

Colonial National Historical Park

RINGFIELD PLANTATION

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PREFACE

The seat of Ringfield Plantation on King Creek is just off Colonial Parkway some six miles out of Yorktown. Although it is within the confines of the U.S. Naval Weapons Station, its area is now controlled by Colonial National Historical Park under the terms of a special use permit from the Navy Department. In a sense the Parkway severs these grounds from the main body of the Station as it does to much of the Colonial glebe land tract for old Hampton Parish in York County, as this study establishes. Actually the present Ringfield picnic grounds utilizes much of the former glebe (church) lands.

The story of the Ringfield area actually covers a two hundred year span from frontier, through settlement and development into the plantation economy, then reversion to general nineteenth century farming, and finally into a sort of quiet sanctuary status in late years. Its history has close ties with both Jamestown and York County in the seventeenth century and with Yorktown in the eighteenth. The mansion house built, from all indications and by almost general agreement, by Joseph Ring after 1692 and before 1698, stood as a veritable landmark from then until it burned in 1920. Prior to the Rings there were the Felgates and Underhills who lived on the land for some 60 years and evidences of their occupancy likely lay buried on the site. It all constitutes an intricate, rewarding, and revealing story.

It has been long projected that the Ringfield mansion area constitutes a wayside exhibit just off Colonial Parkway and already the entrance road is built, though it is lonely and not yet in use. As Historical

Resources Study Proposal COL-H-3b specifies:

As complete a story as possible is needed about buildings and site and its owners and users. Initially it is required for guidance in archeological survey and study and then to insure development of an implemented preservation, presentation, and interpretation plan.

These requirements have been the guide to this study.

Architecturally the Ringfield "Great House" has been adjudged to have been an interesting, significant structure though descriptive data about it is meager. Fortunately there are some exterior photographs¹ made in late years before it burned and there is a kind of ground plan of its general area made in 1933 when more ruins were visible than now.² There are some suggestive references by late owners, occupants, and neighbors such as Helm, Mast, and Vaughn³ as well as some earlier references such as that by Pasteur.⁴ Inventories are helpful here, too, and even more so in the area of home furnishings and the accoutrements of period living such as that for Joseph Ring in 1704⁵ and John Bryan in 1808.⁶ Though some excavation has been done, it evidently has only touched the surface. The only surviving record of this work seemingly is in the area of objects saved. A number of them are architectural in

1. See Illustration Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 13.

2. Illustration No. 10.

3. Chapter IX, last half.

4. Chapter VIII.

5. Given in Appendix F.

6. Given in Appendices G and H.

nature.⁷

A word of thanks and appreciation in this study should go to two Colonial historians, David L. Hyde and Bernard L. Muehlbauer, who worked earlier on this project and left useful material. Other assignments and eventual change of station for each of these researchers left the study incomplete. This presentation, too, is heavily indebted to Mrs. Frances McLawhorn who made the author's longhand draft a much more useful document, and to Miss Karen Tomb who prepared the manuscript in its reproducible form.

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7. See Appendix J.

ON THE COVER: A Sketch of the Ringfield Mansion in Its Latter Days, adapted by A. G. Lambert from a photograph. (See Illustration No. 1 for photograph and Illustration No. 2 for an enlargement of the sketch.)

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No. 13 Ringfield Plantation House in the Late Nineteenth Century.
(16643)* (Photographed by Huestis Cook, Richmond, Virginia.)

*Colonial NHP Photograph number.

I. SETTLEMENT IN THE "FRONTIER PARTS"

The York River area was wild and wilderness country even twenty years after Jamestown was established. Early settlement, except for the Eastern Shore of Virginia, had followed largely along the line of the James. The York River area, especially up stream, was avoided as in these years the Indians were close and more threatening here. Though near to Jamestown by land, it was a long and isolated way by boat. And water then was the usual roadway. There was hesitation from the beginning of spreading too far and too thinly, and then the Indian massacre of 1622 had required some temporary retrenchment. Expansion forces, however, remained, and in the mid-1620s it was clear that the York River area really was but a little way across the thin dimension of the middle of the peninsula between the James and the York. Consequently the General Court of Virginia took some note in 1627.

The court on January 13:

thought fitt wth ye first means for many considerations to seat a sufficient party at Kiskyacke, both in regard of ye opportunity wee shall therby have to annoy ye Indians, & of a good retreat in case we may have beene overpowered by too powerfull a forreine enemy. And further doe resolve yat noe people shalbe suffered to sitt downe in discommodious places whereby they shall not consist of sufficient strength.¹

There was nothing on the specific implementation of this word of encouragement by the General Court and the next official word seems to have come almost three years later. At this point, in October 1629,

1. Minutes of the Council and General Court of Colonial Virginia, 1622-1632, 1670-1676 edited by H.R. McIlwaine (Richmond, Va., 1924), p. 136.

the General Assembly acted:

After debate of many matters, it was thought a business of great benefitt and good consequence to send and maintaine a company of men to plant corne at Kiskyacke, the charges of building to be borne equally by all that should bee the adventurers, and to be there seated by the 15th of November next. Whereuppon voluntarily the Governor [John Pott] offered to find 3 men. . .² It was ordered they should have shares of land to them and their heirs.³

Evidently this maneuver was sufficient to spark a wave of settlers to move into the area. Though specific dates are difficult to determine this movement seemingly began in 1630, since court orders were issued for several land grants in October and December of that year. The settlement was, the court reiterated, "for ye safeguard & security for ye Inland Country;" a standard practice of opening settlement which included "divers Priviledges & Immunites" for "frontier Inhabitants." It was noted in the preamble to a patent formalized in 1637⁴ that the:

order of Court bearing date at James Citty the 8th day of October 1630 for the securing & taking in of a tract of Land called ye Forest bordering upon the cheife residence of ye Pamunkey King the most dangerous head of the Indian enemy did, after much consultation thereof had, Decree & sett down severall

2. Twelve other men were to find an additional 24 men for a total of 27. It was Captain Mathewes who would get 4; Mr. Farrar, 1; Mr. Thorowgood, 4; Mr. English, 2; Mr. Flint, 4; Mr. Rowleston, 2; Captain Basse, 1; Mr. Harwood, 1; Mr. Bennett, 1; Goodman Tree, 1; Thomas Seely, 1; and Captain Peirce, 2.

3. The Statutes at Large; Being a Collection of All the Laws of Virginia. . .from. . .1619 compiled by William Waller Hening, 1 (1809), 139-40. Hereafter cited as Statutes at Large. . .of Virginia.

4. This grant was for 100 acres to a Francis Morgan, a tract that lay north by east on York River, west into the "Maine woods", west by south on the "Devident of Capt. John West Esq", and east by north on "a Thicket comonly called Cox Thicket." It was due to "Francis Morgan according to ye aforesd order for ye personall adventure of him ye said Francis Morgan & Edward Chisman the first yeare to ye said Charles River."

proportions of land for such Comanders and fifty Acres for all Such who the second yeare should adventure or be adventured to seate & Inhabite on the Southern side of Pamunkey River now called Charles River & then knowne by the Indyan name Chisiack.⁵

Evidently this settlement of "the Forest" along the York was done in concert by a number of the adventurous about the same time. It is said that Capt. John West and Capt. John Utie⁶ were the first, but there were others, as Francis Morgan and Edward Chisman, in "the first yeare." Another such was a relative newcomer to Virginia, Capt. Robert Felgate, who formalized his grant in a patent of April 25, 1632, for 350 acres. This patent recited that it was issued to him, he "being granted by order of Ct. [court] 7 Dec. 1630, His first devdt [dividend], to be doubled." This tract was described as "lying at Kiskeyacke upon Pamunkey Riv." bounded east on the ground of Capt. John West and "west along the maine river."⁷ It was Felgate's ground and seat that would later become Ringfield Plantation.

There were enough settlers within just a few years to create a need for government and church organization. For example, it is of chance record that George Keith was already serving as "Clark & Pastor

5. "Extracts from the Records of York County: Settlement of Chickiack" in William and Mary Quarterly, 1st. Series, 24, 27-28.

6. West was located on the east side of Felgate Creek and Utie was on the west side of King Creek. Each received 600 acres. That of West became, in time, the Digges family estate and that of Utie (sometimes called Utimaria) passed to Col. Nathaniel Bacon, afterwards to Lewis Burwell. (William and Mary Quarterly, 24, 28.)

7. Nell Marion Nugent, Cavaliers and Pioneers: Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants: 1623-1800, 1 (Richmond, 1934-all published), 14-15. Hereafter cited as Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents.

of Kiskiack" as early as July 1635.⁸ By 1634 a county organization had been formed for the settlements on the York, in the Chiskiack area and below it. Actually there had been court meetings even before this, the earliest of record in July 1633.⁹ Often the creation of a formal organizational unit, as a county or a parish, reflected for the record a situation already existing in fact. This evidently happened in the Chiskiack area. There was, as previously noted, church activity well before the Assembly formally established and defined the bounds of Chiskiack parish in January 1640. This action was "for the better care of the Inhabitants of Chiskiack in their convenient repairs to the church that God Almighty may be more duely served by them, that the sd Chiskiack be reduced into a parish. . ."¹⁰ It was "further ordered and enjoined that the sd parishiners according to his Majesties instructions shall with all convenient speed build and erect a church for and

8. Nugent, Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents, pp. 29-30. This fact was established in a patent issued to Keith for 850 acres on Cheeseman's Creek issued pursuant to a court order of February 26, 1634. He had brought himself, his wife, Martha, and a son, John, plus 14 others to Virginia.

9. Colonial Virginia Abstracts, 24, York County: 1633-1646 as abstracted by Beverly Fleet (Baltimore, 1961), 5-6.

10. "Acts of General Assembly, Jan. 6, 1639-40", William and Mary Quarterly, 2nd Series, 4, 155-56. Though the bounds of the parish would change and even its name (to Hampton Parish), initially they were from the "East side of Morgan's Creek [likely that inlet now known as Bracken's Pond] along Charles [York] river to the west side of Skymon's [Skimino] Creek and from the river up into the woods unto the utmost extent of the several branches of the several creeks issuing out of the sd River from Morgan's Creek to Skymon creek and so from the head of the several branches along the middle of the Forrest including the middle plantation [the future Williamsburg] with the head of Queens creek."

within the sd parish and with the like conveniences provide themselves with an able and conformable minister."¹¹ It was required, too, that they "layout two hundred acres of gleab land whereon to build a parsons house the land to be cleared and the house to be built by the parish according to his Majesties instructions."¹² Reference indicates there was promptness in attending to the matter of church building and the "parsons house." There may have been activity even before the Assembly action. There was, for example, the directive in a court judgement of July 11, 1640, which made arrangements for the care of two ministers in the area, the incumbent John Rosier and the restored Anthony Panton:

we conceived we should do no less than restore him [Panton] to the half tithes of York and Chiskyack [parishes], reserving the other half to the present incumbent, John Rosier, clerk, in respect of his officiating the cure, and either convenient rooms for him and his family in the parsonage house with the said Mr. Rosier, or the said Mr. Rosier to procure him with his family a convenient house elsewhere provisionally and without prejudice.¹³

11. The site of this first Chiskiack Parish church has not yet been located and little is recorded about it. It has been concluded that it probably was a frame building and it could have been near the river perhaps between King and Morgan Creeks, near the first settlements in the area. It was replaced by a brick church, about 1700. This second one had a central location on the ridge between King and Felgate creeks near the road that then went between Williamsburg and Yorktown. This remained in use until early in the nineteenth century, the structure being torn down for its bricks during the Civil War. (George Carrington Mason, Colonial Churches of Tidewater Virginia (Richmond, 1945), p. 228.)

12. William and Mary Quarterly, 2nd Series, 4, 156.

13. Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, 5, 127 and generally 123-28, also 11, 170-72 and 13, 376-77; Minutes of the Council and General Court of Colonial Virginia, pp. 481, 496; Mason, Colonial Virginia Churches, pp. 227-20. Anthony Panton had been inducted as rector of both

The significance of this action to this study is that the glebe, and the "parson's house," very surely were on the riverward part of the neck of land between King and Felgate creeks and may have been so established before this date. In 1632 when Capt. Robert Felgate obtained his patent confirmation for 350 acres in this area there was reference only to Capt. John West on the east and the river. In August 1637, however, when he obtained a patent for an adjacent 250 acres, the bounds were cited as east "upon the land of Capt. John West", as before, but south on the land of William Barber, north by west on John Wayne, west by south "into the woods", and north "upon the Gleabland".¹⁴ This "glebe" designation has remained fixed to the land in this particular location into this century even after its integration into what became the Ringfield Plantation.¹⁵ Consequently the parish minister and their families

Chiskiack and York parishes in January 1638. In a matter of months he had incurred the enmity of the Governor, Sir John Harvey, and particularly Secretary of the Colony Richard Kemp. Seemingly he was charged with "mutinous speeches & disobedience to Sir John Harvey & scandals against Rich. Kemp" (at one point having called Kemp "a jackanapes") as well as "counterfeiting and publishing a ridiculous letter." In October 1638 after some secretive, high-handed proceedings and illegal procedures, he was banished from the colony on pain of death for return. Harvey seized the tobacco and corn tithes, the latter "for my own use at Jamestown", from Chiskiack and from York. The matter was returned by the English authorities to the Virginia courts and under the new governor, Sir Francis Wyatt, Panton was exonerated as indicated above. In the meanwhile Rosier had been taken on as minister at Chiskiack and York. Thus there were two ministers to be cared for, hence this decision.

14. Nugent, Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents, pp. 14-15, 70. A year later (May 1638) when John Wayne patented 300 acres that bordered south on the land of Capt. Robert Felgate it lay east on the "Gleab land." (Nugent, Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents, p. 91.)

15. It is located and noted with a house symbol as "glebe" on an area map done in 1781 (see Illustration No. 3). Also, Ernest A. Vaugh,

would have been the nearest neighbors of the Rings, Underhills, and Felgates. On August 6, 1662, when John Underhill repatented this 250 acres of the Felgate grant of 1637, the boundaries were more specifically stated; the bounds began "on W. side of Felgats Cr. at the mouth of a branch dividing this from the Gleabe Land of Hampton Parish."¹⁶

who lived here 1906-1909, wrote in 1959 that his father had leased and operated the portion of Ringfield Plantation known as the Glebe and that the home and farm buildings "were located on the exact site of the present [Park] picnic area." (See p. 63.)

16. Nugent, Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents, p. 401. The land had descended to Underhill by marriage; however, it was not uncommon to seek a grant renewal as extra title insurance.

II. THE FELGATES, ESPECIALLY CAPTAIN ROBERT

Robert Felgate, who settled in Chiskiack in 1630, was one of several brothers that had an interest in, or actually came to, Virginia. One was William, a "Skinner" and an established English merchant. Though he patented lands in Virginia in 1622 and passed along a hundred acres, as well as a share of Company stock, to his brother, Tobias, there is no indication that he himself was ever resident in, or even came to, Virginia. William Felgate had been one of the signers of the second charter of the London Company on May 26, 1609, had subscribed 37£, 10s, and actually paid out 62£ 10s "towardses the supply of the Plantation begonne in Virginia." Also in 1615 he was a subscriber to the Somers Island Charter. His interest in the Colony, with which he was still trading as late as 1639, remained and in 1633 he was one of the commissioners for Virginia.¹

Capt. Tobias Felgate early developed ties in the Colony and lived here, though seemingly he never became the fixed and longtime resident that his brother, Robert, did, despite the fact he was to die here. He was in Virginia on "the good ship of Bristol called the Margaret" that put in to Jamestown in early December 1619. He was in fact the

1. Alexander Brown, The Genesis of the United States (Boston, 1890), 1, 217, 468 and 2, 770, 889; Records of the Virginia Company of London edited by Susan Myra Kingsbury, 3 (Washington, 1933), 64, 83, 324. It is of record that in February 1622 an Erasmus Felgate of the "Parish of St. Buttolphes withoute Aldergate London Taylor," willed his four sons and one daughter 20£ each from his estate which his wife, Margerie, administered. Since there was a London Felgate family actively engaged in the settlement of Virginia and as Capt. Robert Felgate had a son named Erasmus, it is speculated that the brothers William, Tobias, and Robert were possibly the sons of this Erasmus. (Va. Mag. Hist. Biog., 19, 400.)

ship's pilot at the rate of 4£ 10s "by the month". He was back in Virginia late in the next year, but this time as master, or captain, of "the good ship called the supply of london of the burthen of 60 tons or thereabouts." He was then noted as one who was capable of shouldering "a grete trust."² He is said to have made five voyages to Virginia as early as 1623 and a number followed this.³

For a time in the late 1620s and early 1630s Toby (Capt. Tobias Felgate) seems to have established a residence, or home, in Virginia though he remained a mariner. Some time before February 8, 1627, he had married, becoming the third husband of Elizabeth,⁴ widow of Ralph Hamor,⁵ who had played an important role in Virginia. At a court on

2. Virginia Company Records, 3, 207, 230, 382. (Hereafter cited as Va. Co. Records.) Both of these voyages had to do with the establishment of Berkeley Hundred up the James River from Jamestown and in the various documents Felgate is noted variously as "gent", "maryner", pilot, and master. He also had a hand in getting the cargoes together and in other details of the voyage. In the latter instance, the Supply in 1620, he, too, had personal interests in getting passage for three persons as well as in the return of some "freight of Tobacco." (Va. Co. Records, 3, 178, 183, 199, 207, 230, 382-85, 388-91.)

3. Va. Mag. Hist. Biog., 29, 297-298.

4. Elizabeth had come to Virginia as Mrs. Elizabeth Clement in the George in 1617 with four children and two servants and as "Mrs. Elizabeth Hamor" was listed in the muster of Jamestown, taken in early 1625, when two of her children were still with her and her husband Ralph. (Annie Lash Jester and Martha Woodroof Hiden, Adventurers of Purse and Person: Virginia 1607-1625 (1656), pp. 28, 138; Va. Mag. Hist. Biog., 20, 195.)

5. Hamor, who had come to Virginia in 1609, was a subscriber to the Virginia Company. He was made a member of the Virginia Council in 1611 and later served as Secretary of the Colony, writing "An Account of Virginia, 1611-1614" which was duly published. He remained prominent in colony affairs, being naval officer ("Vice-Admiral") in Samuel Argall's administration, and in 1621 being returned to the Council where he sat until his death in 1626. (Jester and Hildren, Adventurers of Purse and Person, p. 138; Va. Mag. Hist. Biog., 29, 297.)

this date:

Elizabeth Fellgate the wife of Tobias Fellgate, Mariner, Administratrix of all the goods debts & chattles of Capt Ralfe Hamor, deceased (haveing formerly according to the Order delivered upon her oath an inventory of all the estate of the said Capt Ralfe Hamor) did at this time present unto the Court upon her oath like wise a perfect & true account of the same: And the said Elizabeth Fellgate, intending shortly to goe for England did there upon desire to have her bond now lyeing in the Court

Thereupon the Court gave her a discharge and returned the bond.⁶

In November 1626 Tobias Felgate sought, through court action, to collect the remaining unpaid charges, "seventene pounds in readye monye of England" from the estate of Richard Bennett for whom he had brought over in "this vioadge. . .in his shipp the James" "divers goods & merchandise." Likely, too, he was the "Mr. Felgate", who two months earlier, in a charge of "witchcrafe", was told by "good wife Wright" (the investigated) that "he should bury his wiefe (wch cam to pass)." Captain Felgate was not always free of involvement with various rules and regulations. There was, for example, the day (January 14, 1627) when he forfeited "forty waight of Tobacco" for failure to appear in court even though "he was warned by ye provost Marshall."⁷

In all probability "Capt. Tobye Felgate, Marniner" was working in unison with his brother Robert when he moved into the wilderness at Chiskiack. He was granted 150 acres, "Due unto him as an Adventurer into this Colony", as a result of the same (December 7, 1630) court order cited in the patent of April 25, 1632. It was in "Kiskeyacke

6. Ibid, 29, 297-98.

7. Minutes of the Council and General Court of Colonial Virginia, pp. 111-12, 124, 159.

upon Pamunkey" River westward along the Maine River towards a small creek and "abutting East upon land of his brother Capt. Robert Felgate."⁸ Since he cited Robert's land as a bound and Robert made no mention of him in his patent, it might indicate that Robert was actually the first in the woods. It seems highly unlikely that Tobias built a home here and established himself with Elizabeth and her children. He continued as a mariner to the last, as brief mentions testify.

