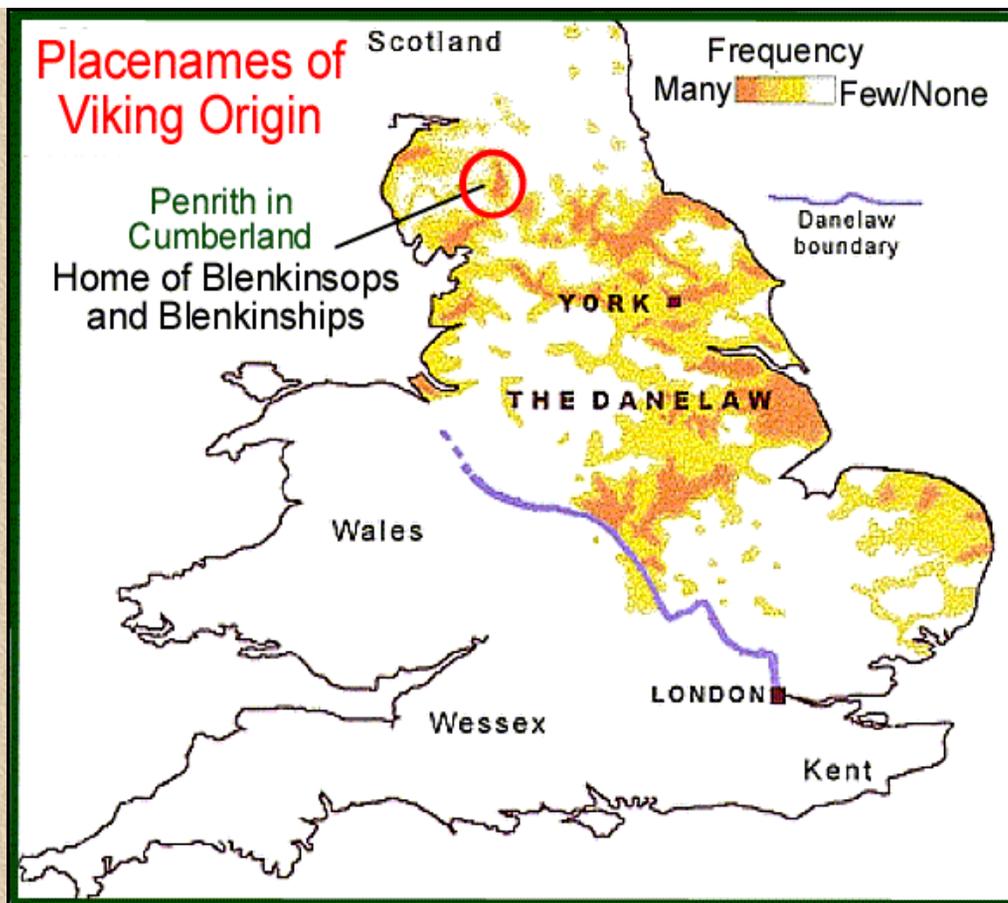
fall of the Roman Empire, circa 425 AD. Because the Romans authorities vacated these lands there was a power vacuum in Britain at the time and the Norse or Angles of Scandinavia and the Saxons of Germany easily assumed fragmented control of much of the English landscape. The new conquerors, or the so-called Anglo-Saxons, fought the Celts or Britanni who had occupied much of pre-historic England and present day Scotland since their arrival perhaps 3,000 to perhaps 4,000 years earlier. These Celts arrived from central Europe. It is speculated that another race of people preceded the Celts about the time of the recession of the glaciers that covered most of northern Europe. This most ancient race was truly a Pre-Indo-European culture whose genes and language today resides only in the Basque population of 2 million people of Northern Spain and southern France. Their language and their blood type is singularly unique in Europe. They are not associated with the later Indo-European peoples who largely replaced them. We might say they were the Cro-Magnon people but good solid evidence to make such a bold statement is lacking. Nonetheless, they were there first and it is possible, perhaps likely, that they were they were the ones who build stone hinge and erected the other great stone circles in France and England. The Celts who came next used those stone circles and megaliths as ceremonial grounds and even market places after the prototype Basque-like people disappeared from Britan. I have not spoken of the earliest settlers of Europe who were the Neanderthals who were an off-shoot of the homo sapiens and who themselves were replaced by the Cro-Magnon. The Cro-Magnon replaced the Neanderthals about 15,000 years ago and while there may have been limited instances of hybrids, e.g. children born of Neanderthals and Cro-Magnon, it is speculated that their offspring could not reproduce. This is akin to a mule which is the sterile hybrid offspring of a male donkey and a female horse. So the timeline for some of the earliest people to populate England looks like this:



BP = Before the present

After the mid-400's AD the Angles conquered England from the Britanni or Celts in the north. The Saxons were predominately in the south of England in what was then called the green sea. Britain was first called **Angle-land** after the Angles or Norse people and then later, of course, England. The name Britain comes from the Celts who were known as the Britanni. A large fraction of the English language is derived from the Anglo-Saxon language, also called Old English. About 50% of the English language comes directly from this Scandinavia-German mixture. Another large component of the English language comes from the French language. It was the Viking ruler warlord named Rollo whose ancestors first dominated Normandy in northern France and whose descendants later conquered and ruled England for several hundred years. The Vikings by that time spoke Norman French and they imposed this language on top of the existing Anglo-Saxon Language then spoken in England circa 1050 AD. Obviously the English language has been influenced in small part by a number of other foreign languages but the major contributors were those listed above.

Today the science of genetics demonstrates that the typical blood type and the gene structure of people living in England are shared most closely with the Scandinavians. Below you will find more discussion of genetics. To help guide the reader along towards a better understanding of this topic and how useful it can be to the discipline of genealogy you may wish to read more on the subjects which I reference in this report. Simply click on the [blue underlined](#) hyperlinks to jump to the source documents on the subject being referenced.



In the map of England above you see the areas where there is highest frequency of Viking or Scandanavia placenames. This information correlates with where the Vikings were living between 800 AD - 1100 AD. Many Vikings stayed on after the Norman conquest of 1066. It is in these areas where you would expect to find Viking genes today.

### **BACK TO MODERN GENETICS AND HOW THIS FITS IN WITH THE BLANKENSHIP VIKING THEORY**

In a letter to the journal *Genomics* in 1991, Profesor Cavalli-Sforza of Stanford University and four other prominent geneticists called for a massive survey of human genetic variety to create a DNA bank encompassing thousands of populations. The bold project would capitalize on rapidly advancing DNA technology. Researchers would fan out across the globe, collecting samples of blood, hair or saliva from which to extract DNA. Some would be analyzed right away; other samples would be preserved for future study in the form of "cell lines" stored in centers around the world.

[Read the 1991 \*Genomics\* article in its entirety - Genetics Geography](#)

To see the work being done in modern day human genetics you may want to examine graphics prepared in Switzerland titled "Human Genetic History" published in PDF Format which you can freely download to your computer.

[Human Genetic History - CLICK HERE](#)

We know from these various scientific studies that Viking males were characterized by **their above average heights**. We further know that, on average, the Norse men stood greater than 5'8" whereas other Europeans prior to the 1500's were generally characterized by average heights **not greater** than 5'6". This 2-inch+ greater height for Norsemen is associated with people who once lived in what we recognize today as southern Norway, Denmark, southern Sweden. They raided, conquered and settled in Scotland, Ireland and Iceland. It was these same Nordic people who also occupied the lands of northern France and Germany, and **most importantly England**. The predominate **blood type** of these Norse or Scandinavians as well as the European people in general is **type-O**. The remaining 30 percent of this population is type-A. However, what is unique about the Norse people is that they have a much higher incidence of Rh-negative factor. Their populations show that 17% of the Norse race has this rare Rh-negative factor. The only European group with a higher percentage of Rh-negative blood, type-O is the Basque population living between Spain and France and they are reported to have as much as 25% of their population with Rh-negative type-O blood.

As earlier stated, the science of genetics has indeed come to the aid of genealogists. A New methodology has been developed within the discipline of genetics that permits genealogist to trace back into the distant past a bloodline associated with a particular surname. New discoveries and techniques now allow genetic researchers to carefully observe monophyletic lineages using specific markers. This genetic marker terminology also is referred to as haplogroups (hg). There are polymorphic markers found on the male **Y-chromosome** that can provide very specific details which permit scientists to look back into history along a particular surname. Certain tests can be done which will indicate when and if there has been a mutation of binary polymorphisms within the gene over great distances of time. Suffice to say that these markers look something like a bar code on a cereal box or any other commercial product. You've no doubt heard, read about or seen examples of genetic markers in the news or on television. Very specific Y-chromosome markers are identical or nearly identical between father and son and are passed along from one generation to the next. They remain unchanged from one generation to the next. Females have only **XX** chromosomes but males have a **Y** and an **X** chromosomes. So it is the male lineage that can be traced using this new type of genetic marker research which is proving to be so promising to genealogists.

If there is no illegitimacy in a particular family line then the surname alone will serve as a faithful indicator of family lineage. Without genetic analysis the surname alone can be correlated with locality of persons with that same surname to establish the continuity of the lineag. As earlier noted genetic marker analysis of Y-chromosomes will positively show if there has been a discontinuity in the lineage due to a non-paternal birth, i.e. an illegitimate birth. It has been found that the incidence of illegitimacy is constrained to about 1.3% per generation in most studies done thus far and the number is not likely to exceed 1.5%. These numbers seem valid going back as far in time as when people other than the wealthy or royal families of Europe first used surnames. Genetics also provides proof that people with a certain surname tended to stay within a very well defined radius of their ancestral homelands. The average American (even today) is born, lives and dies within a radius of less than 100 miles of where they were born. This radius was expanded to about 50 miles a half century ago. Before that, and dating back to the colonial era in America it was about half that distance. Geneticists see this clustering of extended families within a well-defined locality and know that it correlates well with their own research of the Y-chromosomes of people with the same surname. It seems that once people get planted in a specific area they simply remain there for centuries on end. The old feudal systems and English customs provided the social structure for this to happen. Children inherited their land and other tangible assets from the father and so they remained working the same agricultural lands as their forefathers. Boys learned their professional trades from their fathers and then merely replaced their fathers when they died.

So if we want to know where the Blankenships come from in Europe then we only need look at where they were residing at the time surnames first came into use in England. The proof from genetics research will corroborate this later when we are ready to do so. Surnames came into use among the unwashed masses shortly after the Conquest of England by the Normans in 1066. We know that in 1085 when the Domesday Book was being prepared for King William I, (a Viking descendant) that the wealthy people in England, or those socially positioned at the upper rungs of society, already were using surnames. It is my presumption that the Blencan family line which later became the Blenkinsops and still later the Blenkinships were an established high ranking and well to do family before the conquest of England in 1066. England was a primitive feudal society prior to 1066. But suddenly out of the misty past we see the first real documentary evidence

of the Blenkinsop family assuming ownership of Blenkinsop castle circa 1240. For the next several hundred years we continue to see evidence of this same Blenkinsop family line gaining stature and eminence.

We are indeed fortunate that these Blenkinsop ancestors were such prominent people in England, and indeed they were. Had they been obscure land tenants or poor people there would be almost no records of their existence. Quite the contrary, the Blenkinsops of Haltwhistle as well as the Blenkinsops of Westmoreland were distinguished knights and barons who owned no less than four castles in Northumberland. I have only begun to identify the Blenkinsop clan of Westmoreland County so I have very little information on them. However, there is a growing body of information I've collected on the Blenkinsops of Northumberland, some of who took their brides from Cumberland County. During the 1500's on Blenkinsop was the military commander-in-chief of Cumberland and Westmoreland. Another two Blenkinsop knights were honored with the highest award of the kingdom, the Order of the Garter, which you will read about elsewhere. Only 26 knights in the English empire received that award. Suffice to say that from about 1240 AD through the 1700's the Blenkinsops were some of the most notable and elite gentlemen and women in Northumberland and Cumberland society and that fact makes this study that much easier because there are records of who they were and where they lived. Click below for more information.

### [Blenkinsop Family Tree of Northern England - 15 Generations - 1200 to 1800 AD](#)

It is quite unlikely that the earliest Blencans or their descendants the Blenkinsops and Blenkinsops suddenly stumbled upon fame or fortune during this early medieval period around 1000 AD. On the contrary, it would seem quite logical to assume that the Blencan family already was well established during the Viking era which lasted from a little before 800 AD through 1100 AD. During the time of Anglo-Saxon rule up until the 12th century there was a name for people who distinguished themselves by displaying bravery on the battlefield. They were called Thanes (and later Thegns). There were two types of thanes. There were the "King's thanes" and the "lesser thanes." The lesser thanes were presumably the lower class men who distinguished themselves by displaying bravery and courage but who had no social status. The others, known as the "King's thanes" were those men who similarly displayed bravery and courage but who also had distinction because of their high social class. Both classes of thanes regularly received military land grants. However, it was the "King's thanes" who received additional rewards of palaces and estates. They received these added awards through high noblemen who were directly subordinate to the King. The honor of becoming a member of the "Kings thanes" was also reserved for the chief or headman of a clan. After the 12th century the term thane was replaced by the use of the word "baron" or "knight." It is perhaps in this context that in 1240 AD we see **Ranulph (Randolph) Blenkinsop** awarded the grounds and castle near Greenhead in Northumberland which thereafter would become known as "**Blenkinsopp Castle**."

It should be interesting to note that the name Ranulph is the Scottish form of the Old Norse or **Viking** name Randulfr, a Scandinavian cognate of RANDOLF. The first name RANDOLF is itself derived from the old Germanic elements of rand meaning "rim (of a shield)" and wulf meaning "wolf". This name was introduced to Scotland by Scandinavian and **Viking** settlers and invaders. Ranulph de Blenkinshope (a spelling variation of Blenkinsop) was given the ville (castle) of Blenkinshope by the barony of Nicholas de Bolteby, of Tindale about the year 1240. Blenkinshope (i.e. Blenkinsop) very frequently occurs as a witness to charters respecting Softley, Featherstonhaugh, Langley, Wyden, Eals, and other neighboring places during this period.(j) Alice, wife of Thomas de Carleton, and Elizabeth Blenkinsopp, daughters of Mary, wife of John Kardoile, and daughter of Thomas del Recke, are mentioned in a deed without date, and now in the possession of Lord Wallace. The Featherstones settled near Haltwhistle on the Tyne River sometime during the 700's AD and the Langley family was in Durham (and perhaps Northumberland) since well before the conquest of England in 1066 AD. We therefore can assume that the Blenkinsops were in northern England in Northumberland and perhaps Durham and Cumberland for almost as long as the Featherstones and the Langleys. In fact, historian William Camden noted in his Britannica written in the 1500's that the Blenkinsops (and earlier the Blencan family) were in Northumberland near Haltwhistle since before the Conquest of England in 1066.

As noted earlier, the first Blenkinsop we know of was Ranulph Blenkinsop born sometime during the early 1200's. Additionally, Ranulph was an "Old Norse" or Viking given name. This leads us to speculate that perhaps the first Blenkinsops may very well have descended from Vikings. The Vikings subjugated the lands they conquered in northern England so this would have meant they subjugated the Anglo-Saxons present in Cumberland where they dominated the landscape. There was a well delineated border between the Viking dominated Anglo-Saxons of Cumberland and the Anglo-Saxon controlled areas of the middle marches of Northumberland. Why then would Ranulph Blenkinsop have received his Norse first name unless his parents were of Viking descent or he was an Anglo-Saxon subjugating himself to Viking rule. The Vikings were hated, cursed and considered vile heathens by the Anglo-Saxons as well as the Britanni or Celts. The Vikings sought to conquer all the Anglo-Saxons and Celts from about 780 AD to around 1066. Therefore it would seem inappropriate to give a child a

Viking or Norse name unless one of the parents was a Viking or was of Scandinavian descent. In any case we are left with the interesting theory that the first Blenkinsop we know of, viz. **Ranulph Blenkinsop, was very possibly of Viking descent simply because he had a Norse or Viking first and last name.**

The Blenkinsops were subsequently identified in the ancient manuscripts noted by historian William Camden as one of a eight barons (or knights) who reigned in Northumberland during the medieval period. It would seem safe to suggest that the Blenkinsops and their precessors the Blencans had lived in or near Greenhead (near Haltwhistle), Northumberland for several centuries prior to being officially acknowledged and awarded Blenkinsop castle. They were an established family, or as Camden refers to them, they were an ancient clan.

**Ranulph Blenkinsop** was awarded Blenkinsop castle by the Barony of Nicholas de Boltby of Tindale during the reign of King Henry the Third [1216-1272]. Boltby (**A Viking name meaning Bolti's farm**) was a confidant of the King and had served him during military campaigns in Wales. We know that it took a good deal of money to administer to the needs of a castle so we can fully assume that Ranulph Blenkinsop, by then a knight or baron, was a quite wealthy man during his own lifetime. For the next two hundred years his wealth obviously stayed in the family and provided for the costly upkeep to maintain and care for Blenkinsop castle. In Grose's *Antiquities* Blenkinsop Castle was described as being a square tower on an artificial mound, surrounded by a wall. Furthermore, Blenkinsop Castle seems to have been in perfect condition during the days of Edward VI (1422-1461), and is mentioned in the order for keeping ward against [i.e. protecting against] the Scots. The chief seat of the Bolteby family who awarded Ranulph Blenkinsop his castle in 1240 was located at Langley Castle about 6 miles west of Hexham in Northumberland. The **eight barons or knights of Northumberland** during the lifetime of Ranulph Blenkinsops were Wardour, the 4 Staynes, Alrewas, Hayden, Langley, Betherstane (possibly Featherstone), Wyden and **Blenkinsop**.

In 42 Henry III (i.e., 1258 AD) Nicholas de Boltby summoned all eight of these "Northern Barons" to march into Scotland. Boltby also had occasion before the end of the year 1258 AD to respond to a request by King Henry III (then residing at Chester, located just south of Newcastle) to restrain the incursions of the Welsh. From this we see that Ranulph Blenkinsop and perhaps members of his own family and certainly those under his dominion at Blenkinsop castle, were called into military action to fight against the Picts in Scotland and the Celts in Wales. Earlier mention was made of the fact that King Henry III was residing at Chester in County Durham in the year 1258 AD. It should be further noted that there is the noted presence of a Blenkinsop clan residing at the manor of Birtley located two miles north of Chester during the 1400's and 1500's. (See: *Homes and Family Names in Great Britain* by H. P. Guppy, London 1880). Birtley manor is located in County Durham just below the city of Newcastle-upon-Tyne near Gateshead where we find perhaps the single greatest concentration of Blenkinsops in all of recorded English history. The church records at nearby Wickham (Whickham) parish are replete with Blenkinsops from the earliest date that churches, at the end of the medieval period (1538), began to record births, baptisms, marriages and deaths in accordance with the dictates of Church and State. Did the Blenkinsops once accompany the royal entourage of King Henry III while he was residing at Chester in Northumberland? Good question but no answers to this conjecture. The "**Bolden Book**" gives the first mentions in history for Birtley when Ranulph Flambard, Lord Bishop of Durham, gave Birtley Manor to his nephew William in the year 1099. It appears that 300 years later this manor was given to the Blenkinsops. We know that by the year 1344 Birtley, Whickham and Gateshead became the best coal mining areas in Europe. Perhaps the fabulous wealth associated with coal mining of this era brought the Blenkinsops to Birtley. The Blenkinsops throughout history were involved as proprietors in the coal mining enterprise from Carlisle in the west to the Newcastle and Durham on the east coast of England. There are ample references in old trade journals which record ownership of the coal mines by Blenkinsops from the earliest of time. In fact, as late as the 1800's the Blenkinsops owned Blenkinsop Coal Mines located just north of Blenkinsop Castle at Greenhead, near Haltwhistle in Northumberland. With this backdrop of extensive Blenkinsop involvement as owners and proprietors of coal mining enterprises in northern England one has to wonder if the first Blankinship to America was drawn to Henrico County, Virginia where the first coal mines in the America were found a few years before his arrival. Was Ralph Blankinship imported to America by Richard Kennon to set up a coal mining venture? We don't know the answer because the topic has not yet been investigated.

**[CLICK HERE to read more history of Birtley and Gateshead where Blenkinsops have lived since the 13th century.](#)**

As I write elsewhere in these pages the Coat-of-Arms (COA) of Nicholas de Boltby is described in identical manner to that of the later generations of Blenkinsops of Northumberland. The COA was said to be composed of three wheat sheaves on a red shield separated by a gold band. It would appear to me that the former Boltby COA was perhaps awarded outright to Ranulph Blenkinsop because we know that in later generations the Boltby family line adopted a completely different COA. Most COA's were adopted towards the end of the medieval period so the Blenkinsops apparently were first in line when these COA's were being adopted for use in England.



The Vikings pillaged and plundered northern England in the areas formerly identified as Northumberland, Cumberland, Durham and Westmoreland. However, these same Vikings also were skilled at governing the lands they dominated. They eventually became the administrators, farmers, merchants and craftsmen of the region. It was these four counties where we find the Blenkinsops of the medieval period and logically some centuries before that era as well. It should be noted that the Vikings assimilated into society they governed in northwestern England. They became farmers and craftsmen as well as the administrators of the lands they subjugated. Anyone living in this society was either Viking or were peoples subjugated to their rule of law imposed by the Vikings. Their governance was largely as it had always been with the Vikings, namely a clanish affair. There were political allegiances and people paid homage and taxes to the Viking elite who ruled their conquered lands. You were either in or out of this clanish society depending on how you were aligned. We know from genetic studies of mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) that the Viking men married with the female inhabitants of northern England. They apparently did not import their Viking women to England in large numbers. Studies of mtDNA samples in Iceland and some of the remote islands in the North Sea clearly show that the females of these societies did NOT have Viking genes, but carried in the mtDNA representative of the Anglo-Saxons whom the Vikings dominated in northeastern England. So Viking men married English women and transported them to other island locations in the North Atlantic. Presumably it was English (Anglo-Saxon) women who accompanied the Vikings to Iceland, Greenland and even Canada circa 1000 AD.

It was during this Viking conquest era that we are told the Blencan family emerged. Historian William Camden writing in the 1500's says that the Blencan family probably pre-dates the Conquest of England in 1066. He adds, "**the Blencan family was a right ancient and generous family.**" Lawler writing in Encyclopedia Britannica says that the castle where the Blenkinsops lived was the seat of this family, a race well remembered for their border feuds in olden times. That being the case, we can only assume that the Blencan family came through this Viking era entirely in tact and prospered during reign of the Norman Kings which first came into power in 1066. My assumption is that the Blencan family evolved from intermarriages with the Vikings or were descended from a direct Viking bloodline. It seems a bit incredulous to assume that suddenly in 1240 AD Ranulph Blankenship appeared on the scene as a nobleman in shining armor. He had to have emerged from the Norman conquest of 1066 AD as an established clan figurehead in Northern England.

When I look at the surname **Blencan**, as William Camden historically refers to this ancient family, I see the root word **BLEN** and the suffix **CLAN** rather than Blen-can as rendered by Camden. Could it be that Camden, writing during the 1500's, has not actually seen written references to this ancient family, but rather has only heard of the name from tradition as was the custom in that era. Stories recorded history as oral tradition because the vast majority of all people in England during this era were illiterate. Even one English king of the era is reported to have been illiterate. The percentage of illiteracy in old England is believed to have

been as much as 98%. So if we take the Old Norse name or Viking word BLEN, meaning settlement on a water course, and simply refer to these people or this clan from the hamlet of "Blen" as "BLENCLAN," it all makes sense. Later the word CLAN may simply have been substituted or replaced with the word KIN. Both KIN and CLAN are perfectly interchangeable. So this surname could just as easily have been **BLINKIN** as it was, or **BLANCAN** as it was earliest recorded, or even **BLENCLAN** as I suspect was the first rendering of this surname.. Later the surname was modified to reflect the location of the BLENCLANS at the valley of Griswald near Greenhead in Northumberland. The suffix SHOP was added to reflect the added locational reference to a Valley. Over time Shop became SOP according to what some English researchers believe. However, I think that the final syllable SOP in the name **Blenkinsop** is actually derived from the Gaelic word SOP meaning a wheat sheaf which we see three of on the Blenkinsop coat-of-arms. I've written more on this topic in one of my earlier chapters regarding this surname.

**KIN** (*noun - used with a plural verb*)

One's relatives; family; kinfolk.

A kinsman or kinswoman. Related; akin.kin, race, Icelandic or "**Old Norse**" **KYN**

Relatives; persons of the same family or race

**adjective:** a group of people related by blood or marriage

**synonyms:** kin group, kinship group, kindred, **clan**, tribe

**CLAN** (*noun*)

[Middle English, from Scottish Gaelic **CLANN**]

A group of people related by blood or marriage

A number of families claiming a common ancestor and following the same hereditary chieftain.

A division of a tribe tracing descent from a common ancestor.

A large group of relatives, friends, or associates.

**synonyms:** **kin**, kin group, kinship group, kindred, tribe]

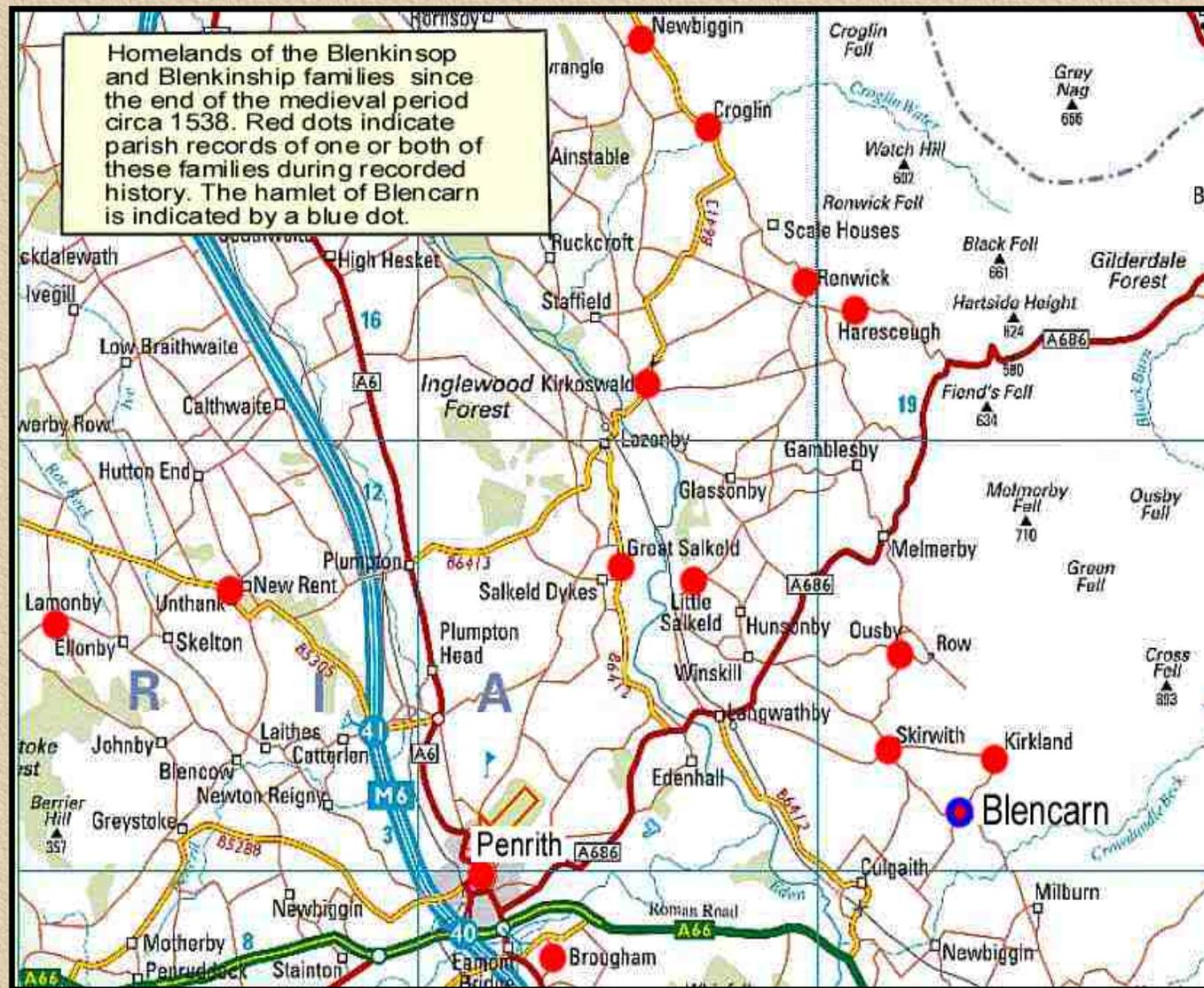
My further assumption is that Nicholas de Boltby of Tindale in Northumberland simply acknowledged Ranulph (Randolf) Blenkinsop's social preeminence as a clan leader of the Blencans by awarding him Blenkinsop Castle in 1240 AD. History tells us that this was commonly done during the early Norman rule in England. Land was given outright to prominent people and clan leaders in Northern England to buy their allegiance because the crown was having such great difficulty gaining control of the northern counties. We know that from 1366 to 1368 Thomas de Blenkinsop was living at Langley Manor about 6 miles west of Hexam in Northumberland and that while he lived there he was the military commander-in-chief of forces in Cumberland and Westmoreland. Langley Manor, several miles east of Blenkinsop Castle, formerly was owned by the Nicholas de Boltby family during the early 1200's AD. So the Blenkinsop family played a significant role in the military and high society of early Northumberland, England. Another contemporary Thomas de Blenkinsop (cousin of the Thomas de Blenkinsop of Langley Manor) was among the social elite living in Hellebeck-Hall near Brough in Westmoreland County about 40 miles to the southwest of Hexam, the location of Langley Manor.

As previously discussed by me in another chapter of this genealogy web site, the surnames Blencan, Blenkinsop, and Blenkinship are undoubtedly derived from the root word BLEN. This is a Norse word which means a settlement along a water course. There are a half dozen villages in and around Penrith in Cumbria which have BLEN as the root word in the village name. My supposition is that the Blencans, Blenkinsops and Blenkinships all originated from one of these small hamlets near Penrith. My best guess is they came from BLENCARN. It is located seven miles east of Penrith which, 500+ years ago was the capital and most important town in Cumberland County. When I do an historical plot of all the Blenkinsops and Blenkinships dating back 500 years I find a very large cluster all within about 5 to 10 miles of Penrith. We know that by 1240 some Blenkinsops had settled 18 miles northeast of Blencarn at Greenhead where Blenkinsop Castle is located. Ranulph (Randolf) Blenkinsop was given title of Blenkinsop Castle in that year.

Because some Blankenships during this era were using the Norman surname convention of "de Blenkinsop" such as Thomas de Blenkinsop, or even Blenkinsop de Blenkinsop, we can assume they were upper crust society ingratiating themselves with the Norman lords. This was not uncommon with those of Northern

England who were smart enough to stay alive and retain their existing fortunes after the Conquest of England in 1066.

It is my basic assumption that the Blencan family line later became the Blenkinsops, as historian William Camden writes in the 1500's. Furthermore because of the Viking name I also assume they were, in fact, Norse or Vikings who adopted the Norman (French) surname protocol of "de Blenkinsop" and that they were very well entrenched in east central Cumberland and west central Northumberland around the year 1000 AD. See the map below of where the Blenkinsops and Blenkinships were clustered 500 to 800 years ago.



Map showing where the Blenkinsop and Blenkinships families were clustered around Penrith

The process of adopting surnames for the unwashed masses of English society probably took well over two hundred years from the time it was first instituted in England by William the Conqueror circa 1085. The adoption of surnames was somewhat spotty at first depending on the social and status of wealth of the individual. Those who had status and wealth or knighthood, like the Blenkinsops of north England (earlier known simply as the Blencan Family) had presumably

already adopted surnames by the time of the Conquest of England. While we don't know this for certain, it would have been entirely in keeping with their elevated social status for that era.

Allow me now to return once again to the topic of genetics and genealogy. To help you understand the general concept I would ask you to imagine the following. Let's say that in the year 1000 AD a son with the surname Blenkcan is given a small pouch of 150 uniquely marked and colored poker chips (which are really genes) when he is born. He will guard this pouch of chips throughout his life. One of the chips he has in his pouch is identical to a chip that his biological father, Mr. Blenkcan I, has in his own pouch of 150 chips. The son effectively inherits this uniquely colored and marked genetic chip when he is born. Let's say this unique chip is checkered dark green and white. All the other chips he inherits will have a multiplicity of colors and markings, like we often see with poker chips. When this hypothetical son grows up he will have sons of his own with the surname Blencan. He too will pass along an identical dark green and white checkerboarded chip to his son. The same dark green and white checkered chip will therefore appear in a pouch of 150 other chips his own sons will inherit. I use for this example 150 chips. That is about the number of available unique markers for geneticists to use at this particular time when they examine the Y- chromosome.

In the case of the example cited above, the variation in the coloration and marking of the OTHER 149 chips will, over time, continue to vary because each successive son will marry a different woman from a different family line. The variation in the coloration and marking of the chips is changing from one generation to another, but always we see the presence of that one green and white checkered chip because of the unbroken line of Blencan descendancy. Eventually, after enough generations, the checkered chip will be "ever-so-slightly" affected in its coloration and/or marking due to a "natural mutation" of the gene. Instead of it having a consistent dark green and white checkerboard characteristic, a mutation will cause some of the green squares to be off-colored blue-green, but the same basic checkerboard theme remains. Geneticists today can observe this naturally occurring mutation and its effect upon the marking and coloration of the chip that each Blencan man passes along to his sons. That is the nature of the mutation when it occurs. It is an observable and identifiable change. When it occurs, it can be noted because most often the actual mutation varies little from the original. So now we know that the Y-chromosome gene we are observing over the course of a long history can, in fact, mutate although very slightly. The mutation can be duly noted but it does not affect the geneticist's ability to trace the family lineage.

Just as the Y-chromosome can change slightly by mutation, the surname itself can change too. Social dictates in England after the conquest in 1066 compelled people to further identify themselves with their surnames by adding a suffix that suggested their professions. A great many English surnames are nothing more than trade names, viz. Taylor (tailor), Miller/Milner (one who grinds grain), Smith (a metalsmith), Baker, Weaver, Fisher, Fowler, Hunter, Farmer etc. etc. There are hundreds of these trade names which today are used as surnames. Although much of our modern language comes from the language of the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings, very few Christian names do.

A very large fraction of English society used geographic placenames as their surnames. **The Anglo-Saxons did not have surnames** in the same way that we do today, **they distinguished between two people with the same name by adding either the place they came from or the job they did to their first name**. For example a woman named Edith who lived in the town of Blackburn would be known as Edith of Blackburn, or just Edith Blackburn: a man named Edward who was a blacksmith would be known as Edward the Smith, or just Edward Smith. Lets say that the Blencan surname over time changed to either Blenkinsop or Blenkinship. The suffix SOP and SHIP have been added to the original Blencan root word. However, we still recognize it's common ancestral derivation as Norse because of the root word BLEN. We know that SOP probably indicates that those Blencans were wheat farmer (SOP = wheat in Gaelic) and that those with the surname suffix of SHIP were very likely sheep farmers (SHIP = sheep in Anglo-Saxon as well as the Viking/Norse language). It should be noted here that the two primary agricultural products and economic enterprises in Cumberland, England for a millennium were wheat farming and shepherding or sheep herding. We know this from early Roman records of their occupation of northern Britain from about 122 AD to around 425 AD. It should not be surprising then that SOP and SHIP were adopted as surname suffixes to describe professions of those with the surname Blencan.