There is the note that four persons were transported to Virginia in 1634 "in Capt. Tobias Felgates shipp the Defense."⁹ It seems, too, that he could hustle for a cargo. In June 1632, for example, John May and John Cumber appeared with "two Boates" at "the late dwelling house of Thomas Forlowe" to pick up "8 tun of Tobacco", but they found the tobacco had already gone, "shipt aboard the ship defense Mr [Master] thereof Capt Tobyas Felgate."¹⁰

His wife Elizabeth died before 1633, probably in England, and Tobias took another, a third, wife as his will in 1635 shows. He made his will "at Westover in Virginia. . . [where he had] been for the space of eight days. . . sick." It was duly proved, but in England where his now family likely was. The will provided for his "eldest son William" (150£) and for "daughter Sarah at marriage" (250£). His wife Sarah

8. Nugent, Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents, p. 15.

9. Nugent, Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents, p. 56.

10. Minutes of the Council and General Court of Colonial Virginia, p. 201.

was named administratrix.¹¹ There was no mention of his Chiskiack lands which may have been forfeited through non-development.

There was another Felgate, John, in Virginia prior to December 1635 for he patented 1,200 acres in "Checquers neck" on the Chickahominy River which extended southeast into the woods "from the Landing place". He must have been a man of substance as he claimed 24 headrights to support this grant.¹² It is difficult to trace John Felgate or to establish his family connections. Conceivably he could have been a brother of Robert, Tobias, and William. He was alive in 1640 but died before 1654, since on April 6 of that year Mary and Robert Hey repatented this tract. It was then recited that John had reconfirmed his patent on July 3, 1640, "by reason of a mistake in the bounds of this pattend."¹³ It was further recited that this had accrued to Mary Hey, as widow, and Robert Hey, her son, they being the executors for William Felgate. William had in turn been the executor of patentee John Felgate. Perhaps, William, the executor, was John's son. In any case he died before April 1654 as the patent states.¹⁴

11. Jester and Hiden, Adventurers of Purse and Person, p. 138; Va. Mag. Hist. Biog., 29, 297.

12. Nugent, Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents, p. 36.

13. References to "Mr. Felgatt's" and "Mr. Felgates" land in James City County and on the south side of the Chickahominy River in 1650 and 1651 likely refer to this same property. (Nugent, Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents, pp. 192, 196, 215.)

14. *Ibid*, pp. 98, 288. It was noted in another grant in James City County in January 1650 that it touched "upon land belonging to the estate of Mr. William Felgate of London, Merchant dec'd." This likely was William Felgate the "Skinner." And there were other Felgates in Virginia

But it is Capt. Robert Felgate who is key to this account. He claimed his acres between Felgate and King Creeks for "ventureing" outward "to seate those frontier parts" by court order of December 1630. He had come to Virginia in 1628 in the ship, William and John, likely captained by his brother Tobias Felgate. With him, or afterwards, came his wife, Margarett, his son, Erasmus, and his daughter, Judith, plus four others.¹⁵ He seemingly was a man of note and of leadership from his arrival since he represented the area across the James from Jamestown, being "The other Side of the Water", in the General Assemblies of 1629 and 1629-1630 thus being a party to the action of that body that looked toward opening the York River territory. From all indications he moved here and settled later in the year 1630. In the next year his new area, "Kiskyacke", sent its first representative to the assembly, it being Nicolas Martiau who had already settled where Yorktown would later

who are difficult to fit into this narrative if in truth they belong here. There was a Richard Felgate who was noted as Clerk of Northumberland County in December 1656. There is a chance reference, too, to a Thomas Felgate who evidently had land in the Chiskiack area in 1652 (Nugent, Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents, pp. 215, 270, 372.)

15. Nugent, Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents, pp. 14-15, 70, 121, 401. When he secured the court order with a patent in April 1632, he used the headrights for himself (doubled because he settled in the first year), "his sonn" and four servants. When this was expanded by 250 acres, by patent of 1637, he again listed himself and 4 persons and by virtue "the first year to the said plantation". They were Erasmus Felgate, Robert Syler, Mary Mooreland and Henry Thorne. In March 1639 he was granted yet another 400 acres "adjacent to his former devident" and this time the names listed were his own, Margarett Felgate, his wife, Erasmus, his son, Judith Felgate, his daughter, Robert Siler, James Giles, Richard Davis, and John Jockgive.

rise.¹⁶

There is no doubt that Capt. Robert Felgate moved immediately on to his property in Chiskiack, built a home, and developed a going farm (plantation) with emphasis on tobacco and cattle. As opportunity came, he increased his initial 350 acres. Another 250 acres came in 1637,¹⁷ thus making 600 and still another 400 "adj. his former dividant" in 1639.¹⁸

He, it appears, was a community leader from the beginning. He was a member of the county court, as a justice of the peace, from the inception of that body. The first recorded action of this court, July 12, 1633, listed him as one of its six members.¹⁹ The import is that he remained a member of this body until his death with seemingly a break in service in the years 1638-1640. For the first years, there being no courthouse or formal place of meeting, it was customary for the court to convene in the homes of the different justices. The court held at least two such sessions at Felgate's place, indicating a home with sufficient accomodation. One entry, that for January 12, 1637, reads "A Court at

16. Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, 1619-1659, edited by H.R. McIlwaine (Richmond, 1915), pp. viii-x.

17. This 400 acres though seemingly for new area could, perhaps, have been a regrant of part of his initial patent.

18. Nugent, Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents, pp. 14-15, 70, 121.

19. The others were Capts. John Utie and Nicolas Martiau and Messrs. William English, Lionel Royston and William Townsend.

Capt Robt Fellgate's house."²⁰

Felgate, like most of the established citizens, soon found himself busy in the administration of estates, sometimes by will direction and sometimes by court "Commission of Administration." On February 9, 1632, for example, he "delivered unto Cort uppon oath an Account of the estate of John Adkins deceased."²¹ Felgate's work on the Adkin's estate is of interest, since in due course, after the death of his wife Margarete, he married Adkin's widow, Sibbella. There were two Adkins children, a son (in his minority) and a daughter, Marah, who married Henry Lee, who lived down the York a little way. Because of the family tie and after Felgate's death, Henry and Richard Lee acknowledged the receipt of nine head of cattle belonging to John Adkins, perhaps a part of Marah's inheritance. About the same time, too, Richard and Henry Lee acknowledged themselves indebted to Felgate's widow,²² administratrix of her husband's estate. From all indications Sibella performed her duties as administratrix in good order and in a very business like manner. It seems, too, that in due course Sibbella took another husband before she died. A patent of April 1651 for land in Gloucester County (400 acres to John

20. Fleet, Col. Va. Abstracts, 24, 5-28, especially 9 and 13. The court in the beginning met most often at "Utimaria" the home of Capt. John Utie across King Creek, but there were others as Christopher Wormley, Nicolas Martiau, Richard Townshend, and William Pryor. About 1641 the meetings began to be held "at the Ordinary appointed." (See also Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine, 1, 236-37.)

21. Minutes of the Council and General Court of Colonial Virginia, pp. 197, 202.

22. Fleet, Col. Va. Abstracts, 25, York County, (1646-1648), 18; William and Mary Quarterly, 1st Series, 1, 83.

Perines) recited in background that Capt. Nicolas Martiau "maryed the Exix of Capt. Robert Felgate." This would in part explain, too, why in December 1647 some of Captain Martiau's lost, or strayed, cattle were to be brought "to the plantation late Capt Robt Felgatts."²³

Prior to his death Robert Felgate had made his will with a customary preamble as "Capt Robert Fellgate of Virginia gent now here resident" being in a "sick and weake Estate but I prayse God of good and perfect memorie." It was signed, sealed, and published on September 30, 1644.²⁴ He departed this life some time later in the same year. At least it came prior to January 29, 1645, when near neighbors, Henry and Richard Lee acknowledged themselves indebted to the "Mistress Sibbella Fellgate relict and late wife of Capt Robert Felgate Gent dec'd" in the amount of 20,000 pounds of tobacco.²⁵

Felgate's will disposed of all of his "goods Chattells lands tenements Servants Cattle household stuff & things." It revoked an earlier one made "before my departure out of Virginia," likely a reference to a trip to England. He first stipulated that his just debts

23. Nugent, Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents, p. 210; Fleet, Col. Va. Abstracts, 25, 67. Even yet the Felgate place was a central point in county affairs as there is reference, in December 1647, to 200 pounds of public levy tobacco having been "damaged at the house of Capt Robert Felgatt dec'd." (Ibid., p. 68.)

24. This was in the "20th Yeare of the Raiyne of Or Soveraigne Lord Charles by the Grace of God King of England. . ." as the will states, but not in the year 1649 as the will also states. (See Appendix B for the will in full.)

25. Fleet, Col. Va. Abstracts, 25, York County, 1646-1648, 18.

be paid, specifically mentioning the sum of 60 "pounds of Lawfull money of England" to his "brother William Fellgate of the Citty of London Skinner." There was no mention of children Erasmus and Judith: presumably they had not survived.

It was his intention that "all my Plantation land tenements & Herediments" which he should have in Virginia at the time of his decease should go to his grandson, Thomas Newton, then resident in Holland, when he attained the age of 21. In the interim, in fact for her "Naturall Life", all of the "rents Issues & proffitts of the said Plantations Messauges & premisses" would go to his "wife Sabilla." Should Thomas Newton not reach 21 then the heir would be another grandchild, Thomas Bruton. Should he not attain majority, the next in line would be "the Children of my sd Brother William Fellgate and their heires successively." This last is evidently the way that the ultimate succession went, to William, son of William.

Robert Felgate had one other consideration, a personal one concerning a servant, one Mary Hayes. He willed her 60 acres of land, 500 pounds of "Tobacco of the County-growth", and enough corn "to keep hir" and "Four head of Cattle" (which he included) for the space of "one whole yeare." He, also, did "remitt unto hir. . .the tearme of yeare she hath to serve mee."

To carry out his wishes he named his "loveing wife Sibilla" whom he made sole executrix. Though dated September 30, 1644, this will was held and not recorded for eleven years, not until September 25, 1655, according to the records. This was the day after Mary Bassett petitioned

the York County Court for the "landes & tenementes" of Capt. Robert Felgate as heir. She was given possession of them and placed bond with a longtime neighbor, Maj. William Barber, who became her surety. It was required that "she putt in securiety to surrender the same att all times after such possession in case any heire having better Right shall claime the same."²⁶ There seems no reason for Mary Bassett to have claimed the Felgate estate as any kind of heir in her own right. It could have been, however, that she was protecting or insuring the rights of her children by Thomas Bassett after she married William Felgate who did inherit the property.²⁷

The assumption is that neither Thomas Newton, nor Thomas Bruton, reached majority and after Sibella Felgate died, the estate passed to William Felgate, a son of Capt. Robert Felgate's brother as his will had specified. This conclusion basically is a matter of inference. A William Felgate does appear in the York County records in the decade following the death of Robert and the appearances are in the frame of a settled resident in the Chiskiack area.²⁸ He continued in the area,

26. Deeds, Orders, Wills, No. 1, p. 264; Fleet, Col. Va. Abstracts, 26, York County, 1648-1657, 53-54.

27. Va. Mag. Hist. Biog., 2, 182. It may be of interest that Thomas Bassett, along with Hugh Gruin and William Lee, witnessed a bond of Sibbella Felgate in 1645 or thereabouts. Thomas Bassett was a resident of the area. (Fleet, Va. Col. Abstracts, 25, 18, 56, 73. William and Mary Quarterly, 1st Series, 2, 218.)

28. As when he and Henry Lee and two others took the inventory and made the appraisal of the estate of Capt. Stephen Gill in August, 1653. Or when in 1648 he billed the estate of James Stone, merchant, who had lately died in Virginia. Or when, again in 1648, he bound over a servant to Henry Lee to secure a debt of 1,100 pounds. (Fleet, Col. Va. Abstracts,

marrying Mary Bassett prior to 1655, and becoming a member of the York County Court as a Justice. His record, however, is meager, and in a deposition in 1659 he gave his age as about 47 years.²⁹ In any case he died in 1660 and his widow would soon marry again and in so doing bring a new name to the property, Underhill. She had received, after other bequests, his "whole Estate of Lands Servants Goods debts or whatsoever."

"William Felgate of the County of Yorke" by will and by codicil, dated February 9, 1659, disposed of his estate as he wished it. There were provisions for his children and his wife.³⁰ To his daughter Mary Felgate he bequeathed 20£ sterling should she come to Virginia within a period of five years and should she not "the Legacy be voyd." To "my Sonne William Bassett" he willed 100 acres of land, "being part of the Lands I am now possest," plus other items, when he reached the age of 18. For "daughter Mary Bassett" there was to be "One Negro wench

25, 81 and 24, 11-13, 46-57.) William Felgate, brother of Captain Robert, was dead by this date. The William that Tobias left seemingly was now settled in England, and the William (possibly a son) that was executor for John Felgate in James City County, even if he was of the family, was dead.

29. Hening, Statues at Large. . .of Virginia, 2, 13; Va. Mag. Hist. Biog., 2, 13; William and Mary Quarterly, 1st Series, 5, 80.

30. The implication is that one of the children was his. This was Mary, who had remained in Holland, likely the offspring from an earlier marriage. The others were Mary and William, the children of his present wife by her earlier marriage.

comonly called Marie."³¹ Though he made his will in 1659, he lived another year, dying in the early fall of 1660: his will was proved in September of that year.

31. See Appendix C for will in full.

III. THE JOHN UNDERHILLS AND RINGFIELD

The earliest observed reference to a John Underhill in relation to Virginia comes in the will of Walter Walton made in November 1649 and proved nine months later in England. It called for the payment of debts if "demanded in my voyage in the adventure now in Verginney bound for Maryland." John Underhill and Benjamin Cowell "of the said ship" had power "to receive" what was due him.¹ Then there were two headrights claimed for John Underhill in Virginia (in each he is given as "Mr. John Underhill," perhaps denoting a person of some status).² The earliest is dated 1651.

It is said that Underhill married Mary Felgate shortly after the death of her second husband, William Felgate, in 1660 and the inferential references bear this out.³ Since the General Assembly of the Colony, on October 10, 1660, "Ordered That. . .Mr. John Underhill ["be added"] to the commission of Yorke in the place of Mr. Felgate," it would indicate that he was already an established and well known resident of the area.⁴

John Underhill like most Virginians was interested in lands. Mary had brought into their union a sizeable estate, being a developed and

1. Va. Mag. Hist. Biog., 11, 358.

2. Nugent, Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents, pp. 218, 313. That in 1651 was for land in Northumberland County and that in 1655 for other acres in Lancaster. Both are likely in reference to the same John Underhill.

3. William and Mary Quarterly, 1st Series, 2, 85 and 5, 80.

4. Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, 1659-1693, p. 8.

going plantation, the old Robert Felgate establishment. For some reason Underhill found it necessary, or desirable, in 1662, to repatent a part of this, that 250 acre tract for which Capt. Robert Felgate had received a patent in 1637. Perhaps it had not been sufficiently developed. Though there was some change in terminology, the bounds seemingly were the same.⁵ Two years later, in July 1664, Underhill patented 309 acres in New Kent County, for having transported six persons to Virginia. He had noted five other persons for his earlier re-grant on Felgate Creek. On the same day that he was granted the 309 acres, he and likely his stepson, William Bassett, jointly patented another 463 acres for another 10 head-rights.⁶ The two tracts adjoined each other. Later, in 1664, there is note that a part of a 300 acre patent in James City County to one Ambrose Clare was made up in part of land which John Underhill had previously sold to Jonathan Townsend. It is not known when he acquired this.

Among his other accomplishments Captain Underhill was a surveyor of experience, and he continued active in this work until his death. In March 1672 he was named by the General Court of Virginia as one of two surveyors to settle a disputed line in Warwick County. Even earlier, in April of 1671, an entry had been made which read: "Capt Jno Underhill

5. Formerly it had been east on the land of Capt. John West, north on the "Gleabland", north by west on land of John Waine, west by south into the woods, and south upon land of William Barber. Now it began on the west side of "Felgats" Creek at the mouth of a branch dividing this from the Gleabe Land of Hampton Parish. It was north by west "on the Pond" of Col. John Waines, south on land of William Barber, and east on land of John West. (Nugent, Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents, pp. 70, 401.)

6. Ibid, pp. 444, 472.

with a Jury of the Neighbourhood to be Impannell by the Sher" to "Survey and lay out the land in Difference betweene" two parties. There was another assignment in October 1672, the month before he made his will and only three months before he died.⁷

John Underhill of "Hampton parish in Yorke County" made his will on November 20, 1672, and died shortly thereafter, it being proved in court two months later, January 13, 1673.⁸ Literally he must have been "very sicke in body" though of "good minde & memory." He made provision for four children all of them being minors at the time. To "Sonne" John he bequeathed "All that tract of land lieing and being upon Fil-gates creeks."⁹ To his son Nathaniel he willed a tract of land at Poroiget in New Kent County.¹⁰ His daughter Jane he wished to have the "second Mare filly which shall happen to fall from my said Mare." The first filly was to be earmarked for John, the third for Nathaniel and the fourth for "my daughter Mary Underhill."¹¹

7. Minutes of the Council and General Court of Virginia, pp. 246, 301, 314.

8. See Appendix D for verbatim copy of will.

9. This likely was the 250 acres which he repatented in 1662.

10. This evidently was that patented in July 1664.

11. John Underhill evidently fancied horses and owned a quality mare which he wished to share with his sons and daughters through her increase. But he wanted them to have mares in any case. There was, for example, the provision that should his mare produce males instead of females, they should "be sold for the purchase of Mares for and towards the Supply of my children John, Jane, Nathaniell & Mary."

It was his wish that "my deare Wife Mary Underhill shall live upon the plantation whereon I now live with all the Land running to the swamp & between this & Mr. Baskernyles & the same peaceably & quietly to enjoy & possess without any molestacone or trouble whatsoever during her natural life." After her decease "the said plantation & Land" would return to his son John. There was another 300 acres of land in New Kent at "Poroight" which in the interim was to be cleared and built up "towards the raising of Stock" for her use "and this would come to Nathaniel at her decease." In the event that his children (sons) left no children of their own, or widows, or died "before they come to be possessed," all the property would revert to "my deare & loving wife Mary Underhill" whom he made executrix. She would be free, too, to have "the whole disposall & management" for all "the rest of my Estate."

Evidently having died at his plantation seat he was buried there. Though now gone, there are several reports that fragments of his tombstone were seen in the graveyard there at Ringfield where the Rings were later interred. This is a strong suggestion that the Underhills and the Felgates used the same home site. The inscription on his gravestone, which carried armorial bearings, as reported in 1893, was to the effect that he ("Capt. John Underhill") was seated on Felgate's Creek where his body rested having come to Virginia from the "Citie of Worcester in England."¹²

12. William and Mary Quarterly, 1st Series, 2, 85; Va. Mag. Hist. Biog., 16 (1908), 94.

The next chapter in the story of Ringfield is rather obscure: this covers a twenty year period. In the end Joseph Ring acquired this site. By common repute Ring bought it from John Underhill, the younger; however, no deed on record supports this. On the other hand, it is of record, January 24, 1693, that Ring received letters of administration from the court for the management or disposal of the estate of John Underhill.

It can, perhaps, be assumed that Mary Underhill, the wife of Captain John, lived on with her younger children here at the now old family seat. Likely her Mary Bassett had long since moved on her own and seemingly William Bassett had gone on to his New Kent holding.¹³ There is a record that daughter Jane Underhill married Robert Hyde, a York County lawyer.¹⁴ There was a John Underhill in York County at least as late as September 1692 when he and his wife Mary sold 200 acres of land to a Capt. Richard Booker. He also had purchased a port lot in Yorktown in 1691, though he forfeited it.¹⁵ There seems to be no reference to John Underhill after September 1692, four months before Joseph Ring obtained his authority to administer the estate.

13. William and Mary Quarterly, 1st Series, 2, 85.

14. In 1696 Robert Hyde and his wife Jane sued one Lewis Delany for slander and Jane was awarded 500 pounds of tobacco in damages. However, later in the same year, Hyde left his wife, who was now without support. When called to court he promised to take care of her as well as "to allow her the society of her children." (William and Mary Quarterly, 1st Series, 3, 270; 6, 126; Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine, 2, 271.)

15. Va. Mag. Hist. Biog., 7, 95; Edward M. Riley, "The History of the Founding and Development of Yorktown, Virginia, 1691-1781," a typewritten report dated March 20, 1942 (copy in Colonial NHP Library), p. 39.

IV.

JOSEPH RING AND FAMILY

Joseph Ring, though little is known of his early youth (even his first forty years), is on the scene, established and prospering, a leading citizen in his county and area, in the latter decades of the seventeenth century. He was for many years (almost twenty) a member of the York County Court where he had a direct hand in the administration of local affairs. And in January 1688 he, in this capacity, was a party to a forthright action in refusing the Governor's request or suggestion that the York Court lay a levy to purchase "Trumpetts, Drums, Colors, and other ornaments."¹

As a responsible resident citizen he appears in the management (in various capacities) of estates in his locality which suggests that he was in the Chiskiack area perhaps even before he acquired the old Underhill property. He witnessed the will of Nathaniel Bacon, Sr., in March 1692, a will that transferred the former Utie property, across King Creek, from Bacon to Lewis Burwell of Gloucester County. Earlier, in December 1691, he reported on the division and inventory of the estate of the widow of Edward Digges across Felgate's Creek in the opposite direction.² There were other public services as well for which there

1. Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine, 1, 258-59; Va. Mag. Hist. Biog., 1, 233, 373; William and Mary Quarterly, 1st Series, 27, 136. The reply to the Governor in 1688 was to the effect that "wee [the justices] canot finde that wee have by any Act of Assembly any power to assesse the County for any instruments or trophies of war." (William and Mary Quarterly, 1st Series, 10, 282.)

2. William and Mary Quarterly, 1st Series, 1, 208; Va. Mag. Hist. Biog., 2, 129.

was remuneration. In 1684 he was duly paid 4,860 pounds of tobacco "for mending Armes" for the Colony. He also was the trusted keeper, for a time, of part of the Colony's powder supply. He had ten barrels in May 1691 when order was given for its transfer to newly designated officials.³ There is also record in 1686 that Ring made further repairs to the county courthouse, "one house new built" which had been bought for the purpose "at the French Ordinary" [Halfway House] on the road from Yorktown to Williamsburg in 1680. Here Ring had earlier purchased some 35 acres and may then have been in residence.

His first election to the Virginia House of Burgesses came in 1684, though he had to wait a day or two with Capt. Francis Page, York's other burgess, while a charge of election irregularity was resolved. The complaint was "Concerning the publication of the writt for Election" by the county sheriff. It was, however, determined by the Assembly, after investigation, that the sheriff "had don his duty towards the Publication of the Writt" and on April 18 the two representatives (Ring and Page) took "the Oathes of Allegiance Supremacy and the Oth of a Burgesse" as given by two members of the Council.

Ring was named to the committee of public claims and debts and thus began his activity in the Assembly. Soon he was a member of the committee "for Contracting for the building the state house," the last such

3. Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, 1659-1693, p. 254; Executive Journals of the Council of Colonial Virginia edited by H. R. McIlwaine, 1 (Richmond, 1925), 185; Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine, 1, 255-56.

structure built at Jamestown, still the colony's capital town.⁴

He would represent York County in other Assembly sessions, as in the years 1691-1693.⁵ Here he would be busy about matters of money, auditing, "tares for Tobacco" hogsheads, duties on "Tanners, Curriers, & Shoemakers," the public levy, and such. He also served on the conference committee whose function it was to resolve differences between House and Council actions on particular matters.⁶ Then on November 17, 1693, there was a notable assignment. He was one of the committee of twelve instructed to "prepare an address of thanks to their Majts for their Grace & favour in granting their Royall Charter for erecting the Colledge of William & Mary." Earlier in the year, in April, Ring had been one of the conferees between House and Council to seek "such an Expedient as may be most Suitable for the obtayning their Matr Royall Charter to enable fitting persons to found and erect a Colledge together

4. Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, 1659-1693, pp. 191-98. Early in the session he was one of two "to Give the thankes of this House to Mr. Rowland Jones for his sermon preached this day [April 17] before the Genll Assembly." Later, on May 22, he was one of three "to wait upon this Exlncy," the Governor, in regard to his "speech of yesterday." (Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, pp. 188, 245.)

5. Va. Mag. Hist. Biog., 13, 94, 409; 15, 321, 438-39. And for this there would be some pay as on November 25, 1693, when he drew 1,950 pounds of tobacco for 15 days, plus another 156 pounds "To Caske" (packaging the tobacco). (William and Mary Quarterly, 1st Series, 26, 37.) In the 1691-92 session he sat with Thomas Barber for York and in 1693 with Barber again. However, he was not in the 1692-93 session, York being represented then by Thomas Ballard and Daniel Parke. It is of interest that now the burgesses were taking "oathes prescribed by act of Parliamt" rather than those of "Allegiance & Supremancy." (Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, 1659-1693, pp. xiv, xvi, 187, 335.)

6. Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, 1659-1693, pp. 334-369, 384, 396, 405, 492-94.

with their Matr^u most gracious grant of Some part of the Quit rents towards the maintenance & Support thereof."⁷

Another important order of business with which Ring was associated was the legislation of 1691 establishing port towns, one of which (Yorktown) he would be instrumental in getting underway. He was a member of the committee named in early May 1691 to consider amendments to the bill for the creation of these port towns. This was reported out to the House as required. He was among the group, too, that took the matter up with the Council after passage in the House to iron out the differences between them.⁸ This act went on to become law and soon he was involved on the local level.

To implement the Port Act in York County, the York County Court issued a directive on July 24, 1691:

Ordered that the court on the 29th day of instant July meet upon Mr. Benjamin Reade's land beginning at the lower side of Smyths [now Yorktown] Creek and so running downward by the river towards the ferry, being ye land appointed by Law for a Port in order to laying out of the same for a town and doing all other things relating thereto, and that the sheriff give notice to the surveyor of this county that he then and there give his attendance. And further this court doth hereby nominate and make choyce of Mr. Joseph Ring and Mr. Thomas Ballard to take and receive of Mr. Benjamin Reade a Firme and authentic Deed of Conveyance of the said land as Feoffees in trust which is accordingly by them to be confirmed to every respective person or persons as ye law directs for what shall to him or them.

7. Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, 1659-1693, pp. 347, 493.

8. *Ibid*, pp. 353, 357.

9. Quoted in Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine, 1, 256-57.

And it was all done as outlined. The survey of 50 acres was made and Ring and Ballard, as trustees, accepted title on August 18 and authorized payment of 10,000 pounds of "good Merchantable sweet scented Tobacco & Cask." Then they proceeded to sell individual half-acre lots to prospective customers at a standard 180 pounds of tobacco plus obligations to develop the lots on pain of forfeiture. Perhaps to demonstrate his faith in the new port of York, Joseph Ring and Thomas Ballard each purchased a lot. However, the next year the Court remitted the lot's cost to Ring and Ballard out of its appreciation for them "haveing performed good service to ye County."¹⁰ Ring and Ballard continued on as trustees for a decade or more, and Ring remained interested in his lot, No. 10, (as did Ballard his) and proceeded with its development as witness the reference to it in his will and its later sale by his son Joseph.

Now comfortably settled at his plantation overlooking King Creek and the York River beyond, Joseph Ring was in a situation to enjoy many of the fruits of his labors in the last decade of his life. Influential in his position and financially secure, he could enjoy his family and his resources. Keeping an active interest in the development of Yorktown, he could follow the growth of William and Mary and the unfolding of other projects in which he had and would have a hand. No doubt he was disappointed to see Jamestown's fourth and last statehouse, with which he had been associated both in its building and in its use, burn to the ground in October 1698, though eventually it would bring the seat of

10. York County Records, Deeds, Orders, Wills, No. 9 (1691-1694), pp. 42-43, 186; Riley, "The History of the Founding and Development of Yorktown, Virginia, 1691-1781," p. 39.

government closer to him and to Yorktown.

Ring, before 1688, had married Sarah Berkeley, the daughter of Mary Kemp and Edmund Berkeley, and his mother-in-law, Mary, would take as her second husband John Mann of Gloucester County, thereby strengthening Ring's ties with several leading families, particularly the Pages, there.¹¹ Evidently Mary Kemp (now Mary Mann) had a good relationship with Joseph and Sarah and their children. In her will she left her "son-in-law, Mr. Joseph Ring, a gold ring of twenty shillings price." There was substantial remembrance, too, for the children (her grandchildren) Joseph, Edmund, Elizabeth, and Sarah. There was no mention of Issac, who died in 1701, and of Mary (likely named for her grandmother) who evidently was born after her will had been drawn.¹²

Perhaps Ring's recommendation by the Governor as a suitable candidate for the Council in 1699 came with a good deal of satisfaction to Ring, though he would not receive the appointment. It did indicate that he was a trusted citizen, a man of influence, and possessed abilities of note. He would continue on for another four years and die on February 26, 1703, at age 57, leaving a young family. This would indicate that his wife was considerably younger than he and that Sarah Berkeley was not

11. Hiden and Jester, Adventurers of Purse and Person, p. 232. There is reference to a deed which Sarah and Joseph made in 1688. (William and Mary Quarterly, 1st Series, 6, 136.)

12. William and Mary Quarterly, 1st Series, 3, 139-40. This source has a copy of Mary Mann's will proved on June 16, 1704. Joseph, Edmund, Elizabeth, and Sarah were to receive 200£ sterling "to be Layd out in negroes in the yeare seventeene hundred and five or the first opportunity afterwards if my Son-in-law, Mr. Joseph Ring, will allow land to worke ye negroes" and do the necessary accounting to them of the profits.

necessarily the first Mrs. Joseph Ring,¹³ though surviving records suggest none other.

When Joseph Ring drew up his will¹⁴ on December 3, 1698, he provided for disposal of a sizeable estate which would be even larger when he died five years later. He was interested first in appropriate provisions for his wife and children, one of whom (Issac) would precede him into the family cemetery plot. He was explicit that: "Imprimis, ye house and plantation whereon I now live I give unto my beloved wife Sarah during her naturall life, & after her decease unto my son Joseph Ring, & ye heirs lawfully begotten of his body." Should he not have heirs the descent would be to his son, Edmund, then to Issac, and then to his daughters, Elizabeth and Sarah. When Joseph, Jr., would reach majority (21 years of age), if he wanted to live independently, "he could if he so desired" live on the land left his mother for life, on "that part where Moody did lately live & of him lately purchased by me."

For Edmund there was a 600 acre tract in King and Queen. In the case of death or absence of heirs, succession here would follow to Joseph, to Issac, and then Elizabeth and Sarah. For Issac there was a separate bequest of "all my land and plantacon lying near ye beavr Dams which I lately purchased of Nicholas Harrison."¹⁵ There was more, too,

13. William and Mary Quarterly, 1st Series, 2, 81; Lyon G. Tyler, Encyclopedia of Virginia Biography, 1 (New York, 1915), 313.

14. For the will in full see Appendix E.

15. Again there was established succession of Joseph, Edmund, and the two girls.

especially for Joseph, the eldest son. There was the "land and housing thereon, called by ye name of the French Ordinary. . .wth all furniture & appurtenances thereunto belonging." There was also "my Lott of Land at Yorktown and all Appurtenances thereunto & thereupon."

Having disposed of his real estate, he now turned to "my personall estate, both in Virginia & England or elsewhere." Funeral expenses and debts had first call on this. Daughter Elizabeth was to have 100£, as was Sarah, on her day of marriage or when she became 21. There was another 100£ for Issac Sedgwick to settle any account with him and to assure his assistance to "my wife in her Business as to getting ye Debts due to my estate which I desire to him" Any remainder was to be divided "proportionately" between his wife and five children.¹⁶ He named his "Loving wife Sarah Ring full & sole Executrix" with his "Loving brothers, Capt Matthew Page & Mr. Edmund Bartlet [Berkeley] Trustees."¹⁷

It was in May 1702 that he brought his will up to date with an appended "Memorandum" which was also duly witnessed and signed with his "Seale." Another acquisition, 400 acres on the Mattapony adjacent to the 600 already noted for him, was earmarked for Edmund. And there was a new daughter, Mary, who should get her 100£ "at day of Maryage or when She Shall Arrive at ye Age 21." Also he wanted each of his trustees to have "a Gunny to by them Ring" as a fitting remembrance.

16. Likely there was surplus here as his inventoried worth in Virginia, exclusively of real estate, totalled a substantial £1,484.10.7. It included 30 slaves.

17. A copy of the 1698 will without its addendum of May 18, 1702, appears in William and Mary Quarterly, 1st Series, 6, 139-40.

It is through the inventory taken after his death and committed to record on August 24, 1704, that a good deal about the nature of his operation comes through.¹⁸ Seemingly he directly managed three agricultural units, the home estate and two quarters. Other properties he evidently rented or leased. One "quarter" was the Bever Dam plantation and the other that on the Mattapony River. At these locations there was emphasis on livestock and farming with the necessary slave compliment. There were living accomodations at both places and likely each was managed by an overseer who was in residence. These farm units, necessary to a prosperous planter and merchant of the time, are not particularly germane to this story. It is the home plantation, seemingly a 630 acre unit, that is.¹⁹

The fact that Ring made specific reference to his "Great House" and also to the "Old House" would suggest that he likely built a new home at the old Felgate-Underhill home site. There was also the "Old Store" and the "New Store," the latter carrying a much more complete line of merchandise.²⁰ The old store, however, still had its stock of goods. There was, also, the spring house, a smith's shop, a "Granery & Stable," and a kitchen. In detailing the content of the "Great House" it helpfully was necessary to make specific reference to at least some

18. For the complete inventory see Appendix F.

19. This acreage is used since later, when there are deed references, it would pass current as the basic mansion unit as will be discussed.

20. The stores carried a wide range of items for personal and plantation use as "habedashary ware," tools, containers, yardage cloth in good variety, kitchen utensils and farm tools, riding gear, cordage, clothing,

of the rooms. It becomes clear that he lived in a rather spacious home of two floors plus basement. Those areas mentioned categorically were the "Chamber," a Hall, the "Hall Chamber," the room over the Chamber, the "Clositt in ye Hall," the "Garretts," and a cellar ("Sellr"), the latter with good stocks of cider, rum and "Madera wine."

Joseph Ring's establishment was well appointed by the standards of his time, and he left his family in a very good situation though another son, Edmund, would not survive his youth, dying at age 11 and being laid to rest near his brother, Issac and his father, Joseph. The name Ring²¹ would persist on the land, eventually overriding other later designations for the plantation; however, the Ring occupation would not go beyond his oldest son and namesake, Joseph. The "Great House" (which he is generally credited with building some time between 1693 and 1698),²² though it would have countless vicissitudes, would remain a landmark for some two and a quarter centuries and longer (even now) as a brick and rubble ruin.²³

bedding, building materials (including 34,000 nails from six to twenty penny), silver plate, and even a "Bird Cage with bells."

21. There is no record that Joseph himself ever used the terms Ringfield, or "Ring's Neck," to denote his home plantation and its acreage.

22. He acquired the estate in early 1693 or later and mentioned his "house and plantation whereon I now live" in his will of 1698.

23. William and Mary Quarterly, 1st Series, 6, 148-49 notes that "The old house is still standing [in 1898]. . .In the garden is the tomb of Joseph Ring. . ."

V.

JOSEPH WALKER FOR A TIME

At Joseph Ring's death, Sarah, his wife, was left with four children, an infant and a son and two daughters, all of whom had been unmarried and under 21 years of age in 1698. The management of the estate and the implementation of her husband's will is difficult to trace in its entirety especially as it became enmeshed in the affairs of her second husband,¹ Joseph Walker, a prominent and established merchant in Yorktown. It may be that they were married after but a relative short lapse of time following Ring's death.² And there would be a new family from the marriage - children Mary, Sarah, and Matthew Walker. Seemingly Joseph Walker could have taken residence and likely did with his wife at the Ring place where she had a life interest.

Walker had a good eye to business and evidently knew the value of land as he used his opportunities when they came to extend his holdings outside of Yorktown. Joseph Ring, Jr., gave him at least two of these opportunities. In 1712 he, through his attorney, John Clayton, sold Walker Lot No. 10 "with its appertenances" in Yorktown, a property which his father had specifically given him by will. This half acre adjoined

1. "Berkeley Manuscripts," William and Mary Quarterly, 1st Series, 6, 136, 142. This mixing of business activities is evident from the copy of a document dated 1712 detailing a legacy left by Mrs. Mary Mann to Sarah and Mary Ring, "two of the daughters of Sarah Walker."

2. A quit rent roll of "all the land in York County" in 1704 carries no entry that would be associated with the Ring estate other than a suggestive 615 acres entry for Joseph Walker. This did not necessarily mean that he owned this acreage, but may suggest that he was in management of it at the time. It can be noted further that the later established acreage for the Ring Home Plantation unit was 630. (Va. Mag. Hist. Biog., 31, 70-75.)

another lot already in Walker's ownership. Both Joseph Ring, Jr., and Joseph Walker, his now father-in-law, were noted as residents of York-Hampton Parish.

It was five years later, in May 1717, that "Joseph Ring Son & Heir of Joseph Ring late of Hampton Parish York County Gentt deced" sold Walker another of his inheritances. This was his "parcel of land" which was "commonly called or known by ye Name of French Ordinary" containing "by Estimation forty Acres" by "ye Great Road that goes into Merchants hundred." This, near the old "Halfway House" on the main road between Yorktown and Williamsburg, was conveyed, "with ye Appurtenances," for the sum of 25£. At the time it was in the "tenure and Occupation of Andrew Lester," indicating that Ring was located elsewhere. This land had been acquired as a 35 acre parcel by Joseph Ring, Sr., before 1686 when the courthouse was at this location and business likely better than now as the country seat had moved to Yorktown. At some point the senior Joseph Ring had increased the acreage from 35 to 40, likely by a supplemental purchase.³

There was to be more involvement between Joseph Walker and his stepson in that Ring evidently accumulated debt with him, seemingly in some amount. When Walker drew his will on November 11, 1723,⁴ there

3. Deeds & Bonds, No. 3 (1713-1729), pp. 119 ff; Orders, Wills, No. 14 (1709-1716), pp. 152, 219; Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine, 1, 255-56, 271. Seemingly Walker bought other property in this area from one Samuel Hyde of Bruton Parish, in November 1717. Samuel was the son of Robert Hyde and Jane, daughter and heir of Capt. John Underhill, an old name on the land here as has been previously noted.