**One area where Old Norse had a heavy influence on the language was in place names.** When the Viking invaders arrived they found some place names hard to pronounce, so they altered the sound of the name to suit the sounds of their own language. For example the name of **York** was changed from *Eorforwic* ( meaning wild boar settlement ) to ***Jorvik*** ( meaning wild boar creek ).

They also introduced many new names as they founded new settlements. These can be identified from particular name elements such as

**-blen** meaning a **hamlet near a water course or stream**.

**-beck** from Old Norse (O.N.) **bekkr** meaning **brook**, e.g. Birbeck - 'The brook where birch grew';

**-by** from O.N., also **byr** meaning **farm, or village** ( where we get our modern word 'bye-law' from ) e.g. Haxby - 'Hakr's farm'; The commonest Scandinavian suffix found in The Danelaw or Viking held lands in England. The **-by** suffix originally meant a farmstead, but many of these grew into villages, towns or even cities, taking the **-by** suffix with them in their names.

**-fell** the O.N. for **hill or mountain**, e.g. Hampsfell - 'Hamr's hill';

**-scale** from O.N. **skali** meaning **hut**, e.g. Portinscale - 'Prostitute's hut';

**-toft** the O.N. for **homestead**, e.g. Lowestoft - 'Hlothver's homestead';

**-thwaite** from O.N. **thveit** meaning **meadow**, e.g. Braithwaite - 'Broad meadow'

**-KIRK, KIRK- and KIR** - The English 'church' became Scandinavian 'kirk' in The Danelaw and is found both as a prefix and a suffix in place-names. In some instances, the second 'k' has been lost from the spelling over the years.

**-WICK** - Scandinavian **-vik** (creek or bay) but also the Anglo-Saxon word for a port, or any other place with a specific trading or manufacturing purpose.

**-THWAITE** - A small, secondary farmstead on land allotted from the main farm. This word is definitely Norwegian Viking as opposed to Danish Viking

**-HOLME** - An island. Also means farmland reclaimed from marshy waste which gives the same idea of an island of land..

**-TOFT** - Small farmstead or a minor settlement.

**-THORPE** - A settlement which is an additional small hamlet and land established as a sort of 'overflow' area near a village as it became overpopulated.

**The Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names lists just over 80 common place name elements of Viking origin.**

The use of the word KIN as in Blankinship probably comes about from the Anglo-Saxon word meaning Kinship with, or kin to. We see this same use of the word KIN in the word **WILKINSON**. The Wilkinson family line is found in large numbers just east of Penrith in Cumberland. However, their numbers also can be found in Durham and Northumberland. The word **KIN** in this case means son. Its use is redundant when **kin** and **son** are used together, as in the surname Wilkinson. The use of the word KIN may have been employed for the same purpose in the surnames, BLEN-KIN-SOP, BLEN-KIN-SHIP and BLAN-KIN-SHIP. I can easily assume that the original surname Blencan was actually the phoneticized version of **BLEN-KIN**, or son of a man from BLEN. In the 1847 trade directory for County Durham, England there is on record a **BLENKINSON**. This is entirely in keeping with the **Viking manner of naming a child** by use of the locative rootword in the surname, in this case **BLEN**, plus the suffix **KIN + SON**.

The Vikings or the Norse people only used the first name of a man as the surname. For that reason we have names such as Erickson, Anderson, Johnson, Tomson, Robertson, Coulson. We also see Atkins, Tomkins, Watkins, and Wilkins. Surnames sometimes changed with each new generation. One of the more notable marriages in Northumberland during the 1700's was William Coulson to Elizabeth Blenkinsop. William Coulson was then the free burgess to Edinburgh and in the early 1700's he purchased Blenkinsop Hall near Greenhead. The surname Coulson is suggestive of a Norse name because of the suffix "son."

Thomas de Blenkinsop of Tynedale appears to have married about the year 1382 AD. His wife was Margaret, widow of **Alan del Strother**. The name Strother is of Scandinavian origin. The Strother family is asserted to have migrated with the **Vikings** into Great Britain sometime between 800 AD to 1000 AD. This marriage suggests, but does not conclude, that the Blenkinsops of Northumberland were marrying women of Viking origin in 14th century England.

## BACK ONCE AGAIN TO GENETICS.....

Let's say we can analyze the checkerboard coloration in the genetic markers of one theoretical gene chip and compare it to other chips from other men in the same family line or related family lines. Let's also us decide to take a sample of the body fluids of Blenkinships (or Blenkinsops, Blankenships, or Blankinships) living today — using perhaps a mouth swap — and repeat this for a large population of people with these surnames. We might even want to confine the sampling to geographic regions such as England or the U.S. We'll want to look specifically for the green and white checkerboard chip in the genetic analysis on the Y-chromosome among people with these surnames. We logically should expect to observe the green and white checkerboard color in the Blenkinship family lineage. Let us say that the oldest known record of the Blenkinship or Blenkinsop family in England is from Haltwhistle in Northumberland and the first historical appearance of that name can be dated to 1240 AD, which it can. We might then want to look at the geographic scatter distribution of this surname in relation to the original homelands at Haltwhistle. We know from genetic studies done by Professor Brian Sykes, as well as the research I've done on Blenkinships and Blenkinsops in England, that the population clusters are in the three northern Counties in England. These clusters are rather tight or confined to well defined areas of prolonged residence. We know that this concentration in those areas has remained fairly constant over the last 700 year period. That is, we see no redistribution of people with this surname such that there is a migration away from the ancestral homelands. The only exception to this is the apparent migrations out of Cumberland in 1554 and 1597-98 due to two devastating diseases epidemics of the plague and an earlier epidemic of smallpox.

In our study we see a clustering of this Blenkinsop/Blenkinship family clan within a 30 mile radius of Penrith, England over the last 700 years. We also see a similar cluster of Blenkinsops at Newcastle upon Tyne in Northumberland as well as the general area of Durham City and Darlington in Durham. So there really are three major clusters of Blenkinsops and Blenkinships thus far identified in England. We find evidence of the surname BLANKINSHIP near Darlington in the late 1600's and BLANKENSHIPs near Newcastle in the early 1800.

It's interesting to note that a large fraction of all 250 Neolithic stone circles in northern England also are found within a 30 miles radius of Penrith in Cumberland. Furthermore the recent scientific study funded by the BBC shows the strongest evidence of Viking genes in England are those among poeple now living within this same 30-miles radius of Penrith. Perhaps it's no wonder that Penrith, during the 1300's, was the capital of Cumberland County. However, the Vikings arrived on the scene perhaps 4,000 years before the stone circles were first erected by neoliithic peoples, the first inhabitants of England. Maybe the Vikings were drawn to Penrith because of these mysterious stone circles. We know that the Celts probably discovered the stone circles circa 800 BC and that they were latecomers to this region. The Celts used the stone circles for their own druid religious ceremonies and as market places. Also we find within this 30-mile radius of Penrith the presence of one of the only two Viking Loki Stones ever discovered in Europe. This Loki stone at Kirbhy Stephen was the Viking god of wickedness who fought against righteousness in the Viking pagan mythology. Let's talk more about this Norse Loki stone because it was first discovered very close to where the wealthy Blenkinsops of Cumberland lived near Hellebeck and Brough on the old Roman Road which today is state road A-66.

### THE NORSE LOKI STONE AT KIRBY STEPHEN IN CUMBRIA (20 miles southeast of Penrith)

**Loki in Norse mythology was a cunning trickster who had the ability to change his shape and sex. Although his father was the giant Fárbauti, he was included among the Aesir (a tribe of gods). Loki was represented as the companion of the great gods Odin and Thor, helping them with his clever plans but sometimes causing embarrassment and difficulty for them and himself.**

**The Parish Church of Kirkby Stephen, known locally as the Cathedral of the Dales is built on the site on an old Saxon church and contains many relics including the eighth century Loki Stone, which one of only two such stones in Europe.**

**At the west end of Kirkby Stephen parish church, among several other ancient remnants, there is a block of stone about a metre in height, decorated by a carved figure with horns. This is historically important, as one of the few physical survivals from the time when the Vikings settled parts of this area.**

**This chained figure depicts the Norse god Loki, who plays a large part in Scandinavian mythology. He was generally portrayed as a joker and mischief-maker, but when he caused the death of the god Odin's son by trickery, he was punished by being imprisoned below ground in chains.**

**The Kirkby Stephen Loki stone is certainly based on this old pagan tradition, but it is possible that it had been adapted to Christian purposes, and that the carving was intended as a representation of the devil.**

**The "Loki Stone" (dated to 850 AD ) is a carving of the Norse god complete with horns. Loki, an important figure in Scandinavian mythology, was, at first, portrayed as a mischief-maker. Then he caused the death of the god Odin's son, whereupon he was imprisoned underground in chains.**

Today we find the Blenkinsop/Blenkinship population fairly widely dispersed throughout the three northern Counties of England. Nonetheless they are still clustered when you plot them on a map. Let's say we can take genetic samples from men with the surname Blenkinship and Blenkinsop and also take samples of their neighbors within a 50 or even a 100 miles radius of Penrith. We'll be looking for the theoretical green and white checkerboard genetic marker discussed earlier. We should expect to find it in about 50% of all males with this surname or one of its few variations. This is what is being done on the forefront of genetic research today using other surnames. The reason we won't find specific green and white checkerboard genes in 100% of those with any particular surname is because about 1.3% of the Blenkinsop/Blenkinship ancestors were illegitimate at birth. This is the statistical average per generation. That small percentage accumulates over time. In the first generation it is only 1.3%, in the second generation it becomes 2.6% who will not have the green and white checkerboard chip, etc. etc.. After enough generations we can see how illegitimacy begins to affect the analysis but nonetheless, we understand why it occurs. Fortunately, there are other markers to observe in the Y-chromosome as well.

Below you'll see not colored poker chips, but haplotypes listed by numerical pairs which are used by geneticists to identify these unique markers associated with surnames. I only used the image of colored poker chips in order to conjure up a visualization. In actual fact these markers are observed as quad-pairs. The geneticist sees four pairs of numbers being matched. In the example below there are only 25 different marker genes (or quad-pairs) being examined in the search for a match. Under the surname Sykes in the example below we observe that the unique marker gene **15-23-11-14** is observed in 21% of all the males with the surname **Sykes**. This is a real life example from a published paper. These markers are only on the Y-chromosomes under analysis. The other haplotypes are also available for comparison and analysis. In a real life example, there may be as many as 150 different gene markers that can be compared during the Y-chromosome analysis. The **Neighbor** column indicates that a close neighbor of a male Sykes family member is contributing his blood for comparison and is included in the analysis. In the column marked **English** we see a random selection Englishmen who provided a specimen for this analysis. These Englishmen were from locations all over Britain and each gave a Y-chromosome sample to compare with the Sykes family line being studied. So there are three sample groups. The people with the surname Sykes, people who are neighbors of the Sykes, and then a random sample of people who do not have the surname Sykes and who also are NOT neighbors of people with the surname Sykes. If you like you could easily imagine that the surname Sykes has been replaced with the surname Blankenship or Blenkinsop or Blenkinship should, in fact, one of our readers wish to have his own -Y-chromosomes analyzed by Oxford Associates.

| Haplotype <sup>a</sup>   | No. (%) IN |          |           |
|--------------------------|------------|----------|-----------|
|                          | Sykes      | Neighbor | English   |
| 13-22-10-12              | 2 (4.2)    | 0        | 1 (.7)    |
| 13-22-11-12              | 0          | 0        | 3 (2.2)   |
| 14-22-10-12              | 0          | 2 (9.5)  | 0         |
| 14-22-10-13              | 0          | 2 (9.5)  | 9 (6.5)   |
| 14-23-10-13              | 1 (2.1)    | 0        | 9 (6.5)   |
| 14-23-10-14              | 0          | 1 (4.8)  | 1 (.7)    |
| 14-23-11-13              | 1 (2.1)    | 2 (9.5)  | 26 (18.7) |
| 14-23-11-14 <sup>†</sup> | 1 (2.1)    | 0        | 3 (2.2)   |
| 14-24-10-13              | 0          | 3 (14.2) | 22 (15.8) |
| 14-24-11-13              | 5 (10.4)   | 1 (4.8)  | 36 (25.9) |
| 14-24-11-14              | 0          | 0        | 6 (4.3)   |
| 14-25-10-13              | 0          | 1 (4.8)  | 5 (3.6)   |
| 14-24-11-13              | 3 (6.3)    | 1 (4.8)  | 4 (2.9)   |
| 15-21-11-12              | 0          | 1 (4.8)  | 0         |
| 15-22-10-12              | 0          | 1 (4.8)  | 0         |
| 15-23-9-13               | 0          | 1 (4.8)  | 0         |
| 15-23-10-13              | 3 (6.3)    | 1 (4.8)  | 3 (2.2)   |
| 15-23-10-14 <sup>†</sup> | 3 (6.3)    | 1 (4.8)  | 4 (2.9)   |
| 15-23-11-14              | 21 %       | 0        | 0         |
| 15-24-10-12              | 1 (2.1)    | 0        | 4 (2.9)   |
| 15-24-10-13              | 0          | 1 (4.8)  | 0         |
| 15-25-11-13              | 1 (2.1)    | 0        | 3 (2.2)   |
| 15-25-11-14              | 3 (6.3)    | 1 (4.8)  | 0         |
| 15-26-11-13              | 3 (6.3)    | 0        | 0         |
| 17-23-10-13              | 0          | 1 (4.8)  | 0         |
| Total                    | 48         | 21       | 139       |

Y-chromosome comparisons to identify  
the common quad-pair for the Sykes family

### NOW TO RETURN TO THE SUBJECT OF WHY I THINK BLANKENSHIPS ARE DESCENDED FROM THE VIKINGS?

What we are accumulating is a body of evidence that taken in the whole should lead us to believe that our forefathers are descended from the Vikings. I'll now begin to enumerate these and ask for your assistance as we travel the route together.

We have evidence from the historical record that the Blenkinsop family, and even earlier the Blencan family of England has been living in or near Haltwhistle, Northumberland since perhaps the time of the Norman conquest. More certainly we know from historian William Camden that Ranulph (Randolf) Blenkinsop was awarded a fortress castle and grounds at Greengate (near Haltwhistle) in 1240. This is about 150 years after the Conquest of England by William I. Awards

of this large amount were reserved for barons and noblemen. Other people of lesser social rank also received land grants for military services rendered. They were called thanes. A thane was a freeman granted land by the king in return for military service in Anglo-Saxon England, i.e. before the Conquest of England in 1066. So based upon this knowledge we see that Ranulph Blenkinsop was a man of very high social ranking and we can further assume that he inherited his social status from his forefathers and ancestors who lived in this same general area for a great many generations. My assumption is that the Blencan (or perhaps BLEN-KIN) family, who William Camden says inhabited the area near Greenhead since the time of the Conquest, were among the social elite during the time of the Anglo-Saxon rule. The Vikings, of course displaced the Anglo-Saxons in certain areas of England during their particular rein from 800 AD to 1100 AD. Because the only placenames in England which begin with the root word BLEN are located 20 miles southwest of Greenhead, I further assume that the Blencan (or Blen-kin) line came from near Penrith. From my previous analysis of this issue I conclude that the village of Blencarn is the most likely candidate because it represents the mid-point within a 20 mile circle of where the Blenkinsops and Blenships have clustered in small villiages near Penrith. The parish records for births, baptisms, marriages and deaths clearly demarcate this circle of residence from about 1500 AD to the present. English civil registration records and trade directory references only confirm the parish records which identify these geographical clusters of Blenkinsops and Blenkinships in and around Penrith in Cumberland, England. The only Blankinships I've found in England were living in Gainfort about 40 miles east southeast of Penrith near Darlington. They first appeared in the mid 1600's and their surname is obviously a phoneticized variation of Blenkinship. I haven't yet connected the American immigrant Ralph Blankinship to this Blankinship clan at Gainfort parish, but I'm trying to do so with new burial data I've ordered from Britain which covers this particular area and time span.

At the same time these Blenkinsop noblemen were living at, or very near, Haltwhistle in Northumberland there was perhaps an equally important and influential Blenkinsop family line residing at [Hellebeck-Hall \(Hillbeck\)](#) less than a mile north of Brough which lies 20 miles southeast of Penrith, within this same 20-mile radius. It is Brough which is one of the ancestral homelands of the Blenkinsops in northern England. Brough and Hillbeck are located in what formerly was Westmoreland County but which today is included in Cumberland. What is equally interesting and compelling is that the famous one-meter high Viking Loki stone was discovered at Kirby Stephan only 4-miles southwest of the 13th century Blenkinsop estate at Hellebeck-Hall. The suffix word beck in this placename is, of course, the Norse word for stream. Hellebeck or Hillbeck, Brough and Kirby Stephan are all located along the Old Roman road (A-66) which runs between Penrith and Darlington and which continues further northward to Durham. As noted before, Penrith lies 20 miles northwest of Hellebeck-Hall the home of Thomas Blenkinsop who lived there during the 1300's. He was the cousin of another Thomas Blenkinsop who lived at Langley Manor six miles west of Hexam in Northumberland and who was the military commander for Westmoreland and Cumberland during this same era.. Many of the villages and hamlets northeast and southeast of Penrith (within the 20 miles radius) have Viking or Norse names.

## MORE HISTORY

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BELOW YOU'LL FIND THE DETRITUS OF MY RESEARCH  
ON THE VIKING CONNECTION TO OUR BLANKENSHIP LINE

**detritus** - \dih-TRY-tuhs\, noun; plural detritus:

1. Loose material that is worn away from rocks.
2. Hence, any fragments separated from the main body to which they belonged; debris.

In the late Neolithic and early Bronze Age, the proto-Indo-European culture arose in Central Europe. The south-eastemmost Indo-European group - the Indo-

Iranians - seem to have been basically East-Mediterranean in race. The other Indo-European groups, however, appear to have been predominantly blond and Nordid in race. From the early Bronze Age onward, southward migrations took place of blond Indo-European peoples from Central Europe and the northern Balkans into the southern Balkans and Mediterranean region. These migrations gave to Europe virtually all of its present languages, its mythology and culture, and its basic social structure.

In the early Iron Age, the Celts are associated with the Hallstatt Culture (8th century BC to 5th century BC), named for an archaeological site in what is now Oberösterreich (Upper Austria). They probably began to settle in the British Isles during this period. Between the 5th and 1st centuries BC, their influence extended from what is now Spain to the shores of the Black Sea. This later Iron Age phase is called La Tène, after a site in Switzerland.

The word *Celt* is derived from Keltói, the name given to these people by Herodotus and other Greek writers. To the Romans, the Continental Celts were known as Galli, or Gauls; those in the British Isles were called Britanni.

In the 4th century BC, the Celts invaded the Greco-Roman world, conquering northern Italy, Macedonia, and Thessaly (Thessalia). They plundered Rome in 390, sacked Delphi in 279, and penetrated Asia Minor, where they were known as Galatians. The "Cisalpine Gauls" of northern Italy were conquered by the Romans in the 2nd century BC; Transalpine Gaul (modern France and the Rhineland) was subdued by Julius Caesar in the 1st century BC, and most of Britain came under Roman rule in the 1st century AD. In the same period, the Celts of central Europe were dominated by the Germanic peoples. In medieval and modern times the Celtic tradition and languages survived in Brittany (in western France), Wales, the Scottish Highlands, and Ireland.

The various Celtic tribes were bound together by common speech, customs, and religion, rather than by any well-defined central governments.

The absence of political unity contributed substantially to the extinction of their way of life, making them vulnerable to their enemies. Their economy was pastoral and agricultural, and they had no real urban life. Each tribe was headed by a king and was divided by class into Druids (priests), warrior nobles, and commoners (see Druidism). The nobles fought on foot with swords and spears and were fond of feasting and drinking. Celtic mythology, which included earth gods, various woodland spirits, and sun deities, was particularly rich in elfin demons and tutelaries, beings that still pervade the lore of peoples of Celtic ancestry.

The Christian faith was well established in Celtic Britain by the 4th century AD, but in the 5th century the Saxons and other Germanic peoples invaded the country, driving most of the Celtic Christians into Wales and Cornwall. At the same time, Saint Patrick and other British missionaries founded a new church in Ireland, which then became the center of Celtic Christianity. The Irish church developed a distinctive organization in which bishops were subordinate to the abbots of monasteries (See: St. Columba). The Irish monks, devoted to learning as well as religion, did much to preserve a knowledge of ancient Roman literature in early medieval Europe. Between the late 6th and the early 8th centuries, Irish missionaries were active in Christianizing the Germanic peoples that had conquered the Western Roman Empire, and they founded numerous monasteries in present-day France, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy. **Celtic Christianity in Ireland was weakened by the Viking invasions of the 9th and 10th centuries**, and by the 12th century its characteristic institutions, which were incompatible with those of the dominant Roman church, had largely disappeared from Europe.

After a series of battles in the 9th century, a treaty was drawn up between King Alfred and the Danish 'Great Army', giving the north east region of the country to the Viking leader Guthrum. Many Vikings are thought to have settled in this region and so we expect to see traces of Viking genes in the people there today.

It was impossible to separate the Anglo-Saxon from the Danish input in the British Isles, but the North and East of England showed more signs of the invading groups than anywhere else in England.

## England

English monasteries were full of expensive goods and in the late 8th century the Vikings decided to take advantage of these rich pickings. Monastic artefacts have been found in Norway: precious mountings that have been ripped from book covers, and reliquaries - designed to hold the relics of saints - perhaps being used as

jewellery boxes by the Vikings.

This reliquary was found in Norway, perhaps the spoil of a Viking raid. After a period of intermittent raiding, the Vikings arrived in England for good in the mid-9th century. The Great Army was a group of Danish leaders, who landed in East Anglia and quickly took a large part of the country. At Repton archaeologists have uncovered a warrior who might have been part of the Great Army and burial mounds at Ingleby might also have been left by these Danish invaders.

It is King Alfred who is legendary for stopping the Viking advance, doing battle with the Danish leader Guthrum. The two drew up a treaty which split England in two- the north and east of the country going to the Vikings and the south and west to Alfred. The Viking-controlled part of the country later became known as the Danelaw. Today, remnants of the Vikings can still be seen in the placenames throughout this region.

These silver coins of King Ethelred were all found in Denmark and were probably part of a Danegeld payment.

The Vikings of the Great Army gradually merged with the English, who were to face a renewed threat from Denmark in the 11th century. When the Danes began to raid again, King Ethelred was forced to pay them tribute of silver in exchange for peace. Many of his silver coins have been found in hoards in Denmark. Eventually the English could no longer pay off the Danes and Cnut conquered the country in 1016, becoming King of England.

This skull was found at Repton. It could be one of the last Vikings to attack English soil at the battle of Stamford Bridge.

Cnut's son did not retain his power and England passed back into English hands. There was a final attempt by the Norwegian king, Harald Hardrada, to conquer England in 1066. The English king, Harold Godwinson, raced up from London to meet the Vikings at the Battle of Stamford Bridge, where the last of the Vikings were defeated, after a bloody battle. But Harold's victory was to be short lived. A mere three weeks later he faced William the Conqueror at Hastings, and the Anglo-Saxons lost the kingdom of England forever.

## Wales

Unlike the rest of the British Isles, Wales seems to have evaded the Viking threat until the mid 9th century. It is not until 855 that the Welsh annals report the first of a spate of attacks. The Vikings had numerous bases in the Irish Sea region, including at Dublin and on the Isle of Man, so it is not surprising they also explored the Welsh coast. On Anglesey, archaeologists have uncovered what could be the first evidence for one of these Viking raids.

St Seiriol's church, Anglesey was built in the 11th century. It could be one of many churches Gruffudd ap Cynan is said to have renovated.

Despite further raids in the 10th and 11th centuries the Vikings never settled in Wales in the way they did elsewhere. However they may still have influenced the natives. In the eleventh century Gruffudd ap Cynan, son of a Welsh king, attempted to re-establish his family's reign in Anglesey. He failed at his first attempt, but was able to retreat to safety in Dublin, as his mother was a Dublin Viking. When he returned he was more successful, and was accepted as the ruler of Anglesey by the English king.

As well as the excavation of a possible raid site, and Gruffudd ap Cynan's links to Viking Dublin, the very name Anglesey might have Norse roots. It is thought to come from Ongul's ey. Perhaps the Welsh island was named after a Viking called Ongul.

The Vikings in Orkney from the Orkneyjar Heritage site:

<http://www.orkneyjar.com/>

The Vikings in Man from Manx National Heritage:

<http://www.gov.im/mnh/>

Digging for Vikings in Anglesey:  
<http://www.nmgw.ac.uk/archaeology/2000/anglesey/>

The Viking Age in Ireland:  
<http://www.okelly.net/park/viking1.htm>

The World of the Vikings provides an index of Viking resources on the web:  
<http://www.pastforward.co.uk/vikings/index.html>

Download the Gullskoen computer **font** here

<http://gonzo.hd.uib.no/Runefonter/GskoenMSW-e.html>

## **VIKING HISTORY**

<http://encarta.msn.com/find/Concise.asp?z=1&pg=2&ti=761561500>

Vikings, Nordic peoples—Danes, Swedes, and Norwegians—who raided and settled in large areas of eastern and western Europe during a period of Scandinavian expansion from about 800 to 1100.

The raids of the Vikings in the 9th and 10th centuries are among the best-known episodes of early medieval history.

These fierce attacks from Scandinavia fell on the British Isles, the Atlantic and North Sea shoreline of the Carolingian Empire, which included most of what are now France, Germany, and the Low Countries, and to the east on what became Russia. They took a heavy toll on the fragile political development and stability of Europe, although the damage caused by the Vikings may well have been exaggerated by the main historians of the period. These historians were usually priests who looked upon the pagan Vikings with particular horror. In addition, the Church, as a wealthy and relatively defenseless target, may have suffered more heavily than many other sectors of European society. Despite the notoriety the Vikings attracted because of their ferocity, within a century or two they converted to Christianity and settled in the lands they had raided. At the same time, the Vikings were developing new outposts of settlement in Iceland, Greenland, North America, and the North Atlantic, and establishing kingdoms in Scandinavia along the lines of the European kingdoms to the south. As they became assimilated in their new lands, they became farmers and traders as well as rulers and warriors.

Few written records exist of the Vikings before their conversion to Christianity. As a result, knowledge of the Germanic peoples of Scandinavia in the pre- and early-Viking period is limited. It rests on chronicles and records created by those who were frequently their enemies and victims, on archaeological and physical evidence, and on their own later literary reconstructions of their heroic past.

The social structure of pre-Viking and Viking Scandinavia depended on the links of extended families and ties made by marriage. **Blood feuds and diplomatic marriages were a part of upper-class life.** Though slavery played a significant part in the economy, as it did in the domestic society of the great households, the basic social structure was that of small, **free farmers** who owed loyalty (along with taxes) to the **headman or patriarch of the family, or to the regional chief or noble.** Such chiefs and petty nobles differed from their followers in wealth and power, but the distinction was more of degree than of rigid social boundaries or of hereditary nobility. **When the chiefs became Viking leaders, their client farmers became their sailors and, on land, their soldiers.** Because of the harsh climate and the many enterprises that took men away from home for extended periods, free-born women possibly enjoyed a base of power and responsibility for family and economic affairs not matched by women elsewhere in Western Europe.

In the harsh climate of Scandinavia the thinly scattered population lived by farming, fishing, and trading—mostly by sea. Viking political organization resembled that of other early Germanic peoples: a society of warrior chiefs and loyal followers. However, the Scandinavian world had never come under Roman or Christian influence, and its population was small and dispersed. As a result, these groups did not consolidate into kingdoms until around the time the Vikings began to venture on their raids in about 800. For several generations after the raids began, the bands of Danes or Vikings or Northmen, as they were known in Western Europe, arrived mostly as separate and small-scale undertakings, not as royal expeditions or large invasions.

The pre-Christian religion of the Vikings was similar to that of other Germanic tribes. They worshiped a number of gods, including Odin, the god of war and leader of the Norse gods; Thor, the god of thunder; and Balder, the god of light. Viking warriors believed that if they died heroically they would be called to dwell with Odin in Valhalla, his palace in the realm of the gods. Opposing the Norse gods were a host of evil giants, led by Loki. Vikings believed that both gods and men would eventually be destroyed in the Ragnarok, a mighty battle against the giants, but that a new, peaceful world would emerge from this disaster.

The basic economy of Scandinavia was agricultural. The short growing season sufficed to meet the demand for grain, for cattle and stock grazing. Because the people of this world mostly lived along the coasts, fishing played a significant part in their lives, as did sea trade. Even before the Viking raids began, the markets of Europe to the south were always interested in the raw goods of the North Sea and the Baltic. Furs, timber, amber, and slaves (mostly from Slavic regions) were primary commodities.

The Vikings began to raid their southern neighbors seriously and systematically around 800. These raids, and the subsequent invasions, took many forms and reached out in many directions. In the British Isles and the French parts of the Carolingian Empire, there was a fairly uniform evolution; raids gradually changed from hit-and-run attacks to larger and more ambitious forays in which bands of sailor-raiders carved out holdings or base camps where they might spend the winter. Eventually, by the mid- to late 9th century, the armies grew in size. Many of the men became settlers in the lands where they had first appeared as marauders and raiders. They began to convert to Christianity and either brought families from home or intermarried with the local people. In such areas as northern England and Normandy (Normandie), on the coast of what is now France, the combination of peoples and cultures that resulted from these settlements led to a new mix of ethnic stocks, languages, and institutions. Because of their interest in commerce, the Vikings fostered urban growth, founding many cities and towns. Cities founded by the Vikings, such as York in England and Dublin in Ireland, emerged as prominent trade centers.

The motives for the Viking raids are not stated in any explicit or authoritative text. The wealth of the south, long known from trade and travel, was an obvious attraction. By the 8th or 9th centuries population growth was taxing Scandinavia's limited resources for food, unclaimed land, and opportunities for social mobility and internal migration. Additionally, it is possible that the brutal wars conducted by Carolingian ruler Charlemagne against the Saxons in Germany in the 8th century may have warned the Northmen of a powerful enemy to the south.

These raids may also have been affected by political changes. The emergence in Scandinavia of more centralized monarchies and political institutions may have pushed many lesser chieftains and family leaders, long used to independence and self-reliance, to look for new frontiers. Thus many leaders of war bands took to the seas. When they went they were apt to take their men and families with them.

Around 800, Vikings raided the coasts of the British Isles and the western portions of the Carolingian Empire. The "[\*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle\*](#)" recorded their arrival: "In this year [793] the ravages of heathen men miserably destroyed God's church on Lindisfarne [Holy Island, off the northeast coast of England], with plunder and slaughter." The Vikings landed on undefended coasts and attacked churches as well as isolated farmsteads, town, and villages. Their well-constructed longboats could carry 50 or more men, and because of their very shallow draft, these boats were able to travel up rivers to settlements that had seemed immune to maritime attack. Sieges of and raids on Paris from the 840s onward show how deep into the heartland of continental Europe the Vikings could strike. Additionally, the Vikings conquered much of northern England (the Danelaw) in the 9th century, and they established a kingdom in Ireland. The Viking hold on such North Atlantic islands as the Shetlands, Hebrides, and Faroes lasted through and beyond the Middle Ages. However, even in their most predatory days the Vikings had not always been fierce raiders; often a fortified harbor or the presence of soldiers caused them to fall back on their role as traders and merchants.

Until the Viking raids began, Christian Europe had not worried about an enemy from the sea. It took the better part of a century before leaders like Alfred the Great of Wessex (England) and Charles II the Bald and Louis III in France could command their resources to move to fortify their towns, station fleets and naval patrols along the coasts, and organize localized and mobile military forces. Some Christian leaders paid ransom to the larger Viking armies of the 10th and early

11th centuries. Taxing their people to pay the "danegeld," the tribute to the Vikings, became a regular defensive strategy. But in return for the cash, the Vikings often negotiated peaceful coexistence and conversion. In 911 Charles III the Simple of France ceded Normandy (French for "territory of the Northmen") to the Viking leader Rollo and his warriors, who became his Christian vassals. In turn they pledged to defend their new duchy against other Vikings.

These Vikings, now called Normans, adopted the French language and ways and organized a strong state in Normandy. In 1066 William, Duke of Normandy, led his followers across the English Channel to conquer England. In the same century the exploits of such Norman adventurers as Robert Guiscard created the Norman kingdom of Sicily, at the expense of the Muslims in Sicily and the Byzantine emperor in southern Italy. Normans from Sicily also took part in the Crusades against the Muslims in the Holy Land.

In addition to their role as invaders of settled, Christian lands, numerous bands of Viking adventurers reached Iceland in the mid-9th century, and by 900 their new home had become a center for settlement by Norwegians and Danes. Iceland was a launching point for expeditions and ventures farther out into the North Atlantic. Around 982 Eric the Red led an expedition from Iceland which settled in Greenland. His son Leif Eriksson later landed on North America, which he called Vinland, or Wineland, because of the large numbers of grapes that he and his men found. Archaeological work indicates that the original Vinland settlement was probably at what is now L'Anse aux Meadows in the Canadian province of Newfoundland. Literary and archaeological evidence supports the existence of colonies in North America, supplied and populated for several generations before distance and climate proved too much.

The Vikings who went west, across the ocean, and south, to the British Isles and continental Europe, were mostly from Norway and Denmark. Expeditions from Sweden were no less aggressive and vigorous. They turned to the south and east, into and beyond the Baltic, away from the heartland of Christian Europe, and in a world of vast spaces and few people. These people were drawn by trading links rather than a thirst for empty land. They traveled through Russia via the Volga and Dnieper rivers to Constantinople and Baghdad. Along with the native Slavic peoples, the Swedish Vikings influenced the growth of the early Russian state around Kyiv (Kiev). The Swedish Vikings in Constantinople formed the Varangian guard of the Byzantine emperors in the 11th century. As in their western expeditions, they were soldiers, new settlers, and able traders and voyagers.

There is no consensus on the extent of Viking migration and their contribution to the population in the lands where they settled. Estimates differ on whether hundreds or thousands settled abroad. There is also disagreement as to whether the settlers were primarily men, who intermarried abroad, or whether whole families came. In Iceland, of course, all life and social organization sprang directly from the Viking settlers, but the impact of the Viking settlers in the British Isles and in France is much harder to determine accurately.

**It is also not possible to gauge how disruptive and hostile the Vikings were.** Archaeological evidence reveals a culture that was the most advanced in Europe in the manufacture of arms and jewelry, as well as shipbuilding. Many styles of Viking ships were adopted by other European powers, most notably Alfred the Great of Wessex. The Vikings also displayed an ability to mobilize economic resources and to dominate a hostile landscape. These abilities can be seen in their great fortified camps, like that at Visibly in Sweden, where hundreds of soldiers and traders lived. Additionally, the Vikings fostered commerce, founding many prominent trading centers in England and France.

In addition, the Vikings created a rich body of vernacular literature in which they celebrated their heroic past. The Icelandic sagas represent a vast collection of both stories and histories. Some concern the great leaders of heroic days and the kings of the 11th and 12th centuries; many others deal with the families, feuds, and changing fortunes of the petty chieftains of Icelandic farmsteads and valleys in the 13th and 14th centuries. The more historical sagas describe what is known about the colonization of Iceland, the voyages to North America, and the rise of the powerful kings who led the efforts toward conversion and political consolidation. The *Poetic Edda* of Snorri Sturluson, who wrote in the early 1200s, portrays pre-Christian Viking history and mythology.