4. Copy of will in William and Mary Quarterly, 1st Series, 6, 150-51.

was a provision that at his death this would be a gift from him to Ring. However, five days later in a special proviso, he recorded a second thought. He modified this to the extent that he wished his "gift to Joseph Ring of the debts due from him to my Estate" should "stand valid," but only if he died before "my beloved wife, otherwise to remain indebted for the same." Perhaps Joseph was in bad health or was a poor risk, and consequently he wished only to protect his wife. There is little more of record on Joseph and there is no evidence that he ever married.

Joseph Walker reached a good measure of financial success and was a good provider for his family as his will indicates. He opened his final testament with "I, Joseph Walker, esqr of Yorktown" and pre-faced it with a profession of faith as was generally customary at this time.⁵ His first family bequests were for his two daughters, Mary Walker and Judith Walker, and then his wife, Sarah. For each daughter there was to be 500£ sterling when they reached 21 or were married: "And it is my desire that she [they] should be maintained out of my Rents in York Town until the said Five hundred pounds be paid." Also he wished Mary to have a Negro girl named Martha and Judith, "A Mulatto girl," named Florino, with their increase. To his wife, for life, went a third "of all my Negroes, household goods, plate, cattle, sheep, hogs" and, also, he bequeathed her "my chariot, furniture, and horses forever." Sarah still retained her life interest in the Ring home plantation by right of her first husband's bequest, and the absence of reference in

5. "I bequeath my Soul to Almighty God, in hopes of a Joyful resurrection through the meritts of my savior Jesus Christ."

Walker's will to a home estate is further indication that he had settled at the Ring home with his wife.

The remainder of his estate "both real and personal," "whether it be in Great Britain, Virginia, or elsewhere," Walker bequeathed to his son, Matthew, not yet 21. Should Matthew have no heirs, then his real estate would go to his sisters, Joseph's daughters. In this event that property which he owned on Wormeley Creek would go to Mary. The "French Ordinary" land, and "Basses" adjoining it (recently purchased in 1717), plus "the land I purchased of Sabrill and Stockner" would be Judith's under similar circumstances.⁶

He appointed his wife Sarah as executrix along with Mann Page and John Wormley, Esquires, as executors and he added a third executor a few days later, Thomas Nelson, Gentleman, with whom there had been recent business cooperation.⁷ He also directed that his son, Matthew, be made an executor when he reached the age of 21. Walker valued his friends and their services and the final provision of his will read: "I desire twelve Rings, of sixteen shillings value each, may be sent for and distributed to each of my executors, to each of my sons and

6. There was special provision for a favorite servant. Whenever "my mulatto woman shall, at any time, pay down thirty-five pounds current money she may have her freedom, and be discharged from my heirs."

7. Joseph Walker and Thomas Nelson had jointly purchased Lot 25 in Yorktown in August 1719 and had built and opened the Swan Tavern there. It was open for business prior to March 1722 when they dissolved a joint ownership in favor of each having "one moiety of said lot and all buildings there on a severalty." Each retained this interest and Thomas Nelson's son and heir, William, would later purchase the Walker interest from Mary, Joseph's daughter. (Deeds & Bonds, No. 3, pp. 303, 394.)

daughters; one to the Rev. Mr Emanuel Jones, and to the Reverend Mr Francis Fontaine [the then rector of York-Hampton Parish], one." Fontaine was one of the witnesses to his will.

After his death, Mrs. Walker duly qualified for her role in the management of his estate posting bond in the sizeable amount of 4,000£. The will was proved on December 16, 1723, just a month after the special proviso had been added.⁸ There is no word on when Sarah (Ring) Walker died nor any on the death of Joseph Ring, Jr. There is, however, a strong likelihood that Elizabeth Ring, the daughter of Sarah and Joseph Ring, survived them all, and as her father's will provided, succeeded to the Ring family home, and through her it came into the Wormley family.

8. William and Mary Quarterly, 1st Series, 6, 150-51.

VI.

ENTER THE WORMLEYS

It was noted in 1769 that "Elizabeth Wormley, late of Middlesex, widow, was in her lifetime, seized in fee simple of and in a tract or parcel of land, with the appurtenances, situate in the parish of York Hampton, and county of York, containing six hundred and thirty acres" and she died "being so seized."¹ It is clear from later transactions and transfer of this particular property that it is the old Ringfield home area. If we assume that Elizabeth Wormley was in truth born as Elizabeth Ring and married John Wormley, then this would be a simple descent of the estate according to her father's will, after her mother's death and after the demise of Joseph, Jr., her brother, without heirs and her sister, Sarah, also leaving no heirs. All of which seems to have been the case.

It is established that John Wormley of "Rosegill" (1689-1726) in Middlesex County, a son of the noted Ralph Wormley of the same county (who died in 1701), did marry about 1713 an Elizabeth whose surname seems not to be of specific record. Ages, dates, geography, and family connections would all make this marriage of John Wormley and Elizabeth Ring a logical one. From the marriage came at least ten children, four of which died in infancy and two of which were male, John Wormley and Ralph Wormley.²

1. Hening, Statutes at Large. . . of Virginia, 8 (Richmond, 1821), 452-54.

2. "The Wormley Family," Va. Mag. Hist. Biog., 31, 98-101, 283-86, 385-88.

Elizabeth Wormley outlived her husband by a decade and a half and was "seized in fee simple of" the old Ring homestead after his death. Consequently she made disposition of it in her will dated March 3, 1743. She willed it to her son, John Wormley and his heirs, but if there were no heirs surviving, then to her son, Ralph. Thereupon "John Wormeley entered into the same and is now [1769] seized thereof in fee tail." At this time he sought "to dock the intail" on this property and to secure a fee simple title as he was "desirous to sell and dispose of the said lands in the county of York and to settle the said lands, in the county of Lancaster, with some slaves to be annexed thereto, being together of greater value to the same uses."³ After publishing the required notice on three successive Sundays "in the several churches in the said parish of York-Hampton," John applied to the Virginia Assembly. An act of Assembly was necessary for this as was approval of the act by the English Crown. The favorable Assembly action came in November 1769⁴ and royal approval followed in February 1771. Perhaps in anticipation of favorable action by the Crown, John Wormley and Anne, his wife, had already agreed to sell this property to Hallcot Pride and John Pride, Jr., for the use of James Pride. This was on September 12, 1770, and covered

3. The Lancaster property involved his "only daughter and heir apparent," Elizabeth, who was married to William Digges. John had married Anne Tayloe and the Lancaster property had come through this marriage.

4. Hening, Statutes at Large. . .of Virginia, 8, 452-54.

a certain Tract or parcel of Land with the appurtenances situate in the Parish of York-Hampton and County of York containing Six-hundred and thirty Acres whereof the said John Wormeley was then seised in Fee Tail.⁵

Likely John Wormley, now a resident of Lancaster County, never lived on or directly managed the old Ring estate. He most assuredly had the plantation in operation but did not consider it a particularly productive property, certainly not as rewarding as he hoped to make his Lancaster holding. In this event the property, "Tract or parcell of Land with the Appurtenances," would have been immediately available to James Pride in the fall of 1770. And his tenure would be a short one, a little more than two years.⁶

With the property now in fee simple and unencumbered by any entail a clear title was possible. On January 9, 1773, James Pride of York County, Gentleman, and John Wormley, Gentleman, and his wife, Anne of Lancaster County, combined to pass title to a new owner, one "William Pasteur of the City of Williamsburg Surgeon." The sale price was a substantial 1,500£ "current money" and the property was noted to be "bounded according to the known ancient and lawful" limits.⁷ Dr. Pasteur would be in ownership for almost a decade and a half.

5. Deeds, No. 8 (1769-1777), p. 327.

6. *Ibid.* The conditional sale, or agreement between Wormley and Hallcot Pride of Dinwiddie County and John Pride, Jr. of Amelia County was not duly recorded. It was recited that it had been intended that the property was "In Trust and to and for the use of the said James Pride his Heirs and assignees forever."

7. *Ibid.*

VII. LONDON CARTER AND "RING NECK"

Though it had no direct bearing on the Ring home plantation development except proximity and family name ties, some of the property of Joseph Walker (conceivably even being at one time a part of the Joseph Ring holdings) in the upper reaches of "Ring Neck" (that area between King and Felgate creeks) passed into the Carter family. There was good reason for this since one of Walker's daughters, Mary, in 1728 married Charles Carter (1707-1764) "of Cleve," as he was later designated. Charles was the third son of the renowned Robert ("King") Carter of "Corotoman" in Lancaster County.¹

Joseph Walker's property descended through his daughters (rather than his son) as his will specified. It seems that Matthew Walker died young or without heirs. Consequently Mary took her interests into her marriage and passed them on to her own progeny.² Evidently in this way Carter came into property that Walker left in the "Ring Neck" area and put it to use.

When Charles Carter wrote his will in 1762, he was obviously concerned about the care and upbringing of his children, especially his

1. "The Will of Charles Carter of Cleve" annotated by Fairfax Harrison, Va. Mag. Hist. Biog., 31, 41.

2. There was, for example, "the moiety of the Swann Tavern" in Yorktown held by Charles Carter in right of his wife, Mary, and her sister, Judith (now Judith Banks), or as Carter wrote it in his will, "held by me in right of her sister and herself in equal proportions." Actually, as he outlined, he had sold the Walker interest in the Swann Tavern to the then owner of the other interest, or moiety, "Honble. William Nelson, Esqr." (Va. Mag. Hist. Biog., 31, 60.)

young girls, as his wife was dead.³ He named three executors of his last will and testament and one of them was his brother, Landon Carter of Sabine Hall. His executors he also designated as "guardians to my children."⁴ In this way Landon Carter, his brother, came to be the manager or owner of the "Ring Neck" plantation that he refers to in his meticulously written diary that gives so much good detail on the agricultural methods and interests of the period.

Landon's "Ring Neck" entries are only occasional and for the years 1770-1773 and 1776-1777.⁵ The resident operator in the earlier period was "John Broughton, overseer at Rings neck" in whose abilities he did not have full confidence. There is indication, too, that his son carried some responsibility for this operation, basically one of tobacco, corn, wheat, and some livestock, the latter perhaps for the self-support of the farm. Carter and his son, it seems, normally stopped here for inspection whenever business in the area or government in Williamsburg required them to be in attendance. Also, the overseer made regular trips

3. "And I do earnestly intreat and desire that my sister [-in-law Judith] Bankes, will continue her care and tenderness to my dear daughters as she has done since the death of my dear wives, their mothers, in consideration of which I give unto my said Sister Bankes, the use of the plantation whereon her negroes now work, with one hundred acres thereunto adjoining on my Kettle Run Tract, during widowhood and care of my children." Also, "so long as that trust continues" he wished her to have two hogsheads of good tobacco and "sufficient for her board" out of the profits of the estates given his sons, John and Landon. (Va. Mag. Hist. Biog., 31, 60.) Evidently Judith Banks did not have children or remarry. By her will she left her estate to two grandsons of Charles Carter of Cleve, Walker Randolph Carter and Charles Landon Carter. (William and Mary Quarterly, 1st Series, 5, 65.)

4. Va. Mag. Hist. Biog., 31, 68.

5. The Diary of Colonel Landon Carter of Sabine Hall, 1752-1778

to Landon Carter's home base in the Northern Neck as in March 1771 when Broughton "carried away to Ring's neck two Sows and a boar of Colo. Tayloe's guinea breed, my own raising."⁶ There was the visit, too, of "My Rings neck overseer" on September 14, 1773, when he came "for Physick for his fever and ague people."⁷

When there was surplus at Ring Neck or shortage in his home area, there were transfers as when he brought "from Rings Neck 90 barrels of Corn." Overseer Broughton, he felt, did not always report crop conditions as they were and often estimated more than he later produced. Nor was he particularly industrious. In January 1771 Carter complained that he had not produced enough tobacco and corn "although he has no stock to raise, no children but one or two, and but the working 10 hands on the plantation to feed."⁸

In the later period his overseer at Ring Neck was one John Self who evidently was a better producer, if we accept a diary entry for August 15, 1777: "John Self from Rings neck here. . .he recons 120 thousand Corn hills tolerable good. Quantity flax pretty good from 2 bushels seed sown. Cotton patch good, about 2,000 hills, 3 and 400 Peas. About 10,000 tobacco hills, only standing. Old corn in the

edited by Jack P. Greene (Charlottesville, Virginia, 1965), pages here and there. Hereafter cited as The Carter Diary.

6. Ibid, 1, 546.

7. Ibid, 2, 770. "I gave him 1/2 an ounce Ipecauana and 1/2 an ounce Powder Jalap, directing from 20 grains to 25 from the smallest child to any grown Person; and the same later for purges."

8. The Carter Diary, 1, 553.

whole 70 barrels. Order 1/2 to Braxton if he sends for it and the rest if he gives 20."⁹ There had been some movement to diversity in agriculture well before the Revolution and likely the war itself stimulated this. It is indicated in the listing above and also in an entry for May 27, 1777, giving the "Stock at Rings Neck"-26 head of cattle, young and old, but with "No calf yet," 53 sheep, and 35 hogs ("mostly shoats").¹⁰ Though John Self evidently was an acceptable producing overseer, he had posed some difficulty the year before, being labeled by Carter as a "religious villian."¹¹ In Carter's review, 1776 had been a bad year for his overseers: "This a strange year about my overseers; some, horrid hellish rogues & others religious villans."

9. Ibid, 2, 1, 126.

10. Ibid, 2, 1104.

11. According to Carter on July 13, 1776: "News just came John Self at Rings Neck turned a Baptist, and only waits to convert my People. He had two brethern Preachers & two others with him; and says he cannot serve God and Mammon, had just been made a Christian by dipping, and would not continue in my business but to convert my people." Evidently he stayed on since he was still on the job the next year. ("Diary of Landon Carter," William and Mary Quarterly, 1st Series, 10, 184.)

VIII. JAMES PRIDE, ESQUIRE, AND DR. WILLIAM PASTEUR

James Pride, from whom William Pasteur purchased the Ringfield Plantation, was an established resident of Yorktown and had been for some time. As early as 1749 he had purchased a dwelling house and a warehouse in the town as well as a pumphouse and shop on the waterfront. He evidently succeeded in business and in 1760 bought other property on the waterfront and in the town to the extent of 384£, a substantial amount.¹ Though a merchant he was also busy in real estate matters, as when in 1770 he offered 400 acres for sale, property which he had recently bought in James City County--"chiefly swamp and well timbered."² He also had interests in New Kent in 1756, serving as a godfather there and being noted then as "James Pride, Esqr."³ At one time he was on the York County Court but was left off the commission in 1766, perhaps because he became "Naval Officer of York River."⁴ Likely Pride never went in residence at Ringfield, preferring his established location in York though he would have kept it in production, using an overseer and a work force that utilized slaves and even "indentured English Servants" (as the bricklayer and carpenter that ran

1. Deeds, No. 5, p. 314 and No. 6, p. 267; Lester J. Cappon and Stella F. Duff, Virginia Gazette Index, 1736-1780 (Williamsburg, 1950), 2, 917.

2. Virginia Gazette (Purdie and Dixon), May 24, 1770, p. 4, c. 3.

3. Va. Mag. Hist. Biog., 25, 100.

4. Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, 1766-1769, p. 125; Va. Mag. Hist. Biog., 16, 154.

away from his plantation in 1774).⁵ It may have been that the purchase of Ringfield basically was a speculative venture for him. When Dr. William Pasteur purchased it from him in 1773, it was not the first time that the two had met. One earlier occasion must have been in their minds.

James Pride made the mistake early in 1767 of having a writ for collection served on Edward Ambler, a member of the House of Burgesses. It was while the House was in session and Ambler was enjoying legislative immunity from such things. This involved Pride with the House Committee of Privileges and Elections which issued a summons to him for attendance at a hearing on the matter. He refused and sent instead a letter "containing an Excuse for his Non-Attendance." It was deemed a "Scandalous" letter and when it was learned that he had sent a copy of it for publication in the Virginia Gazette, it became "a high Breach of the Privileges of this House." The "Sergeant-at-Arms" was sent to Yorktown to fetch him with authority to "break open Doors" and get any assistance necessary should Pride refuse "to surrender himself." Pride again replied with a letter and a doctor's certificate attesting to his "Indisposition" with the medical advice that "he ought not to go out of his House on this Day."⁶ He was but getting in deeper all the time.

At this point it was ordered that Dr. John De Signeyra, "Physician," and Dr. William Pasteur, "Surgeon" of Williamsburg, go "immediately to

5. Virginia Gazette (Purdie and Dixon), August 18, p. 3., c. 1.

6. Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, 1766-1769, pp. 91, 97ff.

York, and enquire into the state of the said Pride's Health." This was on March 27 and the next day they reported "that they had waited on Mr James Pride, and found him free from Fever, and with no dangerous Complaint; but that, from his own Relation of his Case, he was troubled with nervous Disorders."⁷

Pride, in the custody of the sergeant-at-arms, appeared on March 30 and was turned over to the "Public Goaler" to await the pleasure of the House. The firm conclusion was that he had indeed committed "a scandalous Insult upon the Members of this House and a high Breach of their Privileges." This brought him a "Reprimand by the Speaker" and a jail term. Besides "the public Goaler" was given "Directions to keep said Pride in close confinement, without the Use of Pen, Ink, or Paper; and that he be fed Bread only, and allowed no strong Liquor whatsoever."⁸

Dr. William Pasteur at the time of his purchase of the Ringfield Plantation in 1773 was a notable Williamsburg resident and personality and a practicing surgeon. In his profession he was following that of his father.⁹ For a decade after 1766 he was a regular advertiser of

7. Ibid, pp. 99-100. The Signeyra and Pasteur fees were £3.4.6 and £2.0.0 respectively "to be levied on the Estate of the said Pride."

8. Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, 1766-1769, p. 121. Later charges that Edward Westmore, "Keeper of the Public Goal" had violated his instructions concerning "Confinement and Diet" were dismissed as not sufficiently supported. (Ibid, pp. 143, 150.)

9. Jean Pasteur, a native of Geneva, Switzerland, had come to Virginia in 1700 during the Huguenot emigration and settled in Williamsburg. Here he performed as a surgeon, being a "barber and wigmaker," until his death in 1741. (William and Mary Quarterly, 1st Series, 3, 274-75 and 5, 281.)

drugs for sale and for a time was in partnership with Dr. John M. Galt. Prior to 1762 Pasteur had married the daughter of William Stith, one-time President of the College of William and Mary. He was elected an alderman of Williamsburg in 1773 and in the crucial year of 1775 was the City's mayor.¹⁰

There is reason for assuming that about 1778 Pasteur moved to his Ringfield estate as he became a highly esteemed justice of the peace in York County. In July 1779 he was an active County citizen in the matter of attempting to stabilize and restore paper currency to "its just value." On November 7, 1779, he advertised from "Kings Creek, York County" that he was opening an oyster business and would have "a considerable quantity every week" available "at my landing" "in the shells," or otherwise.¹¹ This was not unusual as there is good evidence that Pasteur was interested in a wide range of things, such as land, slaves, and apprentices. It is not clear whether he was personally taking over the management of his King Creek farm in September 1779 since Richard Smoddell advertised that he, then "at Doctor Pasture's farm," was "in want of an overseers place, or a brewers place, thinking himself capable of either."¹²

10. Virginia Gazette Index, 2, 857; Virginia Gazette (Dixon and Hunter), November 13, 1778, p. 2, c. 2; Va. Mag. Hist. Biog., 13, 48-50.

11. Virginia Gazette (Dixon and Nicolson), issue of November 6, 1779, p. 3, c. 2 and July 31, 1779, p. 3, c. 1.

12. *Ibid*, September 25, 1779, p. 3, c. 2. Smoddell added: "Who ever is in want of such a person, inquire for me at Doctor Pasture's farm." In November 1778 Pasteur sought to rent his plantation on "Beaverdam creek in Goochland county" for "one or more years." Also, he had a "fine blood

In 1781 the Ringfield estate area was predominantly an open and cultivated one according to the French cartographers who scouted and charted this section as the Siege of Yorktown progressed. Though there was a failure to appreciate all of the windings and turnings of the smaller creeks and their branches, there was a good general understanding of the region and a knowledge of plantation house locations as well as the extent of the woods and fields around them. The area between "Kings Creek" and "Philgat's [Felgate] Creek" had little forest cover except along the marshes and the steep banks.¹³

In one instance precise road and house locations are given.¹⁴ In this instance on Ringfield Neck there is a symbol very surely indicating the mansion site on King Creek (though it is not so labeled) and beyond it, on the point of the Neck overlooking the York, there was another, this noted as the "glebe." Access was by a road from each. The roads joined and then led directly out to a junction with the Yorktown-Williamsburg road down the middle or backbone of the Peninsula. The intersection was near "cheese cake [Chiskiack] church" which the "glebe" evidently served. This was the likely situation when Pasteur was in residence.

bay Colt" for sale, 15 hands high and "rising 4 years old." (Virginia Gazette (Dixon and Hunter), November 27, p. 3, c. 1.)

13. "Carte de la Campagne de la Division aux Ordres du Mis de St Simon en Virginie depuis le 27 bre, 1781, jusqu'a la Reddition d'Yorck le 19bre, meme annee," photocopy in Colonial NHP library (unidentified except by title); "Carte de la Campagne faite en Virginie en 1781. Leve en Septe et Octbre, par Pechon, aide de camps de M. le Mis. de St. Simon," photocopy in Park Library from copy in Library of Congress (original in Paris, Guerre, Etats-Majors, LID 174.) See Illustration No. 4.

14. "Notes sur les environs de York," photocopy in Colonial NHP library

Evidently Pasteur grew tired of the farm and home on King Creek and decided to make another change. He returned full-time to Williamsburg. In 1785 he advertised his 630 acres on King Creek and commented on the residence. He wrote that it was "a large elegant, two-story brick house with nine rooms and ten closets." In his view it was suitable for, and would accomodate, "a large opulent family."¹⁵ But the property moved slowly, and evidently in need of money, he mortgaged the 630 acres and the home to his spinster sister-in-law, Mary Stith, it now "being known by the name of the Farm." This was in August 1787 and the mortgage was in the amount of 1,048£ current Virginia money.¹⁶

Pasteur died in 1791 without satisfying the mortgage and his wife, Elizabeth, died the following year. Thereupon Mary Stith sought court action for the necessary judgement on the property which she obtained in August 1792. The court allowed a reasonable time to Pasteur's administrator, Nathaniel Burwell, to raise the money to save the place.¹⁷ Otherwise there would be, after due notice in the Virginia Gazette for four consecutive weeks, a public sale of "the Farm" to the highest bidder, the "said lands and Premises with appurtenances." There was delay. However,

from manuscript map in Library of Congress. See Illustration No. 3.

15. William and Mary Quarterly, 1st Series, 3, 274-75.

16. Deed Book, No. 6, p. 350.

17. Deed Book, No. 7, p. 404; William and Mary Quarterly, 1st Series, 21, 185 and 22, 47. The amount now was 1048£ plus the customary five percent interest.

in due course, public sale was necessary and "William Goosely Gent Sheriff of York County," after auction, conveyed a title to John Waller of York County on December 20, 1802 (duly recorded on May 18, 1803).¹⁸

18. Deed Book, No. 7, p. 404.

IX.

A HOST OF LATER OWNERS

It seems obvious that when John Waller of York County bought "The Farm" on King Creek at auction¹ in the settlement of the Pasteur estate, it was a speculative venture and he had no intention of establishing a home here. He took title by deed on December 20, 1802, and only four months later sold it. Having paid 910£ current money and disposed of it for 1,200£, he did indeed turn a neat profit. The new owner was John Bryan of York-Hampton Parish and evidently he was purchasing a place of residence as well as a farm. He had acquired the 630 acres, more or less, that went still by the "name of the Farm," together with all of its development.² The next year, in October 1804, Bryan would add the adjoining "Glebe Lands" tract, "by estimation one Hundred and Fifty acres" by way of purchase from the York County "overseers of the poor," successors to the Church ownership of these lands after its disestablishment.³

John Bryan brought an old and established Virginia name to the property, one that had become prominent in several Virginia counties even back

1. Deed Book, No. 7, p. 404.

2. Ibid, p. 443. The property was bounded in his deed of April 12, 1803, as "on the North by Kings Creek," west on lands of William Chapman, south on the land of Maria Moody, an orphan, and "on the East by the Glebe Lands" and land of Edward Hill.

3. Ibid, No. 9, p. 49. The glebe lands were bounded "by the two Creeks called Philgates & Kings Creek" and by "the Farm," a situation that had existed since the mid-1630s. More precise bounds appear on an 1867 survey of the area that will be described later, for the area continued to be known as the glebe tract.

into the seventeenth century.⁴ John did not have long to enjoy his new place on King Creek, though his widow would remain for a decade or two. He died prior to January 1808 and the place passed to his two sons with a life interest to his widow, Dorcease. One son, John F. Bryan, qualified as administrator by court designation. There was no will. Fortunately, an inventory and an appraisement were made and there was a sale and an accounting "to ascertain the Widdows Proportion." These documents, like those in Joseph⁵ Ring's time, give a good insight into the Bryan operation.

The two Bryan sons, John F. and Frederick, in 1820 elected to dispose of their interest which was subject to the life interest of their mother. They were both married and likely established elsewhere. Their mother, however, was "in possession" of "parts" of the estate "which she holds in right of Dower." The purchaser, one Scervant Jones of York County and sometimes Williamsburg, was willing to accept these as fully his only "at the death of the said Dorcease" Bryan. The purchase price of seven thousand dollars covered both "the Farm" and the "Glebe Tract" "with all the singular appurtenances."⁶ The purchase price was covered by a series of bonds of a thousand dollars each, one maturing each year. To manage the financing, Jones immediately gave a deed-of-trust against the property in favor of Trustee William Waller of the "City of Williamsburg." In due

4. Va. Mag. Hist. Biog., 1, 279 and 37, 9; William and Mary Quarterly, 1st Series, 3, 180 and 8, 189.

5. See Appendices G, H, and I.

6. Deed Book, No. 9, p. 49.

course he paid off his mortgage, it being released in June 1828. This left him the unencumbered owner of the estate, assuming that Dorcese Bryan had died in the meanwhile.⁷

Scervant Jones was a prominent clergyman in the area, being the organizer of the Baptist Church in Williamsburg. He also had a strong predilection for business and was much attracted to real estate. He owned and operated the Swan Tavern under one arrangement or the other in Yorktown from 1812 to about 1820, and from 1834 to 1850 he was one of the approved boarding house operators for William and Mary College students. Also, he owned adjacent Bellfield Plantation from 1815 to 1829 and when advertising it for sale on one occasion exhibited the instinct of a good promoter:⁸

BELLFIELD, 1,000 ACRES IN YORK CO.,

the only estate where the famous E. D. tobacco was raised,
which never failed to bring in England one shilling when
other tobacco would not bring three pence.

7. Ibid, p. 52 and No. 10, p. 421.

8. William A. R. Goodwin, Bruton Parish Church Restored and Its Historic Environment (Petersburg, Va. 1907), p. 23; William and Mary Quarterly, 1st Series, 25, 72 and 2nd Series, 3, 272-86 passim and 4, 49-258 passim; Charles E. Hatch, Jr., "The Swan Tavern Group on Lot #25 of the Original Survey of the Town of York," a NPS typewritten report (March 1939), pp. 6-7, 12-13.

Goodwin reports that Jones was a famed writer of epitaphs including the one on the tomb of his "angel wife," Ann, in the Bruton Parish Churchyard. Goodwin also gives: "The blessing of Scervant Jones, said at the tavern of Mr. Howl where a chicken that had been dinner on several previous occasions was served to the Reverend gentleman.

'Good Lord of Love
Look down from above,
And bless the Owl
Who ate this fowl
And left these bones
For Scervant Jones.'

There is no recorded conveyance of Ringfield, or "The Farm" and "Glebe Tract," from Scervant Jones. Consequently it is assumed that he died seized of the property; however, there is no record of the administration of his estate. This presents a break in the chain of title, but it is possible to pick it up again in 1867. It now had become part of a larger estate known as Lansdowne, which was in the ownership of Thomas Garland Tinsley, an estate of 1,200 acres embracing essentially all of the peninsula between King and Felgate creeks.⁹

At his death Thomas Garland Tinsley, then of Hanover County, willed that his Lansdowne estate be surveyed and divided among his children.¹⁰ By agreement, dated July 1, 1867, (recorded on January 9, 1871), this was done, being surveyed by T. T. S. Snead who made nine divisions (lettered A-I) of the computed 1,284 acres. Section A with 117.5 acres was the home site and B constituted the most of the Glebe Tract. The first went to Alexander Tinsley along with almost 120 acres of section E separated from A and well up into Ring Neck.¹¹

9. It is an interesting note, possibly suggesting a connection, that Tinsley's son, Alexander, was one of the William and Mary students boarding with The Reverend Jones in the 1851-1852 session. It was this same Alexander who would inherit the Ringfield mansion house area of Lansdowne. (William and Mary Quarterly, 2nd Series, 4, 256.) There are also other spellings of Lansdowne, as Landsdowne and Lansdown.

10. Alexander, Thomas, Seaton G., and Harriet B. Tinsley.

11. The survey (but not the cited will of Thomas Garland Tinsley) is of record in Deed Book, No. 17, pp. 418-19. See Illustration No. 12 for a section of this. The Glebe Tract (about 121 acres) fell to Alexander's brother Seaton G., thus becoming separated in ownership from the mansion house area.

Alexander Tinsley may have taken residence in the old home even before this, as he was noted as of York County when he and his wife, Mary Dare, mortgaged the property for \$1,500 in 1871, being indebted to Roland F. Cole of Williamsburg.¹² The Tinsley's were now living here at this time: the deed-of-trust so states. Both Alexander and his brother Thomas were doctors, the latter being a bachelor who did not practice. Thomas also lived at the old home place, being by report the last of the Tinsley's to do so.¹³

In October 1874 Alexander Tinsley and his wife (having moved to Shepherdstown, West Virginia) decided to dispose of their Ringfield holding, trading it for some real estate in Baltimore, Maryland, plus "five dollars cash in hand paid." The sale was to F. Lewis and Edward I. McCullen, who operated a real estate firm in Baltimore. The new owners soon located a buyer for the farm in the persons of Thomas Sewell, Jr., and Richard Sewell, Jr. The price was \$8,000 and¹⁴ the transaction took place in December 1874. Though this ownership endured for more than eight years, the Sewells seemingly used the property largely as collateral for loans. Eventually there was debt involvement and court action.

12. Deed Book, No. 18, p. 77. His interest rate was twelve percent payable semi-annually and the principal was due on August 19, 1874.

13. A. J. Forman, "Information obtained from John A. Roberts (colored) October 16, 1928," in Commander A. H. Miles, "U.S. Naval Mine Depot, Yorktown, Va.," (mimeographed, c. 1925). Hereafter cited as Miles, "Naval Mines Depot." Brother Seaton Tinsley came to live in Richmond and it was he that came for Thomas' body when he died, according to the same reporter.

14. Deed Book, No. 18, pp. 549, 551. He paid \$1,655 and this, plus his \$95.78 debt, gave him a rather reasonably priced farm.

On February 7, 1883, Special Commissioner J. F. Hubbard, named by the York County Court, conveyed title to 300 acres of Lansdowne to Robert F. Cole, a Williamsburg attorney. The Sewells were in debt to Cole who won a court judgement for 300 acres. The sheriff was instructed to auction the farm which he did and Cole, as high bidder, bought the rest of the estate.¹⁵

Cole held the farm for three years. Having a steady law practice in Williamsburg, it is doubtful that he ever lived on the place. Then in 1885 he located a purchaser for his Lansdowne holding in the person of Julius Helm who bought the place for \$2,700 with the right to possess it on January 1, 1886.¹⁶ The Helms, particularly Gustave who succeeded Julius, would be in occupancy and use of the property for more than thirty years, though not without difficulty while developing it and adding to it more of the old acres.

Initially Julius Helm, to secure the purchase price for the Farm, found it necessary to mortgage the property back to Cole.¹⁷ He must have found the going tough, for in December 1894 there was default and after another sheriff's sale, the Trustee for Cole conveyed some 280 acres of the place to Bernard Gunst of New York.¹⁸ Evidently there was some kind of understanding or relationship between Gunst and Helm since, within the

15. Ibid, No. 20, p. 151.

16. Ibid, p. 593.

17. Ibid, p. 594.

18. Ibid.

year, Gunst, who as high bidder had paid \$2,200 for the property, resold it to Gustave Helm, acting as agent for Julius, for \$1,000.¹⁹

Then followed a period when Gustave Helm needed money from time to time to develop the property and to add to it or for other purposes. The former is suggested by the fact that when he disposed of the entire farm its value had been greatly enhanced. In 1896 he and his wife Louisa borrowed \$4,000 (on the security of 648 acres), in 1908 (he was then a widower) \$2,500 (the acreage now at 707), another \$4,000 in 1911, and finally \$3,500 in 1911. All of these loans were duly paid off and the mortgage releases recorded.²⁰ In 1903 Gustave had certified that he was "agent

19. Ibid, p. 357.

20. Ibid, No. 23, p. 382; No. 29, p. 99; No. 31, p. 233; No. 33, p. 584; Release Deed Book, No. 2, p. 108. It is of interest that in each instance the trustee, or one of the trustees, of all these mortgages was R. T. Armistead, or Frank Armistead, of Williamsburg.

The description as given in the mortgage on 707 acres in 1908 (Deed Book, No. 29, p. 99) follows as some of the details are pertinent to the place:

Beginning at a point on the road leading from Charles' store into said farm, and running through almost at right angles with said road in a Northerly course to the head of a swamp and ravine, thence down and along the meanderings of said swamp to King's Creek, thence along the meanderings of said Creek to where a stream intersects with said Creek, which separates the land hereby conveyed from the land of L. L. Burnett, thence up along said Stream to a road leading from Helm's Lane into the said Burnett's land; thence along said road in a Westerly course to the lane leading into the said farm, thence up and along said lane to the Southwest corner of said Burnett's land, thence along the Southern line of said Burnett to a stream flowing into Felgate's Creek; thence along said stream to said Creek, thence up and along said Creek to the land separating the land hereby conveyed from John Lee: - thence along the Northern line of said John Lee to the Northwest corner of same; thence in a Southerly course along the line of John Lee, Tom Banks and William H. Paine to Burnett's Creek; thence up and along the meanderings of last said Creek to a point opposite the point of beginning; and thence in a straight line out to said road to point of beginning.

for Julius Helm, assignee of the beneficiary under a letter of date the 27th day of July."

In 1910, by his report and recollection, Charles H. Mast²¹ rented quarters in the house and the land at Ringfield from Helm and lived there with others for a year, farming the place and raising hay, corn, and potatoes. There was a small landing on the King Creek serving oyster and fishing boats, as well as an orchard with good "Ben Davis" apples. The land was all open then and under cultivation and a cedar-lined road led to the house which faced inland, away from the creek. The old house, Mast remembered, was then in satisfactory repair, much as pictured in photographs made about this same time.²²

21. There were interviews with Mast by Messrs. Alec Gould, Bernard L. Muehlbauer, and the writer, during visits to the site particularly on January 12, 1966, and January 22, 1968.

22. Among the details of the house as he recalled them were: (1) the first and second floors had a wide hall the full depth of the house and the hall walls were of brick; (2) originally there was only one room on each side of each hall and each had a large fireplace ("over five feet in width of the Adam Thorogood House type"). The room walls were plastered and the flooring was of random width pine. It was in the later period that the rooms were divided: (3) the attic, "top floor," had no fireplaces and was divided into two large rooms; (4) the kitchen part of the house had two rooms; (5) there was an outside entrance to the basement.

About the lay of the land, he observed that the barn was across the road and to the front of the house. It was timber framed with a shingle roof, being a stable with a hay loft above. Behind the stable some distance was an octagonal structure of small size. The orchard was on the other side of the cemetery from the house. The water supply was a well ("not that one by the road leading in") and the cistern was not in use. The road went down to the landing after passing between the house and stable. It can still be traced around the curve of the bank.

There is another early twentieth century account or report that is generally helpful for this period. It was written by Ernest A. Vaughn²³ who lived nearby:

My father leased and operated that portion of Ringfield Plantation known as the Glebe, from 1906 to 1909. I was six years old [Vaughn wrote in 1959] when we moved from Williamsburg to this beautiful river front farm and have fond memories of boyhood experiences such as swimming, boating, fishing, and hunting along Felgates and King Creeks.²⁴

Our home and farm buildings were located on the exact site of the present picnic area. All of the existing stands of pine timber extending west and northwest of this site were cultivated fields then. The property line of the Glebe farm starting from a point above Burbank Landing on Felgate Creek, following the shoreline to an arm of Kings Creek just east of the old Ringfield House. Thence in a south and east direction to the place of beginning on Felgates Creek.²⁵

Vaughn also noted that:

The old Ringfield House and that portion of the Plantation on which the house was located, was owned by Gustav Helm, Sr., in 1906. The house was occupied by the [next] owner, Gustave Helm, Jr., and

23. In a letter to Charles E. Hatch, Jr., from Vaughn (of Glen Burnie, Maryland), dated May 23, 1959, in the files of Colonial NHP.

24. "At that time bugeyes and two-masted schooners loaded farm produce and oysters while moored to the east point of the mouth of Felgates Cr. Both Bellfield and Indianfield Farms were fertile and productive agricultural units. The waters of York River produced large crops of the finest quality oysters known to the East Coast."

25. "Another interesting feature of the shore line in front of the picnic area (north end) is that the river bank contains elements of a marine fossil deposit. This material was used as a substitute for agricultural lime during the time we lived on the Glebe Farm. On recent visits to the area I have noted that storms have caused a considerable amount of cave in and that the deposit is no longer exposed."

family, until the property was acquired by the U. S. Navy. . .
The Helm family moved to California.²⁶

26. See Illustrations Nos. 4 and 12. It seems of passing interest here to include a note on early twentieth century life as Vaughn described it: "During the time I lived on this farm, I walked 4-1/2 miles to and from the closest one room school at Lackey. It was necessary to row across the mouth of Felgates Creek before setting forth on the long trek to Lackey."

X. THE END OF THE LINE FOR AN OLD HOME

It was in the spring of 1918 that Gustave Helm decided to dispose of all of his Lansdowne estate including the old Ring place. He was moving to the West Coast. On March 3, he executed a deed to D. L. Flory, reserving the right of occupancy until July 1 of that year, a deed filed on May 15.¹ He realized a substantial \$19,000 from the property, indicating that under Helm management it had been improved a good deal.