Signs of the Viking influence are found in the languages, vocabulary, and place-names of the areas in which they settled. These offer clues regarding the density of migration, the ease of assimilation, and the preservation of distinct northern institutions and usages. An early form of popular or open government can be seen in the open air Althing of Iceland, where the free farmers came to voice complaints, resolve feuds, and enunciate and interpret the law for free men and their families and dependents. Icelanders view this as the earliest form of parliamentary government in Europe. The jury of English common law was a direct outgrowth of Viking ideas about community obligations and sworn investigations, both vital steps in building a civil society.

The Vikings were one of several waves of attackers to fall on Europe in the centuries after the short-lived eminence of the Carolingian Empire. Others included the Magyars from Asia, who appeared on the eastern frontiers, and the Muslims, who worked outward from Spain and the Mediterranean. At first, the Vikings' impact was primarily disruptive and destructive. Gradually the Vikings became part of the larger European community as they were attracted by a more settled life, and as Christian Europe's ability to resist their attacks grew. The Vikings were great sailors and ferocious enemies, but also storytellers and workers of the highest level.

## The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle

### Online Medieval and Classical Library Release #17

<http://sunsite.berkeley.edu/OMACL/Anglo/>

The "Saxon Chronicle" contains the original and authentic testimony of contemporary writers to the most important transactions of English forefathers, both by sea and land, from their first arrival in England to the year 1154. The original Chronicles were first written in Latin and the Saxon language of old England. Without a proper reading of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle no person, however learned, can possess anything beyond a superficial acquaintance with the elements of English History.

Included in the Chronicle are interesting facts relative to English architecture, agriculture, coinage, commerce, naval and military glory, laws, liberty, and religion. In Chronicles, also will be found numerous specimens of Saxon poetry. Philosophically considered, this ancient record is the second great phenomenon in the history of mankind. With the exception of the sacred annals of the Jews, contained in the several books of the Old Testament, there is no other work extant, ancient or modern, which exhibits at one view a regular and chronological panorama of a PEOPLE, described in rapid succession by different writers, through so many ages, in their own vernacular LANGUAGE. Hence it may safely be considered, not only as the primaeval source from which all subsequent historians of English affairs have principally derived their materials, and consequently the criterion by which they are to be judged, but also as the faithful depository of English national idiom; affording, at the same time, to the scientific investigator of the human mind a very interesting and extraordinary example of the changes incident to a language, as well as to a nation, in its progress from rudeness to refinement.

The most ancient historian of our own island, whose work has been preserved, is Gildas, who flourished in the latter part of the sixth century. He did not compile a regular history of the island. What he wrote was a cumbersome mass of pompous rhapsody and querulous declamation, some curious descriptions of the character and manners of the inhabitants of the Britons and the Saxons, the Picts and the Scots (6). There are also some parts of his work, almost literally transcribed by Bede, which confirm the brief statements of the "Saxon Chronicle.". There is, throughout his writing such a want of precision and simplicity, such a barrenness of facts amidst a multiplicity of words, such a scantiness of names of places and persons, of dates, and other circumstances, that one is obliged to return to the Saxon Annals, or to Venerable Bede, to supply the absence of those two great lights of history -- Chronology and Topography.

It is remarkable that the "Saxon Chronicle" gradually expires with the Saxon language which almost melted into modern English, in the year 1154. From this period almost to the Reformation, whatever knowledge we have of the affairs of England has been originally derived either from the semi-barbarous Latin of our own countrymen, or from the French chronicles of Froissart and others.

The island Britain is 800 miles long, and 200 miles broad. And there once were on the island five nations; English, Welsh (or British) , Scottish, Pictish, and Latin. The first inhabitants were the Britons (Britanni), who came from Armenia, and first peopled Britain southward. Then the Picts came south from Scythia (See the definition for Scythian above), with long ships, not many; and, landing first in the northern part of Ireland, they told the Scots that they must dwell there. But they would not give them leave; for the Scots told them that they could not all dwell there together; "But," said the Scots, "we can nevertheless give you advice. We know another island here to the east. There you may dwell, if you will; and whosoever withstandeth you, we will assist you, that you may gain it."

Then went the Picts and entered this land northward. Southward the Britons possessed it, as we before said. And the Picts obtained wives of the Scots, on condition that they chose their kings always on the female side; which they have continued to do, so long since. And it happened, in the run of years, that some party of Scots went from Ireland into Britain, and acquired some portion of this land. Their leader was called Reoda, from whom they are named Dalreodi (or Dalreathians).

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Extracts from the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle

<http://sunsite.berkeley.edu/OMACL/Anglo/part3.html>

B.C. 60. Before the incarnation of Christ sixty years, Gaius Julius the emperor, first of the Romans, sought the land of Britain; and he crushed the Britons in battle, and overcame them; and nevertheless he was unable to gain any empire there.))

A.D. 46. This year Claudius, the second of the Roman emperors who invaded Britain, took the greater part of the island into his power, and added the Orkneys to rite dominion of the Romans. This was in the fourth year of his reign. And in the same year (12) happened the great famine in Syria which Luke mentions in the book called "The Acts of the Apostles". After Claudius Nero succeeded to the empire, who almost lost the island Britain through his incapacity.

A.D. 46. This year the Emperor Claudius came to Britain, and subdued a large part of the island; and he also added the island of Orkney to the dominion of the Romans.

A.D. 47. This year Claudius, king of the Romans, went with an army into Britain, and subdued the island, and subjected all the Picts and Welsh to the rule of the Romans.

A.D. 189. This year Severus came to the empire; and went with his army into Britain, and subdued in battle a great part of the island. Then wrought he a mound of turf, with a broad wall thereupon, from sea to sea, for the defence of the Britons. He reigned seventeen years; and then ended his days at York. His son Bassianus succeeded him in the empire. His other son, who perished, was called Geta. This year Eleutherius undertook the bishopric of Rome, and held it honourably for fifteen winters. To him Lucius, king of the Britons, sent letters, and prayed that he might be made a Christian. He obtained his request; and they continued afterwards in the right belief until the reign of Diocletian.

A.D. 418. This year the Romans collected all the hoards of gold (14) that were in Britain; and some they hid in the earth, so that no man afterwards might find them, and some they carried away with them into Gaul.

A.D. 435. This year the Goths sacked the city of Rome; and never since have the Romans reigned in Britain. This was about eleven hundred and ten winters after it was built. They reigned altogether in Britain four hundred and seventy winters since Gaius Julius first sought that land.

A.D. 443. This year sent the Britons over sea to Rome, and begged assistance against the Picts; but they had none, for the Romans were at war with Atila, king of the Huns. Then sent they to the Angles, and requested the same from the nobles of that nation.

A.D. 547. This year Ida began his reign; from whom first arose the **royal kindred of the Northumbrians**. Ida was the son of Eoppa, Eoppa of Esa, Esa of Ingwy, Ingwy of Angenwit, Angenwit of Alloc, Alloc of Bennoc, Bennoc of Brand, Brand of Balday, Balday of Woden. Woden of Fritholaf, Fritholaf of Frithowulf, Frithowulf of Finn, Finn of Godolph, Godolph of Geata. Ida reigned twelve years. He built Bamburgh-Castle, which was first surrounded with a hedge, and afterwards with a wall.

A.D. 617. This year was Ethelfrith, **king of the Northumbrians**, **slain** by Redwald, **king of the East-Angles**; and Edwin, the son of Ella, having succeeded to the kingdom, **subdued**

**all Britain**, except the men of Kent alone, and drove out the Ethelings, the sons of Ethelfrith, namely, Enfrid, Oswald, Oswy, Oslac, Oswood, Oslaf, and Offa.

A.D. 633. This year King Edwin was slain by Cadwalla and Penda, on Hatfield moor, on the fourteenth of October. He reigned seventeen years. His son Osfrid was also slain with him. After this **Cadwalla and Penda went and ravaged all the land of the Northumbrians**; which when Paulinus saw, he took Ethelburga, the relict of Edwin, and went by ship to Kent. Eadbald and Honorius received him very honourably, and gave him the bishopric of Rochester, where he continued to his death.

A.D. 642. This year **Oswald, king of the Northumbrians, was slain by Penda, king of the Southumbrians**, at Mirfield, on the fifth day of August; and his body was buried at Bardney.

**NOTE:** When the Saxon invaders came to this country in the fifth and sixth centuries they brought with them their own language. Although they did not kill all the native Britons they did almost destroy their language and replaced the native 'Celtic' language with their own 'Germanic' tongue. With the new language, of course, came new place names, many of which survive to the present day. The existing settlements were not destroyed, but the Saxons found the names difficult to pronounce, so they renamed them in their own language.

A.D. 664. This year the sun was eclipsed, on the eleventh of May; and Erkenbert, King of Kent, having died, Egbert his son succeeded to the kingdom. Colman with his companions this year returned to his own country. **This same year there was a great plague in the island Britain**, in which died Bishop Tuda, who was buried at Wayleigh -- Chad and Wilferth were consecrated -- And Archbishop Deus-dedit died.

A.D. 737. The year Ethelbald ravaged the land of the Northumbrians.

A.D. 787. This year King Bertric took Edburga the daughter of Offa to wife. And in his days came first three ships of the **Northmen** from the land of robbers. The reve then rode thereto, and would drive them to the king's town; for he knew not what they were; and there was he slain. **These were the first ships of the Danish men that sought the land of the English nation.**

A.D. 793. This year came dreadful fore-warnings over the land of the Northumbrians, terrifying the people most woefully: these were immense sheets of light rushing through the air, and whirlwinds, and fiery, dragons flying across the firmament. These tremendous tokens were soon followed by a great famine: and not long after, on the sixth day before the ides of January in the same year, the harrowing inroads of heathen men made lamentable havoc in the church of God in Holy-island, by **rapine and slaughter**. Siga died on the eighth day before the calends of March.

A.D. 867. There an immense slaughter of the Northumbrians, some within and some without; and both the kings were slain on the spot.

A.D. 876. This year Rolla penetrated Normandy with his army; and he reigned fifty winters. The same year Healfden divided the land of the Northumbrians; so that they became afterwards their harrowers and plowers.

A.D. 866. This year Ethered, (35) brother of Ethelbert, took to the West-Saxon government; and the same year came a large heathen army into England, and fixed their winter-quarters in East- Anglia, where they were soon horsed; and the inhabitants made peace with them.

A.D. 897. In the summer of this year went the army, some into East-Anglia, and some into Northumbria; and those that were penniless got themselves ships, and went south over sea to the Seine. The enemy had not, thank God, entirely destroyed the English nation; but they were much more weakened in these three years by the disease of cattle, and most of all of men; so that many of the mightiest of the King's thanes (i.e. freemen given land for military service) that were in the land, died within the three years.

A.D. 902. This year was the great fight at the Holme (39) between the men of Kent and the Danes.

A.D. 928. William took to Normandy, and held it fifteen years.

A.D. 934. This year went King Athelstan into Scotland, both with a land-force and a naval armament, and laid waste a great part of it; and Bishop Burnstan died at Winchester at the feast of All Saints.

A.D. 945. This year King Edmund overran all **Cumberland**; and let it all to Malcolm king of the Scots, on the condition that he became his ally, both by sea and land.

A.D. 948. This year King Edred overran all **Northumberland**;

The northmen sail'd in their nailed ships,

a dreary remnant, on the roaring sea;

over deep water Dublin they sought.

and Ireland's shores,  
since hither came from the eastern shores  
the Angles and Saxons,  
over the broad sea, and Britain sought, --  
fierce battle-smiths, o'ercame the Welsh,  
most valiant earls, and gained the land.

A.D. 944. **Here Edmund king, of Angles lord, protector of friends, reduced all the land of the Northumbrians to his dominion**, and expelled two kings, Anlaf the son of Sihtric, and Reynold the son of Guthferth.

A.D. 945. **This year King Edmund overran all Cumberland; and let it all to Malcolm king of the Scots, on the condition that he became his ally, both by sea and land.**

A.D. 946. This year King Edmund died, on St. Augustine's mass day. That was widely known, how he ended his days: -- that Leof stabbed him at Pucklechurch. Leof reigned six years and a half: and then succeeded to the kingdom Edred Atheling his brother, who soon after **reduced all the land of the Northumbrians to his dominion**; and the Scots gave him oaths, that they would do all that he desired.

A.D. 948. This year King Edred overran all Northumberland; because they had taken Eric for their king;

A.D. 961. This year there was a very great pestilence; when the great fever was in London;

A.D. 966. This year Thored, the son of Gunner, plundered Westmorland;

A.D. 975. Throughout the land, and famine scour'd the hills.

A.D. 976. This year was the great famine in England and very manifold commotion among the English people.

A.D. 1000. This year **the king went into Cumberland, and nearly laid waste the whole of it with his army**, whilst his navy sailed about Chester with the design of co-operating with his land- forces; but, finding it impracticable, they ravaged Anglesey. The hostile fleet was this summer turned towards the kingdom of Richard.

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A.D. 1001. This year there was great commotion in England in consequence of an **invasion by the Danes**, who spread terror and devastation wheresoever they went, plundering and burning and desolating the country with such rapidity, that they advanced in one march as far as the town of Alton;

A.D. 1042. All that year was the season very severe in many and various respects: both from the inclemency of the weather, and the loss of the fruits of the earth. More cattle died this year than any man ever remembered, either from various diseases, or from the severity of the weather.

A.D. 1044. This year there was very great hunger over all England, and corn so dear as no man remembered before; so that the sester of wheat rose to sixty pence, and even further.

A.D. 1048. This year also there was an earthquake, on the calends of May, in many places; at Worcester, at Wick, and at Derby, and elsewhere wide throughout England; with very great loss by disease of men and of cattle over all England; and the wild fire in Derbyshire and elsewhere did much harm.

A.D. 1079. This year came King Malcolm from Scotland into England, betwixt the two festivals of St. Mary, with a large army, which plundered Northumberland till it came to the Tine, and slew many hundreds of men, and carried home much coin, and treasure, and men in captivity.

"Gene Study Shows Ties Long Veiled in Europe"

Basque people populated Britain 10,000 years ago  
<http://www.angelfire.com/nt/dragon9/BASQUES2.html>

### **Molecular Genealogy - Is DNA the Answer to Lost Family Records?**

[http://genealogy.about.com/library/weekly/aa102400a.htm?iam=howstuffworks\\_SKD&terms=genetic+markers](http://genealogy.about.com/library/weekly/aa102400a.htm?iam=howstuffworks_SKD&terms=genetic+markers)

Brigham Young University - Molecular Genealogy

<http://molecular-genealogy.byu.edu/genealogy.htm>

*Everton's Genealogical Helper*

<http://molecular-genealogy.byu.edu/Everton.htm>

Y. researcher curious about your bloodlines

<http://deseretnews.com/dn/view/0%2C1249%2C195006815%2C00.html>

### DNA sample links 2 men, 9,000 years apart – Cheddar Man

<http://genealogy.about.com/gi/dynamic/offsite.htm?site=http://www.cnn.com/TECH/9707/31/cheddar.man/>

Genealogy Goes High-Tech

<http://molecular-genealogy.byu.edu/AP.htm>

The Molecular Genealogy Research Group

<http://molecular-genealogy.byu.edu/NGSmagazine.htm>

BYU researchers building worldwide DNA database

<http://molecular-genealogy.byu.edu/orange.htm>

Y. researchers pursue world's genetic links

<http://deseretnews.com/dn/view/0,1249,295015073,00.html>

BYU Study – How to Participate – Submit blood samples

<http://molecular-genealogy.byu.edu/>

### **University scientist links genes and genealogy – Brian Sykes**

[http://users.ox.ac.uk/~gazette/1999-00/weekly/270400/news/story\\_4.htm](http://users.ox.ac.uk/~gazette/1999-00/weekly/270400/news/story_4.htm)

**Professor Bryan Sykes, Professor of Human Genetics and Fellow of Wolfson College, has published the first paper to link genes and surnames in the April issue of the *American Journal of Human Genetics*.**

Professor Sykes (pictured left) wrote to a random sample of 250 men with the same surname and fingerprinted the Y-chromosome DNA of the 61 returned samples. Fifty per cent of the Sykes Y-chromosomes had an identical fingerprint with a pattern not yet seen anywhere else in the UK. This means that all living Sykes can trace their paternal ancestry back to a single founder male—the one and only original Mr Sykes.

This result has astounded genealogists who had thought there were multiple founders because name Sykes is taken from a common feature of the Yorkshire landscape—a boundary stream.

The 50 per cent of present day Sykes who do not have the unique Y-chromosome are the accumulation of adoption or non-paternity since 1300 when the name first appears in written records. To maintain the pattern we see today the average rate of non-paternity since 1300 must be only about 1 per cent per generation—a lot lower than today. To put it another way, 99 per cent of Mrs Sykes have been well behaved for the past 700 years.

Genealogists are excited about the possibilities this development opens up for their subject when, as often happens, written records peter out before about 1700. These include linking branches with the same surname, following changes in spelling and pronunciation, and establishing homeland origins for emigrants, particularly to the USA.

Preliminary results for other names show just as strong an association between Y-chromosome fingerprint and surname. If widely true, future forensic applications may include prediction of surname from DNA left by males at the scene of crime, particularly rape and murder. This would be a useful preliminary screen and may avoid large scale testing performed in some past cases.

This discovery is the subject of a world-wide patent application. Commercial development will be done by Isis Innovation, the technology transfer arm of the University.

NOTE: **The Norse gave us the names for days of the week. See An anglian Viking Time line in word-97 DOC format in MY DOCS folder.**

## PRE-HISTORY

There are some 50 stone circles in Cumbria, including some of the earliest stone circles in Britain. There is a vast range of types, from the vast monumental circles at Castlerigg, Swinside and Long Meg, to the standard early bronze age circles of about 100 ft in diameter as at Casterton and Elva Plain, to diminutive rings associated with alignments and burials. Some are associated with henge monuments such as Mayburgh.

## British Archaeology News

### Viking Disease

<http://www.britarch.ac.uk/ba/ba58/news.shtml>

A national study of heart disease, sponsored by the British Heart Foundation, has blamed the lasting influence of Viking settlement for a cluster of genetic anomalies in **north-eastern England which can predispose the carrier to heart disease**. Alistair Hall, consultant cardiologist at the University of Leeds, contrasted the pattern of Viking settlement in the North with more varied continental settlement in the South leading to a stronger, heterogeneous gene pool.

CHEDDAR, England (CNN) -- Adrian Targett is a regular guy in Cheddar, a schoolteacher. His extended family is another matter -- real cavemen, some of them.

Or at least, thousands of years ago they were. Targett learned recently that he is the direct descendant of a man who lived 9,000 years ago, and whose bones were found at the turn of the century in Cheddar's famous caves. Scientists compared the DNA from one of Cheddar Man's molars to that of scrapings taken from the mouths of 20 local Cheddarites, and Targett was a match.

The discovery has made for a strange family reunion, as CNN's Siobhan Darrow explains

## VIKING DISEASES

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

<http://www.sciam.com/1998/0298issue/0298techbus3.html>

Icelanders are the most inbred people in the world. They are descendants of Vikings who colonized the island in the 7th century. First, Icelanders are more genetically homogeneous than most other industrial societies, thanks to 1,100 years of solitude and a 14th-century plague that thinned the herd of potential mates.

One of the genes of these Viking descendants, when mutated, appears to cause about 80 percent of the cases of **familial essential tremor**, a degenerative disease that causes shaking of the arms and head.

A second project homed in on one of several genes that together cause **psoriasis**, a skin disease. We are hot on the trail of a major gene for **multiple sclerosis**," Stefánsson confides

## Cheddar Man has descendants

<http://www.ardmoreite.com/stories/030997/news/news21.html>

LONDON -- It's the ultimate family tree.

A bemused British teacher has discovered he can trace his ancestry back 9,000 years -- to "Cheddar Man," the skeleton of a Stone Age hunter-gatherer who lived in southwestern England.

Dr. Bryan Sykes, leader of the research team, said that scientists found an almost perfect match between DNA from the 9,000 year old Cheddar man skeleton and Adrian Targett.

\*\*\*\*\*Photo of Cheddar man goes here\*\*\*\*\*

"They would have shared a common ancestor about 10,000 years ago so they are related -- just not very closely," Sykes said.

Archaeologists believe Cheddar Man lived by trapping wild bears, wolves, boars and red deer.

The network of underground caves at Cheddar, 130 miles west of London, is believed to have been home to a community of Stone Age people.

Brian Sykes told The Times of London that **it may be possible in a few years to establish the color of Cheddar Man's eyes and hair and whether he had any genetic diseases.**

Dr. Larry Barham, a Texas-born archaeologist at Bristol University, said the findings "add to the evidence that **Britons came from a race of hunter-gatherers who later turned to farming** because they found it was to their advantage."

Opponents of this theory argue that Britons are descendants of Middle Eastern farmers.

<http://www.pro-am.com/origins/news/article22.html>

## Human Origins News

### DNA links teacher to 9,000-year-old skeleton

Submitted by: [CNN](#)

March 7, 1997

Web posted at: 11:20 p.m. EST

#### **ADDITIONAL INFO:**

[The Upper Late Paleolithic in Britain: Gough's Cave Cheddar](#)

LONDON (AP) -- Using DNA from a tooth, scientist have established a blood tie between a 9,000-year-old skeleton known as "Cheddar Man" and an English schoolteacher who lives just a half mile from the cave where the bones were found.

Oxford University scientists announced Friday that Adrian Targett, 42, a history teacher in the town of Cheddar in southwest England, shares a common ancestor with Cheddar Man.

It is the longest human lineage ever traced, the team of scientists from the university's Institute of Molecular Medicine said.

#### **A very long-lost relative**

"They would have shared a common ancestor about 10,000 years ago so they are related -- just not very closely," said Dr. Bryan Sykes, leader of the research team.

Targett was startled by the news.

"I am overwhelmed, a bit surprised," said Targett, whose ancestry was revealed during the filming of a documentary for the TV station HTV, which commissioned the study.

"I was just about to say I hope it's not me."

Targett suggested that if more people were tested, researchers would find other relatives of Cheddar Man.

Larry Barham, a Texas-born archaeologist at Bristol University, said the finding "adds to the evidence that Britons came from a race of hunter-gatherers who later turned to farming because they found it was to their advantage." Archaeologists believe Cheddar Man, who lived during the Stone Age, was a hunter-gatherer.

Opponents of this theory argue that Britons are descendants of Middle Eastern farmers.

*/P>*

December 1, 2000

#### **THE DNA ANCESTREE**

<http://www.geneletter.org/12-01-00/features/cheddarman.html>

#### **Cheddar Man and the Sykeses: Tracing English roots**

By [Dorothy C. Wertz, PhD](#)

Cheddar Man isn't made of cheese, but the two originate from the same place: Cheddar Gorge, in southwestern England - a valley of 1,000 foot limestone cliffs, full of caves.

Found in 1903, Cheddar Man is 9,000 years old and resides in London's Natural History Museum.

Recently, Oxford University scientists decided to compare his DNA with that of modern-day Cheddar residents.

Can genealogy really go back that far? Apparently so.

Scientists took mitochondrial DNA from Cheddar Man's molars and compared it to scrapings from inside the cheeks from 20 volunteers. Lo and behold, there was one match.

A high school history teacher named Adrian Targett was shown to carry a similar marker in his mitochondrial DNA as Cheddar Man, suggesting he is a descendant of the now historic remains through a

maternal line going back 9,000 years.

Bryan Sykes of Oxford, who led the Cheddar Man study, estimates that beyond Cheddar, more than one in 100 Britons have the same mitochondrial DNA markers as Cheddar man, suggesting a significant portion of the British population may claim ancestry to this individual.

This work led Sykes to pursue [a new study](#) - this time, it was one of his own ancestry and that of the 10,000 or so other Sykses living in Britain.

And this time, the study utilized a Y chromosome marker to determine ancestry.

To conduct this study, Sykes sent letters out to a random sample of 269 individuals with his own family name. He included with each letter a kit to return a buccal smear, from which DNA could be extracted.

DNA has been successfully extracted and analyzed from forty eight of the 61 samples returned to Sykes. They were shown to contain only one common DNA marker, suggesting that there was, in fact, a single, original "Mr. Sykes."

But only half of modern Sykeses had this marker, suggesting that the rest had "non-paternity events" sometime in the last 700 years or so and were, therefore, not true descendants of the original Mr. Sykes. Although this sounds like a disproportionately large number of such events, it translates to about 1.3 percent births per generation, which Sykes interprets as "remarkable wifely fidelity."

So what's next for this ancestry maven? **Sykes believes it feasible to construct a library of DNA markers based on English family names that could be useful for forensic, as well as genealogical, purposes. He predicts Americans of English ancestry might even be able to use the library to link them to villages where their ancestors originally lived.**

GENELETTER magazine

<http://www.geneletter.org/archives/famancestors.html>

September 1, 1996

WE ALL HAVE FAMOUS ANCESTORS. If you go back 100 generations there were potential trillions of people who contributed to your gene pool.

**Very Interesting.....**

### **DNA most commonly compared in geneology studies:**

#### **Mitochondrial DNA:**

Responsible for providing the cell with power, mitochondria are transmitted generation to generation by women only to both sons and daughters. As a result, this method requires an unbroken chain of maternal lineage.

#### **Y-chromosomes:**

The Y chromosome is especially useful in tracing lineage, because unlike the 22 autosomal chromosomes, it generally exists as a single copy in males and, thus, does not recombine with the chromosomes of the other parent.

#### **Non-coding genomic DNA:**

Comparison of this non-protein-coding DNA in the genome can reveal familial markers not tied to disease.

<http://www.geneletter.com/09-01-00/features/ancestreea.html>

September 1, 2000

## FEATURE ARTICLE

### The DNA Ancestry

By [Dorothy C. Wertz, PhD](#)

DNA is being used to solve a myriad of mysteries about our origins and histories, from our relationship to the Neanderthals to the identity of the Unknown Soldier. This series describes a number of these mysteries.

Three types of DNA are most frequently analyzed:

1. **Mitochondrial DNA.** Mitochondria are organelles outside the cell nucleus and may once have been independent organisms at the dawn of life. They contain about one percent of the DNA found in human cells.

Mitochondrial DNA mutates slowly, at a generally fixed rate. As a result, these sequences can be used to reveal relationships between human populations. They can also be used to identify membership in families.

Mitochondria are transmitted generation to generation by women only to both sons and daughters. As a result, this method requires an unbroken chain of maternal lineage to track relatedness.

2. **Y-chromosome comparisons.** The Y chromosome is especially useful in tracing lineage, because unlike the 22 autosomal chromosomes, it generally exists as a single copy in males and does not recombine with other chromosomes. (Often chromosomes including X extensively exchange genes with each generation).

Again, by estimating a fixed rate of mutation, relationships among populations (or at least the males in populations) can be established. Y-chromosomes can also be used in determining family descent if there is an unbroken chain of male lineage.

3. **"Non-coding DNA".** This method compares "non-coding" DNA in the genome that do not carry sequence information for making proteins.

This method is widely used for forensic purposes to compare human material left at a crime scene with the DNA of possible suspects. It is also used in paternity testing, which is by far the most common type of genetic test, at over 250,000 tests a year in the US alone.

To determine whether a forensic sample matches a suspect's identity (or to determine whether a child is related to a suspected father), up to 13 DNA sites are analyzed, usually by polymerase chain reaction (PCR). Estimates of likelihood of a match are then made, based partly on the frequency of a particular sequence in a racial or ethnic group.

This method is less useful than mitochondrial or Y chromosome DNA for population genetics, however, because the autosomes (chromosomes 1-22) contain randomly combined DNA from both parents and after several generations become difficult to trace.

The genetic variants (sometimes called haplotypes, markers, or alleles in the scientific literature) used in population studies do not affect any observable human characteristics, including health. They are visible only at the DNA level.

As genetics becomes more prominent in anthropology, prehistory, and forensics, we will likely hear more frequently about genetic genealogies.

<http://www.geneletter.org/11-01-00/features/lemba.html>

November 1, 2000

## THE DNA ANCESTREE

### **Jewish ancestry for an African tribe: From Yemen to Zimbabwe**

By [Dorothy C. Wertz, PhD](#)

Interesting proof that the Lemba tribe of Zimbabwe. The Lemba, a tribe of 50,000 people living in the area, claim that it was built by their Jewish ancestors who migrated from the city of Senna in Yemen. The Lemba find no contradiction in practicing Christianity and Judaism at the same time. (Neither did the early Christian community in Jerusalem.) Recent DNA evidence supports the Lemba claim of Jewish ancestry, illustrating the importance of oral tradition.

David B. Goldstein of [Oxford University](#) found that more than half of the senior Lemba group - called the Buba Clan, after their original Jewish ancestor, Buba - carry the distinctively "priestly" Y chromosome signature of Jewish priests.

<http://www.geneletter.org/10-02-00/features/kennewick.html>

October 2, 2000

## THE DNA ANCESTREE

### **Kennewick Man: Native American ancestor or "proto-caucasian"?**

#### **Mitochondrial DNA shows a link**

To get the DNA, scientists extracted cells from a molar tooth of Cheddar Man.

They compared the mitochondrial DNA -- which is inherited unchanged on the maternal line -- with samples of mitochondrial DNA from the cheek cells of 15 pupils at the Kings of Wessex school, where Targett works, and five adults from old Cheddar families.

Professor Chris Stringer, a researcher at London's Natural History Museum, said one problem with the research "is that we don't know that Cheddar Man had any children. This is mitochondrial DNA that is only inherited through the maternal link, so this would come from Cheddar Man's mother or his sister."

HTV said the discovery came when a television director was researching a series on archaeology. In search of information on whether cannibalism was practiced by Stone Age man, scientists took a sample of cells from the jaw of Cheddar Man, HTV said.

That led them to wonder if there could be modern-day relatives of the ancient man, who was discovered in 1903.

The network of underground caves at Cheddar, 130 miles west of London, is believed to have been home to a community of Stone Age people. Many artifacts have been found there.

Because this page is dedicated to tracing the Blankenship origins back to the Vikings it is necessary to understand a little about who the Vikings were. You may read one historians research on this subject at [http://www.islandnet.com/~edonon/RH-NEG.htm#N\\_6](http://www.islandnet.com/~edonon/RH-NEG.htm#N_6) .

Recently the science of genetics has come to the aid of genealogists. A New methodology has been developed within the discipline of genetics which permits genealogist to trace back in time a blood line associated with a particular surname. New discoveries and techniques now allow genetic researchers to carefully observe monophyletic lineages using specific markers. This marker terminology also is referred to as haplogroups (hg). Polymorphic markers found on the male Y-chromosome can provide very specific details that permit scientists to look back into history along a particular surname. Certain tests can be done which will indicate when and if there has been a mutation of binary polymorphisms within the gene. Suffice to say that these markers look something like a bar code on a cereal box or any other commercial product. The markers are identical or nearly identical between father and son and are passed along from one generation to the next essentially unchanged. Females have only **XX** chromosomes but males have a **Y** and an **X** chromosomes, so it is the male lineage that can be traced by this new type of genetic marker research.

If there is no illegitimacy in the family line then the surname alone will serve as a faithful indicator of family lineage. When surname the surname is correlated with locality the lineage is further corroborated. Genetic marker analysis of Y-chromosomes shows that the incidence of illegitimacy of birth is constrained to about 1.3% in most studies done and that the number is not likely to exceed 1.5% per generation.

To help you understand this concept imagine this example to know what is now possible with this new methodology in genetics research. Let's say that a son with the surname Thistle is given a small pouch of 150 uniquely marked and colored poker chips when he is born. He will guard this pouch of chips throughout his life. One of the chips he has in his pouch is identical to a chip that his father, Mr. Thistle I, has in his own pouch of 150 chips. The son effectively inherits this uniquely colored and marked genetic chip when he is born. Let's say this uniquely chip is checkered black and white and all the other marked and colored chips have a multiplicity of colors and markings, like we often see with poker chips. When this hypothetical son grows up he will have sons of his own with the surname Thistle and he too will pass along this same checker boarded chip. The same black and white checkered chip will therefore appear in a pouch of 150 other chips his own sons will inherit. I use for this example the 150 chips. That is about the number of available unique genetic markers for geneticists to use at this particular time when they examine the Y chromosome. In the case of the example cited above the variation in the coloration and marking of the chips will, over time, continue to vary because each successive son will marry a different woman from a different family line. The variation in the coloration and marking of the chips is changing from one generation to another, but always we see the presence of that one black and white checkered chip. Eventually, after enough generations, the checkered chip will be "ever-so-slightly" affected in its coloration and/or marking due to a natural mutation of the gene. Instead of it having a consistent black and white checkerboard characteristic, a mutation will cause some of the black square to be off-colored gray, but the same basic checkerboard theme remains and geneticists can observe that mutation and its effect upon the marking and coloration of the chip. That is the nature of the mutation. When it occurs, it can be noted because most often the actual mutation varies little from the original.

Now lets say we can analyze the checkerboard coloration and marking in this one chip and compare it to other chips from other men in the same family line or related family lines. It will be seen, perhaps, that there are subtle variations in the coloration and markings of the same black and white or black and gray checkerboard effect. These subtle mutations are clearly visible and discernible and for geneticists to identify. If we now take a sample of the body fluids, perhaps a mouth swap, of all known Thistles in the Kingdom and look specifically for the black and white checkerboard chip in the genetic analysis on the Y-chromosome, we logically should expect to observe it, and we do. Let us say that the oldest known record of the Thistle family in the Kingdom is from Millybrook and the first historical appearance of the name can be dated to 1300 AD. We might then look at the scatter distribution of this surname in relation to the original homelands of Millybrook. In fact, we see a continual clustering of this surname in and around Millybrook over the last 700 years. However, today we find the Thistle population fairly widely dispersed throughout the Kingdom. If we take genetic samples from the men with the surname Thistle and also take samples of their neighbors looking for the black and white checkerboard genetic marker we should expect to find it in 98.7% of all male Thistles. This is what is happening in genetic research today.

In this example above from real life the genetic markers of the Sykes family of England was compared to two control groups. One was the actual Sykes family, another was a neighbor of the Sykes and a third example was taken at large from elsewhere in England.

The genetic marker codes are seen to the left and are shown as a group of paired numbers beginning with 14 or 15. When we look down the list we see that on the Sykes family line exhibits the genetic marker of 15-23-11-14. In this case there were 21 cases of this marker, presumably meaning that nearly all the Sykes had this specific genetic marker, just as in my example above the genetic marker was theorized to be a black and white checkerboard poker chip. In fact we zero occurrence of the 15-23-11-14 marker in any of the other genetic markers for the control groups. This theoretically means that if forensic scientist at a crime scene find a genetic marker with the 15-23-11-14 genetic marker, there is a very high probability that it belongs to someone with the

surname Sykes. If there has been a murder or rape involved in this theoretical crime scene, the search can immediately begin for a male with the surname Sykes.

In the same way as noted above we can begin to build databases of Y-chromosome genetic markers that will begin to identify other surnames with a particular 4-pair sequence of numbers. In the example above only 25 4-pair genetic sequences were isolated for the Sykes family and the control group. However, there may be as many as 150 such sequences to choose from. It may take many years before all surnames can be identified and typed but eventually it may be theoretically possible to do so.