The new owner would hold it only two years, though, by one report, Flory would spend \$20,000 reconditioning the old "Lansdowne" (Ringfield) House. This could, in part at least, explain his mortgage against it just after its purchase. But the \$13,000 loan was accommodated within a year.² The very next year, on April 30, 1920, Flory and his wife, Ester M., sold the property including the old home to the United States for \$27,000. It then became a part of the Yorktown Naval Mine Depot (the present Naval Weapons Station).³

The old Ring House became the residence of the first Inspector of Ordnance in Charge at the Navy station. On October 5, 1920, he moved from this location to a new quarters built at Indian Field. Two months later, on December 14, 1920, "the picturesque old brick building" was

1. Deed Book, No. 35A, p. 527.

2. Ibid, p. 538; Forman, "Information obtained from John A. Roberts (colored) October 16, 1928," in Miles, "Naval Mine Depot."

3. Deed Book, No. 37, p. 183. It is from the Navy that the Park holds a special use permit for the development and interpretation of the mansion house area.

destroyed by fire, "probably of incendiary origin," a later station commander, A. H. Miles speculated.⁴ The mansion was still standing when Robert A. Lancaster published his Historic Virginia Homes and Churches,⁵ and he includes a photograph of it. Commander Miles deemed the loss of the building to fire as "most regrettable" since "Antiquarians judged [this] a typical example of seventeenth century Colonial architecture."⁶

4. Miles, "Naval Mine Depot," pp. 8-9.

5. (Philadelphia, 1915), p. 39. There are several other extant photographs. See Illustration Nos. 1, 5, 6.

6. Miles, "Naval Mine Depot," pp. 8-9. The Historic American Buildings Survey record for this building consists of a single photograph dated circa 1900 with the notation "early 18th c., altered, destroyed c. 1910."

APPENDIX A

RINGFIELD TOMBS AND BURIALS

Tombs with inscriptions now in the Ringfield burial ground area:¹

Isack Ring (1793-1701)

[Coat of Arms]

Here lyeth ye Body of Isack Ring
Son of Joseph & Sarah Ring who
departed this life ye 27 of Septem
Anno Dom: 1701 in ye Eighth
yeare of his Age

Joseph Ring (1646-1703)

[Coat of Arms]

Here lyeth Interred the Body of mr Joseph
Ring of the County of York in ye Collony of
Virginia, Gent who Departed this life the 26
day of February Anno Dom: 1703 in the 57
yeare of his Age

Edmund Ring (1692-1703)

[Coat of Arms]

Here lyeth ye Body of Edmund Ring
Son of Joseph and Sarah Ring who
departed this Life ye 13 day of Septem
Anno Dom: 1703 in the Eleventh
yeare of his Age

1. Photographs of two of the old tombs, with the inscriptions chalked, were made in 1936 to show that of Isack Ring and Joseph Ring. These are also reported with inscription in J. L. Hall's "Ancient Epitaphs and Inscriptions in York and James City Counties, Virginia," Collections of the Virginia Historical Society, New Series, 11, 103-105. Hereafter cited as Hall, "Epitaphs," Va. Hist. Soc. Coll.

A tombstone, not now existing, was reported to have been seen here in the Ringfield plot in 1893 though then in a damaged condition:²

John Underhill (-1673)

[Coat of Arms]

Here lieth ye Body of
Capt. John Underhill
Junior of Felgates Creek
formerly of Citie of
Worce[ster] in England

Nathaniel Bacon, Sr. (1620-1692)

Early in this century the Bacon stone was said to have been "on the lane leading into Lansdowne" (Ringfield) and was moved through the efforts of Lyon G. Tyler to Bruton Parish Church where it now is mounted on an inside wall of the Tower of the Church.³ In 1892 it was reported that the "Tombstone of Colonel Nathaniel Bacon, Sr., now in the same lot

2. William and Mary Quarterly, 1st Series, 2 (1893), 85. Later (1908) it seemingly was even more illegible as it was reported thusly:
Here lyeth ye Body of
Capt. John Underhill _____
_____ Felgates Creek
_____ of the Citie of Worcester
in England

Va. Mag. Hist. Biog., 16, 94.

3. By report of a John A. Roberts to A. J. Forman, October 16, 1938, "An old German by the name of Helm removed this stone from a grave down along the Glebe Landing road and placed it in his lane, which is the same lane that leads to Lansdowne. At this time he was the owner of Lansdowne. President [of William and Mary College] Tyler wrote to the Bacon family in England and requested permission to move the stone to the Powder Horn or Bruton Parish Church in Williamsburg. This request was granted. However, when they approached Mr. Helm on the subject he refused on the grounds that anybody could see it and he did not approve of moving it on that account. . .When the Government took over Lansdowne, along with the rest of what is now the Mine Depot [Naval Weapons Station], President Tyler or his sister [Mrs. Taylor Ellison] must have kept in mind the stone of Bacon which was in the lane. Through

with the Ring slabs, but found several years ago in the Glebe field on the same farm, and probably moved from his farm on the other side of the creek."⁴

[Coat of Arms]

Here lyeth interred ye body of Nathaniel Bacon Esq. whose descent was from the Ancient House of ye Bacons (one of which was Chancellor Bacon & Lord Verulan) who was Auditour of Virginia & President of ye Honourable Councill of state & Comander in Chief for the County of York having been of the Councill for above 40 years & having always discharged ye offices in which he served with great Fidelity and Loyalty to his Princ[iples] who departed this life ye 16 of March 1692 in ye 73 year of his Age⁵

Two commemorative markers are now in place at Ringfield, having been placed in 1946 by the Virginia Conservation Commission in its program of marking the graves of noted Virginians:

Joseph Ring
1646-1703
Virginia Conservation Com. 1946

Commander Bradford [Lt. Comdr. G. Bradford], then Commanding Officer of the Mine Depot [1920-1922], I suppose it was finally removed to Bruton Parish Church in Williamsburg." (Miles, "Navy Mine Depot.")

4. Hall, "Epitaphs," Va. Hist. Soc. Coll., New Series, 11, 104. This, also, repeats the inscription. Hall related further that the tombstone slab of Nathaniel Bacon's wife, Elizabeth, was then in the churchyard of St. Paul's Church in Norfolk, Virginia, "but was originally on the west side of King's Creek."

5. The inscription was copied from the stone in 1929 by The Reverend John Bentley. It is also given in Miles, "Navy Mine Depot," before page 1, having been copied by A. J. Forman.

Nathaniel Bacon, Sr.⁶

Near Here Lies
Nathaniel Bacon, Sr.
Uncle of Bacon the Rebel
1620-1692
Virginia Conservation Com. 1946

Though the location is obscure and the graves unmarked, the report is that members of the Tinsley family, who for some time owned Ringfield (Lansdowne) were buried here, particularly:⁷

Gallan Tinsley

Mrs. Gallan Tinsley

Palmer family tombstones are said to have been here.⁸

6. The Conservation Commission was unable to determine the exact spot of Bacon's burial and elected to place the marker here since the stone is said to have been in the vicinity, having been moved "from a grave down along the Glebe Landing road" and place near the "lane" into Ringfield.

7. "It seems that Dr. Thomas Tinsley was the last of the Tinsleys to live at Lansdowne. During his last illness he sent for a distant relative to come to Lansdowne. This relative stayed with him until his death, taking charge of things in general. When Dr. Thomas Tinsley died the relative gave orders for a grave to be dug in the backyard alongside his father's. While digging the grave, some bones were uncovered and one of the old darkies present made the statement that they were the bones of Gallan Tinsley and his wife. From this statement it would seem that one Gallan Tinsley and his wife are buried on Lansdowne but there are no markers to establish it as a fact. In the meantime, Seaton Tinsley, brother of Alec and Thomas Tinsley, came down from Richmond with a coffin and carried the body of Thomas back with him." (Recollections of John A. Roberts, 1928, in Miles, "Navy Mine Depot," before p. 1.)

8. Though he gives no reason or explanation, Bishop William Meade wrote in 1857 that Nathaniel Bacon, Sr.'s., "tombstone now lies in a field on Dr. Tinsley's farm, while the tombstones of the Palmer family are in the garden of that place." Though the field could have been Ringfield or the Glebe Land, another reference, this in April 1902, places the Bacon stone also "in the garden at 'Ringfield,' York County, Va." (Meade, Old Churches, Ministers, and Families of Virginia, 1, 200; William and Mary Quarterly, 1st Series, 10, 267.)

APPENDIX BWILL OF ROBERT FELGATE - 1644¹

(Proved - 1655)

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN the last day of September Anno Domini 1649 in the 20th Yeare of the Raigne of Or Soveraigne Lord Charles by the Grace of God King of England Scotland France & Ireland Defender of the faith &c I Capt Robert Fellgate of Virginia gent now here resident in (. . .) sick and weake Estate but I prayse God of good and perfect memorie and considering the fraylty & mutabilityty of this life that death is certaine to all men doe by the permission of god make & declare this my last Will & Testament in forme following---

This is to say my body I remmitt to the Earth to be decently buried hoping & assuering that god will receive my Soule & grant me pardon for all my Sinns through my Savior Christ Jesus and as Conserneing all my goods Chattells lands tenements Servants Cattle househoald stuffe & thing & things whatsoever as to mee shall belong & appertaine att the time of my decease I Give the same as following & first Whereas I the sd Capt Robt Fellgate before my departure out of Virginia did make my last Will and testament in writeing & did thereby dispose of my Estate as hereby may appeare which sd Will and all Legacies thereby given I doe hereby utterly Revoke & disallowe of & this to remaine for & as my Last Will & testament---

1. Deeds, Orders, Wills, No. 1 (1633-1657: 1691-1694), p. 267.

Imprs my mine & Will is that my Executrix hereunder named shall after my decease satisfie & pay all just debts and Sumes of mony as in Conscience I shall owe att the time of my decease out of my whole Estate Especially I desier hir to pay to my brother William Fellgate of the Citty of London Skinner the Sume of Threescore pounds of Lawfull mony of England and to take up the obligation I stand bound to him for payment thereof.

Item I give & bequeath to Thomas Newton my Grandchild now resident in Holland all my Plantation land tenements & herediments which to me doth or shall appertaine at the time of my decease in Virginia aforesd TO HAVE AND to hold all and every the sd Plantation Lands tenemts & prmisses aforesd from & after he shall attaine the Age of one and twenty Yeares forever and in the meane time my Sd Executrix shall receive and take the rents Issues & proffitts of the said Plantatione Messuages & prmisses to her during her naturall Life and shee to have and enjoy all & every my sayd lande Messuages Plantione & Servants and all what to me shall or might belong att the time of my decease during the sd tearme of hir life and in case my sd loving Wife shall dye and depart this prsent Life that then the said Plantation Lands and prmisses shall by virtue of this my Will Revert descend & Come unto my sd Grandchild Thomas Bruton PROVIDED alwaies and itt is my Will and desyer and doe hereby request that if my Said wife Sabilla should depart this Life and sd Thomas not attaineing to his age of one & twenty Yeares To have and enjoy the sd prmisses aforementioned nor leaveing Issue of his body lawfully begotten to enjoy the Same then my Will & minde is and doe hereby declare that all and

every my Plantation Messuages Lande & prmisses aforesd in and by the Will given & bequeathed to my sayd Grandchild Thomas Newton shall Revert & descend come to & amongst the next of my King [Kin] (that is to say) the Children of my sd Brother William Fellgate and their heires successively and not otherwise (Except the parcell of land & things hereunder mentioned).

Item I give and bequeath unto my servant Mary Hayes out of my Lande in Virginia aforesayd Threescore Acres and five hundred pounds of Tobacco of the Country-growth & soe much Corne to keepe hir one whole yeare together with Fouer head of Cattle & I doe remitt unto hir the sd Mary the tearme of yeare she hath to serve mee and to be att hir owne disposuare and hir said Indentures to be delived to hir And my will is that my Executrix hereafter named shall during the tearme of hir life or soe long as shee shall injoy the prmisses keepe the same in sufficient Reparatione & Committ nor doe any wast willfully thereupon the rest of my goods and Chattells personall Estate as well moveables as immoveables things & things which shall to me appertaine & belong att the time of my decease my debts payd & funeral discharged.

I fully & wholly give and bequeath the same unto my Sayd loveing wife Sibilla whome I make & ordaine full & Sole Exerx of this my last will & testament.

IN WITNESS whereof I the sd Captt Robert Fellgate have to this my last Will and Testament Consisting of five sheets of paper Sett to my hand and Seale the day and Yeare above written---

Robert Felgate

Seale

Signed Sealed & published by the
sd Capt Robert Fellgate as his
last Will and Testament the sd
last day of 7bre 1644

Edward Ball Robt Hay

Rich. Barber - Scr. Londoo

Copied out and exam.

by Nichoo Merriweather C L

Record 25 7bre [September] 1655

APPENDIX CWILL OF WILLIAM FELGATE - 1659¹

(Proved - 1660)

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN I William Felgate of the County of Yorke being weake of body but of Sound and p^rfect Memory thanks be to God Doe make and Ordeine this my last Will and Testam^t in manner & forme following./

Impris I Comend my Soule unto Almighty God my Creatr^r trusting & verely believeing in the Merritts of my Saveaver Jesus Christ to receive full pardon and Remisscon for all my Sinnes

I give my body to the Earth to be decently buried And for those worldly Goods which it hath pleased God of his goodness to give unto me I give & bequeath as followeth./

Ite I give unto my daughter Mary Felgate twenty pounds Sterl money to be paid unto hire upon hir personall demands in case shee comes to Virginia within the terme of five yeares otherwise this Legacy to be voyd.

Ite I give unto my Sonne William Bassett One hundred Acres of Land being part of the Lande I am now possess of and One good featherbed Boulster one Rugg & two Blanketts, one Iron pot, One pestle, and One paire of Sheets the said one hundred Acres to be delivered to him with the other Goods when hee shall attaine the age of Eighteene yeares by my Overseers or Overseer hereafter named./

Ite I give unto my daughter Mary Bassett One Negro wench comanly called

1. Deeds, Orders, Wills, No. 3 (1657-1662), p. 183.

Maree which said Negro my loving wife Mary Felgate is to have the benifit of for the Space of two yeares after my decease, and then to be delivered unto my Overseers or Overseer for the said Mary Bassetts use and advantage and the said Negro with what profitt Shall be made of hir to be delivered unto ye said Mary Bassett when shee shall be Maryed or Attaine the Age of Sixteen yeares which Shall first happen

Will Felgate

Seale

Signed Sealed & delivered as my last

Will and Testamt in the prsence of us

Francis Haddon Stephen Ot ["mark"] Jorlington

Wm Stibbs

It my will and desyre is that if either of my Children William or Mary Bassett depart this Will before they attaine the Age Specified in this my Will then the Survivors to enioy what is given unto that prson Soe departing and in case they both Should dye before they attain the said Ages mentioned in this my will then what is given them by this my will to devolve unto my aforesaid Loving wife their Mother

It I desyre and appoint my Loving friend Lt Coll William Barber & Lt Coll John Walker Overseers of this my last will & Testament./

It I give unto each of my said Overseers forty Shillings to buy either of them a Ring to weare in remembrance of mee

It I make & Ordeyne my Loving Wife sole Executrix of this my last will & Testament and doe give unto my said Loving wife my debts funerall charges & Legacyes first paid all ye remainder of my whole Estate of

Lands Servants Goods debts or whatsoever is mine or properly belongs unto mee to hir & hir heyres forever. And I make & ordeyne this to be my last Will and Testament Revoaking & nulling all former Wills & Bequests by mee made as Wittness my hand & Seale this twenty Ninth day of February 1659

Will Felgate

Seale

Signed & Sealed & delivered as my last

Will & Testament in ye prsence of us

Francis Haddon

Signed
Stephen Ot Jorlington

Wm Stibbs

Sign

This will & Codicel were both proved in Court
by the oaths of
Stephen Jorlington September the 10th 1660 &
then Recorded

APPENDIX DWILL OF JOHN UNDERHILL - 1672¹

(Proved - 1673)

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN I John Underhill of Hampton prish in Yorke County in Virginia being very sicke in body but of prfect minde & memory doe make this my last will & testamēt hereby revoking all wills by mee heretofore made

Imprimis I give and bequeath my Soul into the hands of Almighty God that gave it and my body to be buried in such decent & Christian buriall as my Executrix hereafter named shall thinke fitt & connevient And for that temporall Estate that it hath pleased God to lend me I dispose off in manner & forme following That is to say In the first place my will & desire is that all my debts bee justly paid & sattissied

Item I give and bequeath unto my Sonne John Underhill & to his heires forever All that tract of land lieing and being upon Filgates creeks in the County of Yorke

Item I give and bequeath unto my Sonne Nathaniell Underhill & to his heires forever All that tract of land lieing & being Poroiget in New Kent County

Alsoe my desire is that the first Mare filly that shall fall from my Mare shall be to the proper use & behoofe of my Sonne John Underhill with her whole Increase male & female. The second Mare filly which shall happen to fall from my said Mare shall be to the proper use &

1. Deeds, Orders, Wills, No. 5 (1672-1676), p. 37.

behoofe of my daughter Jane Underhill with her whole increase male & female The third Mare filly which shall fall from my said Mare shall be to the proper use & behoofe of my Sonne Nathaniell Underhill with her whole increase male & female And the fourth Mare filly which shall fall from my said Mare shall be to the proper use & behoofe of my daughter Mary Underhill with her whole Increase male & female And if the said Mare shall bring horses then my will & desire is that they may be sold for the purchase of Mares for & towards the Supply of any of my said children John Jane Nathaniell & Mary

Likewise my will and desire is that my deare Wife Mary Underhill shall live upon the plantation whereon I now live with all the Land running to the Swamp & between this & Mr Baskervyles & the same peaceably & quietly to enjoy & possess without any molestacone or trouble whatsoever during her naturall life And after her decease the said plantation & Land as is above expressed to return to my Sonne John & his heires forever And alsoe three hundred Acres of Land lying & being at Poroight the same to build & cleam for her owne proper use & behoofe towards the raiseing of Stock the same quietly to enjoy during her life And after her decease to returne to my said Sonne Nathaniel Underhill & his heires forever

And the rest of all my Estate I leave to the whole disposall & management of my deare & loving wife Mary Underhill whome I do hereby nominate & appoint Executrix of this my last will & testament And in case if any of my said children die before they come to be possessed with the decedt Estate that then my will & desire is that the Survirors enjoy the same

And if all my children die before they bee legally possest of what is hereby bequeathed them that then it returne to my deare wife Mary Underhill whenever there is Land given & bequeathed unto the above named John & Nathaniell Underhill & to their & either of their heires forever Now if it shall soe happen that they or either of the shall deprte this life without issue which shall not live untill they be legally possest that then my will & true meaning hereof is that their & either of their Widowes shall enjoy the Land during their lives And after their & either deaths to returne to my deare wife Mary Underhill to bee disposed off at her pleasure as she shall thinke fitt

In witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand & Seale this One & twentieth day of November In the yeare of our Lord 1672

Sealed Signed & delivered in the presence of us

Humphrey Moodey

Willm Swinnerton

Probat^{ur} in Cur xxiii die

January 1672 Pr Sacrament

Humphry Moodey & Willielm Swinnerton

& Recordr anno & dye ps

dicta

Teste Joho Baskervyles C Cur

APPENDIX EWILL OF JOSEPH RING - 1698: 1702¹

(Proved - 1703)

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN I Joseph Ring of the parish of Hampton in the County of York Virginia Merchant being weake in body but of perfect Sence and Memory praised be Almighty God for ye Same do make & Ordain this my last will & Testament in maner & forme following revoaking all former and other Wills by me heretofore made do hereby declare this my last Will and Testament as followeth---

First my Soule I comitt into the hands of Almighty God my Creator confidently trusting through the meritts and mediation of my blessed Lord & Savior Jesus Christ to inherit Everlasting life & my body to be decently buried at ye discretion of my Executrix hereafter named and as to what worldly Possion it hath pleased almighty God to bless me wth I give and bequeath as followeth IN primis ye house and plantation whereon I now live I give unto my beloved Wife Sarah during her naturall life & after her deceased unto my Sonne Joseph Ring & ye Heirs Lawfully begotten of his body & for default of Such Issue then to my Son Edmund Ring & ye Heirs lawfully begotten & for default of Such Heirs then to my Sone Isaac Ring & ye Heirs of his Body Lawfully begotten & for default of Such issue then to my Daughters Eliz & Sarah Ring & ye Heirs of their body forever---

And further my Will is that if my Said Sone Joseph live to attaine to

1. Deeds, Orders, Wills, No. 12 (1702-1706), pp. 105ff.

his full Age of twenty one Years And hath a desire to live on that part of my aforesaid Tract of Land bequeathed to my Wife for her life where Moody did lately live & of him lately purchased by me that there he have free liberty for the Same any thing contained herein to ye contrary notwithstanding

Item I give unto my Sone Edmund Ring all my Tract of Land Scituate lying and being in King and Queen County in Virga aforesaid containing Six hundred Acres (more or less) - to him & ye heirs of his body lawfully begotten & for default of Such Heirs then ye Same to come to my aforesaid Sone Joseph Ring & ye Heirs of his body lawfully begotten as aforesaid and in case of Default of Such Heirs then ye Said Land and premisses to come to my Sone Isaack & ye Heirs lawfully begotten And for default of Such then to my daughters Eliz and Sarah & their Heirs forever

Item I give unto my Sone Isaac Ring all my land & plantation lying neare the beavr Dam which I lately purchased of Nicholas Harrison & c to him & ye Heirs of his body lawfully begotten & for default of Such then to Joseph Ring aforesaid & ye Heirs of his body lawfully begotten & for Such default to my Sone Edmund Ring & to the Heirs lawfully begotten of his body & in case of failor [failure] ye Same to come to my two Daughters Eliz & Sarah Ring to them & their Heirs forever.