### **DOES THIS RELATE TO BLANKENSHIPS DESCENDING FROM VIKINGS?**

Genealogy doesn't often make news headlines, but in recent months it has been a hot topic in newspapers worldwide. The reason? Genetics and genealogy have merged into an amazing new research field which allows us to prove family connections beyond all doubt. *Nature Magazine* recently reported that DNA testing was used to support the probability that Thomas Jefferson fathered the last child of Sally Hemmings. DNA testing in 1997 established that [Cheddar Man](#), Britain's oldest complete skeleton buried over 9000 years ago, has descendants still living in Cheddar. Traditional genealogy research and DNA have even come together to identify the remains of [missing American servicemen](#). Now new research studies claim that we can use DNA not only to prove a relationship to an individual, but to actually determine our ancestry.

Dr. Scott Woodward and his research group at Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah are among the pioneers in this new research field. The [Molecular Genealogy Research Group](#), under his direction, is using the genetic information contained in DNA to reconstruct worldwide family trees. This study is based on the fact that each individual carries within them a unique record of who they are and how they are related to all other people on earth, both living and dead. "We are a walking, living, breathing record of our ancestors," says Woodward. "Genealogy is really a genetic question."

We all know that DNA has the ability to identify individuals but, because it is inherited, there are also regions of the DNA strand which can relate an individual to his or her family (immediate and extended), tribal group and even an entire population. Molecular Genealogy can use this unique identification provided by the genetic markers to link people together into family trees. Pedigrees based on such genetic markers can mean a breakthrough for family trees where information is incomplete or missing due to adoption, illegitimacy or lack of records. There are many communities and populations which have lost precious records due to tragic events such as the fire in the Irish courts during Civil War in 1921 or American slaves for whom many records were never kept in the first place.

The main objective of the Molecular Genealogy Research Group is to build a database containing over 100,000 DNA samples from individuals all over the world. These individuals will have provided a pedigree chart of at least four generations and a small blood sample. Once the database has enough samples to represent the world genetic make-up, it will eventually help in solving many issues regarding genealogies that could not be done by relying only on traditional written records. Theoretically, any individual will someday be able to trace his or her family origins through this database.

In the meantime, as the database is being created, molecular genealogy can already verify possible or suspected relationships between individuals. "For example, if two men sharing the same last name believe that they are related (i.e. they have a common ancestor from whom they got the last name), but no written record proves this relationship, we can verify this possibility by collecting a sample of DNA from both and looking for common markers (in this case we can look primarily at the Y chromosome)," explains Ugo A. Perego, a member of the BYU Molecular Genealogy research team.

The two basic principles that makes Molecular Genealogy possible are:

1. We inherit our DNA from our parents. DNA is shuffled, recombined and transmitted from one generation to another. Each individual on this earth received 23 pairs of chromosomes from their parents (23 from dad and 23 from mom). Because DNA is maintained to a certain degree from one generation to the next one, it is possible to trace family lines by identifying specific markers.
2. The inhabitants of the Earth are more closely related than what it is generally thought. Today there are 6 billion people living on this planet. If we do some math, and we consider a generation to be about 25 years, 30 generations ago (=750 years) every individual living today would have over 1 billion unique ancestors. The estimated world population for the year 1250 AD was 400 million people. This means that the number of actual ancestors for each individual is smaller than the number of possible ancestors and that we all start sharing common ancestors within just few generations. These common ancestors were able to transmit specific markers that are present in our DNA and that we share with others today.

The Molecular Genealogy Research Group is very interested in people with known genealogies that would be willing to participate in this study and help in building this database. Being 18 and older and having at least a four-generation pedigree chart are the only two qualifications in order to take part in this study. Write to the Molecular Research Lab or check out their Web site (<http://molecular-genealogy.byu.edu/events.htm>) to find out when samples will be collected in a location near to you. Also, if you can organize a group of 150+ people who are willing to participate in the study (such as a Family Reunion group), the research group will make arrangements to come to you sooner.

## **WHAT IS MOLECULAR GENEALOGY?**

Molecular Genealogy links individuals together in "family trees" based on the unique identification of genetic markers. This is accomplished by using the information encoded in the DNA of an individual and/or population to determine the relatedness of individuals, families, tribal groups, and populations. Pedigrees based on genetic markers can reveal relationships not detectable in genealogies based only on names, written records, or oral traditions. There may be a number of individuals named John Smith, but a genetic identification is unique and can even discriminate between closely related individuals or those sharing the same name. There is not another individual that has ever lived on the earth or that will ever live that has the same genetic identification. The fact that DNA is inherited and that each individual is the product of his/her progenitors means that DNA can be used to not only create unique identifications, but also to identify members of the same family, the same clan or tribal group, or the same population.

### How do you do Molecular Genealogy?

In order to reconstruct molecular genealogies it is necessary to utilize known biological relationships and correlate this information with the transmission of genetic markers through time. As individuals trace their biological relationships into the past, lineages will begin to "coalesce" into common ancestors. All persons receive genetic material from their biological parents. This fundamental principle of genetic transmission means it is possible to determine the origin of genes based on common ancestry and known modes of inheritance. Because this process is repeated every generation all individuals carry within their DNA a record of who they are and how they are related to all of the other people on the earth. Additionally, different regions of DNA have the ability to identify individuals, link them to immediate family groups, extended family, tribal or clan affiliations and larger populations. The DNA analyzed in this process is isolated from individuals using very simple methods, screened for specific genetic markers (referred to as genotyping) in the laboratory, and stored in electronic databases. In order to determine the degree of relationship between individuals it is necessary to identify those genes, or markers, that are identical due to shared ancestry. There are several ways that this might be accomplished. Commonly employed genetic systems used to test relatedness are autosomal genes or markers contained on the non-sex chromosomes, **the Y-chromosome (Y-cs)** and mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA). While chromosomes exist in pairs in the nucleus of every cell, mtDNA is more numerous and is located outside the nucleus in the mitochondria. Chromosomes are subject to recombination or shuffling every generation and are not necessarily inherited intact from generation to generation. This characteristic property of genetics introduces the diversity found among peoples and is responsible for the unique genetic identity that defines an individual. **Y-cs** and mtDNA are novel in that they experience limited or no recombination. **Y-cs DNA is inherited from father to son** and it has been noted to follow the transmission of surnames. mtDNA is inherited by all children from their biological mother but only passed on through daughters. Each of these systems can be differentially used to answer various questions of genealogical interest. The process of molecular, or genetic, genealogy is able to reconstruct certain genealogies and determine relationships between individuals through the identification of absolutely unique combinations of genetic markers. A genetic marker represents a specific location on a chromosome where the basic genetic units exist in a variable number of repeated copies. Variant copies at any chromosomal location are termed alleles. While any two individuals may share alleles at one or a few locations, examination of several dozen or hundreds of locations will uncover differences even among closely related persons. The compilation of multiple genetic markers is referred to as a genotype and serves as the unique genetic identifier for any given individual.

### How is the DNA obtained and who is able to participate?

It is possible to obtain DNA from any biological specimen. Commonly used sources include blood, saliva, and hair. For the construction of the genealogical database we are collecting blood because the quality and quantity of the DNA is greater than that which is retrieved from hair or saliva. Any individual 18 years or older can participate in this study. All of the genealogical reconstruction proposed in this project is done using DNA from living individuals. This work does not require information from people that are deceased.

### Why do Molecular Genealogy?

For some genealogy is a hobby, while for others it is part of finding out who they are. Nevertheless, throughout the world there is intense interest in the origins and histories of people. Some of this information is transmitted through oral or written histories. Civic and religious records have also documented the history of families and communities. Unfortunately, the history of some peoples and communities has been lost or destroyed through time. In such instances the written documents are uninformative or simply don't exist. This can present a significant obstacle for individuals trying to trace their "roots." By utilizing the genetic record that each individual retains of his/her past, it is possible to reveal important clues as to their origin and relationship of any individual to other persons or populations.

### What are the major objectives of this program?

1. Determine the genetic composition of major populations throughout the world. This database can be used to identify the origins and affinities of an individual and/or family with unknown ancestry. This study will include at least 500 populations from all over the world. Individuals in each population will be identified, genealogical information for at least four generations (where possible) will be compiled, and genetic information will be determined. The identification of **groups of DNA markers, or haplotypes**, that are unique to a population will be used to determine specific origins and affinities for individuals.
2. Reconstruct genealogies using genetic information. This information can be used to resolve "blocked" genealogies where information is incomplete or missing due to lack of records, illegitimacy, or adoption, and which has prevented the linking of families. This also allows for the molecular identification of missing relatives. New genealogical links will be established between living individuals by identifying or confirming suspected lineages that are currently impossible to resolve using traditional methods.
3. Establish genotypic links in each population and between each of the populations. Furthermore, it will be possible to establish ancient immigration and migration patterns. Individual families will be linked to their ancestral homelands and the contemporary populations that share a common genetic heritage.
4. Produce unique identifications for peoples that do not have traditional name-based genealogies. This would allow the reconstruction of DNA based genealogies and extend an understanding of human relationships worldwide.
5. Preserve the genetic heritage of an individual and family for future generations. This would have multiple implications for genealogical and medical progress in the future.

### What is DNA?

The complete set of genetic instructions for making an organism is called its genome. It contains the master blueprint for all cellular structures and activities for the lifetime of the cell or organism. Found

mainly in the nucleus of a person's many trillions of cells, the human genome consists of tightly coiled threads of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) and associated protein molecules, organized into structures called chromosomes. If unwound and tied together, the strands of DNA would stretch more than 5 feet but would be only 50 trillionths of an inch wide. For each organism, the components of these slender threads encode all the information necessary for building and maintaining life, from simple bacteria to remarkably complex human beings. The color of our eyes, our height, and how our body functions are just some of the traits coded by the three billion pieces of information in every person's DNA. We inherit our genetic compliment from our parents, which they received from their parents, and so on. This process results in a genetic family history, which can tell a great deal about our lineage and our relationship to other individuals.

### **What is Molecular Genealogy?**

Our ancestry and history is contained within each of our cells, thus creating a molecular lineage. Molecular Genealogy is therefore a new type of genealogy based on DNA rather than strictly relying on written records. Since we receive this information from those that came before us, we share portions of our history and genetics with our closest relatives. In other words, even though every individual possess a very unique genetic make up, two brothers will have more information in common, compared to their first degree cousins, which will share more than their second degree cousins, and so on. In summary, Molecular Genealogy is the unique identification of individuals, families, clan or tribal groups, and populations using the information encoded in the DNA of an individual and the linking of these individuals and groups together in "family trees" in ways not possible with traditional methods.

### **Why do Molecular Genealogy?**

For some, genealogy is a hobby, while for others it is part of finding out who they are. Throughout the world there is intense interest in the origins and histories of people. Some of this information is transmitted through oral or written histories. Civic and religious records have also documented the history of families and communities. Unfortunately, the histories of some peoples and communities have been lost or destroyed through time. In such instances the written documents are uninformative or simply don't exist. This can present a significant obstacle for individuals that are trying to trace their "roots." By utilizing the genetic record that each individual retains of his/her past, it is possible to reveal important clues as to the origin and relationship of any individual to other persons or populations.

### **What makes Molecular Genealogy possible?**

As explained earlier, each individual carries within their DNA a record of who they are and how they are related to all other people. The genome of an individual can be divided in three regions namely, genes, regulatory regions, and spacer DNA. Depending on which region is analyzed, information is found that can identify every person as a unique individual, as belonging to a family group, and belonging to a larger population. Pedigrees based on these genetic markers can reveal relationships not detectable in genealogies based only on names, written records, or oral traditions. There may be a number of individuals named John Smith, but a genetic identification is unique and can discriminate between closely related individuals or those sharing the same name.

### **How do you do Molecular Genealogy?**

DNA is isolated by simple techniques from volunteer participants. Blood is usually the preferred way to collect the genetic material, since a small amount will provide the large quantity and quality of DNA necessary for database construction. DNA can also be extracted from saliva or hair samples. Giving the DNA samples coded identification numbers protects the identity of participants. Samples are genotyped in a laboratory on the BYU campus. Once the genetic information is available, we link it to the genealogies, including birth date and place of the donor and all other genealogies in the database. In this way a large family tree is built with the genetic markers correlated with the appropriate written genealogies. Once a genealogical question is posed, the database can be used to answer the question. For example, it is not uncommon for information about a grandparent to be missing or unknown. In such cases, the written records can only be used to provide a portion of an individual's family history. However, despite the absence of written records, genetic clues are available as to the identification of this "missing person." By testing the DNA of individuals in the pedigree, we can identify genetic markers inherited from ancestors and compare those with information in the database in order to find a close match. Additionally, it will be possible to identify family groups and populations of origins for people in the event that genealogical information is not known.

### **Y Chromosome inheritance**

Genetic tools have also been used to help establish family relationship in instances where families share the same surname. The sex of an individual is determined by the combination of the sex chromosomes that are designated X and Y. Males contain an X and Y chromosome. Females will have two copies (one received from each parent) of the X chromosome. While it is estimated that there are 3.2 billion units of DNA in the entire genome, the Y chromosome (Ycs) is relatively small, having only about 60 million units of genetic information. The Ycs is passed intact from father to son at each generation. If we were looking at a family tree, the Ycs inheritance pattern follows the paternal line to the left-outermost part of the chart. Individuals with the same surname (or similar last names) may not be able to prove an existing relationship by using traditional written records, but through the analysis of the Ycs it may be possible to discover if there was a shared male ancestor. Fig. 1 shows the Ycs inheritance pattern indicated by the black squares on the left side. Female are represented with circles. Male 4, 8, 11 and 15 all share the same Ycs, inherited from individual 1. Note that even though male 15 and male 18 have the same set of great-great-grandparents, they possess a different Ycs.

### **Mitochondrial inheritance**

While the majority of genetic material is contained within the nucleus of every cell, a small quantity of DNA is found in the cellular mitochondria (the organelle responsible for the production of cellular energy). This genetic material is called mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) and it is inherited by all children (both male and female) from their biological mother, but only passed on through daughters. In this case, if we were looking at a family tree, the mtDNA inheritance pattern follows the right-outermost part of the chart. Again, this information is very useful in the search for common ancestors, where

written records are not available, or to explore an existing relationship. In Fig. 2, the black squares and circles represent the mitochondrial DNA inheritance pattern. Individuals 15-16 and individuals 17-18 share the same set of great-great-grandparents, but inherited mtDNA from two different lines.

### **Nuclear inheritance**

When passed to the children, the Y-chromosome and the mitochondrial DNA experience limited or negligible recombination. However, the remaining 22 pairs of autosomal chromosomes found in the nucleus are subject to shuffling or recombination from one generation to the next one and are not necessarily inherited intact. This characteristic property of genetics introduces the diversity found among peoples and is responsible for the unique genetic identity that defines an individual. By looking at specific locations on the nuclear DNA, it is possible to identify markers that will reveal the degree of relationship between any two individuals.

### **Why genotype the world?**

Every individual living today has (or had) two parents, four grandparents, and eight great grandparents. The number of progenitors doubles at each generation. This means that at a level of 30 generations (approximately 750 years) a single person would have one billion ancestors (Fig. 3). At the same time it is believed that the population of the world in 1250 AD was only about 400 million. The way to explain this discrepancy is that at some point in the past we each share one or more common ancestors (Fig. 4). Therefore the number of actual ancestors is much smaller than the number of possible ancestors (Fig. 5). This means that we are all related to varying degrees. These family bonds are continually lost through time and very few individuals are capable of keeping in touch with their extended families. This study aims to identify genetic links between populations and to construct a "family tree" of the people of the world. Moreover, we will be able to generate genealogical information in populations with no written records, by using the samples collected in other areas. For example, we have collected several thousand samples in Peru, even in the tiniest villages in the mountains and jungles. Often these people barely know who their grandparents were and sometimes have no written records about their past. We also collected samples in the big cities of Peru, such as Lima. Almost no one from Lima is originally from Lima, but have ancestors that moved there from other parts of the country. By matching the DNA of the people in the big cities with those in the small villages, we have been able to identify places of origins and migration patterns. This information can be used to help people "know where to look" for evidence of an unknown ancestor.

### **How do we genotype the world?**

Since March 2000, over 2500 DNA samples have been collected for this database primarily at Brigham Young University. Gradually this study will expand to other groups throughout the country and throughout the world. The ultimate goal for this study is to collect at least 100,000 samples representing 500 different populations across the globe. As the samples are collected, information regarding the place of origin of the donors and their ancestors is represented on a world map to give an idea of the provenience of the samples. We expect that to build such a database may require up to 5 years. However, we believe that after the first 10,000 samples are compiled in the database, it should be possible to generate some helpful insights that can be used in genealogical research. The key to make this project successful is to complete the database. The researchers are also interested in looking at genetic polymorphisms among groups of people who share the same geographic background. For example, it is possible to collect samples from an Italian population in the United States without having to travel abroad. Such individuals will retain genetic markers from their respective population of origin.

### **Conclusion**

Family trees with blocked genealogies, cases of adoptions or illegitimacies, records showing individuals with the same name, etc. are all situations in which the Molecular Genealogy Research can help in providing answers. This is the reason why the Molecular Genealogy Research Group is very interested in people with known genealogies that would be willing to participate in this study and help in building this database. In order to participate volunteers must be 18 years or older and provide a four-generation pedigree chart. Those interested can write to the Molecular Genealogy Research Lab to find out when samples will be collected in a location near to you. Also, several groups have expressed interest in participating in this study. Groups with 200 or more people can contact the MGRG to schedule a visit at the earliest possible time. Participant confidentiality is maintained throughout the whole study. For more information, write to the Molecular Genealogy Research Group, 788 WIDB – BYU, Provo, Utah 84602 (USA), or send an email to [molecular-genealogy@email.byu.edu](mailto:molecular-genealogy@email.byu.edu). You can also access the website at: <http://molecular-genealogy.byu.edu>.

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<http://molecular-genealogy.byu.edu/AP.htm>

### **Genealogy Goes High-Tech**

By HANNAH WOLFSON, Associated Press Writer

PROVO, Utah (AP) - Genealogical research has always meant days in dusty archives and searches through miles of microfiche and stacks of faded photographs.

But soon, history hunters might be able to find out where they're from with a quick cheek swab and a few hours of gene testing.

Scott Woodward, a microbiology professor at Brigham Young University, is directing a project that combines old-fashioned genealogy with the latest technology in the hope of making it easier to fill out family trees.

"Each of us carries a history of who we are and how we're related to the whole world," Woodward said as he pored over blood samples in his busy campus laboratory. "We're trying to decode that history."

The process begins with the prick of a needle. Volunteers from all over the country, each with a written genealogy that extends back at least to their great-great-grandparents, have given Woodward a few teaspoons of blood during the first year of the project.

DNA from the blood is analyzed to create a map of about 250 simple genetic markers.

In the future, a supercomputer will create a matrix of all those genes and the historical data from the donated family trees. Woodward says he'll then be able to focus on any spot in space and time - say, Denmark in 1886 - to identify the genes residents carried.

That means future genealogists, perhaps just five or 10 years from now, will be able to submit their own DNA and a query. Because all names are stripped off the blood samples and charts to protect privacy, it is impossible to track specific individuals. But a researcher could ask where his or her great-grandmother was from, and Woodward could answer: she was born in Denmark around 1886.

That's an exciting proposition, said Ed Gaulin, president of the Manasota Genealogical Society in Bradenton, Fla., which helped organize a recent sampling trip by the BYU researchers to western Florida.

"I've been at this genealogy thing since I was a kid and I've seen three major advances in genealogy," said Gaulin, who donated blood himself. "The photocopier was the first, the next was the computer, and the third one is DNA. That's where I put this. It's that important."

Molecular genealogy has had its high-profile cases - most notably the 1998 tests that proved that at least some offspring of the slave Sally Hemings were related to Thomas Jefferson.

Those tests, which tracked the easily identifiable Y chromosomes passed from fathers to sons, and their counterparts, which track certain material that follows the maternal line, have also been used to trace the offspring of famous people or certain genetically distinct populations such as Finns, Sardinians or Basques.

Some scientists have claimed to have gone back as far as Eve, and a handful of companies promise to prove family relationships for about \$200 to \$300 a test. The BYU tests are less specific but also cover father-daughter and mother-son lines.

"There have been people out there suggesting that DNA will be the guideline for pedigrees in the future," said Russ Henderson, spokesman for the National Genealogical Society. But he warned that genealogy buffs should remember that genetic material is just another clue in the search for their ancestors.

That's what Henry and Diana Johnson, who recently dropped by Woodward's lab at BYU to give blood, are looking for. Although some of their family tree goes back to Ireland, the rest dead-ends in New England.

"I've followed back six generations and I can't get across the ocean," Johnson said. "They could be English, they could be Swedish."

At least 11,000 people have donated blood so far, a bit more than the initial one-year goal of 10,000, and Woodward hopes to collect another 30,000 samples this year. He figures he needs 100,000 for a solid database, which he could have in three years.

But first he needs to broaden his collection base.

To that end, a stack of suitcases and coolers for sampling trips competes for space in the lab with churning computers and vials of DNA. Blood has already been collected from New York to Hawaii and in the coming months samples will be taken in Alaska, New Zealand and Australia.

To be fully realized, Woodward said, the database needs samples from every region on every continent, which could cost tens of millions of dollars. So far, Utah billionaire James Sorensen and Arizona philanthropist Ira Fulton have donated \$2.5 million.

When the project began a year ago, about 95 percent of donors were Utah Mormons, most from the BYU campus. Members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints like Woodward view genealogy almost as a church tenet - a means of seeking out ancestors for baptism by proxy - which has made the church's family history centers a major resource for researchers. But Woodward insists he doesn't want the database to be for Mormons only.

“The power of genetics is showing just how similar we really are,” Woodward said. “What this project is doing is showing that we're essentially one big family.”

## Genetics and Genealogy: The Molecular Genealogy Research Group

<http://molecular-genealogy.byu.edu/NGSmagazine.htm>

Ugo A. Perego MS, Joel E. Myres PhD, Scott R. Woodward PhD

Genealogy requires more than time and passion. If you don't have a computer, the latest genealogy software and Internet access, you are definitely limiting your research possibilities. However, becoming computer literate may not be enough anymore. Dr. Scott R. Woodward at Brigham Young University (BYU) in Provo, Utah is revolutionizing the world of genealogy with the application of genetic principles in the search for ancestors. Dr. Woodward, of the department of Microbiology at BYU, is a pioneer in the area of genetics and genealogy. His work for the last 25 years has focused on the inheritance properties of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA). Because of this property, Dr. Woodward believes that we are literally living, walking and breathing records of our family history.

Perhaps one of the few things we still remember from our biology class in high school is that we received 23 chromosomes from our father and 23 chromosomes from our mother. These chromosomes are stored in the nucleus of almost every cell of the human body and constitute our genetic makeup. This is known as nuclear DNA. In addition, a small molecule of DNA is found in the energy producing organelle known as mitochondria. The recombination and transmission of DNA from one generation to the next is the foundation of human life and the true and unbreakable link to our biological family.

Almost a year ago, Dr. Woodward started the Molecular Genealogy Research Group (MGRG). The main purpose of the MGRG is to create a tool that will allow people to enhance and extend their genealogical work through the use of genetics. In addition to the established ways of using the Y chromosome (Ycs) and mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) inheritance patterns, the MGRG is building a unique database that will help trace family lines following the inheritance pattern of nuclear DNA. The Ycs is subject to small degrees of mutation and it is passed almost unchanged from father to son. The black squares in [Fig. 1](#) show the inheritance pattern of the Ycs. Analyses based on this chromosome allow individuals sharing the same, or similar last names to verify possible relationships even in the absence of written records. This test is helpful when the search is done on a direct male line. Almost in the same way, the mtDNA is passed intact from one generation to the next, following the maternal line instead. The black circles in [Fig. 2](#) show the inheritance pattern of the mtDNA. A mother will pass her mtDNA to all her children, but only her daughters will pass it to the following generation. By relying only on the Ycs and mtDNA, we limit our search for ancestors only to two of our sixteen great-great-grandparents lines, or in other words, the two outermost parts of a pedigree chart. But what can be done for the remaining lines?

The MGRG is collecting genealogical and genetic information from 100,000 individuals around the world representing 500 different populations. Each participant provides a complete 4-generation pedigree chart and a small blood sample from which the DNA is extracted. DNA is analyzed at 250 different locations (loci) and linked to the dates and places of birth found on the pedigree charts submitted. No names are used. This database will be used to address a number of genealogical situations that cannot be resolved using traditional written records, such as reconstruct and verify personal genealogies, establish genotypic links within and between populations, and produce unique identifications for people that do not have traditional name-based genealogies.

What does this mean to the genealogical world? How will people benefit from this study? There are a number of people with blocked genealogies that are unable to progress any further with some of their family lines. Adoptions and illegitimacies often place this obstacle. Other times we have an idea of where to look for the records, but they are either missing or unreliable. There are instances in which we want to verify a possible relationship between two individuals or two family groups. These are just few examples where the MGRG can provide help.

The main objective of the MGRG is to complete the worldwide database and use it to address a number of genealogical situations that require more than Ycs and mtDNA testing. It will take about five years before all the samples are collected, analyzed and linked together. Those that participate in the construction of the database will not receive any information back. Participants' confidentiality is maintained throughout the whole study and no one will be able to recognize him or herself as part of the database. Information collected is not shared with any individual or organization and it is stored in locked files and secure computers without Internet or network access. When the database becomes available, anyone, regardless of his or her participation in this first stage of the project will need to submit a genealogical case to the MGRG. The only benefit from participating in the construction of the database is the satisfaction in being part of this study and the desire to share personal information in helping others finding their family origins.

Together with the sample collection for the construction of the database, the MGRG is also helping in a number of situations based mainly on Ycs or mtDNA inheritance patterns. These are referred as "Special Cases" and considered on an individual basis. When someone is considered eligible for a special case, the MGRG will give instructions on how to proceed and information will be provided in the form of a report. Those interested in becoming a special case will need to contact the MGRG and submit their situation.

As of February 13, 2001, the MGRG has collected over 10,000 samples. The group is expecting to collect 30,000 more samples within the next 12 months. Representatives from the group are willing to travel anywhere there is a group of 200+ individuals interested in participating in the construction of the database. A lecture can be offered whenever desired. The MGRG is planning to attend major genealogical conferences around the world including the NGS conference in Portland, OR, on May 2001. Those that will attend the conference and desire to take part in the study need to be 18 years and

older and have a 4-generation pedigree chart with them. More information about the study is found at: <http://molecular-genealogy.byu.edu>. You can also write to [molecular-genealogy@email.byu.edu](mailto:molecular-genealogy@email.byu.edu) or 775 WIDB – BYU, Provo, UT 84602 (USA).

(This article was published in the March/April 2001 issue of the NGS Newsmagazine. Reproduction of this article or any part of it only through permission of the National Genealogical Society)

<http://molecular-genealogy.byu.edu/orange.htm>

## BYU researchers building worldwide DNA database

The goal of the project, which will include O.C., is to help people trace their ancestry.

July 11, 2001

By TIFFANY MONTGOMERY

The Orange County Register

Researchers from Brigham Young University in Utah are on a sensitive mission: collect blood samples and pedigree charts from 100,000 people around the globe, analyze the DNA, and create a worldwide family tree based on genetics.

The goal is to help people find their ancestral roots. Once enough DNA samples are collected, those curious about their family lines will be able to submit their own sample to be compared against those in the database. An African-American, for example, may be able to trace his or her ancestral homeland before slavery broke the link.

A member of the BYU research team will be answering questions about the project July 21-27 at a genealogical research booth at the Orange County Fair. On July 28, lectures will be given in Santa Ana and Orange, and blood samples collected from those who want to participate in the first stage of the project: building the database.

While scientists and ethicists applaud the ambitious scope of the study, they also caution that DNA data can reveal the most intimate of details - like paternity and predisposition for disease - and stress the need for privacy. They also worry that the samples could be used for some other purpose in the future - such as creating valuable genetic tests that someone could cash in on.

"If I was giving my sample, I'd be asking a lot of questions about that," said Vicki Michel, who lectures about genetic legal and ethical issues at Loyola Law School in Los Angeles.

Ugo Perego, a spokesman for the project, which is independent from the Mormon church, said the DNA samples are anonymous. He explained the procedure: Blood is collected along with a pedigree chart listing the names, birthplace and birthdates of four generations. The same number is written on the vial of blood and the pedigree chart. The DNA is extracted in the lab, and 23 pairs of chromosomes are analyzed to look for 250 markers being studied. That information and the identifying number are entered in a computer.

A student researcher then takes the pedigree chart and does more library work to trace the line even further back. That information is then entered in the computer without names, only a number.

Eventually, the computer will link common places of birth to common genetic markers, Perego said.

Those who provide samples will be contacted about any medical information discovered from the DNA. Nobody will be notified, however, if it is discovered someone has a long-lost child or sibling.

"We're not going to call you back and say, 'Your father is not your father, you better check the mailman,'" Perego said.

As far as making money on genetic testing, Perego said BYU is not a medical institution and there are no plans to do anything else with the DNA samples.

Carolyn Goates of Newport Beach invited the researchers to Orange County.

A member of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Goates traced one of her family lines to 1200. She said genealogy is important to Mormons because those living can baptize ancestors who were not part of the church.

Plus, this study can prove there are more similarities between us than differences.

"We really are brothers and sisters and distant cousins," Goates said.

## Basques in Britain

<http://www.angelfire.com/nt/dragon9/BASQUES.html>

When a [group of Basques](#) settled in Britain between 9,000 and 5,000 BC, they took with them the worship of Bel, his Holy Day of May 1, and the building of stone circles. Later, the Beaker People arrived and mixed with the Basques, bringing their innovations, such as working silver and gold. When the Greek geographer Pytheas sailed around Britain in 325 BC, he called them the Pretanic Isles because the inhabitants called themselves the Priteni. This evolved into Prytani (Prytaini, Prydaini), and later became Britanni. In 297 AD the Roman, Emmerius, referred to the people of northern Britain as the 'Picti.' Most researchers believe this to refer to the Latin word 'pictus,' meaning 'painted.' Some, however, believe it may be a latinized version of Priteni, after the Norse 'Pettr,' old English 'Peohta,' and old Scots 'Pecht.'

The Prytani built many stone structures, including stone circles, standing stones, dolmens and stone chambers in earthworks. The inner chambers of these structures were used for ritualistic purposes, and the Prytani buried their dead in a fetal position so they would be ready for rebirth. At Belteine, the rebirth of summer was celebrated with bonfires atop many hills, where cattle were driven through the flames to ensure their fertility for the coming year (and the people also jumped through the flames). The Prytani also worshipped the Old Serpent, who was thought to travel across the countryside on straight paths at certain times of the year. The old straight tracks (called ley lines today) that criss-cross Britain between standing stones have been dated to between 4000 BC and 2000 BC.

"Gene Study Shows Ties Long Veiled in Europe"

By NICHOLAS WADE

April 10, 2001 New York Times

<http://www.angelfire.com/nt/dragon9/BASQUES2.html>

The following newspaper article reveals scientific findings that support the migration of the Basques to Britain.

"Gene Study Shows Ties Long Veiled in Europe"

By NICHOLAS WADE

April 10, 2001 New York Times

The richest archaeological site to be found in years is the human genome. Its deep strata reach back to almost any date of interest. And although the only data it records are who is related to whom, this information can be leveraged into a vivid and otherwise unattainable account of the movement of different groups as people spread out across the globe.

From studying the present day population of the Orkneys, a small archipelago off the northeast coast of Scotland, geneticists from University College, in London, have gained a deep insight into the earliest inhabitants of Europe.

Of the medley of peoples who populated Britain, neither the Anglo-Saxons nor the Romans ever settled the distant Orkneys. The Romans called the islands' inhabitants picti, or painted people. The Celtic-speaking Picts dominated the islands until the arrival of the Vikings about A.D. 800. The islanders then spoke Norn until the 18th century when this ancient form of Norse was replaced by English, brought in with Scottish settlers after the Orkneys were transferred to Scotland in 1468.

Are the present day Orcadians descended from Picts, Vikings or Celts? Dr. James F. Wilson, himself an Orcadian, and Dr. David Goldstein analyzed the Y chromosomes of Orkney men and found they could distinguish a genetic signature typical of present-day Norwegians. The finding, reported in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, shows that the Vikings left a genetic mark on the islands, as well as their language and place names.

The geneticists could also distinguish a set of genetic markers associated with men who bore newer surnames, meaning ones associated with the Scottish settlers. This set of markers closely resembled one found in Welsh and Irish men, suggesting that all were descended from the same population. Where did that population come from?

Britain's first inhabitants are thought to have arrived in the Paleolithic era around 10,000 years ago. Later, whether by invasion or cultural diffusion, the Celtic language was established. Then, some 3,000 to 4,000 years ago, farming technology appeared in Britain.

Lacking ancient DNA from a pre-farming British population, Dr. Goldstein and Dr. Wilson chose to compare the common genetic signature of the Welsh, Irish and Scots with the next best thing, the DNA of the Basques who live in northern Spain. The Basques, because they speak an unusual, non-European language and are genetically distinct from other Europeans, have long been assumed to be descended from the continent's first modern human inhabitants.

Dr. Goldstein said he and his colleagues found the same genetic signature in Basque men, suggesting that the Scots, Irish, Welsh and Basques all derive from the same, possibly very homogeneous, population that inhabited Europe in Paleolithic times. This finding implies that the Celtic language must have arrived in Britain largely by cultural diffusion, displacing the original, presumably Basque-type language spoken by the first settlers.

These arguments are based on the male, or Y, chromosome and apply only to men. The study of mitochondrial DNA, a genetic element bequeathed solely in the female line, tells a different story. Women from Scotland, Wales and Ireland show no sharp genetic difference from women in the rest of northern Europe. "The implication is that somewhere along the line," Dr. Goldstein said, "whether willingly or unwillingly, females from the continent joined the population in Britain and swamped out the earlier genetic complement from the maternal side."

The women could have been captured, bought or traded. Or the genetic analysis could be reflecting the ancient custom of women's moving from their own villages to join their husbands in theirs, a tradition that could have continued despite the watery barriers between Britain and the continent.

<http://www.vikingsymposium.nf.ca/wwwboard/messages/7.html>

The National Geographic Magazine's September issue published Bettina Brown Irvine's letter the "Viking Genetic Legacy" after their leading Viking expert extensively researched Alpha-1's "gene flow". We estimate there are 10 million Alpha-1 Viking carriers in America. National Geographic

September 2000

The Vikings left a genetic legacy. **Alpha 1-antitrypsin deficiency** is an often fatal disease that can affect the lungs and liver. A severe form is caused by a genetic variant that originated in Scandinavia and spread during the Viking exploration throughout northern and eastern Europe. Today this legacy, widely underdiagnosed, affects perhaps as many Americans as cystic fibrosis.

Bettina Brown Irvine  
Director, Alpha 1 Association  
Minneapolis, Minnesota

<http://www.viking.ucla.edu/author/biblio.html>

"Skull and Bones in *Egils saga*: A Viking, A Grave, and **Paget's Disease**." *Viator: Medieval and Renaissance Studies* 24(1993):23-50.

"Egil's Bones: A Viking Warrior and Paget's Disease." *Scientific American* 272/1 (January, 1995): 82-87. Translations of this article:

<http://www.soton.ac.uk/~jrc3/chudler/viking.html>

## Did Vikings Wear Helmets?

February 22, 2001. Did the Vikings Wear Helmets? A strong, sturdy, metal helmet would protect a Viking soldier marching into battle. Add some horns to the helmet and you have the typical picture of a Viking. But is this picture accurate? Did the Vikings really wear these helmets? Not according to Dr. Knut Wester, a neurosurgeon in the Department of Neurosurgery at the University of Bergen in Bergen, Norway. The Viking Age started in the second half of the eighth century and lasted 300 years. Although researchers have attributed some metal helmets to cultures that predate the Vikings, only ONE metal helmet belonging to the Vikings has been found. Dr. Wester proposes four possible explanations for this absence of Viking helmets:

Helmets were not buried with people. This is unlikely because expensive items were often buried with people during Viking times to show the high status of the family. Helmets were worn like crowns by the upper class only and passed on to the next generation to show status and power. However, crowns were not worn by Scandinavian kings until after the Viking Age, so this explanation is improbable. Helmets were made of thin metal and did not survive over time. This is unlikely because older helmets belonging to cultures that predated the Vikings have survived over time. Viking helmets could have been made of non-metallic materials and perhaps they decayed over time. These helmets would not offer much head protection. Vikings did not wear metal helmets. Dr. Wester favors this explanation and suggests that the Vikings "...did not always put safety first."

Why the Myth? Why do pictures and stories depict Vikings in helmets if they did not wear this protective headgear? Dr. Wester believes the oral tradition of the Viking culture is to blame. Because paper did not arrive in Scandinavia until after the Viking Age, the entire history of the Vikings was passed on through stories told from generation to generation. References to these ancient stories probably blossomed into myths with time. School books and magazines that recount these myths contribute to the incorrect belief that the Vikings wore helmets.

<http://www.britarch.ac.uk/ba/ba58/news.shtml>

## Defensive spikes point to Roman fear of the North

New evidence from Hadrian's Wall suggests the tribes to the north posed a far more serious threat to the Roman army than was previously supposed. For the first time, rows of stakeholes have been found against the north face of the wall which are thought to have held sharpened forked posts, designed to fend off heavy attack.

The discoveries were made unexpectedly during a rescue excavation at Byker, now in the suburbs of Newcastle but in open countryside during the Roman period. According to the excavator, Paul Bidwell of Tyne & Wear Museums, the three rows of densely-set stakeholes exactly match descriptions of defensive barriers found in Roman writers such as Caesar. Evidence that the stake-settings were replaced some time after their initial construction suggests the defences were a long-term feature. They may have stood up to 8ft high and 10ft deep.

The stakeholes cast doubt on the commonly-held view that the wall was devised to fend off only small-scale raiding parties and to act as a customs barrier, Dr Bidwell said. 'It now seems clear that the Romans were frightened of massive attack.'

Similar stakeholes were found near Wallsend, surrounding the vicus (or settlement) enclosure outside the Roman fort. They have not yet been found at other parts of the wall. However, they may have simply been overlooked as few archaeologists have examined the area between the wall and the ditch, Dr Bidwell said.

By coincidence, pits that may have held defensive stakes set up by Robert the Bruce at Bannockburn in 1314 were also identified last month on an air photograph. It was taken in 1984 by the Scottish Royal Commission at a time when a small part of the relevant area of the battlefield lay under arable, and the pits showed up as cropmarks. The whole area now lies under pasture. The photograph had not previously been examined by archaeologists.

[http://my.webmd.com/condition\\_center\\_content/mss/article/1827.50140](http://my.webmd.com/condition_center_content/mss/article/1827.50140)

## WEB MD

Tell me some interesting things about multiple sclerosis

MS is more common in northern Europe than southern Europe. It is also more common in the upper midwestern United States, where many Scandinavians and other northern Europeans went peacefully to live over the past two centuries.

This link between MS and Scandinavian descent got one Harvard professor thinking about the Vikings [4], who used less-peaceful means to spread their genes [7]. Could they be responsible for the

concentration of MS in northern European peoples and for the worldwide occurrence of the disease?

The professor looked at Viking history and found three things:

- The Vikings have been known by many names throughout history, including Norsemen, Normans, Danes, and Varangians.
- The Vikings did more than just terrorize northern Europe and the north Atlantic -- they and their descendants terrorized most of the world. For example, there are Viking carvings in a mosque in Istanbul (Turkey) and on a statue outside Athens (Greece). There was a Viking regiment in the Chinese Emperor's Imperial Guard in the 1300s, in the service of the eastern Roman empire 300 years earlier, and in the Crusades.
- Wherever the Vikings had raided, taken slaves, traded, and settled, there was more multiple sclerosis than in people in nearby areas.

The best example quoted by the professor centers on Palestinian Arabs living in Kuwait. They have about two-and-a-half times more MS than the Kuwaiti Arabs. Historically, Palestinian Arabs originated in the eastern Roman empire near Jerusalem, so we might **suspect** they carry some Viking genes. However, the professor did something interesting: he looked at the eye color in these MS patients. He found that 62% of the Palestinian Arabs with MS had blue or hazel eyes, whereas 78% of the Kuwaiti Arabs had black or brown eyes. This suggests that the Palestinian patients descended from a "lighter" genetic stock, which, the professor hints, points to the Vikings.

The professor mentions other pockets of MS, such as the Canary Islands and the Parsees in India, and finds historical evidence that Vikings could have been involved.

There has been little comment from the rest of the scientific community about the professor's theories. For now, we should treat it as intriguing, but certainly not proven. Interestingly, modern techniques of genetic research could help sort out the human family tree and test the professor's theory once and for all.

## VIKING LIFESTYLES - ALL ASPECTS OF LIFE AS A VIKING

<http://victorian.fortunecity.com/manet/394/page18c3.htm>

## Discover interesting facts about your family:

First Name:

Last Name:



# Blankenship Origins

## National Burial Index (NBI) report for England 1583-2000

Sorted first by County then by burial date  
(388 entries)

Please note that no burial records for Cumberland County are listed in the 2002 NBI. They should appear in the next NBI and when they do they will show a similarly large clustering of Blenkinsops and Blenkinships in central Cumberland near Penrith





The distribution of these surnames for 1800-2000 is almost identical to the map above

| Burial Date | Forename         | Surname      | Age | County          | Place / Details                                 |
|-------------|------------------|--------------|-----|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 18 Aug 1823 | Henry            | BLENKINSOP   | 59  | Buckinghamshire | Fulmer, St James                                |
| 19 Sep 1823 | Henry Bristow    | BLENKINSOP   | 28  | Buckinghamshire | Fulmer, St James                                |
| 10 Mar 1824 | Ellen Laura      | BLENKINSOP   | 7m  | Buckinghamshire | Fulmer, St James                                |
| 1827        | Mary A           | BLINKINSOP   | 42  | Cambridgeshire  | Little Abington, St Mary                        |
| 4 Mar 1802  | Emme             | BLENKINSOP   |     | Cheshire        | Stockport, St Mary                              |
| 11 Nov 1854 | William          | BLENKINSOP   | 65  | Cheshire        | Mottram in Longdendale, St Michael & All Angels |
| 27 Oct 1906 | George Frederick | BLENKINSOP   | 2   | Cheshire        | Cheadle Hulme, All Saints                       |
| 10 Feb 1914 | Edith Evalene    | BLENKINSOP   | 5w  | Cheshire        | Cheadle Hulme, All Saints                       |
| 1 May 1922  | David Henry      | BLENKINSOP   | 65  | Cheshire        | Cheadle Hulme, All Saints                       |
| 20 Mar 1951 | Alice Maud Mary  | BLENKINSOP   | 78  | Cheshire        | Cheadle Hulme, All Saints                       |
| 3 Sep 1583  | Flanders         | BLENKINSHOP  |     | Co. Durham      | Gateshead, St Mary                              |
| 31 Aug 1630 | Thomas           | BLENKENSHIP  |     | Co. Durham      | Gateshead, St Mary                              |
| 6 Jun 1631  | Isabell          | BLENKINSOPP  |     | Co. Durham      | Gainford, St Mary                               |
| 21 Feb 1653 | Christopher      | BLENKINSHOOP |     | Co. Durham      | Gainford, St Mary                               |
| 3 Dec 1659  | John             | BLENKINSHIP  |     | Co. Durham      | Gateshead, St Mary                              |

|             |             |             |     |            |                                |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----|------------|--------------------------------|
| 9 Jan 1661  | Jane        | BLENKESHIP  |     | Co. Durham | Gateshead, St Mary             |
| 22 Feb 1665 | Thomas      | BLENKISHIP  |     | Co. Durham | Auckland, St Helen             |
| 16 Feb 1673 | Christopher | BLENKISHIP  |     | Co. Durham | Auckland, St Helen             |
| 4 Mar 1695  | Thomas      | BLENKISHIP  |     | Co. Durham | Bishopton, St Peter            |
| 23 Feb 1708 | Ano         | BLINKINSOPP |     | Co. Durham | Escomb, St John the Evangelist |
| 16 Sep 1717 | Rob't       | BLENKESHIP? |     | Co. Durham | Darlington, St Cuthbert        |
| 22 Apr 1726 | John        | BLENKESHIP  |     | Co. Durham | Hamsterley, St James           |
| 4 May 1727  | William     | BLINCKESHIP |     | Co. Durham | Hamsterley, St James           |
| 12 Dec 1734 | Nathaniel   | BLENKINSOP  |     | Co. Durham | Lamesley, St Andrew            |
| 11 Aug 1737 | Charles     | BLENKINSOP  |     | Co. Durham | Hamsterley, St James           |
| 10 Dec 1741 | Charles     | BLENKINSOP  |     | Co. Durham | Hamsterley, St James           |
| 14 Sep 1742 | Robert      | BLENKOSHOP  |     | Co. Durham | Escomb, St John the Evangelist |
| 29 May 1744 | William     | BLENKINSOP  |     | Co. Durham | Hamsterley, St James           |
| 3 Feb 1747  | Nathaniel   | BLENKINSOP  |     | Co. Durham | Lamesley, St Andrew            |
| 22 Aug 1753 | Eliz        | BLENKINSOPE |     | Co. Durham | Brancepeth, St Brandon         |
| 16 Dec 1756 | Joseph      | BLENKINSOP  |     | Co. Durham | Lamesley, St Andrew            |
| 14 Jun 1758 |             | BLENKINSOP  | chd | Co. Durham | Gainford, St Mary              |
| 6 Aug 1759  | Everell     | BLENKINSOP  |     | Co. Durham | Egglescliffe, St John          |
| 31 Oct 1761 | Robert      | BLENKINSOP  |     | Co. Durham | Darlington, St Cuthbert        |
| 11 Dec 1761 | Mary        | BLENKINSOP  |     | Co. Durham | Durham, St Oswald              |
| 8 Dec 1762  | Thomas      | BLENKYSHIP  |     | Co. Durham | Stockton on Tees, St Thomas    |
| 15 Jan 1765 | Peter       | BLENKINSOP  |     | Co. Durham | Durham, St Oswald              |
| 26 Jun 1765 | Elizabeth   | BLENKINSOP  |     | Co. Durham | Darlington, St Cuthbert        |
| 19 Mar 1766 | Mary        | BLENKINSOP  |     | Co. Durham | Hamsterley, St James           |
| 11 Aug 1767 | Alice       | BLENKINSOP  |     | Co. Durham | Hamsterley, St James           |
| 22 Mar 1768 | Margaret    | BLENKINSOP  |     | Co. Durham | Darlington, St Cuthbert        |
| 23 Dec 1768 | Isabel      | BLENKINSOP  |     | Co. Durham | Lamesley, St Andrew            |
| 6 Feb 1769  | Elizabeth   | BLENKINSOP  |     | Co. Durham | Darlington, St Cuthbert        |

|             |          |             |    |            |                               |
|-------------|----------|-------------|----|------------|-------------------------------|
| 10 Feb 1769 | June     | BLENKINSOP  |    | Co. Durham | Lamesley, St Andrew           |
| 5 Oct 1769  | Margaret | BLENKINSOP  |    | Co. Durham | Hamsterley, St James          |
| 28 Jan 1770 | William  | BLENKINSOP  |    | Co. Durham | Hamsterley, St James          |
| 6 Mar 1772  | Robert   | BLENKINSOP  |    | Co. Durham | Darlington, St Cuthbert       |
| 6 Mar 1772  | Thomas   | BLENKINSOP  |    | Co. Durham | Darlington, St Cuthbert       |
| 30 Oct 1773 | Esther   | BLENKINSOP  |    | Co. Durham | Hamsterley, St James          |
| 12 Feb 1774 | Arthur   | BLENKINSOP  |    | Co. Durham | Lamesley, St Andrew           |
| 29 Apr 1774 | Abigail  | BLENKINSOP  |    | Co. Durham | Hamsterley, St James          |
| 19 May 1774 | Isabel   | BLENKINSOP  |    | Co. Durham | Egglescliffe, St John         |
| 28 Apr 1775 | John     | BLENKINSOP  |    | Co. Durham | Egglescliffe, St John         |
| 6 Sep 1778  | Mary     | BLENKINSHOP |    | Co. Durham | Lamesley, St Andrew           |
| 16 Nov 1778 | William  | BLENKINSOP  |    | Co. Durham | Hamsterley, St James          |
| 7 Dec 1778  | Peter    | BLENKINSOP  |    | Co. Durham | Durham, St Oswald             |
| 29 Feb 1780 | William  | BLENKINSOP  |    | Co. Durham | Hamsterley, St James          |
| 31 Jan 1782 | Conyers  | BLENKINSOP  |    | Co. Durham | Darlington, St Cuthbert       |
| 24 Jan 1783 | Mary     | BLENKINSOP  |    | Co. Durham | Durham, St Oswald             |
| 16 Jan 1784 | Mary     | BLENKINSOP  |    | Co. Durham | Durham, St Oswald             |
| 29 Jul 1785 | Mary     | BLENKINSOP  |    | Co. Durham | Durham, St Oswald             |
| 21 May 1786 | Ann      | BLENKINSOP  |    | Co. Durham | Durham, St Oswald             |
| 30 Oct 1787 | Mary     | BLENKINSOP  |    | Co. Durham | Lamesley, St Andrew           |
| 14 Jun 1789 | Newton   | BLENKINSOP  |    | Co. Durham | Darlington, St Cuthbert       |
| 5 May 1790  | Mary     | BLENKINSOP  |    | Co. Durham | Coniscliffe, St Edwin         |
| 1 Sep 1790  | Eleanor  | BLENKINSOP  |    | Co. Durham | Darlington, St Cuthbert       |
| 27 Nov 1793 | Joseph   | BLENKINSOP  |    | Co. Durham | Lamesley, St Andrew           |
| 27 Feb 1795 | Mary     | BLENKINSOP  |    | Co. Durham | Durham, St Oswald             |
| 6 Mar 1799  | Robt     | BLENKINSOP  |    | Co. Durham | Hamsterley, St James          |
| 3 Jan 1811  | Margaret | BLENKINSOP  |    | Co. Durham | Hamsterley, St James          |
| 14 Jan 1811 | Dorothy  | BLENKINSOP  | 85 | Co. Durham | Greatham, St John the Baptist |

|             |           |             |     |            |                               |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----|------------|-------------------------------|
| 16 Nov 1813 | Sarah     | BLENKINSOP  | 37  | Co. Durham | Stockton on Tees, St Thomas   |
| 16 Jan 1814 | George    | BLENKINSOP  | 17  | Co. Durham | Greatham, St John the Baptist |
| 5 Nov 1814  | Thomas    | BLENKINSOP  | 94  | Co. Durham | Barnard Castle, St Mary       |
| 26 Apr 1815 | Thomas    | BLENKINSOP  | 5   | Co. Durham | Greatham, St John the Baptist |
| 2 Nov 1817  | Robert    | BLENKINSHIP | 18  | Co. Durham | Stockton on Tees, St Thomas   |
| 7 Jun 1818  | Ann       | BLENKINSOP  | 59  | Co. Durham | Barnard Castle, St Mary       |
| 13 Jun 1818 | John      | BLENKINSOP  | 38  | Co. Durham | Winston, St Andrew            |
| 20 May 1822 | John      | BLENKINSOP  | 18  | Co. Durham | Barnard Castle, St Mary       |
| 30 Oct 1822 | John      | BLENKINSOP  | 74  | Co. Durham | Aycliffe, St Andrew           |
| 2 Jan 1823  | Jane      | BLENKINSOP  | 57  | Co. Durham | Greatham, St John the Baptist |
| 20 Jul 1825 | Maria     | BLENKINSOP  | 2   | Co. Durham | Barnard Castle, St Mary       |
| 10 Sep 1826 | Mary      | BLENKINSOP  | 47  | Co. Durham | Barnard Castle, St Mary       |
| 30 Apr 1827 | James     | BLENKINSOP  | 16  | Co. Durham | Barnard Castle, St Mary       |
| 28 Oct 1828 | Ralph     | BLENKINSOP  | 64  | Co. Durham | Barnard Castle, St Mary       |
| 29 Mar 1830 | James     | BLENKINSOP  | 1   | Co. Durham | Barnard Castle, St Mary       |
| 2 Apr 1832  | George    | BLENKINSOP  | 58  | Co. Durham | Barnard Castle, St Mary       |
| 19 May 1833 | William   | BLENKINSOP  | 72  | Co. Durham | Barnard Castle, St Mary       |
| 19 Jun 1833 | Robert    | BLENKINSOP  | 1+  | Co. Durham | Greatham, St John the Baptist |
| 29 Nov 1833 | Henry     | BLENKINSOP  | 68  | Co. Durham | Barnard Castle, St Mary       |
| 13 Apr 1834 | Thomas    | BLENKINSOP  | 5   | Co. Durham | Greatham, St John the Baptist |
| 19 Jul 1834 | George    | BLENKINSOP  | 32  | Co. Durham | Barnard Castle, St Mary       |
| 23 Oct 1835 | Mary      | BLENKINSOP  | 66  | Co. Durham | Barnard Castle, St Mary       |
| 25 Jan 1837 | John      | BLENKINSOP  | 23  | Co. Durham | Barnard Castle, St Mary       |
| 30 Jan 1837 | Mary      | BLENKINSOP  | 62  | Co. Durham | Barnard Castle, St Mary       |
| 16 Jul 1837 | William   | BLENKINSOP  | 81  | Co. Durham | Greatham, St John the Baptist |
| 12 Jan 1838 | John      | BLENKINSOP  | 16w | Co. Durham | Staindrop, St Mary            |
| 18 Apr 1839 | Nathanael | BLENKINSOP  | 89  | Co. Durham | Durham, St Oswald             |
| 8 May 1839  | Sarah     | BLENKINSOP  | 15  | Co. Durham | Durham, St Oswald             |

|             |                |             |     |            |                                |
|-------------|----------------|-------------|-----|------------|--------------------------------|
| 17 Dec 1840 | Francis        | BLENKINSOP  | 57  | Co. Durham | Winston, St Andrew             |
| 2 May 1841  | John           | BLENKINSOPP | 24  | Co. Durham | Aycliffe, St Andrew            |
| 27 Feb 1842 | Robert         | BLENKINSOP  | 25d | Co. Durham | Durham, St Oswald              |
| 27 Apr 1842 | Ann            | BLENKINSOPP | 93  | Co. Durham | Aycliffe, St Andrew            |
| 23 Aug 1842 | William        | BLENKINSOP  | inf | Co. Durham | Shincliffe, St Mary the Virgin |
| 25 Feb 1843 | John           | BLENKINSOPP | 75  | Co. Durham | Satley, St Cuthbert            |
| 9 May 1846  | John           | BLENKINSOP  | 47  | Co. Durham | Greatham, St John the Baptist  |
| 6 Sep 1847  | Mary           | BLENKINSOPP | 1   | Co. Durham | Durham, St Oswald              |
| 26 Jun 1853 | John           | BLENKINSOP  | 34  | Co. Durham | Durham, St Oswald              |
| 19 Jun 1855 | Mary Ann       | BLENKINSOPP | 21  | Co. Durham | Greatham, St John the Baptist  |
| 2 Oct 1857  | George         | BLENKINSOP  | 3d  | Co. Durham | Stockton on Tees, St Thomas    |
| 23 Oct 1857 | John           | BLENKINSOPP | inf | Co. Durham | Shincliffe, St Mary the Virgin |
| 3 Mar 1858  | Isabella       | BLENKINSOP  | 5   | Co. Durham | Stranton, All Saints           |
| 29 Dec 1858 | Robert         | BLENKINSOPP | 72  | Co. Durham | Aycliffe, St Andrew            |
| 23 Jan 1859 | Robert         | BLENKINSOPP | 14  | Co. Durham | Aycliffe, St Andrew            |
| 2 Feb 1859  | Elizabeth      | BLENKINSOP  | 1d  | Co. Durham | Stockton on Tees, St Thomas    |
| 2 Apr 1859  | George Carter  | BLENKINSOP  | 2d  | Co. Durham | Stockton on Tees, St Thomas    |
| 26 Dec 1861 | Jane Ann       | BLENKINSOP  | 1   | Co. Durham | Hartlepool, Old Cemetery       |
| 26 Dec 1861 | Jane Ann       | BLENKINSOP  | 1   | Co. Durham | Hartlepool, St Hilda           |
| 30 May 1862 | Rebecca        | BLENKINSOPP | 3   | Co. Durham | Aycliffe, St Andrew            |
| 16 Jan 1863 | Mary Jane      | BLENKINSOPP | 2   | Co. Durham | Aycliffe, St Andrew            |
| 29 May 1866 | Mary           | BLENKINSOPP | 66  | Co. Durham | Greatham, St John the Baptist  |
| 12 Oct 1869 | Dinah          | BLENKINSOP  | 6   | Co. Durham | Cornforth, Holy Trinity        |
| 8 Apr 1870  | John William   | BLENKINSOP  | 2   | Co. Durham | Shincliffe, St Mary the Virgin |
| 15 Jul 1873 | John           | BLENKINSOP  | 43  | Co. Durham | Cornforth, Holy Trinity        |
| 27 Oct 1886 | Mark           | BLENKINSOPP | 58  | Co. Durham | Cornforth, Holy Trinity        |
| 4 Oct 1889  | Rachael Louisa | BLENKINSOP  | 2   | Co. Durham | Hartlepool, Old Cemetery       |
| 20 Dec 1893 | William        | BLENKINSOP  | 67  | Co. Durham | Seaton Carew, Holy Trinity     |

|             |                  |              |    |                |                                   |
|-------------|------------------|--------------|----|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 13 Mar 1894 | Eliz Ann Eleanor | BLENKINSOP   | 32 | Co. Durham     | Harton, St Peter                  |
| 22 Jul 1894 | Mary             | BLENKINSOP   | 49 | Co. Durham     | Harton, St Peter                  |
| 18 Nov 1894 | Jemima           | BLENKINSOP   | 21 | Co. Durham     | Harton, St Peter                  |
| 12 Dec 1897 | William Walker   | BLENKINSOP   | 9m | Co. Durham     | Seaton Carew, Holy Trinity        |
| 1 Jan 1899  | Mary Drummond    | BLENKINSOP   | 1d | Co. Durham     | Harton, St Peter                  |
| 11 Nov 1900 | Sarah            | BLENKINSOP   | 79 | Co. Durham     | Shincliffe, St Mary the Virgin    |
| 8 Aug 1914  | George           | BLENKINSOPP  | 62 | Co. Durham     | Shincliffe, St Mary the Virgin    |
| 10 Feb 1938 | John Brian       | BLENKINSOP   | 1h | Co. Durham     | Belmont, St Mary Magdalene        |
| 9 Jan 1940  | Rebecca          | BLENKINSOP   | 77 | Co. Durham     | Hartlepool, West View Cemetery    |
| 16 May 1940 | William          | BLENKINSOP   | 79 | Co. Durham     | Hartlepool, West View Cemetery    |
| 27 Sep 1940 | William          | BLENKINSOPP  | 73 | Co. Durham     | Belmont, St Mary Magdalene        |
| 8 Mar 1957  | James            | BLENKINSOP   | 29 | Co. Durham     | Belmont, St Mary Magdalene        |
| 8 Feb 1822  | Susanna          | BLINKINSOP   | 96 | Hertfordshire  | Sawbridgeworth, St Mary the Great |
| 27 Mar 1539 | Johes            | BLENKYNSOPE  |    | Lincolnshire   | Epworth, St Andrew                |
| 11 Jun 1539 | Cecilia          | BLENKYNSOPE  |    | Lincolnshire   | Epworth, St Andrew                |
| 27 Jan 1881 | Elizabeth Ann    | BLENKINSOPP  | 24 | Lincolnshire   | East Halton, St Peter             |
| 5 Jan 1927  | James Edward     | BLENKINSOP   | 59 | Lincolnshire   | Cleethorpes, Cemetery             |
| 2 May 1930  | Elizabeth Gwen   | BLENKINSOP   | 21 | Lincolnshire   | Cleethorpes, Cemetery             |
| 7 Nov 1945  | Elizabeth        | BLENKINSOP   | 75 | Lincolnshire   | Cleethorpes, Cemetery             |
| 2 Jan 1973  | Jane Emma        | BLENKINSOP   | 80 | Lincolnshire   | Cleethorpes, Cemetery             |
| 3 Jul 1837  | Ann              | BLINKINSOP   | 47 | Middlesex      | Moorfields, St Mary               |
| 8 Aug 1597  |                  | BLENKINSOPPE |    | Northumberland | Hexham, St Andrew                 |
| 8 Sep 1597  | Jane             | BLENKINSOPPE |    | Northumberland | Hexham, St Andrew                 |
| 25 Jul 1598 | Wm               | BLENKINSOPPE |    | Northumberland | Hexham, St Andrew                 |
| 20 Nov 1598 | Francis          | BLENKINSOPPE |    | Northumberland | Hexham, St Andrew                 |
| 8 Jan 1623  | Roger            | BLENKINSOPPE |    | Northumberland | Hexham, St Andrew                 |
| 29 Jun 1628 | Jane             | BLENKINSOPPE |    | Northumberland | Hexham, St Andrew                 |
| 28 Jan 1630 | Jane             | BLENKINSOPPE |    | Northumberland | Hexham, St Andrew                 |

|             |            |                    |     |                |                                |
|-------------|------------|--------------------|-----|----------------|--------------------------------|
| 18 Aug 1641 | Robt       | BLENKINSOPPE       |     | Northumberland | Hexham, St Andrew              |
| 9 Aug 1643  | Aylles     | BLENKISHIP         |     | Northumberland | Newcastle upon Tyne, St Andrew |
| 11 Nov 1644 |            | BLENKASHIP         | inf | Northumberland | Newcastle upon Tyne, St Andrew |
| 5 Oct 1645  | Agnes      | BLENKINSOPPE       |     | Northumberland | Hexham, St Andrew              |
| 16 Apr 1650 | Barb       | BLENKINSOPPE       |     | Northumberland | Hexham, St Andrew              |
| 15 Jun 1657 | John       | BLENKOSHIPE        |     | Northumberland | Hexham, St Andrew              |
| 27 Sep 1657 |            | BLENKINSOPPE       |     | Northumberland | Haltwhistle, Holy Cross        |
| 2 Mar 1658  | [daughter] | BLENKINSOPPE       |     | Northumberland | Haltwhistle, Holy Cross        |
| 27 Apr 1659 | Jane       | BLENKERSHIPE       |     | Northumberland | Hexham, St Andrew              |
| 22 May 1667 | Jacob      | BLENKINSHIP        |     | Northumberland | Tynemouth, Christchurch        |
| 13 Sep 1667 | Barbara    | BLENKINSHIP        |     | Northumberland | Tynemouth, Christchurch        |
| 12 Oct 1667 | Frances    | <b>BLANKENSHIP</b> |     | Northumberland | Hexham, St Andrew              |
| 28 Dec 1679 | Eliz       | BLENKINSOPPE       |     | Northumberland | Hexham, St Andrew              |
| 23 Mar 1687 | John       | BLENKISHIP         |     | Northumberland | Tynemouth, Christchurch        |
| 22 Sep 1695 | Ann        | BLENKINSOP         |     | Northumberland | Haltwhistle, Holy Cross        |
| 10 Feb 1697 | Thomas     | BLENKINSHOP        |     | Northumberland | Tynemouth, Christchurch        |
| 7 Mar 1697  | Mary       | BLENKINSOP         |     | Northumberland | Haltwhistle, Holy Cross        |
| 28 May 1697 | John       | BLENKINSOP         |     | Northumberland | Hexham, St Andrew              |
| 12 Feb 1698 | Ann        | BLENKINSSOPPE      |     | Northumberland | Hexham, St Andrew              |
| 20 Mar 1698 | Mary       | BLENKINSOPPE       |     | Northumberland | Hexham, St Andrew              |
| 27 Dec 1698 | John       | BLENKINSOPPE       | inf | Northumberland | Hexham, St Andrew              |
| 11 Jun 1699 | Utrick     | BLENKINSOPPE       |     | Northumberland | Hexham, St Andrew              |
| 13 Dec 1699 | Mgy        | BLENKINSOP         |     | Northumberland | Haltwhistle, Holy Cross        |
| 4 Aug 1701  | William    | BLENKINSOP         |     | Northumberland | Haydon, St Cuthbert            |
| 29 Oct 1701 | Jas        | BLENKINOPP         |     | Northumberland | Haltwhistle, Holy Cross        |
| 21 Feb 1702 | Isab       | BLENKINSOPP        |     | Northumberland | Hexham, St Andrew              |
| 21 Mar 1702 | Mary       | BLENKINSOP         |     | Northumberland | Hexham, St Andrew              |
| 24 Dec 1702 | Susan      | BLENKINSOPP        |     | Northumberland | Hexham, St Andrew              |

|             |        |             |      |                |                            |
|-------------|--------|-------------|------|----------------|----------------------------|
| 30 May 1703 | John   | BLENCKISHIP |      | Northumberland | Allendale, St Cuthbert     |
| 30 Apr 1705 | Jane   | BLENKINSOPP |      | Northumberland | Tynemouth, Christchurch    |
| 15 Oct 1710 | Mary   | BLENKINSOP  |      | Northumberland | Haltwhistle, Holy Cross    |
| 13 May 1711 | Chris  | BLENKINSOP  |      | Northumberland | Haltwhistle, Holy Cross    |
| 6 Sep 1712  | Thos   | BLENKINSOP  |      | Northumberland | Haltwhistle, Holy Cross    |
| 8 May 1716  | Rich   | BLENKINSOP  |      | Northumberland | Haltwhistle, Holy Cross    |
| 20 Nov 1717 | Thomas | BLENKINSOP  |      | Northumberland | Hexham, St Andrew          |
| 20 Nov 1717 | Thos   | BLENKINSOP  |      | Northumberland | Hexham, St Andrew          |
| 22 Mar 1718 | Peter  | BLENKINSOP  | c100 | Northumberland | Hexham, St Andrew          |
| 14 Jun 1719 | Nic    | BLENKINSOP  |      | Northumberland | Haltwhistle, Holy Cross    |
| 20 Aug 1720 | Jn     | BLENKINSOP  |      | Northumberland | Haltwhistle, Holy Cross    |
| 10 Sep 1722 | John   | BLENKINSOP  |      | Northumberland | Haltwhistle, Holy Cross    |
| 8 Aug 1724  |        | BLENKINSOP  |      | Northumberland | Haltwhistle, Holy Cross    |
| 21 Apr 1725 | Fran   | BLENKINSOP  |      | Northumberland | Haltwhistle, Holy Cross    |
| 1727        | Jane   | BLENKINSOP  |      | Northumberland | Haltwhistle, Holy Cross    |
| 12 Apr 1727 | Thos   | BLENKINSOP  |      | Northumberland | Haltwhistle, Holy Cross    |
| 12 Apr 1727 | Thos   | BLENKINSOP  |      | Northumberland | Hexham, St Andrew          |
| 22 Sep 1730 | Eliz   | BLENKINSOP  |      | Northumberland | Haltwhistle, Holy Cross    |
| 4 Dec 1731  | Eliz   | BLENKINSOP  |      | Northumberland | Haltwhistle, Holy Cross    |
| 7 Nov 1735  | Ann    | BLENKINSOP  |      | Northumberland | Slaley, St Mary the Virgin |
| 12 Jan 1736 | Jane   | BLENKINSOP  |      | Northumberland | Slaley, St Mary the Virgin |
| 14 Jan 1740 | Jane   | BLENKINSOP  |      | Northumberland | Haltwhistle, Holy Cross    |
| Jun 1741    | Mgt    | BLENKINSOP  |      | Northumberland | Haltwhistle, Holy Cross    |
| 11 Mar 1742 | John   | BLENKINSHIP |      | Northumberland | Hexham, St Andrew          |
| 2 May 1743  | Mgt    | BLENKINSOP  |      | Northumberland | Haltwhistle, Holy Cross    |
| 1 Mar 1745  | Mary   | BLENKINSHIP |      | Northumberland | Slaley, St Mary the Virgin |
| Jan 1747    | Chas   | BLENKINSOP  |      | Northumberland | Haltwhistle, Holy Cross    |
| 10 Oct 1747 |        | BLENKINSOP  |      | Northumberland | Haltwhistle, Holy Cross    |

|             |            |             |     |                |                            |
|-------------|------------|-------------|-----|----------------|----------------------------|
| 14 Nov 1748 | Jn         | BLENKINSOP  |     | Northumberland | Haltwhistle, Holy Cross    |
| 8 Aug 1750  | Wm         | BLENKINSHIP |     | Northumberland | Hexham, St Andrew          |
| 7 Feb 1751  | Eliz       | BLENKINSHIP |     | Northumberland | Hexham, St Andrew          |
| 5 Jul 1751  | Thos       | BLENKINSHIP |     | Northumberland | Hexham, St Andrew          |
| 4 May 1754  | Sarah      | BLENKINSOP  |     | Northumberland | Haltwhistle, Holy Cross    |
| 13 May 1754 | Mary       | BLENKINSHIP |     | Northumberland | Hexham, St Andrew          |
| 18 Jul 1755 | Jos        | BLENKINSHIP |     | Northumberland | Hexham, St Andrew          |
| 17 Aug 1756 | Eliz       | BLENKINSOP  |     | Northumberland | Hexham, St Andrew          |
| 25 Nov 1757 | John       | BLENKINSOP  |     | Northumberland | Slaley, St Mary the Virgin |
| 21 Dec 1775 | Margaret   | BLENKINSOP  |     | Northumberland | Slaley, St Mary the Virgin |
| 12 Jan 1777 | George     | BLENKINSOP  |     | Northumberland | Slaley, St Mary the Virgin |
| 19 Jan 1777 | Mary       | BLENKINSOP  |     | Northumberland | Slaley, St Mary the Virgin |
| 10 Dec 1777 | George     | BLENKINSOP  |     | Northumberland | Slaley, St Mary the Virgin |
| 26 May 1794 | Richardson | BLENKINSOP  |     | Northumberland | Slaley, St Mary the Virgin |
| 12 Sep 1798 | Jane       | BLENKINSOP  |     | Northumberland | Slaley, St Mary the Virgin |
| 23 Dec 1813 | John       | BLENKINSOP  | 74  | Northumberland | Slaley, St Mary the Virgin |
| 3 Oct 1822  | Jn         | BLENKINSOP  | 62  | Northumberland | Haltwhistle, Holy Cross    |
| 29 Apr 1838 | Eliza      | BLENKINSOP  | 6+  | Northumberland | Longbenton, St Bartholomew |
| 21 Mar 1841 | Anne       | BLENKINSOPP | 45  | Northumberland | Longbenton, St Bartholomew |
| 3 Jul 1852  | Robert     | BLENKINSOP  | 21  | Northumberland | Longbenton, St Bartholomew |
| 17 Oct 1853 | Robert     | BLENKINSOPP | 2   | Northumberland | Longbenton, St Bartholomew |
| 3 Dec 1854  | Thomas     | BLENKINSOPP | 31  | Northumberland | Longbenton, St Bartholomew |
| 1755        | George     | BLINKINSOP  |     | Oxfordshire    | Oxford, All Saints         |
| 1765        | Anne       | BLINKINSOP  |     | Oxfordshire    | Oxford, All Saints         |
| 1767        | George     | BLENKINSOP  |     | Oxfordshire    | Oxford, All Saints         |
| 1768        | John       | BLENKINSOP  |     | Oxfordshire    | Oxford, All Saints         |
| 1769        | Henry      | BLENKINSOP  |     | Oxfordshire    | Oxford, All Saints         |
| 1773        | Anne       | BLENKINSOP  | inf | Oxfordshire    | Oxford, All Saints         |