Item I give and bequeath to my Son Joseph Ring my land & housing thereon called by the Name of the French Ordinary to him & his Heirs forever wth all furniture & appurtenances thereunto belonging at ye time of my decease

Item I further give to my Said Sone Joseph my lott of Land at York Town and all Apurtenances thereunto & thereupon being and belonging to him &

his Heirs forever And as to my personall Estate both in Virginia & England or elsewhere the funeralls of my body & Debts being first paid I give & dispose of as followeth I give unto my Daughter Eliz: Ring One hundred pounds Sterling to be payed on ye day of her marryage or when shee shall attaine to ye Age [torn] One & twenty Years which shall first happen

Item I give & bequeath to my Daught [torn] Sarah Ring One hundred pounds Sterl to be paid unto her att her age of twenty [torn] Years or day of Maryage which shall first happen

Item I give unto Isaac [torn] wick [Sedgwick] one hundred pounds Sterl to be paid twelve months after my decease he dischargeing me from all claimes that may or Shall hereof arise against [torn] thereupon in like Maner Acquitt him from the [torn] or claime from him he likewise Assist- ing my wife in her buissness as to getting ye Debts due to my Estate which I desire of him

Item as to all ye rest of my personall Estate in Virginia England or else where I desire it may be equally & proportionably divided betwixt my wife & my five Children afore Named & my Wife to have ye full & Sole Management thereof so long as she continues a Widdow but if She happen to Marry or Dye in her Widdowhood then Each child to have & know its part or otherwise to be Sould at an Outcry by my trustees hereafter Named for ye use of my Said Children

Item I also Appoint my Loving wife Sarah Ring full & Sole Executrix of this my last will & Testament And I do hereby Nominate and Appoint my Loving brothers Capt Mathew Page & Mr Edmund Bartlett Trustees to this

my Said last will that they will of their brotherly love & kindness
 Assist my Executrix in what they can or may to ye due Execucon & com-
 plyance herewith IN WITNESS whereof I have hereunto Sett my hand & Seale
 December ye 3d 1698---

Sealed & Delivered & ye words (Ring aforesaid)
 was interlined before Signed in ye prsents of

Will: Babb

Joseph Ring ye Seale

Ezra: Cotle

Thomas Holliday

Memorandum I give unto my Sone Edmund Ring four hundred Acres of Land
 belonging to ye Same dividend of Six hundred Acres in Mattapony River
wch I since purchased of Mr. Tho: Saunders in Gloster County that he
 hold ye Same According to ye tenor of ye Six hundred Acres of Land before
 given him in this my Will before menconed the whole Tract being one thou-
 sand Acres more or less

Item I give unto my Daughter Mary One hundred pounds Sterl to be paid her
 at day of Marryage or when She Shall Arrive to ye Age of 21 Years which
 shall first happen

In Witness whereof I have hereunto Set my hand and Seale May ye 18th 1702
 Sealed & delivered in ye Prsents of us

Will: Babb

Joseph Ring ye Seale

Ezra Cottle

Thomas Holliday

Memorandum I further give to my trustees above Named Each of them a Gunny
 to by them Ring & to be performed by my Executrix above named---

At a Court held for York

County May ye 24th 1703

The above Will was then proved in Court by ye oaths of ye above named
William Babb Extra Cottle & Thomas Holliday Witnesses thereto & accord-
ing to Order is comitted to Record

Pr Willm Sedgwick C1 Cur

APPENDIX F

INVENTORY OF JOSEPH RING

(Proved August 24, 1704)

An Inventory of ye Estate of Mr Joseph Ring Decea.¹

AT YE GREAT HOUSE

To 28 Cows.	at 40s Pr.	. . . . .	£ 56: 00: 00
to 5: 2 year old heifers.	at 20s Pr.	. . . . .	5: 00: 00
to 6: 3 year old Ditto.	at 25s Pr.	. . . . .	7: 10: 00
to 3: Bulls.	at 30s Pr.	. . . . .	4: 10: 00
to 3: Calves.	at 5s Pr.	. . . . .	0: 15: 00
to 56: sheep.	at 7s Pr.	. . . . .	19: 12: 00
to 13 Calves.	at 7s Pr.	. . . . .	<u>4: 11: 00</u>
			£ 97: 18: 00

IN YE KITCHEN

To 195 lb of pewter.	at 12d pr lb.	. . . . .	£ 9: 15: 00
to 80lb of old Ditto.	at 5d.	. . . . .	1: 13: 04
to 60lb of old Ditto.	at 6d.	. . . . .	1: 10: 00
to 3 1/2 dos of plates.	at 8s pr dos.	. . . . .	1: 08: 00
to 4 Iron potts qt 132 lb.	at 1 1/2 d.	. . . . .	0: 16: 06
to 1 Bell metle mortar & pesell.			0: 09: 06
to 1 Bell metle skillet.			0: 07: 06
to 3 brass kettles qt 73 lb.	at 12d.	. . . . .	3: 13: 00
to 1 Brass Ditto qt 92lb.	at 18d.	. . . . .	3: 01: 04

1. Deeds, Orders, Wills, No. 12 (1702-1706), pp. 277ff.

to 9 Brass Candlesticks 1 brass ladle 1 bras Chafin dish	£	0:	12:	06
to a <u>prell</u> [parcel] of old Brass.		0:	15:	00
to 1 Coffee pott & Coffee mill.		1:	00:	00
to 1 <u>pr</u> Andirons <u>qt</u> 100 <u>lb.</u>at 4d.		1:	13:	04
to 4 <u>pr</u> pott Rakes 4 <u>pr</u> pott hooks.		0:	14:	00
to a <u>prell</u> of old Iron ware.		0:	10:	00
to 2 Box Iron.		0:	03:	00
to 4 Iron Spitts.		0:	08:	00
to a <u>prell</u> of old Tin Ware.		0:	05:	00
to 2 plate Chafin dishes 1 box Iron & fender.		0:	06:	08
to a <u>prell</u> of pails & tubs trays & old Lumber.		<u>1:</u>	<u>00:</u>	<u>00</u>
		£126:	17:	08

IN YE SPRING HOUSE

To 6 stone Buter pots 3 <u>wth</u> Earthen dishes 1 table				
1 pothel mugg.	£	1:	01:	00
to 1 Large Buter pot.		<u>1:</u>	<u>03:</u>	<u>00</u>
		£128:	01:	08

Carried over to ye other Side

IN YE OLD HOUSE

To 1 old flock bed & furniture bedstid & Cord.	£	1:	10:	00
to 1 old Ditto & furniture.		1:	05:	00
to 2 old Chest 1 old table & prell of old lumber.		0:	12:	00
to 1 Doctor Chest.		0:	10:	00
to 1 Steel mill 1 <u>pr</u> hand screws.		0:	06:	00
to 3 old hunting Sables.		<u>0:</u>	<u>15:</u>	<u>00</u>
		£133:	09:	08

IN YE SMITHS SHOP

To 1 Lott of Smiths tooles.	£ 4: 00: 00
to a <u>prell</u> of old Iron.	2: 00: 00
to 4 Mill Sawes.	1: 00: 00
to 3 grid Irons 2 <u>pr</u> of tongs 1 ladle 1 skinner and fore flesh forks.	0: 10: 00
to 116 <u>lb</u> of barr Iron. at <u>2d</u>	0: 19: 04
to 3 grind Stones & winches.	<u>0: 12: 06</u>
	£142: 11: 06

IN YE GRANERY & STABLE

To 1 bush <u>le</u> & half 1 peck & half 1 bras Rying Sive.	£ 0: 16: 00
to 1 Cart 1 tumbrell 1 Dray.	5: 00: 00
to 1 Rone Colt Cart Horse & harness.	5: 00: 00
to 1 Black Ditto 7 harness.	3: 00: 00
to 1 Dark Ditto Bay & harness.	4: 00: 00
to 1 Bright ditto Bay & Harness.	2: 10: 00
to 1 old Gilding.	4: 00: 00
to 1 Bay Ditto.	6: 00: 00
to 1 Sett of new horses harness.	<u>6: 10: 00</u>
	£179: 07: 06
to 1 large Copper furness.	£ 5: 10: 00
to 1 <u>Smll</u> Ditto.	3: 00: 00
to a <u>Prell</u> of Sea Coles <u>qt</u> 30 <u>buse</u> 1 at <u>12d</u>	1: 10: 00
to a <u>Prell</u> of Salt <u>qt</u> 200 <u>buse</u> 1 at <u>20d</u>	<u>16: 13: 04</u>
	£207: 00: 00

IN YE ROM OVER YE CHAMBER

To 1 feather bed & boulster 2 pillows & pillowbes			
2 Ruggs 1 <u>pr</u> blanketts 1 <u>pr</u> holand Sheets	£	8:	00: 00
to 14 Rushia Leather Chairres high back and duble			
raylied at 8 <u>s</u> <u>pr</u>	£	5:	12: 00
to 1 Chest of Drawes 1 Side Card Table 1 trunk	£	1:	10: 00
to 1 <u>pr</u> Brass Dogs 1 bras fender 1 <u>pr</u> brass tongs			
& shovell 1 <u>pr</u> snufers & 2 Snufe dishes			
1 bellowes	£	1:	00: 00
to 1 Feather bed & boulster 1 Rugg & 1 Blanket	£	3:	00: 00

Carried over to ye other Side

IN YE GARRETTS

				from ye other Side. £207:	00:	10
To 1 father & bed boulster Rugg & Blanketts & Sheets.	£	5:	10:	00		
to 1 feath <u>r</u> bed & bolss & Rugg & Blanketts bedstid & Cord.		4:	00:	00		
to 1 feath <u>r</u> bed & bolster 1 pillow 1 Rugg 2 Blanketts 1 <u>pr</u>						
Sheets 1 bed Stid & Cord.		5:	00:	00		
to 1 old trunk 1 old Chair 1 brass Candle Stick 2 Sm <u>ll</u>						
and irons.		1:	00:	00		
to 1 large father bed & boolster 1 Rugg 1 blankett Curtans						
& Vallance & Bed Stid & Cord.		6:	00:	00		
to 4 Cained Chairs 1 lather Ditto 2 Sm <u>ll</u> andirons 1 Sm <u>ll</u>						
Table.		1:	05:	00		
	£229:	15:	10			

IN YE HALL CHAMBER

To 1 Large father bed boolster 2 pillows & pillowbes			
1 Callo quilt a Blanketts 1 pr hold Sheets Curtains &			
Vallance Bed Stid & Cord.	£ 12:	00:	00
to 1 Large feathr bed & bolster 1 Callo quilt 1 pr of			
Blankets 1 pr Sheets hold Curtains & Vallance bed			
Stid & Cord.	£ 10:	00:	00
to 1 Dos Caine Chaires & 1 Dams [damask] Ditto.	£ 3:	12:	00
to 2 Smll brass dogs 1 bras fender 1 pr of bras tongs &			
shovell 1 pr Snufers & Snufe dish 1 pr of Bellowes.	£ 1:	00:	00
to Smll Table 2 Stands 1 large looking glass all varnisht.£	5:	00:	00
to 1 Chest of drawes & Cloth.	1:	05:	00
to 1 Dos of Napkings.	0:	04:	00
to 4 window Curtans 4 old Ditto 1 Cubar Cloth.	0:	16:	00
to 1 pr of Canvis Sheets.	0:	08:	00
to 4 pr of hold Sheets.	4:	00:	00
to 1 pr Corser Do.	0:	16:	00
to 1 pr Corser Do.	<u>0:</u>	<u>07:</u>	<u>00</u>
Carried over to ye other side	£269:	03:	10
To 1 pr of Corser Ditto.	£ 0:	05:	00
to 1 pr of old hold Sheets.	0:	06:	00
to 5 Corse Table Cloath.	0:	07:	06
to 4 Towell 1 pillowbe.	0:	06:	00
to 1 Towell 1 Corse Table Cloath 1 napkin.	0:	03:	00
to 1 flaskett.	0:	02:	00

to 1 <u>pr</u> hold [holland] Sheets.	£	0:	16:	00
to 1 <u>pr</u> Ditto.		0:	10:	00
to 1 <u>pr</u> Ditto.		0:	14:	00
to 2 <u>pr</u> Ditto. att 16 <u>s</u> p <u>pr</u>		1:	12:	00
to 1 <u>Dos</u> Diaper Napkins.		0:	10:	00
to 1 <u>Dos</u> <u>Do</u> & 1 Table Cloath.		1:	00:	00
to 2 <u>Dos</u> <u>do</u> & 3 Table Ceoaths.		1:	15:	00
				<u>£277: 10: 04</u>
				<u>£286: 12: 04</u>
				£286: 12: 04

IN YE HALL

To 1 Scruestore.	£	3:	10:	00
to 3 Tables.		2:	05:	00
to 13 old lather Chaires.		1:	12:	06
to 1 old Clock.		1:	00:	00
to 4 gunns 1 Carbine 1 Stafe gun 1 <u>pr</u> pistols.		4:	05:	00
to 1 Silver hilted Sword & belt.		1:	00:	00
to 1 looking glas.		0:	01:	06
to 1 <u>pr</u> Iron dogs qt 60 <u>lb</u> at 3 <u>d</u> <u>pr</u> <u>lb</u>		0:	15:	00
to 1 <u>pr</u> tongs 1 <u>pr</u> Spring <u>do</u> 3 fier shovells.		0:	03:	00
to a <u>prell</u> of old Books.		2:	00:	00
to 1 <u>pr</u> large Stillersds 2 <u>pr</u> <u>Sml</u> Ditto 1 <u>pr</u> marking Irons & Case 1 <u>pr</u> Can hooks 1 gageing rod 1 mousetrap 2 <u>pr</u> Sheep Sherers.		1:	10:	00
to 1 Seine & Ropes.		3:	00:	00
				<u>£307: 14: 04</u>

IN YE SELLR

To 26 old Sider Caske.	at 3 <u>s</u> p p.	£ 3: 18: 00
to 40 <u>gall</u> of Rume.	at 2 <u>s</u> 6 <u>d</u>	5: 00: 00
to 80 <u>gall</u> Madera wine.	at 2 <u>s</u> 6 <u>d</u>	10: 00: 00
to 1 gall pot 1 <u>qt</u> pott 1 <u>pt</u> Ditto 2 pewter Dishes		
1 plate <u>Do</u>		0: 09: 00
to 2 Stone Juggs 1 Earthen Jarr.		0: 05: 00
to 2 flasketts.		<u>0: 03: 00</u>
		£327: 09: 04

IN YE CLOSITT IN YE HALL

To a <u>Prell</u> of Phisick.	£ 6: 15: 07
to a <u>Prell</u> of Ditto.	0: 10: 00
to 80 <u>lb</u> Sugar 1 pewter bason 1 trunk 1 punch Boole.	<u>2: 00: 00</u>
	£336: 14: 11

IN YE CHAMBER

To 1 Trumble bed & boolster 1 blanket & Sheets bed		
Stid & Cord.	£ 4: 00: 00	
to 1 Large feather bed & boolster 1 Rugg 1 <u>pr</u> blankets		
1 <u>pr</u> sheets bedstid & Cord.	£ 6: 00: 00	
to 1 Chest of drawes & Cloath.	£ 1: 00: 00	
to 4 old lather Chaires 1 Close stoole Ditto 1 <u>Sml</u> table		
old 1 Joint Stoole.	£ 1: 14: 00	
to 1 old Still 1 old wrming pan 1 Stone buter pott 2 Iron		
trevetts 2 Iron Dogs a <u>prell</u> of old Tin ware 1 old		
looking glas.	£ 0: 15: 00	

to good As Majr Burell.	£	0:	14:	00
to father bed boolster 2 Ruggs 1 pr Blankets 1 pr flannell Sheets 1 Coosh bed 1 Sett of Curtains & vallances 1 bed Stid & Cord.	£	6:	00:	00
to 3 Sml Jests.		0:	12:	00
to 1 old pewter Seston & Stand.		0:	02:	06
				<hr/>
	£356:	12:	05	