|             |                 |             |    |                        |                                           |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------|----|------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1774        | Harriot         | BLENKINSOP  |    | Oxfordshire            | Oxford, All Saints                        |
| 1807        | Richard         | BLENKINSOP  |    | Oxfordshire            | Oxford, All Saints                        |
| 1815        | Ann             | BLENKINSOP  | 86 | Oxfordshire            | Oxford, All Saints                        |
| 24 May 1820 | Esther          | BLENKENSOP  | 64 | Suffolk                | Worlington, All Saints                    |
| 1 Nov 1826  | Joseph          | BLENKENSOP  | 74 | Suffolk                | Worlington, All Saints                    |
| 24 Jan 1833 | John            | BLENKENSOP  | 83 | Suffolk                | Worlington, All Saints                    |
| 11 Jan 1813 | Elizabeth       | BLENKINSOP  | 60 | Surrey                 | Croydon, St John the Baptist              |
| 3 Sep 1825  | Julia Henrietta | BLINKINSOP  | 3  | Surrey                 | Croydon, St John the Baptist              |
| 8 Apr 1829  | Erasmus         | BLENKINSOP  | 9m | Surrey                 | Quakers,                                  |
| 30 Aug 1810 | Mary Hannah E   | BLENKINSOP  |    | Warwickshire           | Warwick, St Mary                          |
| 18 Jul 1835 | Margaret        | BLENKENSOP  | 70 | Warwickshire           | Warwick, St Mary                          |
| 6 Jul 1544  | Eliz            | BLENKENSOPE |    | Yorkshire North Riding | Middleton Tyas, St Michael & All Angels   |
| 16 Jul 1544 | Wm              | BLENKENSOPE |    | Yorkshire North Riding | Middleton Tyas, St Michael & All Angels   |
| 26 Jun 1549 | Eliz            | BLENKENSOPE |    | Yorkshire North Riding | Middleton Tyas, St Michael & All Angels   |
| 8 Apr 1551  | Chr             | BLENKENSOPE |    | Yorkshire North Riding | Middleton Tyas, St Michael & All Angels   |
| 21 Jun 1551 | John            | BLENKONSOPE |    | Yorkshire North Riding | Middleton Tyas, St Michael & All Angels   |
| 13 Feb 1575 | Agnes           | BLENKENSOPE |    | Yorkshire North Riding | Middleton Tyas, St Michael & All Angels   |
| 3 Jan 1577  | Eliz            | BLENKENSOPE |    | Yorkshire North Riding | Middleton Tyas, St Michael & All Angels   |
| 25 Feb 1589 | Allice          | BLENKINSOPP |    | Yorkshire North Riding | Spennithorne, St Michael & All Angels     |
| 4 Feb 1595  | Anna            | BLENKINSOPP |    | Yorkshire North Riding | Marske in Cleveland, St Germain & St Mark |
| 1 May 1602  | Johes           | BLENCKSOPP  |    | Yorkshire North Riding | Wensley, Holy Trinity                     |
| 16 May 1612 | Willimus        | BLENKENSOPP |    | Yorkshire North Riding | Wensley, Holy Trinity                     |
| 20 Apr 1653 | Margeret        | BLENCKINSOP |    | Yorkshire North Riding | Wensley, Holy Trinity                     |
| 19 Jan 1654 | Elizabeth       | BLENCKINSOP |    | Yorkshire North Riding | Wensley, Holy Trinity                     |
| 2 Mar 1659  | Peter           | BLENKINSOP  |    | Yorkshire North Riding | Wensley, Holy Trinity                     |
| 23 Sep 1679 | Ckatherine      | BLENKISHIP  |    | Yorkshire North Riding | Eryholme, St Mary                         |
| 22 Jul 1681 | Anne            | BLENKINSOPE |    | Yorkshire North Riding | Wensley, Holy Trinity                     |

|             |           |             |  |                        |                               |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|--|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 31 Oct 1681 | Anne      | BLENKINSOPE |  | Yorkshire North Riding | Wensley, Holy Trinity         |
| 16 Nov 1685 | John      | BLENKINSHOP |  | Yorkshire North Riding | Wensley, Holy Trinity         |
| 30 Jun 1688 | John      | BLENKINSHOP |  | Yorkshire North Riding | Wensley, Holy Trinity         |
| 6 Feb 1692  | Elizabeth | BLENKINSOP  |  | Yorkshire North Riding | Wensley, Holy Trinity         |
| 13 Jan 1699 | John      | BLENKINSOP  |  | Yorkshire North Riding | Wensley, Holy Trinity         |
| 8 Mar 1700  | Dorothy   | BLENKINSOP  |  | Yorkshire North Riding | Wensley, Holy Trinity         |
| 1 Sep 1715  | Robert    | BLENKINSOP  |  | Yorkshire North Riding | Wensley, Holy Trinity         |
| 23 Jul 1719 | Petrus    | BLENKINSOP  |  | Yorkshire North Riding | Wensley, Holy Trinity         |
| 1 Jan 1733  | Eliz      | BLENKINSOP  |  | Yorkshire North Riding | Wensley, Holy Trinity         |
| 6 Nov 1733  | Ann       | BLENKINSOP  |  | Yorkshire North Riding | Wensley, Holy Trinity         |
| 2 Mar 1734  | Jane      | BLENKINSOP  |  | Yorkshire North Riding | Wensley, Holy Trinity         |
| 8 Dec 1741  | George    | BLENKINGSOP |  | Yorkshire North Riding | Ripon, Cathedral              |
| 16 Oct 1754 | Mary      | BLENKINSOP  |  | Yorkshire North Riding | Wensley, Holy Trinity         |
| 7 Aug 1759  | James     | BLENKINSOP  |  | Yorkshire North Riding | Wensley, Holy Trinity         |
| 27 Jan 1760 | William   | BLENKINSHIP |  | Yorkshire North Riding | Romaldkirk, St Romald         |
| 23 Aug 1760 | Ann       | BLENKISSHIP |  | Yorkshire North Riding | Croft, St Peter               |
| 4 Feb 1761  | Eliz      | BLENKINSOP  |  | Yorkshire North Riding | Wensley, Holy Trinity         |
| 23 Sep 1766 | Ann       | BLENKINSOP  |  | Yorkshire North Riding | Wensley, Holy Trinity         |
| 26 Sep 1766 | Margt     | BLENKINSOP  |  | Yorkshire North Riding | Wensley, Holy Trinity         |
| 30 Oct 1769 | Henry     | BLENKINSOPP |  | Yorkshire North Riding | Welbury, St Leonard           |
| 18 Feb 1772 | Jane      | BLENKINSOP  |  | Yorkshire North Riding | Romaldkirk, St Romald         |
| 8 May 1773  | Peter     | BLENKINSOP  |  | Yorkshire North Riding | Wensley, Holy Trinity         |
| 8 May 1774  | Peter     | BLENKINSOP  |  | Yorkshire North Riding | Wensley, Holy Trinity         |
| 14 Feb 1782 | Ann       | BLENKINSHIP |  | Yorkshire North Riding | Startforth, Holy Trinity      |
| 30 Mar 1783 | William   | BLENKINSHIP |  | Yorkshire North Riding | Danby Wiske, [no dedication?] |
| 22 Oct 1785 | Ann       | BLENKINSOP  |  | Yorkshire North Riding | Wensley, Holy Trinity         |
| 5 Jan 1786  | Mary      | BLENKINSOP  |  | Yorkshire North Riding | Forcett, St Cuthbert          |
| 24 Mar 1790 | Peter     | BLENKINSOP  |  | Yorkshire North Riding | Wensley, Holy Trinity         |

|             |           |             |    |                        |                                     |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|----|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 18 Feb 1796 | Mary      | BLENKINSOP  |    | Yorkshire North Riding | Wensley, Holy Trinity               |
| 30 Mar 1802 | Robt      | BLENKINSOP  |    | Yorkshire North Riding | Felixkirk, St Felix                 |
| 3 Dec 1804  | Ralph     | BLENKINSOP  |    | Yorkshire North Riding | Forcett, St Cuthbert                |
| 15 Oct 1805 | Mary      | BLENKINSOP  |    | Yorkshire North Riding | Kirkby Malzeard, St Andrew          |
| 4 Nov 1806  | Francis   | BLENKINSOP  |    | Yorkshire North Riding | Welbury, St Leonard                 |
| 25 Jun 1810 | John      | BLENKINSOP  |    | Yorkshire North Riding | Wensley, Holy Trinity               |
| 14 Dec 1812 | George    | BLENKINSOP  |    | Yorkshire North Riding | Ainderby Steeple, St Helen          |
| 5 Apr 1813  | Jane      | BLENKINSOP  | 81 | Yorkshire North Riding | Richmond, St Mary                   |
| 6 May 1813  | Jane      | BLEENKINSOP | 63 | Yorkshire North Riding | Barningham, St Michael & All Angels |
| 1 Dec 1813  | George    | BLEENKINSOP | 73 | Yorkshire North Riding | Barningham, St Michael & All Angels |
| 19 Mar 1816 | John      | BLENKINSOP  | 77 | Yorkshire North Riding | Richmond, St Mary                   |
| 12 Jan 1818 | Benjamin  | BLENKINSOP  | 28 | Yorkshire North Riding | Wensley, Holy Trinity               |
| 26 Aug 1818 | Elizabeth | BLENKINSOP  | 94 | Yorkshire North Riding | Wensley, Holy Trinity               |
| 30 Jan 1821 | Ann       | BLENKINSOP  | 5m | Yorkshire North Riding | Wensley, Holy Trinity               |
| 1 May 1823  | John      | BLENKINSOP  | 7m | Yorkshire North Riding | Wensley, Holy Trinity               |
| 4 May 1824  | George    | BLENKINSOP  | 15 | Yorkshire North Riding | Yarm, St Mary Magdalene             |
| 3 Nov 1825  | Peter     | BLENKINSOP  | 70 | Yorkshire North Riding | Wensley, Holy Trinity               |
| 28 Nov 1826 | Frances   | BLENKINSOP  | 58 | Yorkshire North Riding | Wensley, Holy Trinity               |
| 26 Jan 1827 | Elizabeth | BLENKINSOP  | 1  | Yorkshire North Riding | Hutton Magna, St Mary               |
| 28 Mar 1827 | Hannah    | BLENKINSOP  | 49 | Yorkshire North Riding | Yarm, St Mary Magdalene             |
| 30 Jun 1828 | Robert    | BLENKINSOP  | 76 | Yorkshire North Riding | Wensley, Holy Trinity               |
| 16 Feb 1831 | Ann       | BLENKINSOP  | 69 | Yorkshire North Riding | Wensley, Holy Trinity               |
| 9 Oct 1831  | William   | BLENKINSOP  | 7w | Yorkshire North Riding | Yarm, St Mary Magdalene             |
| 28 May 1833 | Joseph    | BLENKINSOP  | 86 | Yorkshire North Riding | Kirklevington, St Martin            |
| 25 Aug 1833 | Robert    | BLENKINSOP  | 11 | Yorkshire North Riding | Melsonby, St James                  |
| 10 Sep 1835 | Robert    | BLENKINSOP  | 5w | Yorkshire North Riding | Wensley, Holy Trinity               |
| 2 Feb 1838  | William   | BLENKINSOP  | 68 | Yorkshire North Riding | Yarm, St Mary Magdalene             |
| 4 Oct 1838  | Ann       | BLENKINSOP  | 48 | Yorkshire North Riding | Melsonby, St James                  |

|             |               |             |     |                        |                                           |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|-----|------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 20 Nov 1838 | Esther        | BLENKINSOP  | 3   | Yorkshire North Riding | Seamer in Cleveland, St Martin            |
| 30 Oct 1841 | Ann           | BLENKINSOP  | 92  | Yorkshire North Riding | Felixkirk, St Felix                       |
| 11 Jul 1842 | William       | BLENKINSOP  | inf | Yorkshire North Riding | Spennithorne, St Michael & All Angels     |
| 27 Jul 1842 | Henry Stephen | BLENKINSOPP | inf | Yorkshire North Riding | Middlesbrough, St Hilda                   |
| 20 May 1848 | Esther        | BLENKINSOP  | 87  | Yorkshire North Riding | Carlton in Cleveland, St Botolph          |
| 8 May 1851  | Jane          | BLENKINSOP  | 82  | Yorkshire North Riding | Yarm, St Mary Magdalene                   |
| 21 Feb 1852 | John          | BLENKINSOP  | 18  | Yorkshire North Riding | Middlesbrough, St Hilda                   |
| 30 May 1854 | Mary Ann      | BLENKINSOP  | 23  | Yorkshire North Riding | Middlesbrough, St Hilda                   |
| 6 Aug 1854  | William       | BLENKINSOP  | 24  | Yorkshire North Riding | Middlesbrough, St Hilda                   |
| 5 Mar 1855  | Stephen       | BLENKINSOP  | 84  | Yorkshire North Riding | Carlton in Cleveland, St Botolph          |
| 1 Jun 1858  | Margaret      | BLENKINSOP  | 44  | Yorkshire North Riding | Carlton in Cleveland, St Botolph          |
| 21 Mar 1860 | Margaret Ann  | BLENKINSOP  | 26  | Yorkshire North Riding | Carlton in Cleveland, St Botolph          |
| 2 Oct 1860  | Richard       | BLENKINSOP  | 1   | Yorkshire North Riding | Cowesby, St Michael & All Angels          |
| 15 Sep 1862 | Joseph        | BLENKINSOP  | 23  | Yorkshire North Riding | Guisborough, St Nicholas                  |
| 18 Jul 1864 | Catherine     | BLENKINSOP  | 25  | Yorkshire North Riding | Carlton in Cleveland, St Botolph          |
| 3 Oct 1864  | John          | BLENKINSOPP | 13  | Yorkshire North Riding | Guisborough, St Nicholas                  |
| 31 Aug 1865 | Elizabeth     | BLENKINSOP  | 8m  | Yorkshire North Riding | Eston, Christchurch                       |
| 23 Sep 1865 | Jos           | BLENKINSOP  | 37  | Yorkshire North Riding | Middlesbrough, Linthorpe Cemetery         |
| 22 Aug 1871 | Eliza Jane    | BLENKINSOP  | 5m  | Yorkshire North Riding | Eston, Christchurch                       |
| 6 Jan 1872  | Maria         | BLENKINSOP  | 71  | Yorkshire North Riding | Leyburn, St Peter & St Paul               |
| 10 Nov 1872 | Frederick     | BLENKINSOP  | 11w | Yorkshire North Riding | Eston, Christchurch                       |
| 28 Nov 1872 | George        | BLENKINSOPP | 59  | Yorkshire North Riding | Brotton, St Margaret                      |
| 21 May 1873 | Michael       | BLENKINSOP  | 57  | Yorkshire North Riding | Marske in Cleveland, St Germain & St Mark |
| 29 Dec 1873 | Petrus        | BLENKINSOP  | 77  | Yorkshire North Riding | Leyburn, St Peter & St Paul               |
| 25 Feb 1875 | Ann           | BLENKINSOP  | 77  | Yorkshire North Riding | Carlton in Cleveland, St Botolph          |
| 12 Sep 1875 | Mary          | BLENKINSOP  | 82  | Yorkshire North Riding | Faceby, St Mary Magdalene                 |
| 28 May 1880 | Stephen       | BLENKINSOP  | 78  | Yorkshire North Riding | Carlton in Cleveland, St Botolph          |

|             |                |              |    |                        |                                           |
|-------------|----------------|--------------|----|------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 29 Dec 1880 | Elizabeth      | BLENKINSOP   | 74 | Yorkshire North Riding | Osmotherley, St Peter & St Paul           |
| 10 Jun 1882 | Margarita Anna | BLENKINSOP   | 9  | Yorkshire North Riding | Leyburn, St Peter & St Paul               |
| 27 Apr 1884 | Carolus        | BLENKINSOP   | 57 | Yorkshire North Riding | Leyburn, St Peter & St Paul               |
| 22 Jan 1885 | Martha         | BLENKINSOPP  | 65 | Yorkshire North Riding | Marske in Cleveland, St Germain & St Mark |
| 27 Aug 1891 | John           | BLENKINSOP   | 91 | Yorkshire North Riding | Faceby, St Mary Magdalene                 |
| 15 May 1892 | Elizabeth      | BLENKINSOP   | 69 | Yorkshire North Riding | Appleton Wiske, St Mary                   |
| 19 May 1893 | Charlotte      | BLENKINSOP   | 56 | Yorkshire North Riding | Ainderby Steeple, St Helen                |
| 17 Jul 1898 | Petrus         | BLENKINSOP   | 64 | Yorkshire North Riding | Leyburn, St Peter & St Paul               |
| 16 Jan 1902 | Petrus         | BLENKINSOP   | 86 | Yorkshire North Riding | Leyburn, St Peter & St Paul               |
| 26 Dec 1906 | William        | BLENKINSOP   | 2m | Yorkshire North Riding | Marion, St Cuthbert                       |
| 14 Mar 1917 | Maria          | BLENKINSOP   | 75 | Yorkshire North Riding | Leyburn, St Peter & St Paul               |
| 9 Apr 1917  | Joanna         | BLENKINSOP   | 76 | Yorkshire North Riding | Leyburn, St Peter & St Paul               |
| 7 Aug 1917  | Cyrus Francis  | BLINKINSOP   | 95 | Yorkshire North Riding | Leyburn, St Peter & St Paul               |
| 23 Aug 1922 | Joannes        | BLENKINSOP   | 75 | Yorkshire North Riding | Leyburn, St Peter & St Paul               |
| 10 Feb 1925 | Doris          | BLENKINSOPP  | 17 | Yorkshire North Riding | Coatham, Christ Church                    |
| 3 May 1937  | Catherine      | BLENKENSOPP  | 59 | Yorkshire North Riding | Leyburn, St Peter & St Paul               |
| 1 Sep 1948  | Gulielmus      | BLENKENSOP   | 82 | Yorkshire North Riding | Leyburn, St Peter & St Paul               |
| 23 Sep 1950 | Lilian         | BLENKENSOP   | 80 | Yorkshire North Riding | Leyburn, St Peter & St Paul               |
| 29 Dec 1955 | Rosa           | BLENKINSOP   | 59 | Yorkshire North Riding | Leyburn, St Peter & St Paul               |
| 21 Jan 1964 | Peter          | BLENKINSOP   | 66 | Yorkshire North Riding | Leyburn, St Peter & St Paul               |
| Jul 1968    | Charles        | BLENKINSOP   | 68 | Yorkshire North Riding | Leyburn, St Peter & St Paul               |
| 17 Oct 1968 | Fanny          | BLENKINSOP   | 96 | Yorkshire North Riding | Leyburn, St Peter & St Paul               |
| 28 Jul 1970 | Robert Stead   | BLENKINSOP   | 85 | Yorkshire North Riding | Leyburn, St Peter & St Paul               |
| 27 Jul 1974 | Mary           | BLENKINSOP   | 72 | Yorkshire North Riding | Leyburn, St Peter & St Paul               |
| 26 Sep 1979 | Jack           | BLENKINSOPP  | 80 | Yorkshire North Riding | Leyburn, St Peter & St Paul               |
| Jun 1994    | Joseph         | BLENKINSOP   | 81 | Yorkshire North Riding | Ulshaw Bridge, St Simon & St Jude         |
| 1 Sep 1557  | William        | BLENKINSOPPE |    | Yorkshire West Riding  | Doncaster, St George                      |

|             |           |              |     |                       |                                   |
|-------------|-----------|--------------|-----|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 23 Apr 1561 | William   | BLENKINSOPPE |     | Yorkshire West Riding | Doncaster, St George              |
| 11 Oct 1561 | John      | BLENKINSOPPE |     | Yorkshire West Riding | Doncaster, St George              |
| 18 Aug 1580 | Alice     | BLENKINSOPPE |     | Yorkshire West Riding | Doncaster, St George              |
| 7 May 1593  | William   | BLENKINSOPPE |     | Yorkshire West Riding | Doncaster, St George              |
| 2 Jan 1594  | Jane      | BLENKINSOPPE |     | Yorkshire West Riding | Doncaster, St George              |
| 25 Sep 1826 | Martha    | BLENKINSOP   | inf | Yorkshire West Riding | Rothwell, Holy Trinity            |
| 26 Sep 1826 | Mary      | BLENKINSOP   | inf | Yorkshire West Riding | Rothwell, Holy Trinity            |
| 27 Jan 1831 | John      | BLENKINSOP   | 48  | Yorkshire West Riding | Rothwell, Holy Trinity            |
| 15 Jan 1832 | John      | BLENKINSOP   | 4   | Yorkshire West Riding | Leeds, Bramley St Peter           |
| 14 Aug 1833 | Alice Ann | BLENKINSOP   | 16+ | Yorkshire West Riding | Leeds, Old Chapel                 |
| 1 May 1836  | Robert    | BLENKINSOP   | 48? | Yorkshire West Riding | Beeston, St Mary                  |
| 7 May 1854  | John      | BLENKINSOP   | 30  | Yorkshire West Riding | Sheffield, Sheffield Park St John |

Report Created 27 Feb 2002

## Discover interesting facts about your family:

First Name:

Last Name:



# Blankenship Origins

## WHAT LANGUAGE DID OUR ENGLISH FOREFATHERS SPEAK?

Our earliest known ancestors in England, the Blenkinsops and the Blenkinships, almost certainly spoke the Anglo-Saxon language. Because they also were of the nobility class and were the land barons and knights of Northumbria from the early medieval period they also may have spoken both Latin and French as well. We know that the earliest known Blenkinships used Old French and the Latin language to prepare their legal documents. You'll find examples of these documents elsewhere at this web site.

Many different languages have been spoken in England over the last 2,000 years. This is perhaps the reason the language is so very rich in vocabulary with its many nuances and gradations in meaning for a similar term or expression. Before the time of Christ the Celts in England spoke Celtic which today is the Welsh language. The remains of the old Celtic language are also found in the Gaelic, the Erse or Irish the Manx, and the Welsh and its cognate dialects Cornish and Bas Breton. The two northern counties of Cumberland and Northumbria today have their own unique dialects which you can listen when reading the introduction to this web site. A dialect is properly identified as a unique variation of a primary language. People speaking two different dialects of the same language should be unable to understand each other. Chinese, for instance has about 250 different dialects. That is why you often see them writing imaginary Chinese characters in their palms as they speak to each other when the

dialects are different. The written language is exactly the same but the way the people speak the different dialects is mutually unintelligible. This is true in many other countries of the world where there are different dialects spoken. In another example, Portuguese probably began as a dialect of Spanish and eventually came to be identified as a separate language altogether. English, as you'll read below, is probably as varied as any language in the world. It is said to be the most difficult language to learn for a foreigner speaking another language. It has so many different vocalizations for the same written vowels and many of the vowel and diphthong combinations are entirely silent...written, yes, spoken, no! English has been greatly enriched by the infusion of so many foreign words. The evolution of English is described below. It remains to this day as uniquely the most expressive language. It is the third most widely spoken language in the world. Only Russian and German come even close to the number of words in the English vocabulary.

Archaeologists believe that the population of England remained quite stable at about 2 million people from the time of the iron age right up until about World War I. What this means is that there were as many people living in England during the iron age, say 1,500 years ago as there were a century ago.

The Romans, who conquered England about 70 AD, brought with them the Latin language which was spoken throughout the land even up into the 1500's era. During that time the churches recorded their documents in Latin and sometimes in French. Those who feigned to be among the upper crust of society also spoke either French or Latin (or both) until the 1600's or perhaps even later. Many Romans speaking Latin remained in England after the legions left around 425 AD. The Angles arrived in England from Jutland (i.e., Denmark and northern Germany) after the Roman legions left. They brought with them the Old Scandinavian language. The German Saxons who followed them not long afterwards brought the Old German language. A mixture of these two languages, i.e., "Old Scandinavian" and "Old German" became Anglo-Saxon, the language which comprises a large fraction of the dialect spoken in Northumberland even to this day. Geordie, another completely different dialect, also is spoken in Northumberland. In Cumberland (or Cumbria today) which lies to the northwest of England along the Scottish border, about 30% of the present day English vocabulary is Anglo-Saxon while this percentage drops to about 10% for the rest of England.

By the early 800's AD the Vikings were making a strong foothold in northern and central England. They imposed on England the "Old Norse" or Viking language then spoken in Norway and today spoken in Iceland. Because of similarities in languages this Old Norse language spoken by the Vikings was partially understood by the Anglo-Saxons who then populated England. However, in 1066 a descendant of the Vikings, William I, of Normandy, who spoke only French, conquered all of England by prevailing mightily at the battle of Hastings in southern England. This event occurred only days after the Anglo-Saxons had beaten back the Vikings and driven them back to Norway and other Scandinavia countries. Some Vikings, however, simply melted into the woodwork and remained in England. They had married with the Anglo-Saxon women of England. Other Vikings took their Anglo-Saxon women with them to Iceland and other Viking redoubts such as the islands of the North Sea. Genetic evidence using mitochondrial DNA mt-DNA shows that perhaps 90% of the Viking women of England were imported there by the Viking men, who apparently did not marry with their own kind. The same genetic signatures of mt-DNA in Viking women can be seen in the Orkneys and other Viking settlements. We can assume, therefore, that the women who came with the Vikings to settle in Canada about 1000 AD were actually English women. Whether or not these women came along peacefully or not is altogether another question.

With the Norman conquest of England by William the Conqueror in 1066 came the French language which was spoken throughout England for several hundred years. By the 1500's and the end of the medieval era the English language we recognize today was born of all these various languages once spoken in England. During the 19th century empire building period when England was establishing colonies throughout the world the English language became even more infused with foreign words such that today there are well over one million words recorded in an unabridged English dictionary. There you'll find English words adopted from African languages, south Asian languages of the Indian sub-continent, southeast Asia languages as well languages spoken by the peoples who populated the islands of the Pacific Ocean.

The Old English or Anglo-Saxon writing you see below is an example of the *Sermon of the Wolf*, by Archbishop Wulfstan in 1014. His religious sermon deals with the Vikings and how they dominated and decimated the landscape and literally ruined the way of life of the Anglo-Saxons who formerly had lived in northern England in relative peace before the arrival of the Vikings in the late 700's. The Anglo-Saxon writings were preserved on parchment, wood and tapestry. However, the Vikings (see below), wrote only on Stone and left very meager remains of their writings.

#### KEY TO COLORS OF THE VARIOUS SCRIPTS

##### **Brown color**

**Old Beowulf Anglo-Saxon script (pre-800 AD)**

##### **Dark Blue**

**New Beowulf Anglo-Saxon script (post-800 AD)**

##### **Purple**

**Beckett script (post-medieval, i.e. after 1538)**

##### **Light Blue**

**Times-Roman - modern script**

(NOTE: I actually have these scripts on my computer in True-Type format)

æȝe-er erȝendeaen emeaenenerleaȝeaen 7 emæȝerleaȝeaen 7  
emæerere-eribeaeeneaen 7 emȝenerere-erleȝeaet eaen 7 æȝe-er  
erȝendeaen emeaenerreberleaen 7 emeberereberreȝeaet eaen.

Her syndan mannsclagan 7 mæzclagan 7 mæsserbanan 7  
mynsterhatan 7 her syndan mansworan 7 morporwyrhtan.

Her syndan mannsclagan 7 mæzclagan 7 mæsserbanan 7  
mynsterhatan 7 her syndan mansworan 7 morporwyrhtan.

Her syndan mannsclagan & mæzclagan & mæsserbanan &  
mynsterhatan & her syndan mansworan & morporwyrhtan.

**TRANSLATION OF THE SERMON AGAINST  
VIKING RULE IN ENGLAND  
Anglo-Saxon (above) to English (Below)**

**"Here there are too many in the land sorely blemished, as it may seem, by the stains of sin. Here there are  
manslayers and slayers of kinsmen, and killers of priests and enemies of monasteries, and here there are  
perjurers and murderers, and here there are whores and killers of children and many foul adulterous**

fornicators, and here there are wizards and sorceresses, and here there are plunderers and robbers and spolitators, and to say very briefly, a countless number of all crimes and misdeeds. And we are not at all ashamed of that, but we are greatly ashamed to begin atonement as books teach, and that is evident in this wretched people corrupted by sin."

### VOCABULARY FOR FIRST SENTENCE ABOVE

her syndan - Here/There are

urh - through

by synleaw a stains of sin

swa - as

hit - it

incan - seem

mæg - may

sare - sorley

gelewede - blemished

to - too

manege - many

on - in

earde - land

[Listen to the entire Anglo-Saxon text above read in Old English or Anglo-Saxon](#)

# VIKING SCRIPT

Ð Æ F H A Þ > I K P F B Ψ Λ Þ Γ ↑ Λ Γ Ⓐ Ⓐ Ⓐ H H Λ

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

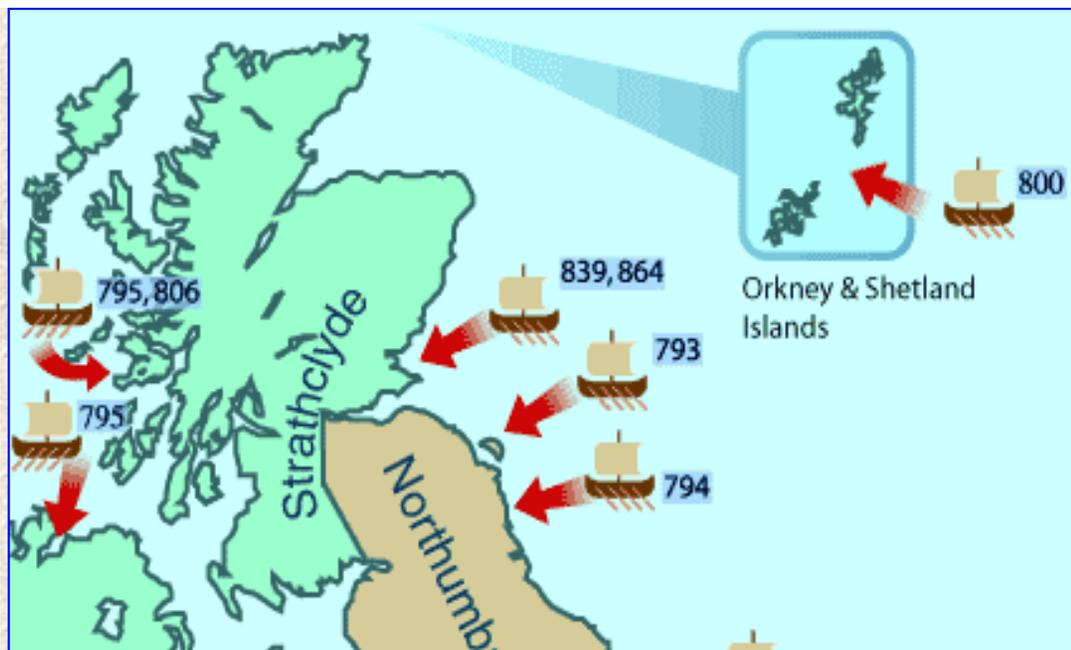
BLANKENSHIP

Æ F H Ψ P H Ψ Λ > I Þ

BLENKINSOP

Æ F H Ψ P I Ψ Λ Λ Þ

FIRST VIKING ATTACKS ON ANGLO-SAXON ENGLAND  
AND SCOTLAND DURING THE LATE 700's AD



**Blenkinsop castle is located just about where the letter 'u' is in the word Northumberland on the map.**

## Discover interesting facts about your family:

First Name:

Last Name:



# Blankenship Origins

[August 21st. 1625 Southampton, England](#)

## Cost of living in 1625

Statement taken before Charles Talber for Hugh May, Esq.

Clerk of the Markets to his Majesty's Household.

Please note that **£1**, or one British **pound** in 1625 equals £113.15 pounds (**\$161.59**) today in 2002. In the year 1700 one English pound would be worth £90.96 pounds (\$129.90) in the year 2002. Additionally, **one shilling** (1s) in the year 1625 would be worth £5.66 pounds (**\$8.08**) in the year 2002. One shilling in 1700 would be worth £4.55 pounds (\$6.50) in 2002. One **pence** (1d) in 1625 would equal £0.47 pounds (**\$0.67**) in 2002 British money. The same 1pence (1d) in 1700 would be worth 0.37 pounds (\$0.53) in 2002.

Up until 1971, British money was made up of pence, shillings and pounds. There were 12 pence in a shilling and 20 shillings in a pound. Therefore it is necessary to enter numbers differently depending on the year. If you want to know the purchase power today of an amount of money before 1971, enter the number of pounds, shillings and pence in the table below.

[Conversion of English money for any year from 1600 to 2001](#)

[Also see "The Current Value of Old Money"](#)

Multiply the number of English pounds (£) in 1625 by \$161.59 to get U.S. dollar amounts

Multiply the number of English shillings (s) in 1625 by \$8.08 to get U.S. dollar amounts

Multiply number of English pence (d) in 1625 by \$0.67 to get U.S. dollar amount

| DESCRIPTION                                                         | YEAR 1625 ENGLISH £ AMOUNT | YEAR 2002 DOLLAR AMOUNT |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| First a quarter (8-bushels) best wheat/clean/finest in the market   | 36s                        | \$105.04                |
| Item a quarter (8-bushels) of third wheat in the market             | 26s                        | \$210.08                |
| Item a quarter (8-bushels) of the best barley in the market         | 16s                        | \$129.28                |
| Item a quarter (8-bushels) of the best beans and peas               | 20s                        | \$161.60                |
| A bushel of beans and peas mingled with oats for provender in Inns  | 4s / 2d                    | \$33.66                 |
| A quarter (8-bushels) of the best oats in the market                | 16s                        | \$129.28                |
| And a bushel of the same oats in every Inn                          | 5s / 2d                    | \$41.75                 |
| A kilderkin (18 gals) of good ale or double beer with carriage      | 3s / 4d                    | \$26.92                 |
| A full quart of the best ale or beer by measure sealed              | 1d                         | \$0.67                  |
| A full quart of single ale or beer by measure sealed                | ½d                         | \$0.33                  |
| A full pound of butter sweet and new the best in the market         | 3½d                        | \$2.34                  |
| A pound of best cheese in the shop or market                        | 2½d                        | \$1.67                  |
| A stone of the best beef at the butchers (1-stone = one lb.)        | 1s / 2d                    | 9.42                    |
| A stone (i.e. pound) of second best beef at the butchers            | 1s                         | \$8.08                  |
| A quarter (i.e. leg) of best veal at the butchers                   | 2s / 6d                    | \$20.18                 |
| A quarter (i.e. leg) of best wether (castr.) mutton at the butchers | 2s /                       | \$16.16                 |
| A quarter (i.e. leg) of best lamb                                   | 1s / 4d                    | \$10.76                 |

|                                                                     |         |                        |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|------------------------|
| A fat pig - the best in market                                      | 1s / 4d | \$10.76                |
| A lean or second pig                                                | 1s      | \$8.08                 |
| A couple of capons (castr. chickens)- best in market                | 2s /    | \$16.15 for 2-capons   |
| A couple of lean or second capons                                   | 1s / 8d | \$13.44                |
| A fat goose - the best in the market                                | 1s      | \$8.08                 |
| A couple of chickens - the best in market                           | 8d      | \$5.63 (2-chickens)    |
| A couple of lean chickens                                           | 6d      | \$4.02                 |
| A couple of rabbits - the best in market                            | 10d     | \$6.70 for 2 rabbits   |
| A couple of second rabbits                                          | 8d      | \$5.36                 |
| A dozen pigeons - best in market                                    | 1s      | \$8.08 for 12-pigeons  |
| A pound of tallow candles - made of wick                            | 4d      | \$2.68                 |
| A pound of cotton or watching candles                               | 4½d     | \$3.02                 |
| A feather bed with nec. apparel for 1-man 1-night and so depart     | 1d      | \$0.67/night           |
| A feather bed by the week for one man alone                         | 6d      | \$4.02 per week        |
| A like feather bed for two together by the week                     | 10d     | \$6.70 per couple/week |
| A mattress or flock bed by the week for one or two                  | 6d      | \$4.02 weekly rate     |
| A chamber with two beds good furniture 1-night and so depart        | 4d      | \$2.67/per night       |
| 3 horse-loafs at the bakers weighing each 8 ounces troy             | 1d      | \$0.67                 |
| A load of straw for litter with carriage                            | 4s      | \$32.32                |
| A hundred weight of good and sweet hay                              | 10d     | \$6.70 for 100-lbs.    |
| A bottle (6 lb. bundle) of hay                                      | 2d      | \$1.34 for 6 lbs       |
| 100-hundred faggots (i.e. bundles of sticks) with carriage (transp) | 3s /    | \$24.25                |
| A load of good brush bavins with carriage (i.e. shipping incl.)     | 5d      | \$3.35                 |
| A load of great logged wood with carriage                           | 6s /    | \$73.75                |

|                                                                       |         |          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|----------|
| A hundred good oak boards with carriage (shipping incl.)              | 8s      | \$64.64  |
| A hundred good elm boards with carriage (shipping incl.)              | 6s /    | \$73.75  |
| 1000 bricks                                                           | 14s     | \$133.00 |
| A qtr (i.e. 28 lbs) of charcoals (qtr.=1/4 of 110 wt or 28 lbs)       | 1s / 4d | \$10.76  |
| A vacant or empty room - either a stable or chamber by the week       | 4d      | \$2.68   |
| A quart of the best claret at the vintners                            | 6d      | \$4.02   |
| A qt. of best Sack (light/dry/strong wine from Spain) at the vintners | 10d     | \$6.70   |

In 1625 a clerk in a market was paid a daily wage of 13 pence (13d). This was the equivalent in 2002 of \$8.71 per day, or an hourly wage of about \$1.00 based on an 8-hour day. However, one assumes that in 1625 there was no such thing as an 8-hour day and the clerk probably had to work 10 or 12 hours for his meager \$8.71 daily wage.

## Costs for Emigrants

Estimation of the cost of emigration to New England were published in the 1600s. The following is a compilation from Higginson and from Josselyn first published about 1630.

Multiply the number of English pounds (£) in 1625 by \$161.59 to get U.S. dollar amounts

Multiply the number of English shillings (s) in 1625 by \$8.08 to get U.S. dollar amounts

Multiply number of English pence (d) in 1625 by \$0.67 to get U.S. dollar amount

Please note that one hogshead is a measure of about 55 to 65 gallons

|                                              |    |    |   |                                                    |    |    |
|----------------------------------------------|----|----|---|----------------------------------------------------|----|----|
| Meal, one hogshead                           | 2  | 0  | 0 | Five broad hoes                                    |    |    |
| Malt, one hogshead                           | 1  | 0  | 0 | Five felling axes                                  | 7  | 6  |
| Two bushels of oatmeal                       |    | 9  | 0 | Two steel handsaws                                 | 2  | 8  |
| Beef one hundredweight                       |    | 18 | 0 | Two handsaws                                       | 10 | 0  |
| Pork pickled, 100 pound                      | 1  | 5  | 0 | One whip saw                                       | 10 | 0  |
| Bacon, 74 pound                              | 1  | 5  | 0 | A file, a rest                                     |    | 10 |
| Peas, two bushels                            |    | 8  | 0 | Two hammers                                        | 2  | 0  |
| Greats, one bushel                           |    | 6  | 0 | Three shovels                                      | 4  | 6  |
| Butter, two dozen                            |    | 8  | 0 | Two spades                                         | 3  | 0  |
| Cheese, half a hundred                       |    | 12 | 0 | Two augers                                         | 1  | 0  |
| Vinegar, two gallons                         |    | 1  | 0 | Two broad axes                                     | 7  | 4  |
| Aquavitae, one gallon                        |    | 2  | 8 | Six chisels                                        | 3  | 0  |
| Mustard seed, two quarts                     |    | 1  | 0 | Three gimlets                                      |    | 6  |
| Salt to save fish, half a hogshead           |    | 10 | 0 | Two hatchets                                       | 3  | 6  |
| One gallon of oil                            |    | 3  | 6 | Two frows to cleave pail                           | 3  | 0  |
|                                              |    |    |   | Two hand bills                                     | 3  | 4  |
|                                              |    |    |   | Two pickaxes                                       | 3  | 0  |
|                                              |    |    |   | Three locks and three pair of<br>feters (shackles) | 5  | 10 |
| <b><u>Clothing</u></b>                       |    |    |   | Two curry combs                                    |    | 11 |
| One hat                                      | 3  | 0  |   | A brand to brand beasts                            |    | 6  |
| One Monmouth cap                             | 1  | 10 |   | A coulter wieghing 10 pounds                       | 3  | 4  |
| Three falling bands                          | 1  | 3  |   | A hand vise                                        | 2  | 6  |
| Shirt                                        | 2  | 6  |   | A pitchfork                                        | 1  | 4  |
| One waist coat                               | 2  | 6  |   | A share                                            | 2  | 11 |
| One woolen suit of frieze                    | 19 | 0  |   | One wood hook                                      | 1  | 0  |
| One suit of cloth                            | 15 | 0  |   | One wimble (drill), with six<br>piercer bits       | 1  | 6  |
| One suit of canvas                           | 7  | 6  |   | Twelve cod hooks                                   | 2  | 0  |
| Three pair of Irish stockings                | 5  | 0  |   | Two lines                                          | 4  | 0  |
| Four pairs of shoes                          | 9  | 0  |   | One mackerel line and twelve<br>hooks              |    | 10 |
| Boots for men, one pair                      | 9  | 0  |   |                                                    |    |    |
| Leather to mend shoes, four pound            | 5  | 0  |   |                                                    |    |    |
| One pair of canvas sheets                    | 8  | 0  |   |                                                    |    |    |
| Seven ells canvas to make bed and<br>bolster | 5  | 0  |   |                                                    |    |    |
| One coarse rug                               | 6  | 0  |   | <b><u>Wooden Ware</u></b>                          |    |    |
| Handkerchief, twelve                         | 4  | 0  |   | A pair of bellows                                  | 2  | 0  |
| One sea cape or gown, of coarse<br>cloth     | 16 | 0  |   | A scoop                                            |    | 9  |
|                                              |    |    |   | A pair of wheels for a cart                        | 14 | 0  |
|                                              |    |    |   | Wheelbarrow                                        | 6  | 0  |
|                                              |    |    |   | A great pail                                       |    | 10 |
| <b><u>Household utensils</u></b>             |    |    |   | A short oak ladder                                 |    | 10 |
| One iron pot                                 | 7  | 0  |   | A plough                                           | 3  | 9  |
| One great copper kettle                      | 2  | 0  | 0 | An axletree                                        |    | 8  |
| A small kettle                               | 10 | 0  |   |                                                    |    |    |

|                      |   |   |                  |    |    |
|----------------------|---|---|------------------|----|----|
| A lesser kettle      | 6 | 0 | A cart           | 10 | 0  |
| One large frying pan | 2 | 8 | A casting shovel |    | 10 |
| A brass mortar       | 3 | 0 | A shovel         | 2  | 4  |
| A spit               | 2 | 0 | A lantern        | 1  | 3  |
| One gridiron         | 2 | 0 |                  |    |    |
| Two skillets         | 5 | 0 |                  |    |    |

Source Documentation:

'Coming Over', D.Cressy, Cambridge University Press 1987

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## Discover interesting facts about your family:

First Name:

Last Name:

# WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT COPYRIGHT LAW

None of the following information constitutes legal advice. If you are seeking legal advice, please contact your Intellectual Property attorney.

**What is a copyright?** A copyright is the exclusive right to reproduce or distribute an original work of authorship. Original works of authorship include software programs, photos, text and sounds, as well as other intellectual works. A copyright does not protect ideas, procedures, processes, systems, forms, methods of operation, concepts or principles.

**How do I get a copyright?** Since 1989, copyright protection attaches to a work as soon as it is "fixed" in a tangible medium. Copying to a disk or hard drive, or ripping to a CD all constitute "fixation" for the purposes of copyright protection. How long does a copyright last? For an individual author, copyright protection extends for the life of the author, plus 70 years. For anonymous works and works for hire, the term is 95 years from publication, or 120 years from creation, whichever comes first. Do I need to register my copyright? Neither publication nor registration is a prerequisite to secure copyright protection. Copyright registration does, however, provide several advantages. Registration is a prerequisite to U.S. copyright owners bringing an infringement lawsuit in the U.S. Registration also provides statutory damages and attorney fees in certain cases.

**What is the proper copyright notice?** The Universal Copyright Convention (the UCC), of which the U.S. is a member, dictates that proper copyright notice consist of the symbol (c) (the word "Copyright" or the abbreviation allowed under U.S. law are not acceptable), the year of first publication, and the name of the copyright proprietor. Example: (c) 2002 Brett J. Trout. The copyright notice should be permanently placed on copies of the work in a manner that it gives reasonable notice of the claim of copyright under normal usage. Since March 1, 1989, affixation of proper copyright notice is not mandatory in the U.S. Proper copyright notice, however, prevents an infringer from limiting damages by claiming "innocent infringement."

**Who owns the copyright in a work?** Upon fixation, the copyright immediately becomes the property of its author. If an individual creates a work outside of any contractual or employment obligation, the individual is the author. If an individual creates a work as part of an employment obligation or as a "work for hire" the employer is the author. An author can assign the copyright in the work to a third party. In such a case, the third party would own the copyright, but the authorship would not change.

**What is a "work made for hire?"** Under 17 U.S.C. 101, a "work made for hire" is: (a) A work prepared by an employee within the scope employment; or (b) A work (if the parties expressly agree in a written instrument signed by them that the work should be considered a work made for hire) specially ordered or commissioned for use as: a contribution to a collective work; a part of a motion picture or other audiovisual work; a translation; a supplementary work (forewords, afterwards, editorial notes etc.); a compilation; an instructional text for use in systematic instructional activities; a test; an answer material for a test; or an atlas.

Note that software development and Web site design do not fall under any of the "work for hire" categories.

Therefore, while a company owns software development and Web site design produced by its employees, it does not own such materials produced by an independent contractor. Even if the parties agree software development and/or Web site design are to be a work for hire, these works do not meet the statutory criteria. Therefore, it is very important for a company not to rely on a work for hire designation to transfer rights in such projects. Instead, the company must obtain a written assignment of the copyright in the commissioned work from the independent contractor.

**How can I tell if something is in the public domain?** Unfortunately, there is no sure way to confirm a work is in the public domain. While it is possible to check the Copyright Office to confirm a copyright is registered, the absence of registration does not mean the work is in the public domain. Unless a work was published prior to 1923, you simply cannot tell if something is copyrighted. Do not rely on the absence of a copyright notice, Internet urban legends, or the fact that you might have received the work via email as an indication that the work is in the public domain. Infringers rarely provide the copyright notice when posting infringing material online and testaments as to the "public domain" or "open source" status of a work are notoriously inaccurate.

A rather unscrupulous tactic is for an author to write a poem or software module and "somehow" place the work onto the Web. Once unrelated third parties begin to present the work as being in the "public domain" the work spreads like wildfire, making it impossible to trace back to the author. Meanwhile, the author registers the copyright in the work, does a simple online search and tracks down all the infringers. As U.S. copyright law provides statutory damages for violations, the author simply sends the infringer a copy of a generic lawsuit, along with a demand for several thousand, to tens of thousands of dollars. The author notifies the infringer that the use of the work is unauthorized, and that the author will file the lawsuit if the infringer does not pay the demand. Monetary demands are typically calculated to be slightly less than the cost of defending the lawsuit. It is nearly impossible to prove the author actually placed the material online, so the infringer has little choice but to pay the demand. As tempting as it might be to use that undocumented "open source" software module or online poem, DO NOT use, copy, or transfer any copyrightable material, unless you can prove its public domain pedigree in court.

**Is copyright infringement a crime?** It can be. While copyright infringement is typically a civil matter, in certain circumstances, U.S. copyright law makes it a misdemeanor or even a felony to willfully infringe on a copyright. What is the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA)? The DMCA is a law designed to address online copyright issues the original drafters of U.S. copyright law never anticipated. Although the DMCA has many provisions, it primarily limits liability of Internet Service Providers (ISPs), prohibits circumventing anti-piracy software, and requires broadcasters of copyrighted material to pay royalties. DMCA's reach is so strong; it has even been held to prohibit linking to a site containing DVD cracks. The DMCA is very controversial, as many in the online community feels it unfairly stifles free speech.

## Discover interesting facts about your family:

First Name:

Last Name:



### The Earliest History of **THE BLANKENSHIP FAMILY**

by Joseph W. BLANKENSHIP

*Knoxville Sentinel*

October 30, 1917

Although America is yet young, the origin of many of our larger family groups is lost in the obscurity of early colonial history and it is the object of the genealogist to piece together the scattered and fragmentary records of colonial times, of deed and will book and of family tradition, till a fairly connected account of the ancestral line is secured. Fortunate, indeed, are those families that are able to trace back their line across the sea to the ancestral home in Europe, as conditions of soil and climate, of position in society and the character of the people among which their lot was cast during the remoter centuries may throw light upon certain family traits developed by stress of those conditions. The Blankenship (BLANKENSHIP or Blankingship) family is able, by recent research, to do both with fair accuracy and to give a brief account of the results of this work is the object of this paper.

Apparently all of that name in the United States are descended from two immigrants coming from England and locating, one in Plymouth colony in southeastern Mass. about 1720, the other in Virginia just south of Richmond about 1700. It is from the latter group that most of the families scattered through America have descended, as the Yankee branch became largely sailors and seafaring men, who helped to make New Bedford famous in the days of the early American marine, but seem never to have wandered far afield on the landward side. The Virginia branch were planters and large landholders and its descendants have mainly clung closely to the soil through eight generations, though changing conditions of national life are now sending them into nearly every department of business and professional life.

The progenitor of the family in America was Ralph, who seems to have come to Virginia about 1700, married Martha and became a "planter" in what is now Chesterfield County. He died young (1714), leaving three children, Ralph, John, and James. A fourth, William, is mentioned, but he may have been the son of the Richard, Brother of Ralph, who took part in the settlement of Ralph's estate, but is nowhere else mentioned. It may have been this Richard who went to Plymouth colony, married Ann and had a son, James, who became the founder of the Yankee branch.

Martha, wife of this first Ralph Blankinship, married a second time to one Edward Stanley, a widower, and twelve years after the death of Ralph was again left a widow with considerable landed property, for the four sons mentioned inherited not less than 850 acres on her demise. About half these lands were located on Coldwater Run and the rest farther south on Winterpook creek in Chesterfield County.

Of the sons of Ralph, the progenitor, Ralph married Elizabeth and died in 1754 leaving sons: Ephraim, Joseph, William, Francis, Fredrick, Matthew, John, Ralph and Jeremiah, and a daughter, Sarah, who married Cobb. The second son, John, married Elizabeth and died in 1754. His children were William, Isham, Hudson, Henry, Norvell, Matthew, Amy (Turner), Elizabeth (Morisset) and, by tradition, Elisha. This John was also a planter and owned some 780 acres of land, all in Chesterfield County. The third son of the first Ralph was James and his wife Mary. He was also a large planter and bequeathed, on his death in 1748, plantations to his several sons, Drury, Joel and Fore, and Daughter Ann. The fourth probable son of Ralph, the progenitor, was William, who had a large plantation on Winterpook creek, and married Mary, dying in 1745. Of this union were Ralph, Wilmoth, Mary and Frances, who appear to have inherited some 800 acres on Winterpook creek in Chesterfield County.

This particular branch seems to have remained largely in Virginia and to have been less prolific and more prosperous than the other. It soon began spelling the name with (ing) for the middle syllable and had many distinguished representatives.

The third and fourth generations of these Virginia Blankenships were a restless lot and, possibly influenced by the French and Revolutionary wars and the consequent opening of new lands to settlements to the south and west, many emigrated into adjoining states and founded families there. John and Henry entered farms in West Virginia; Thomas and Samuel located in York county, South Carolina; Jacob in Georgia; children of Hudson moved to Kentucky; Womack, a Revolutionary soldier, entered his bounty lands in Ohio, while two Brothers, apparently, Isham and Elisha went to North Carolina, an later to Tennessee, and their history has been more carefully worked out.

Isham (or Isum), son of John, son of Ralph and Progenitor, married Sarah and, following his brother, Hudson, moved from the old home in Chesterfield county to Bedford county at the close of the French and Indian war (1764) and purchased 570 acres of land "on the ridge between

Tomahawk and Ivy creeks" and sold the same for \$4,000 in 1779. Soon after with his brother Elisha, apparently, he moved to Rutherford County, North Carolina, and bought a farm (1782) "on Big Cane creek", later possibly moving to South Carolina. He had seven sons and three daughters, of which we have only the names of William, Gilbert, Spencer, David, James, Elizabeth (Watson), Mary (Farmer), and Frances (Bradbury or Adams).

About 1806 Isham with four sons and three daughters moved to Monroe county, Tenn. apparently accompanied by his Brother Elisha.

Of Isham's sons, William located in Williamson County, Illinois, and left many descendants there. Gilbert improved a farm near Morgantown, Loudon county, Tennessee, and became a wealthy farmer, dying in 1875 at the age of 84. He was married three times and his children were Payton, Isham, Fields, John, and Blackmore. Many of Gilbert's decedents are living in Loudon Blount, and Knox counties, Tenn., and a number in Green county, Missouri.

Spencer, another of Isham's sons, purchased a farm on Bat creek, Monroe county, Tenn. at the foot of "the Knobs," married Mary Brewer and brought up a large family consisting of Berton (Ky.?), William (Polk county, Tenn), John (ga.), Lewis (Monroe county, Tenn.), Isum (Illinois), Spencer (McMinn County, Tenn.), and Mary Ann M. Moser (Monroe county). Names of two or three other children unknown.

Elisha, by tradition a brother of Isham and a Baptist minister, served in the Revolution, moved to Tenn. and left a large family, the names of the children being David, William, Elisha, Spencer, Gilbert, John, Wiley, Stephen, Elizabeth (Moore), Susan (BLANKENSHIP), Margaret (Dicus), Sarah (Whiteside), and two other daughters marrying Hunt and Bedford. Many of these decedents are located in Bradley county, Tenn., but others are scattered through Georgia Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, Washington and elsewhere. Following their ancestor a strong religious vein runs through this group and a number of preachers crop up in each generation. It thus appears that nearly all the Blankinship or BLANKENSHIP families in Tenn. have descended from Elisha and two sons of Isham, Gilbert and Spencer, and have many relatives there of other names arising from the three sisters of the latter, though most of the Watsons emigrated to Green county, Missouri.

## Discover interesting facts about your family:

First Name:

Last Name:



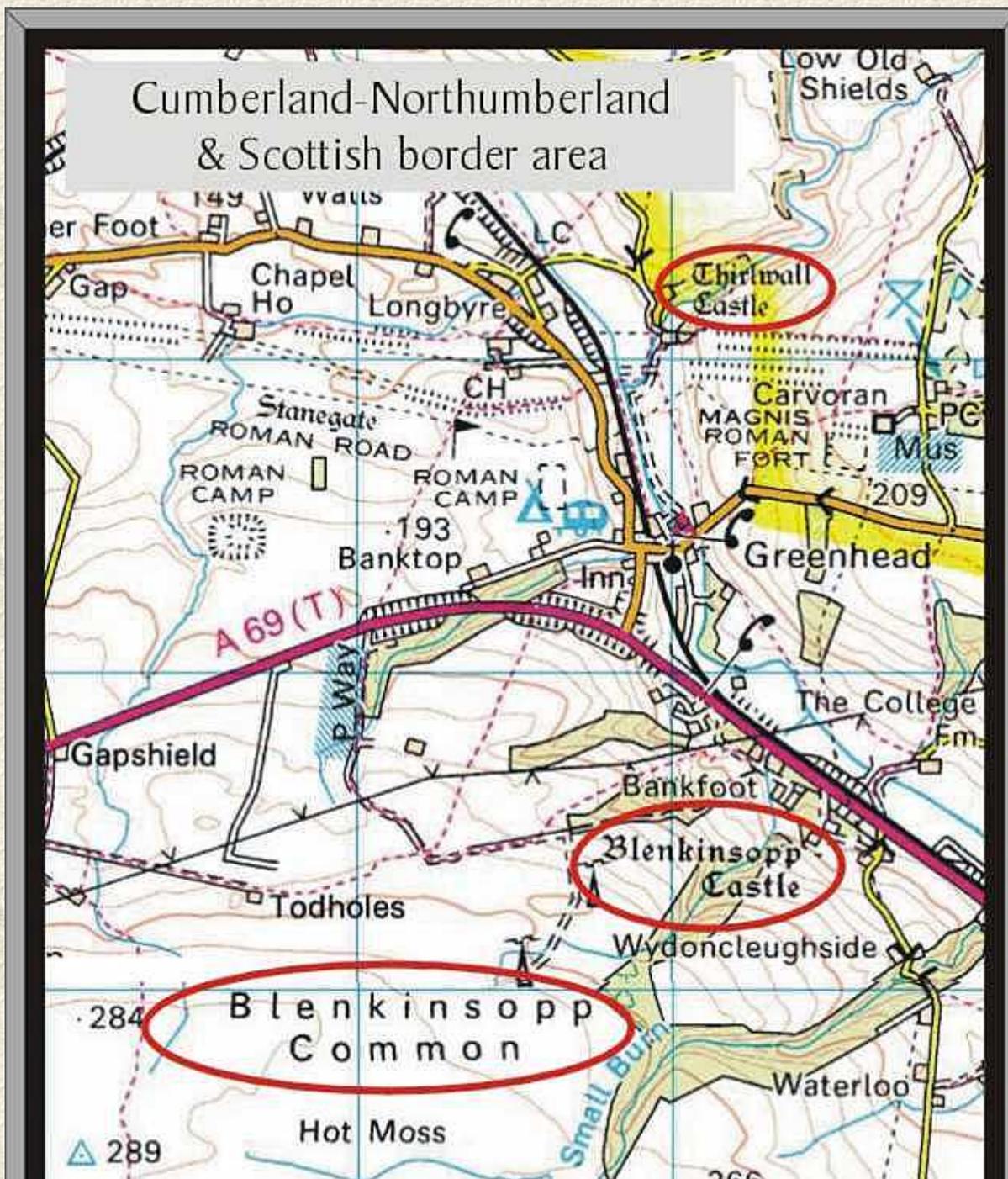
## Photos of Blenkinsopp Castle taken in late 2001

Located in Greenhead, Northumberland, England, two miles west of Haltwhistle

Photos below provided by Alan Blenkinsop who lives on the Isle of Wight along the southern coast of England

Haltwhistle, is the nearest town to [Hadrian's Wall](#) and is the largest town in South Tynedale, Northumberland in north central England along the Scottish

border. It is 12 moorland miles north of Alston. Haltwhistle is also the closest large town to Blenkinsop castle which traces its history to at least 1240 AD when Ranulph Blenkinsopp acquired the castle and grounds from Sir Nicolas de Boltby. The castle is located on Blenkinsopp Commons about a mile south of Thirlwall castle in Greenhead.





The ruins of Thirlwall Castle, to the east of Gilsland, lie close to what was arguably the weakest part of Hadrian's Wall. It was here that the Caledonians 'thirled', or threw down part of the wall, during a Barbarian raid in Roman times (i.e. 120 AD - 420 AD). The castle at Thirlwall was constructed in the thirteenth century, long after the Roman period, but was built using Roman stones taken from the ruins of the nearby Roman fort of Carvoran.

For many years Thirlwall Castle in Greenhead was the home of a notorious Border family called the Thirlwalls, who in 1550 were recorded as 'prone and inclined to theft'. The family were immortalised in a well known local ballad, commemorating a border fray in which Sir Albany Featherstonehaugh, a High Sheriff of Northumberland, was murdered in 1530 by his neighbor and in-law, **John Blenkinsop** (son of **Robert Blenkinsop**), of Blenkinsopp Castle. Also participating in the murder of Featherstone was a man named Ridley from nearby Unthank. Click here to read the story of this event in the section dealing with: [Featherstone Castle](#)

Hoot awa', lads Hoot awa',  
Ha'ye heard how the Ridleys and Thirlwalls and a'  
Ha' set upon Albany Featherstonehaugh  
And taken his life at the Deadmanshaw ?  
There was Williemoontswick  
And Hardriding Dick,  
And Hughie of Hawden and Will of the wa'  
I canno' tell a', I canno' tell a'  
And mony a mair that the De'il may know.

These verses were part of a ballad sent to Sir Walter Scott by his great friend, the Durham historian Robert Surtees, who claimed he had heard it recited by an old woman on the moors near Alston in South Tynedale. In truth the ballad had been composed by Surtees himself. It was enough to fool Sir Walter, who included it in his lengthy poem called 'Marmion'.

There is a legend that a secret tunnel runs between Thirlwall and Blenkinsopp castles. The truth is there is a excavated coal tunnel running beneath Blenkinsopp castle.

For several hundred years the area in the middle marshes, where Haltwhistle and Greenhead are located, was the scene of raids by border reivers from both the Scottish and English sides. The Blenkinsopps seemed to have been above the murderous rampages and thievery perpetrated by these border gangs. They are never mentioned as participants in this border feud which persisted for several centuries and only ended in the first half of the 1600's. Haltwhistle has more peel towers than any other town in England. These originally were defensible stone watch towers. Colonel Leslie Blankenship and others have referred to them as "pele" towers but the correct name is peel towers. It is stated that Blenkinsopp castle first began as a peel tower and then later was added to and became a castle. However, there is no proof of such a claim, as is true with some of the other boisterous claims made by Colonel Blankenship 30 years ago in his book "The Blankenship Family History."

Haltwhistle grew most rapidly as a coal mining settlement in the nineteenth century, which may lead one to think that its name has something to do with it being the site of a Victorian railway station. In fact the delightful name Haltwhistle, is of very old Anglo-French origin deriving from 'Haut-Twisla' meaning 'high fork in the river' ([See Place Names](#)) - a reference to the confluence of the Haltwhistle Burn and the South Tyne. This burn, called the Caw Burn in its upper stretches, runs close to the site of two Roman forts; namely the little known Haltwhistle Burn fort and the fort of Great Chesters, which both lie just to the north of the town.

## BLINKINSOPP CASTLE

Located in the Tyne valley near Haltwhistle in Northumberland County along the Scottish border. The castle is actually one mile south of the hamlet of Greenhead which is two miles west of Haltwhistle. Blenkinsopp Castle is one of five known castles where Blenkinsops lived during the medieval period of English history. The name Blenkinsopp means Blenkin's Hope. Blenkinsopp Castle is situated in the 'hope' or valley that once belonged to the Blencan clan. The original surname, according to 16th century historian William Camden, was **BLENCAN**. Elsewhere I have noted in my research papers that the surname Blenkinsop evolved first from **BLEN** (derived from a Norse placename near Penrith, Cumberland meaning hamlet) and the suffix **CLAN** to become **BLEN-CLAN**. Later it became **BLENCAN** and subsequently it evolved into **BLINKIN**. The words **Clan** and **Kin** mean the same thing. According to legend the most famous Blenkinsop was Bryan Blenkinsopp who lived at Blenkinsopp Castle sometime in the distant past. I have no information on Bryan Blenkinsop other than the legend of his existence. As a young man it is said that Bryan boasted that he would not marry until he met a lady possessing a chest of gold heavier than ten of his strongest men could carry. Later in life his wishes were fulfilled when he met with a wealthy lady while fighting in the Crusades. Bryan brought her back to England where they were married. When the new bride learned of her husband's youthful boasts, she was concerned that Bryan had only married her for her wealth, and secretly hid her treasure chest in the grounds of the castle. Bitter, heartbroken and humiliated by his bride's lack of trust, Bryan mysteriously left his wife and castle and was never to return again. The Lady came to regret her actions, but despite her efforts, her husband could not be traced. She died a lonely and remorseful woman. It is said that her ghost may occasionally be seen haunting the grounds of the ruined castle where she waits, ready to guide the way to the spot where her chest of treasure is hidden. Some believe that the spirit will not lay to rest until the treasure is discovered and removed. Of course it is just possible that Bryan had taken the treasure with him.

Below you see four recent photos of Blenkinsop castle as taken by Alan Blenkinsop during one of his trips to northern England.











# Our English Ancestors



Immigrant

Ralph Blankenship  
1662-1714

Probable Immigrant

Martha  
(Last Name unknown)



Blankenship

Blankenship

Blankenship, Sr.  
Sarah  
Wilkinson

Blankenship  
Martha?

Ralph  
Blankenship, III  
Edith  
Nunnally

Henry  
Blankenship  
Edith?

Nancy Ann  
Blankenship  
Francis Farley, Jr.

William  
Blankenship  
Elizabeth Dickerson

Nowell  
Blankenship  
Mary?

Daniel  
Blankenship  
Sally Clay

Federick  
Blankenship

Matthew  
Blankenship  
Lucy Via?  
\*Not a valid sumame

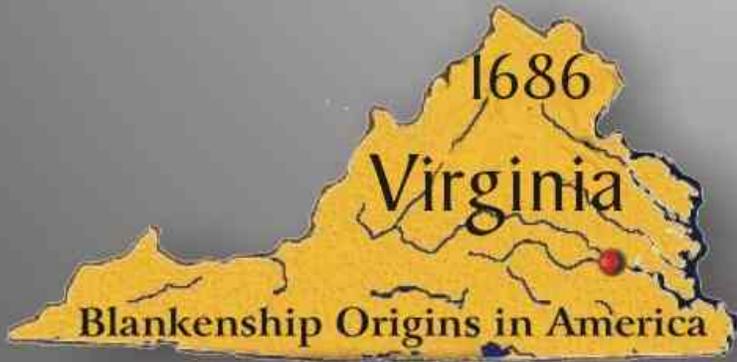
David  
Blankenship

John  
Blankenship

Elizabeth  
Blankenship  
Jean Morrisette

Matthew  
Blankenship  
Lucy?

Elisha  
Blankenship







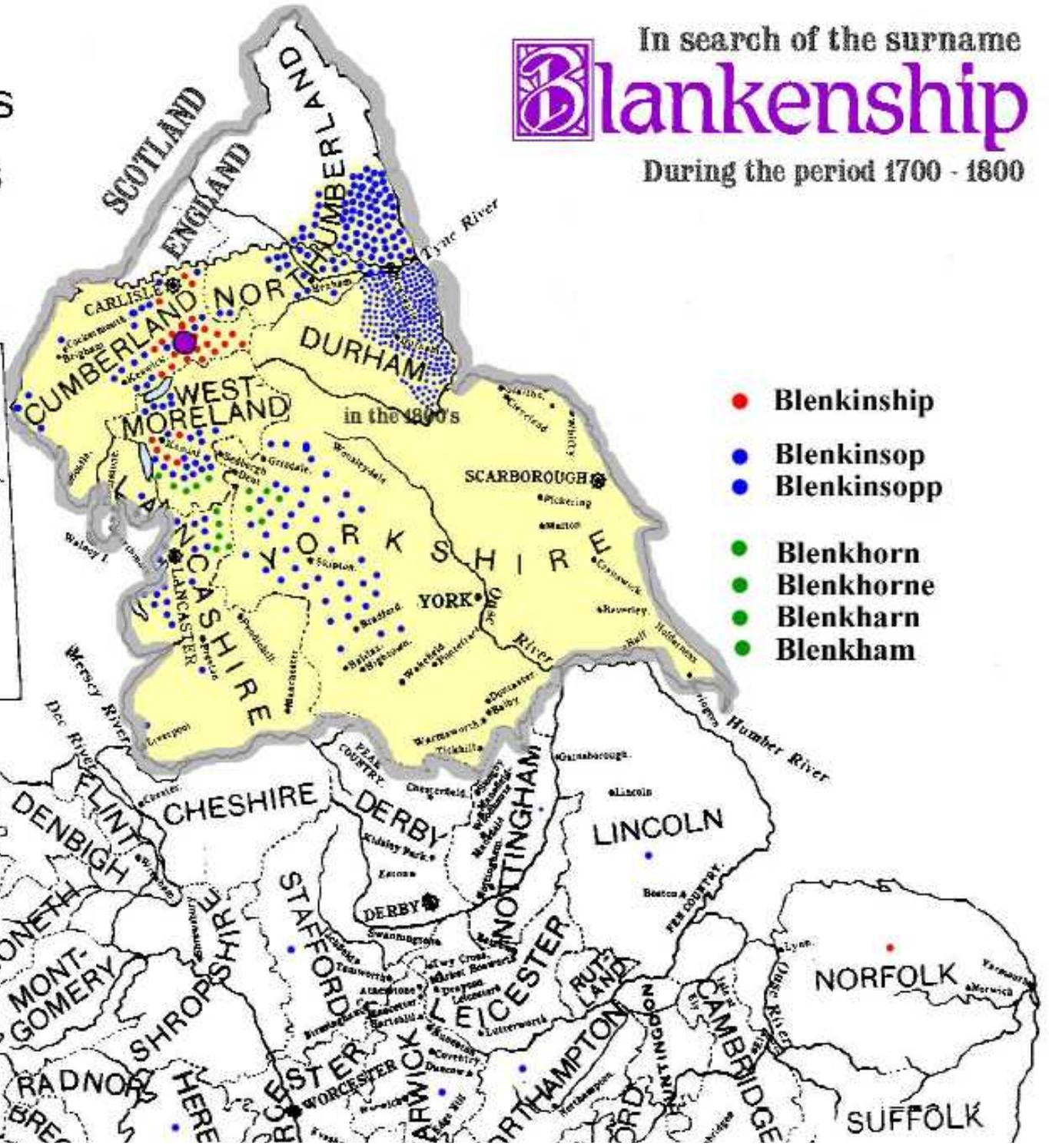
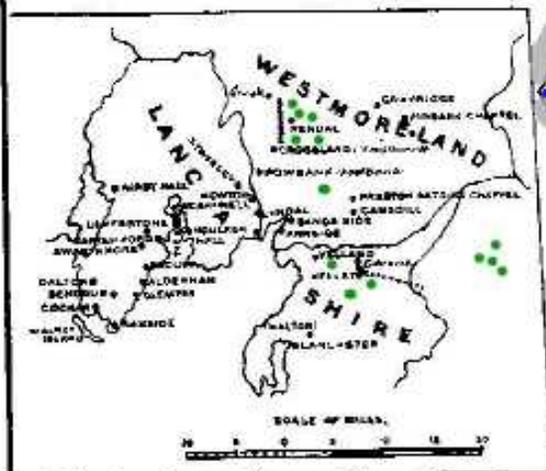
# MAP OF THE ENGLISH COUNTIES AND THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS

• **Blen-carn**

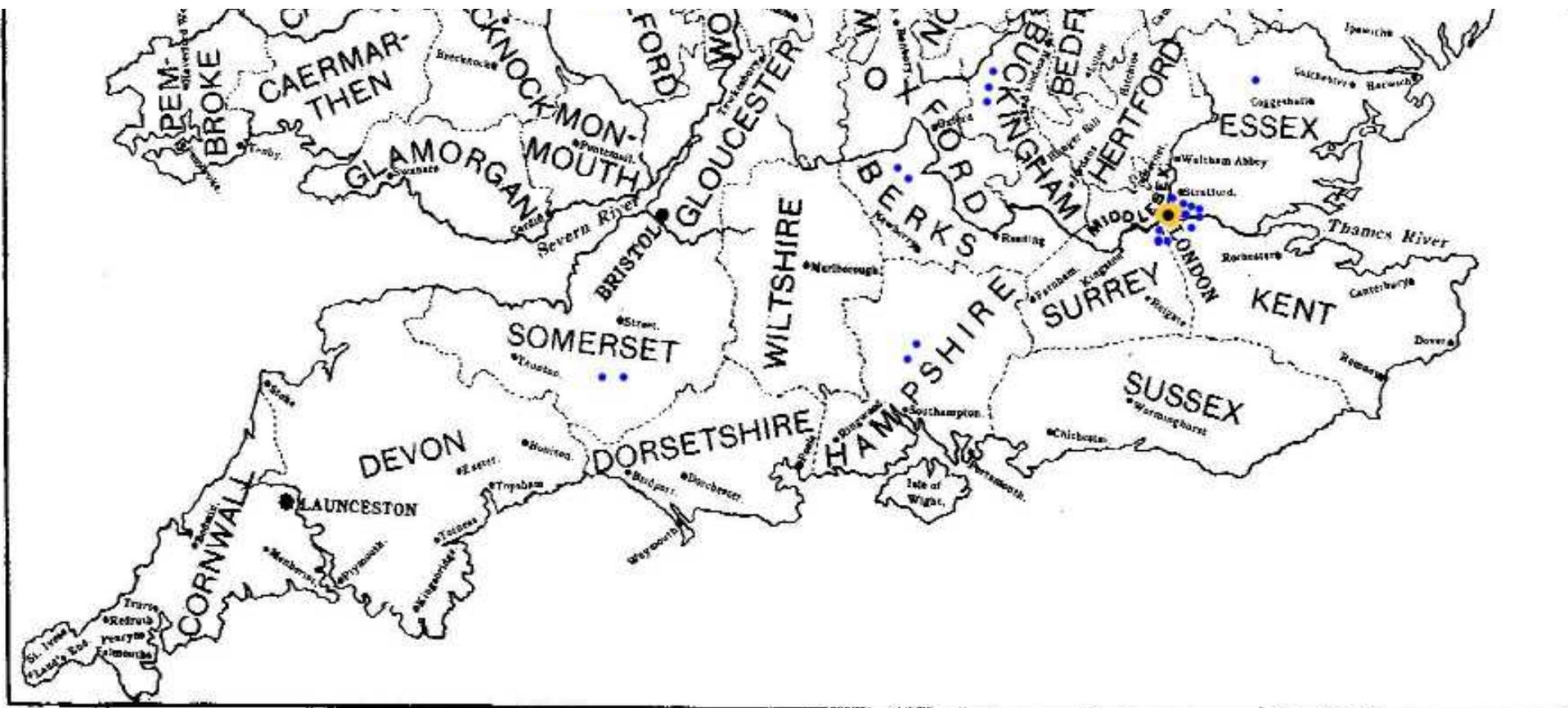


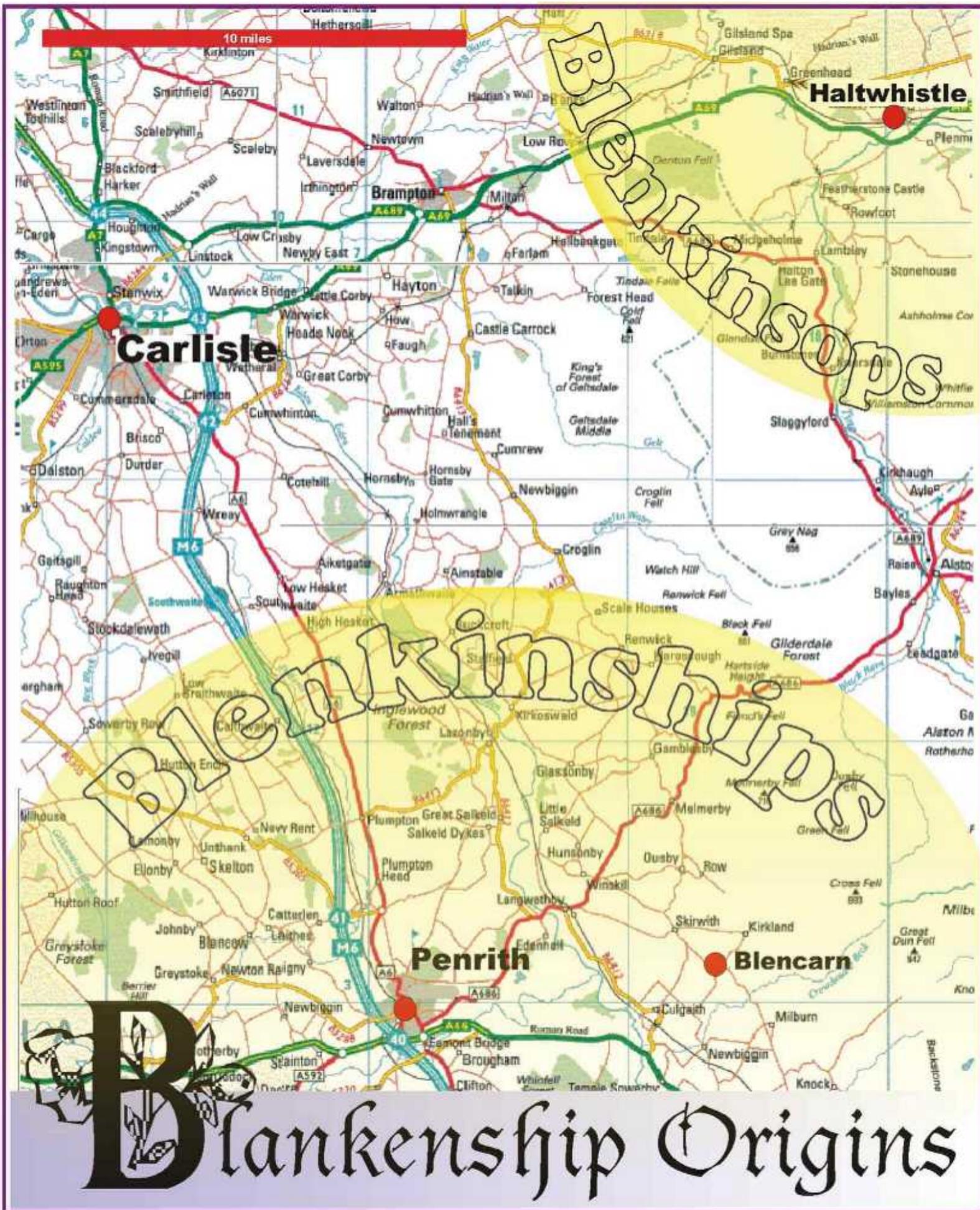
## In search of the surname **Blankenship**

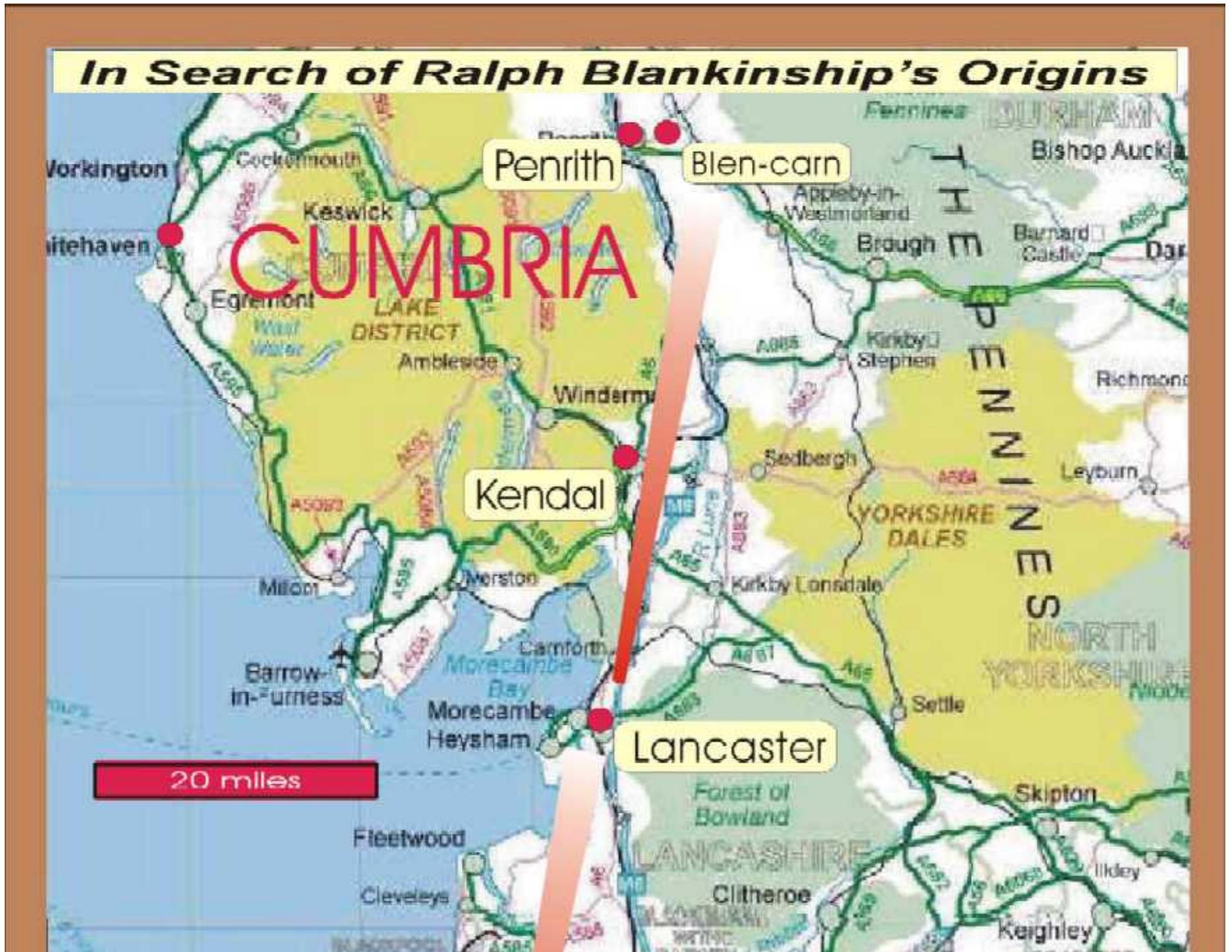
During the period 1700 - 1800



- Blenkinship
- Blenkinsop
- Blenkinsopp
- Blenkhorn
- Blenkhorne
- Blenkharn
- Blenkham









# Britain's sovereigns



King Charles I



Queen Mary I



King George III

|                                           |                |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------|
| William I.....                            | 1086-1087      |
| William II.....                           | 1087-1100      |
| Henry I.....                              | 1100-1135      |
| Stephen.....                              | 1135-1154      |
| Henry II.....                             | 1154-1189      |
| Richard I.....                            | 1189-1199      |
| John.....                                 | 1199-1216      |
| Henry III.....                            | 1216-1272      |
| Edward I.....                             | 1272-1307      |
| Edward II.....                            | 1307-1327      |
| Edward III.....                           | 1327-1377      |
| Richard II.....                           | 1377-1399      |
| Henry IV.....                             | 1399-1413      |
| Henry V.....                              | 1413-1422      |
| Henry VI.....                             | 1422-1461      |
| Edward IV.....                            | 1461-1483      |
| Edward V.....                             | 1483           |
| Richard III.....                          | 1483-1485      |
| Henry VII.....                            | 1485-1509      |
| Henry VIII.....                           | 1509-1547      |
| Edward VI.....                            | 1547-1553      |
| Jane Grey.....                            | 1553           |
| Mary I.....                               | 1553-1558      |
| Elizabeth I.....                          | 1558-1603      |
| James I.....                              | 1603-1625      |
| Charles I.....                            | 1625-1649      |
| <i>Commonwealth Interregnum 1649-1659</i> |                |
| Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector.....      | 1653-1658      |
| Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector.....     | 1658-1659      |
| Charles II.....                           | 1660-1685      |
| James II.....                             | 1685-1689      |
| William III and Mary II.....              | 1689-1694      |
| Anne.....                                 | 1702-1714      |
| George I.....                             | 1714-1727      |
| George II.....                            | 1727-1760      |
| George III.....                           | 1760-1820      |
| George IV.....                            | 1820-1830      |
| William IV.....                           | 1830-1837      |
| Victoria.....                             | 1837-1901      |
| Edward VII.....                           | 1901-1910      |
| George V.....                             | 1910-1936      |
| Edward VIII.....                          | 1936           |
| George VI.....                            | 1936-1952      |
| Elizabeth II.....                         | Succeeded 1952 |



King Henry V



Queen Elizabeth I



King Charles II

## Discover interesting facts about your family:

First Name:

Last Name:

### International Flat Earth Research Society

known as

FLAT EARTH SOCIETY

Charles K. Johnson, President

Marjory Waugh Johnson, Sec.

Telephone: (805) 727-1635

PO Box 2533, Lancaster, CA 93539

**Aim:** To carefully observe, think freely rediscover forgotten fact and oppose theoretical dogmatic assumptions. To help establish the United States...of the the world on this flat earth. Replace the science religion...with SANITY

The International Flat Earth Society is the oldest continuous Society existing on the world today. It began with the Creation of the Creation. First the water...the face of the deep...without form or limits...just Water. Then the Land sitting in and on the Water, the Water then as now being flat and level, as is the very Nature of Water. There are, of course, mountains and valleys on the Land but since most of the World is Water, we say, "The World is Flat." Historical accounts and spoken history tell us the Land part may have been square, all in one mass at one time, then as now, the magnetic north being the Center. Vast cataclysmic events and shaking no doubt broke the land apart, divided the Land to be our present continents or islands as they exist today. One thing we know for sure about this world...the known inhabited world is Flat, Level, a Plain World.

We maintain that what is called 'Science' today and 'scientists' consist of the same old gang of witch doctors, sorcerers, tellers of tales, the 'Priest-Entertainers' for the common people. 'Science' consists of a weird, way-out occult concoction of jibberish theory-theology...unrelated to the real world of facts, technology and inventions, tall buildings and fast cars, airplanes and other Real and Good things in life; technology is not in any way related to the web of idiotic scientific theory. ALL inventors have been anti-science. The Wright brothers said: "Science theory held us up for years. When we threw out all science, started from experiment and experience, then we invented the airplane." By the way, airplanes all fly level on this Plane earth.

Our Society of Zetetics have existed for at least 6,000 years, the extent of recorded history. Extensive

writing from 1492 b.c. We have been and are the Few, the Elite, the Elect, who use Logic Reason are Rational. Summed up, we are Sane and/ or have Common Sense as contrasted to the "herd" who is unthinking and uncaring. We have absorbed the Universal Zetetic Society of America and Great Britain, ZION U.S.A., the work of Alexander Dowie 1888, Wilber Glen Voliva 1942, Samuel Shenton, Lillian J. Shenton of England 1971. Zetetic: from Zeto, to seek and search out; Prove, as contrasted to theoretic which means to guess, to hope, to suppose, but NOT to 'prove'. Science 'proves' earth a 'ball' by 'scripture' words. We PROVE earth Flat by experiment, demonstrated and demonstrable. Earth Flat is a Fact, not a 'theory'!

Our aim is not to 'disturb the herd' or wreck the Government, but rather to be an aid to the Elite Human Being in coming to KNOW earth flat...to then FREE his or her mind from such blind unreasoning 'theory-superstition' and so go on "to carefully observe...think freely...rediscover forgotten facts and oppose theoretical dogmatic assumptions." As Sir Fields, owner of newspapers in England, has said about us, "They are the Last pocket of individual Thinkers in English speaking world."

I sometimes call myself the Last Iconclast. Science is a false religion, the opium of the masses. I myself count it as a beginning of Sanity to confess 'the creation proves there was a Creator' so a God or Creator... Exists. From a life-time of study, of seeking out a proving things, from the study of 6,000 years of recorded history, from observation, from experience, from Common Sense Observation, have concluded the 10 Commandments are in fact good Laws of Living and Behavior for oneself and all in contact with you... truely 'Laws of Physics for Living.' That is my opinion. The Fact the Earth is Flat is not my opinion, it is a Proved Fact. Also demonstrated Sun and Moon are about 3,000 miles away are both 32 miles across. The Planets are 'tiny.' Sun and Moon do Move, earth does NOT move, whirl, spin or gyrate. Australians do NOT hang by their feet under the world...this is a FACT, not a theory! Also a Fact the Spinning, Whirling, Gyration Ball World Planet, Globe Idea is Entirely 100% now and at all times in the Past, a RELIGIOUS DOCTRINE...a Blind Dogmatic Article of Faith in the Religion for the Blind unreasoning beast of prey. No earthly reason for a Sane, Upright Member of the Elite Elect Humans to subscribe to it. Also a Fact, today the Elite of Earth ALL live on the Flat World. Only the illogical, unreasoning "herd"...prefers the way-out occult weird theology of the old Greek superstition earth a spinning ball! Both Copernicus and Newton, the inventors of the "modern" superstitions (400 year OLD modern) have said: "It is not possible for a Sane reasonable person to ever really believe these Theories." Thus sayeth Newton-Copernicus. What sayeth THOU?

Associate Membership contribution of \$10.00 a year, includes four (4) issue of FLAT EARTH NEWS and Membership Card. An 8 x 12 Color Certificate of Membership is \$5.00 extra. Sustaining Member \$25.00 a year; Patron \$100.00 and up. One year of the quarterly (4 issues) FLAT EARTH NEWS and Membership Card and Certificate. \$5.00 single copy. Each issue contains further proofs of the fact - earth IS flat. People of goodwill who seek the truth also known as the Facts are Welcome! We do not want members who are stupid, mindless, brute beasts with two feet whose only aim is to scoff or in some way 'harm' our work -- Facts, Logic, Reason, Sanity also known as commonsense, is our aim.

In 30AD JC said... seek and find the Truth and it will set you free. Free from the Pathological Liars...the great pretenders who mislead all flesh and blood.

Age \_\_\_\_\_ RACE \_\_\_\_\_ Sex \_\_\_\_\_

Occupation \_\_\_\_\_

Are you a teacher of any kind in the education system? \_\_\_\_\_

Minister? \_\_\_\_\_

Priest? \_\_\_\_\_

Rabbi? \_\_\_\_\_

I hereby affirm my aim in joining is not to harm, degrade, damage or defame this Society

signed \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

How did you hear of us?

**SPECIAL: FLAT EARTH MAP** (as featured in Newsweek, 7/2/84) \$6.00 postpaid; Membership, Certificate, and Map \$20.00.

## Discover interesting facts about your family:

First Name:

Last Name:

In search of the first name Ralph, as in Ralph Blankinship

### ENGLISH FIRST NAMES

A count taken of names appearing in the Essex Feet of Fines, which are records of property transfers in Essex Co, England from 1182-1272. This encompasses the period of Henry II, Richard I, John, and Henry III. In this study there were over **4000 male names** and **1400 females** represented. Here, briefly, are the top names and percentage of the population which bore that name. The names listed below remained the same as represented in the total population of first names over the next several centuries.

#### MEN'S NAMES

**RANK      NAME      PERCENT**

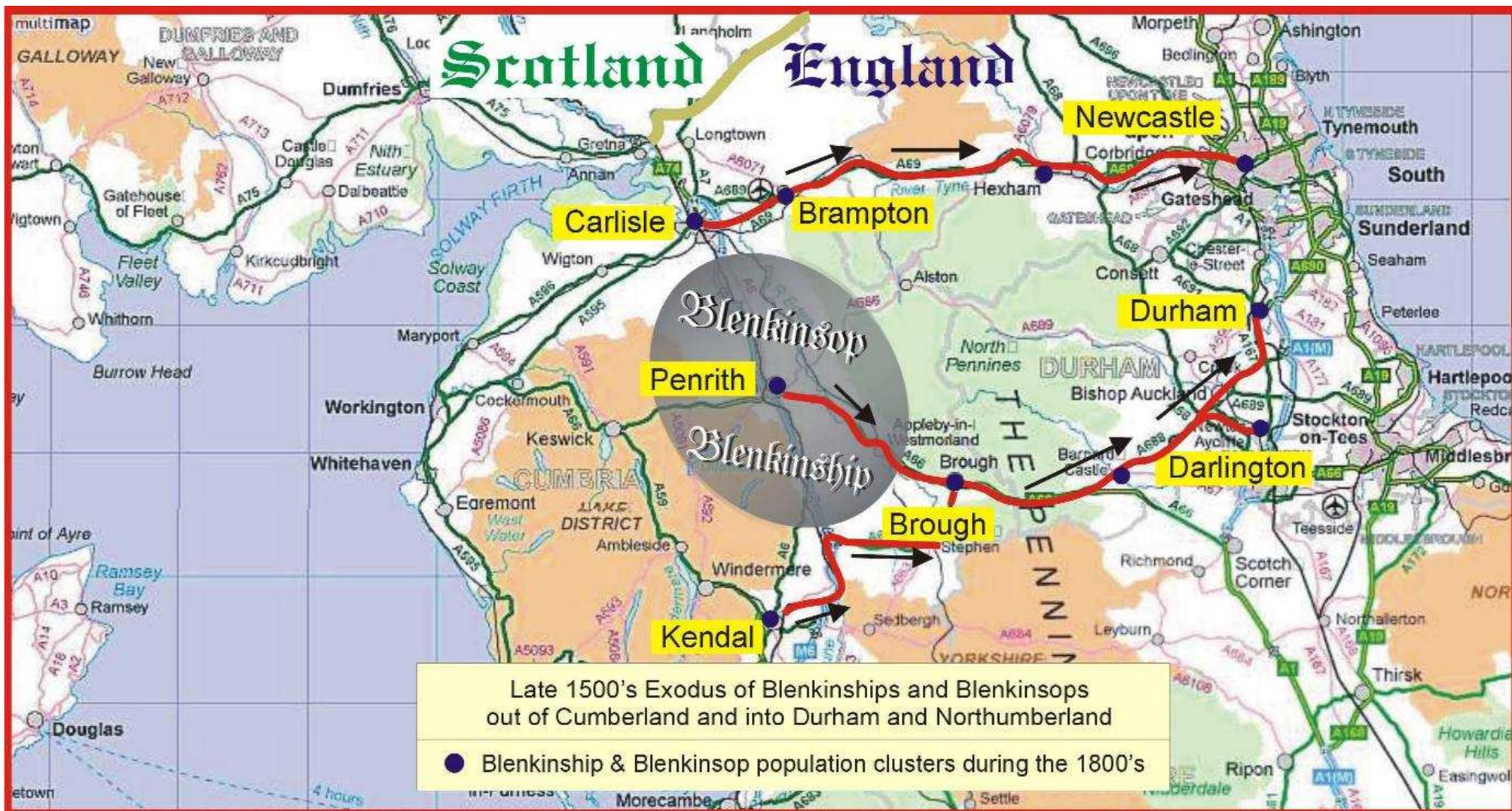
|           |              |             |
|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| 1.        | William      | 13.4%       |
| 2.        | John         | 9.6%        |
| 3.        | Robert       | 8.5%        |
| 4.        | Richard      | 8.3%        |
| 5.        | Roger        | 4.1%        |
| <b>6.</b> | <b>Ralph</b> | <b>4.0%</b> |
| 7.        | Thomas       | 3.9%        |
| 8.        | Henry        | 3.4%        |
| 9.        | Geoffrey     | 3.4%        |
| 10.       | Walter       | 3.2%        |
| 11.       | Hugh         | 2.6%        |

#### WOMEN'S NAMES

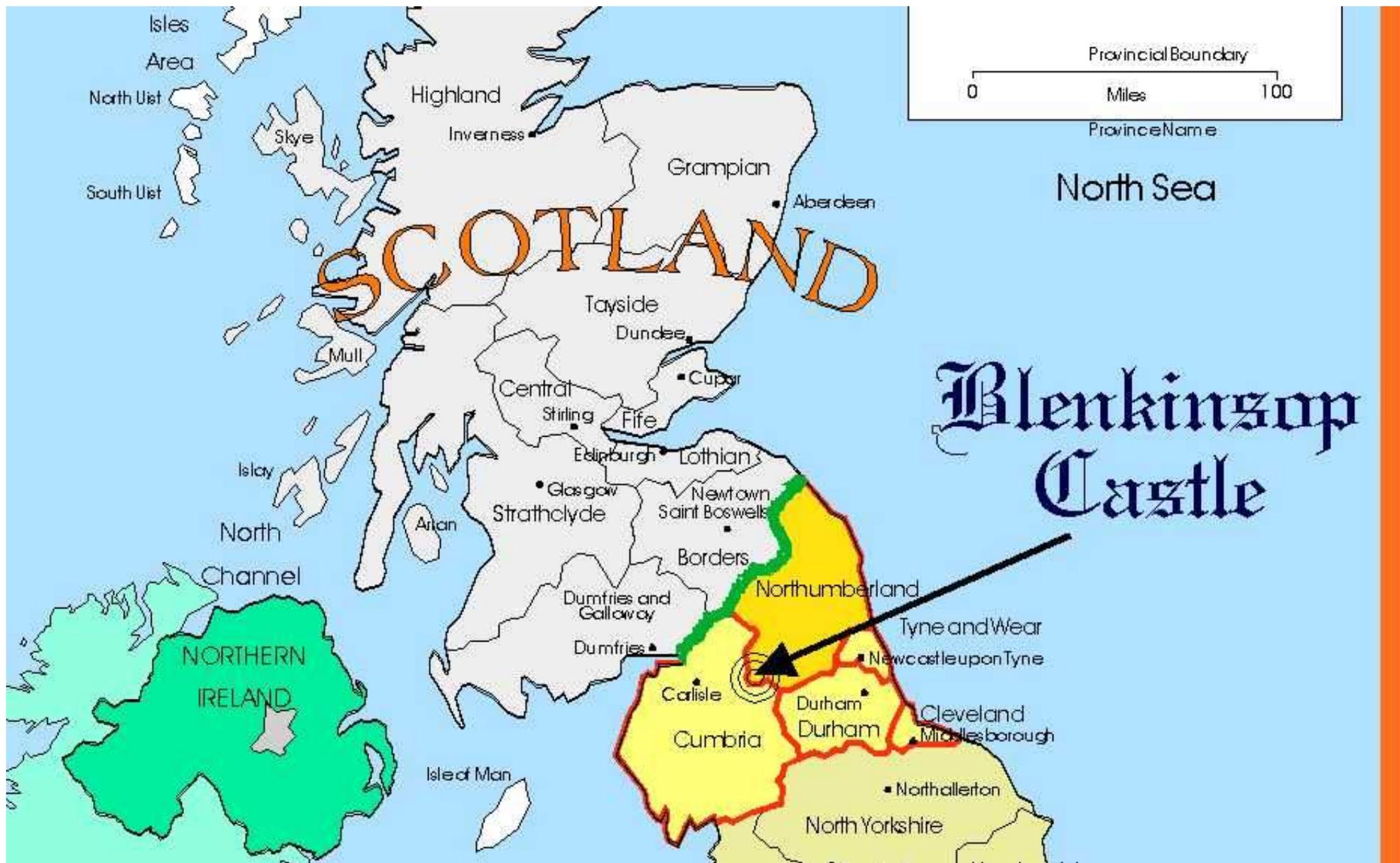
**RANK      NAME      PERCENT**

|    |            |       |
|----|------------|-------|
| 1. | Alice      | 11.3% |
| 2. | Matilda    | 10.0% |
| 3. | Joan       | 6.1%  |
| 4. | Agnes      | 6.1%  |
| 5. | Emma       | 4.0%  |
| 6  | Isabel(la) | 3.9%  |

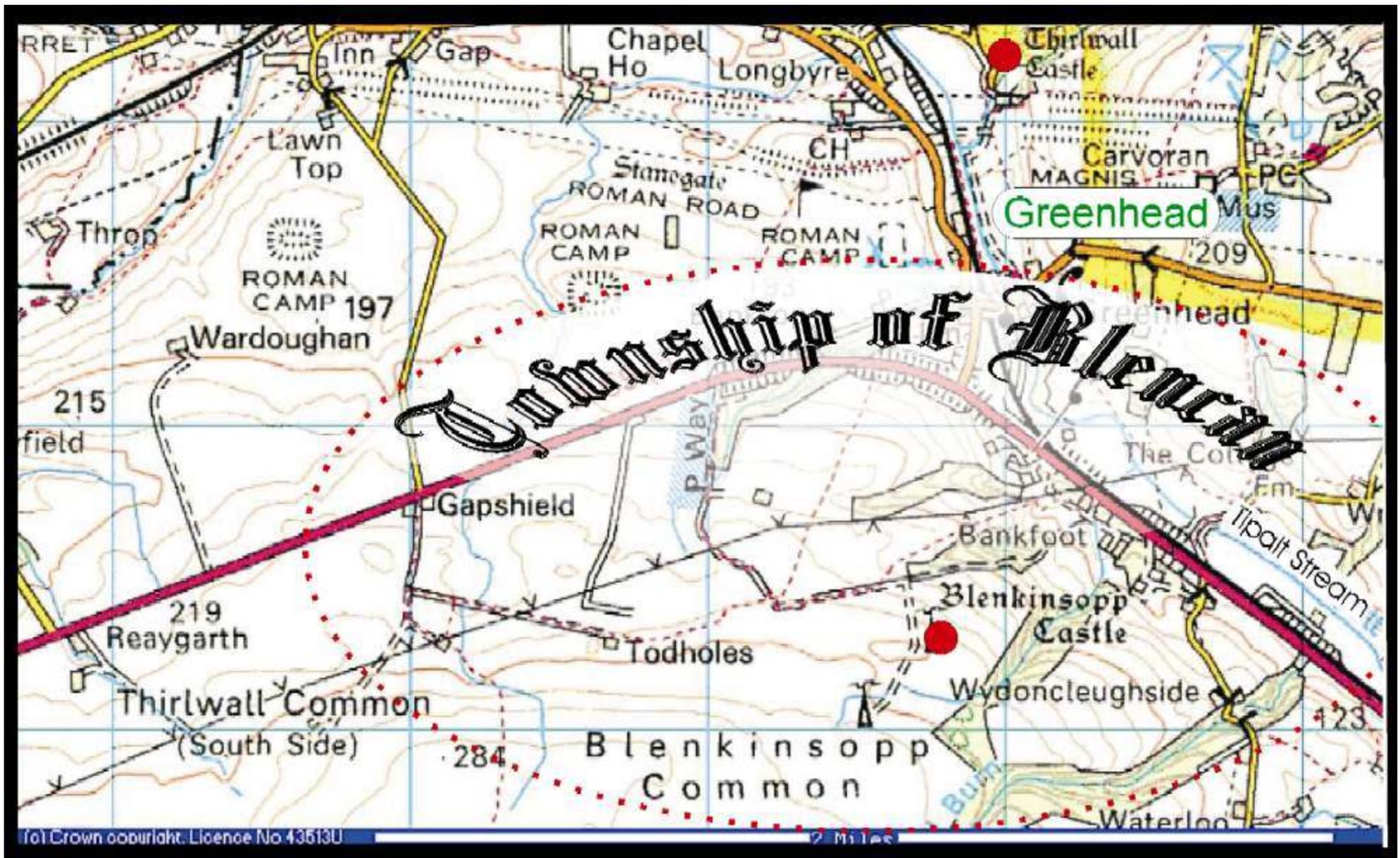
|     |           |      |
|-----|-----------|------|
| 7.  | Margery   | 3.8% |
| 8.  | Ro(h)esia | 3.2% |
| 9.  | Juliana   | 3.1% |
| 10. | Cecily    | 2.6% |
| 11. | Avice     | 2.2% |
| 12. | Beatrice  | 1.8% |















# Dale Parish

Created 31 May 1735

John Worsham  
879 a. 1691

Richard Ligon  
285 a. 1693

James Akin (Aken)  
340 A. 1718

**Chesterfield**

Charles Clay  
190 A. 1729

John Farley  
771 Acres  
1703-1704

9 July 1724  
250 Acres  
Martha  
Blankinship

John Wrenley  
1774

Henry Mayo  
292 A. - 1702

Ralph Jackson  
341 A. - 1725

Henry Walthall  
1344 Acres  
1732

Includes 236 A.  
from his father's  
grant

Samuel Newman  
539 Acres  
1697

King  
721 A.  
1692

Richard Bland  
650 A.  
1687

John Steward  
607 A.  
1635

John Walthall  
327 A.  
1751-1782

Richard Womack  
450 Acres - 1673

William Walthall  
346 Acres - 1744

William Randolph  
944 Acres  
1694?

William Hatcher  
1600 Acres  
1687?

Francis Eppes  
927 a. 1671?

John Wilson  
826 a. 1698?

William Bass

Martin Elam  
900 A.  
1690

Timothy Allen

"COXINDALE"  
Thomas Osborne  
**OSBORNE'S**

Sold To  
Henry Farmer  
in 1707

Robert Hancock  
800 A. - 1696

Charles Evans  
1468 Acres  
1704

William Harris  
1207 Acres  
1671

John Steward  
607 A.  
1635

John Walthall  
327 A.  
1751-1782

Richard Womack  
450 Acres - 1673

William Walthall  
346 Acres - 1744

William Randolph  
944 Acres  
1694?

William Hatcher  
1600 Acres  
1687?

Francis Eppes  
927 a. 1671?

John Wilson  
826 a. 1698?

Richard Kennon  
Conjurer's Neck

145

144

143

142

141

140

139

138

137

136

135

134

133

132

131

130

# Henrico Parish

## Virginia

### Chesterfield County, Virginia

Tracts of Land Identified by Owners  
circa 1700 (+/- 50 years)  
Area between the Appomattox  
River and Proctor Creek

Map Originally prepared in 1830  
from old land deeds

**In Search of Ralph Blankinship's  
Homestead in Henrico Co., VA  
circa 1700**

### Bristol Parish

Created about 1642





PETERSBURG

SCALE OF MILES