IN YE OLD STORE

To 3 <u>Dos</u> shoes. at <u>12d</u> p p.	£	1:	16:	00
to 7 pailles.		0:	15:	00
to a prell of Carpenters Tools & other Sml things.		1:	10:	00
to 30 Ragg Stones.		0:	02:	06
to a prell of old Tin ware.		0:	06:	00
to 1/2 <u>Dos</u> of aluime Spoons & 5 dishes qt 15 1/2 at <u>9d</u> pr <u>lb</u> 3 qt tumblers 6 qt Tanketts 2 qt potts 1/2 <u>dos</u> plates pewter.		2:	02:	09
to 7 <u>Dos</u> Colrd Tape & 9 <u>qs</u> at <u>6d</u> p p.		2:	05:	06
to a prell of habedashary ware.		0:	10:	00
to 8 horne Comes 2 hors locks & a prell of Trumpery.		0:	07:	00
to 400 flints. at <u>12</u> pr.		0:	04:	00
to a prell of Shew makers Toolles.		0:	06:	00
to 1 Bible.		0:	07:	06
to 8 <u>yds</u> of Morteaten Cloath . . . at <u>4d</u>		1:	12:	00
to 29 <u>yds</u> of Colrd linen. at <u>5d</u>		0:	12:	05
to 4 <u>yds</u> of Kiersey. at <u>2s</u>		0:	08:	00
to 4 <u>yds</u> of Cold Dimtey. at <u>6d</u>		0:	02:	03

to 3 <u>yds</u> of Shelume.	at 10 <u>d</u>	£	0:	02:	06
to 11 <u>yds</u> of printed dimety.	at 12 <u>d</u>		0:	11:	00
to 8 Ells <u>wth</u> Lining.	at 18 <u>d</u>		0:	12:	00
to 4 <u>yds</u> Sacking Cloth.	at 12 <u>d</u>		0:	04:	00
to 176 <u>lb</u> of Cordage.	at 3 <u>d</u>		2:	04:	00
to a <u>prell</u> of Sugar.			1:	00:	00
to 1 old Sloope Sale a <u>pr</u> waiters & Scales.			0:	14:	06
to 27 <u>lb</u> Brimstone.	at 3 <u>d</u>		0:	06:	09
to a <u>prell</u> of trash nails 1 <u>pr</u> old garden Sheres 1 <u>pr</u> Sturup Irons 7 palmato bromes.			0:	18:	00
to 7 old Jests.			1:	05:	00
to <u>pr</u> holsters 1 bridle brest plate Sturup lathers & holsters.			0:	15:	00
to 7 narrow axes 3 frying pans 2 Spades 4 <u>Sholls</u> 1 <u>pr</u> Canhooks.			1:	00:	00
to 1 Brome 1 brush 21 Earthen plates a <u>prell</u> of Spiketts & fosetts.			0:	06:	00
to 1 Bird Cage with bells.			0:	05:	00
to 6 Sides of uper Leathers 1 <u>Dos</u> hempon Hallters 6 knots of drum Lines 1 1/2 Kotten weck.			1:	11:	06
to 22 Clocks & 4 ded Eyes.			0:	08:	08
to 14 Sifters & 1 milk strainer.			0:	07:	02
to a <u>prell</u> of new Iron.			<u>7:</u>	<u>00:</u>	<u>00</u>
			£389:	10:	05

IN YE NEW STORE

To 4 Iron potts qt <u>152lb</u> at <u>3d.</u>	£	1:	18:	00
to 4 Bras Kettels qt <u>63lb</u> at <u>18d.</u>		4:	14:	06
to 272 <u>lb</u> Cordage at <u>3d.</u>		3:	08:	00
to 1 Tob: Inginne.		3:	00:	00
to 1 <u>pr</u> of weights & Scailes.		1:	00:	00
to 1 h <u>hd</u> Tallow qt <u>600lb</u> at <u>3d.</u>		8:	08:	00
to 6 old Jests.		1:	05:	00
to 8 1/2 gall of Linsett oyle & Charges.		1:	13:	01
to 8 Bras Skillets qt <u>21lb</u> at <u>20d</u> & 8 frames qt <u>37d</u> at <u>3d.</u>		3:	03:	09
to 43 narrow axes 61 narrow howes 23 Broad ditto.		5:	16:	01
to 114 Ells Canvis at <u>15d.</u>		7:	02:	06
to 19 1/4 Rugg.		0:	10:	00
to 3 Carrolina hatts No <u>3.</u>		1:	04:	00
to 8 Diaper Girts.		0:	04:	00
to 17 <u>ps</u> Sturup lathers.		<u>0:</u>	<u>17:</u>	<u>00</u>
		£433:	17:	02
to 1 <u>ps</u> of Best Sacking Damd.	£	1:	03:	00
to 5 <u>yds</u> Sacking at <u>13d.</u>		0:	05:	06
to 10 <u>yds</u> Karsey damd. at <u>6d.</u>		0:	05:	00
to 5 <u>ps</u> Ditto all damd. at <u>10d.</u>		3:	15:	00
to 26 <u>yds</u> Cotten. at 13 1/2.		1:	09:	06
to 8 <u>yds</u> Karney damd. at <u>6d.</u>		0:	04:	00
to 15 <u>yd</u> Cold 1/2 Thick. at <u>15d.</u>		1:	07:	01
to 12 <u>yds</u> of Find Serge. at 2/3.		1:	07:	01
to 18 <u>yd</u> Corse Ditto damd. at.		1:	12:	00

to 2 <u>ps</u> Serge.	£ 3: 07: 06
to 21 <u>yds</u> of Shallume 5 <u>yds</u> fine Ditto.	2: 00: 06
to 2 <u>ps</u> Dtto.	2: 06: 00
to 4 <u>yd</u> Stufe. at 9 <u>d</u>	0: 03: 00
to 51 <u>yds</u> of Broad Cloth. at 5.	1: 07: 06
to 4 <u>yds</u> frise Dam <u>d</u> at 16 <u>d</u>	<u>0: 06: 00</u>
	£454: 15: 09
To 3 Morning gowns 1 of them Dam <u>d</u>	£ 1: 13: 06
to 5 <u>pr</u> worsted hose. at 3 <u>s</u>	0: 15: 00
to 6 <u>Pr</u> childrens Ditto. at 4 <u>d</u>	0: 10: 00
to 10 <u>Pr</u> worn Ditto. at 10 <u>d</u>	0: 08: 04
to 2 felt hatts.	0: 07: 06
to 1 Carrilina Ditto.	0: 08: 00
to 3 Boyes Caster hatts.	0: 16: 03
to 3 <u>Ps</u> hold <u>duck</u> at 50 <u>s</u> p p.	11: 00: 07
to 3 <u>Ps</u> Browne Canvis.	3: 13: 00
to 19 Ells Ditto.	0: 13: 05
to 43 Ells <u>pertne</u> Ditto.	2: 10: 00
to 16 Ells of Roles. at 6 <u>d</u> first cost.	0: 08: 08
to 36 Ells wide Canvis. att 13 1/2 <u>d</u>	2: 01: 10
to 2 <u>ps</u> <u>wtt</u> Sheeting Lining.	4: 17: 06
<u>No</u> 3 to 54 Ells <u>Dowles</u>	4: 12: 10
to 52 Ditto.	4: 12: 04
<u>No</u> 4 to 53 1/2 Ditto.	5: 15: 00
<u>No</u> 2 to 2 <u>Ps</u> Ditto.	8: 11: 04
<u>No</u> 2 to 2 <u>Ps</u> Ditto. 106 Ells.	6: 16: 11

No 2 to 26 Ells.	£ 2: 02: 11
No 2 to 27 Ells Lockrom.	at 16d. 1: 19: 11
to 7 yds muslin Damd.	at 6d. 0: 03: 06
to 7 yds Corse Ditto.	at 6d. 0: 10: 00
to 1 yds Scotch Cloath.	<u>0: 01: 00</u>
	£517: 04: 05
To 11 yds Cold printed Linin.	at 7d. £ 0: 02: 05
to 19 yd Cold Ditto.	at 6d. 0: 06: 06
to 26 yd fine Cold linn.	1: 06: 00
to 4 ps fine Ditto.	4: 09: 00
to 3 ps Cold Callico.	3: 00: 10
to 4 ps Marble Dimety.	5: 08: 00
to 11 Ditto.	at 14d. 1: 12: 10
to 19 yd Colr Dimety.	at 12d. 0: 19: 00
to 2 ps Colr Callico.	2: 00: 09
to 3 ps wtt Jeans.	2: 05: 00
to 2 1/2 broad blew linin.	at 12d. 0: 02: 03
to 3 1/4 Tick.	at 10d. 0: 03: 00
to 3 ps Lienting.	1: 14: 09
to 2 yd Persia Silk.	<u>0: 10: 00</u>
	£504: 04: 03
To 1 ps Dimite.	£ 1: 03: 07
to pr Ripon Spurs.	0: 06: 00
to 3 troole lines 5 Cork Screws.	0: 01: 06
to 9 1/2 lb whited growne thread.	1: 13: 03

to 3 3/4 <u>wtt</u> Ditto.	£ 0: 10: 07
to 31 <u>lb</u> broune & Colr Ditto.	2: 00: 08
to 2 1/2 <u>wtt</u> Brow Ditto.	0: 07: 09
to 3 duple Spring Locks.	0: 03: 00
to a <u>prell</u> files.	0: 18: 00
to 2 1/2 <u>lb</u> Bellindine.	3: 07: 06
to 2 Straw hatts.	0: 03: 00
to 13 <u>gr</u> paper.	0: 06: 08
to 2 gros & 2 <u>Dos</u> mohaire butens Coat.	0: 16: 04
to 5 gro Metell Butens.	0: 15: 00
to 1 paper Book.	0: 15: 00
to 8 <u>pr</u> Boys glos.	0: 04: 00
to 2 <u>pr</u> Cork Shewes.	0: 10: 00
to 2 Large tin funells 4 <u>qt</u> sause pans 2 <u>qt</u> Ditto.	0: 04: 00
to 3 <u>lb</u> paper.	0: 04: 00
to 5500 of 6 <u>d</u> nayles.	0: 13: 10
to 10500 10 <u>d</u> Ditto.	2: 03: 09
to 13500 20 <u>d</u> Ditto.	4: 04: 06
to 4500 20 <u>d</u> Ditto Square pointed.	0: 18: 00
to 8000 20 <u>lb</u> leads.	1: 08: 00
at 12 1/2 p <u>Ct</u>	1: 03: 06
to 35 <u>pr</u> Cardmen Shews.	7: 02: 04
to 28 <u>pr</u> wom Ditto.	3: 07: 08
to 7 <u>pr</u> Punts.	0: 02: 08
to 10 <u>pr</u> Shewes.	1: 02: 06
to 7 mens woode heal Shews.	1: 06: 04

to 8 <u>pr</u> wom Ditto.	£	0:	18:	00
to 200 <u>lb</u> Drop Shott.		1:	05:	00
to 4 <u>m</u> 2 <u>d</u> nayles.		0:	04:	00
				<hr/>
	£580:	13:	03	

To 52 ounces of Plate

to 52 Ditto)

to 52 Ditto) In all 215 ounces £ 59: 15: 00

to 52 Ditto) att 5s pr \emptyset

to 7 Ditto)

To 12 handerkerchiffes. £ 0: 06: 00

to 1 Silr hed Cane 1 old Sword. 1: 00: 00

Negroes

To 1 negro wom & Child Called Bridget. £ 30: 00: 00

to 1 negro Girl. 10: 00: 00

to 1 negro wom Called Moll. 28: 00: 00

to 1 negro wom Called Bettey. 15: 00: 00

to 1 negro Girl Called Janye. 28: 00: 00

to 1 negro Girl Called Jane. 28: 00: 00

to 1 negro man Called Crak. 32: 00: 00

to 1 negro man Called Samson. 34: 00: 00

to ye Taylor. 02: 10: 00

to Edward Clark. 02: 00: 00

£845: 04: 03

AT YE QUARTER AT YE BEVER DAME

To 11 Cowes.	£ 22: 00: 00
to 1 Steer 6 years old.	02: 10: 00
to 2 Ditto 5 years old.	05: 10: 00
to 2 Ditto 4 years old.	04: 00: 00
to 1 Ditto 3 years old.	01: 15: 00
to 2 Ditto 2 years old.	02: 10: 00
to 3 yearlings.	02: 15: 00
to 2 Bulls.	03: 00: 00
to 4 3 years old Hefirs.	08: 00: 00
to 1 2 year old hefers.	01: 00: 00
to 1 Calfe.	00: 07: 00
to 1 horse.	05: 00: 00
to 1 Ditto 2 years old.	03: 00: 00
to 1 mare & Colt.	02: 00: 00
to 1 mare.	02: 10: 00

Negroes

To 1 negro man Called Robin.	£ 32: 00: 00
to 1 negro man Called Dick.	34: 00: 00
to 1 negro man Called Jack.	26: 00: 00
to 1 negro man Called Duelan.	32: 00: 00
to 1 negro wom Called Katie.	26: 00: 00
to 1 negro Boye Called Elias.	15: 00: 00
to 2 Iron potts 1 milk pale 9 milk trayes 1 Iron pestle	
2 Smll pewter dishes 1 plate Ditto.	01: 10: 00

to flock bed bolster Rugg Blanketts 1 <u>pr</u> Sheets Bedstid			
& Cord.	£	2:	00: 00
to 1 Anhor weight 122 <u>lb</u> at 4 <u>d</u>		2:	00: 08
to 1 graplin 82 <u>lb</u> at 4 <u>d</u>		1:	07: 04
to 1 old anker waying 40 <u>lb</u> at 2 <u>d</u>		0:	06: 08
to 1/2 Shallup.		15:	00: 00
to Iron potts 1 <u>pr</u> pott Raks 1 frying pan 1 pale 1 Kittel			
1 Skillet 1 Iron pesell.		<u>1:</u>	<u>10: 00</u>
	£1098:	15:	11

AT MATTOPONY QUARTER

To 20 Cowes. at 40 <u>s</u> <u>pr</u>	£	40:	00: 00
to 4 Steers. at 40 <u>s</u> <u>pr</u>		10:	00: 00
to 2 at 2 years old. at 20 <u>s</u> <u>pr</u>		2:	00: 00
to 6 yearlings. at 15 <u>s</u> <u>pr</u>		4:	10: 00
to 1 Bull.		1:	10: 00
to 6 Calves. at 5 <u>s</u> <u>pr</u>		1:	10: 00
to 20 Sheeps. at 7 <u>s</u> p p.		7:	00: 00
to 1 <u>wtt</u> Gilding.		3:	00: 00
to 1 Mare & Colt.		4:	00: 00
to 4 Iron potts 2 Iron pesell 1 <u>pr</u> andirons 1 Iron Spitt.		2:	10: 00
to 1 <u>pr</u> fier tongs 1 <u>pr</u> pott Rakes 1 frying pan.		0:	06: 00
to a <u>Prell</u> of old pewter.		0:	05: 00
to 1 old gun.		<u>0:</u>	<u>10: 00</u>
	£1178:	16:	11
To 2 pailles.	£	0:	09: 00
to 5 old napkins & table Cloath.		0:	02: 00

to 1 Spade.	£	0:	04:	00
to 1 Rying Sive.		0:	02:	06
to 2 meal Sifters.		0:	01:	00
to 1 old feather bed & furniture 1 old flock Ditto. . . .		3:	00:	00
to 1 negro man Called Dao.		22:	00:	00
to 1 negro wom Called Megg.		18:	00:	00
to 1 negro man Called Sambo.		32:	00:	00
to 1 negro man Called March & Buckin Child.		30:	00:	00
to 1 negro man Called petter.		30:	00:	00
to 1 negro Boye Called Pony.		20:	00:	00
to 1 negro Girl Called Doll.		10:	00:	00
to 1 negro man Called Tombo.		32:	00:	00
to 1 negro man Called Jack.		30:	00:	00
to 1 negro wom Called Bess.		28:	00:	00
to 1 negro wom Called Jane.		26:	00:	00
to 1 Boye named Sam <u>ll</u> more.		<u>12:</u>	<u>00:</u>	<u>00</u>
	£1472:	15:	05	

In obedience to an order of York Court beareing

Date June y 24th 1704 wee ye Subscribers have In ye Best
of our Judgmts Invented & appraised ye Estate of Mr Joseph
Ring decesd being just Sworn before Mr Thos Barber this 3rd
day of Juley

Robt Harrison

Robt Crawley

John Myhill

Thos Callier

Phill Moody

Since showne to us

To 42 Ench & half plank of 18 foot long at 18 <u>d</u> <u>pr</u> plank. £	3:	03:	00
to 10 Ditto of 15 foot Long att 15 <u>d</u>	0:	12:	06
to 10 Ench of 20 foot Long.	0:	16:	00
to 6 Starch Basketts.	0:	01:	06
to a <u>prell</u> of old Cases.	2:	00:	00
to a <u>prell</u> of 1/2 Ench plank.	2:	12:	00
to a <u>prell</u> of old Tumblers.	0:	15:	00
to 12 Inch & halfe plank.	0:	15:	00
to 1 Block hed.	0:	02:	06
to 17 <u>lb</u> feathers at 12 <u>d</u> <u>pr</u> <u>lb</u>	0:	17:	00
to 30 <u>lb</u> old Ditto at 4 <u>d</u> <u>pr</u> <u>lb</u>	0:	10:	00
			<hr/>
	£1484:	10:	07

Robt Harrison

John Myhill

Phill Moody

Thos Collier

Robt Crawley

These goods are by ye request of ye Executrix Intoreyed but not
appraised by us ye Subscribers -

to 4 1/2 lb peper

to 12 ounces of Cloves

to 4 ounces of Sinmon

to 2 lb ginger

to 2 ounces of mase

to lb wt bron thread
 to 3 ps Cold tape
 [torn]
 to 1 lb Smalt
 to 3 lb Chocolet
 to 5 muslin hankerchiefes
 to 1/2 yd ticking
 to 1/2 yd Scotch Cloth
 to dressing Box 1 Sml Cristall Botell
 to 2 lb Bugells
 to a prell of Child bed Linin
 to Stufe mantle Lyd wth person Silk
 to 1 Silr (. . .) with Carell bells & Chain
 to 3 ounces Silr thread
 to 1 ounce gold Ditto
 to 1 ounce light Colr Silk
 to 1 gold Bodkin 1 Silver Ditto
 to 1 penknife 1 silr hafted fork
 to 1 gold necklace
 to 3 gold hoope Rings 1 stone Ditto
 to 1 pr gold Butens
 to 1 pr gold pendant
 to 14 yds Durance
 to 1 Jacobus 1 halfe Ditto 6 guines 4 halfe Ditto
 to 1 Dulle pistall
 to 1 Spanish pistoll

to 1 French Ditto
to 3 lb 10 os ps of gold
to 1 purse
to My husbands waveing Cloaths & my owne
to a Small prell of nedles
to a prell of Botells
to a prell of old Iron fethers

Robt Harrison

John Myhill

Thos Collier

Phill Moody

Robt Crawley

At a Court held for York Couthey Augst ye 24th 1704

The above Inventory was then prented in Court by Mrs Sarah Ring
Exectrix of Mr Joseph Ring Deced on oth & is According to order
Comitted to Record

Pr Willm Sedgwick C1 Cur

APPENDIX GINVENTORY AND APPRAISEMENT OF JOHN BRYAN¹

John Bryan's INVENTORY AND APPRAISEMENT of the Estate of
 App. John Bryan decd of York County made this
 fourth day of January 1808.

Jack.	£100/ 0/ 0
Daniel.	100/ 0/ 0
Lewis.	100/ 0/ 0
Kitt.	100/ 0/ 0
Amos.	90/ 0/ 0
Henry.	75/ 0/ 0
Frank.	60/ 0/ 0
Flora and Son Billey.	110/ 0/ 0
Patt & 3 Children Mary George & Diza.	150/ 0/ 0
Sall.	80/ 0/ 0
Letty.	70/ 0/ 0
Suckey & 3 Children Sarah Lewis & Louisa.	100/ 0/ 0
Dumb Sall.	60/ 0/ 0
Winney & her child Amy.	40/ 0/ 0
Mima.	50/ 0/ 0
Fanny & her child William.	90/ 0/ 0
Moning.	80/ 0/ 0

1. Will Book, No. 10 (1811-1824), p. 1 ff.

Milley.	£ 20/	0/	0
Esther.	6/	0/	0
Betsey & her Children Grace Wall & Betsey.	110/	0/	0
Dick.	60/	0/	0
Phillis & Son Joe.	100/	0/	0
Jenny & her Children Sall & James.	90/	0/	0
Bett.	75/	00/	0
Lucy.	75/	0/	0
old Jenny.	10/	0/	0
Carter.	75/	0/	0
Beverly.	40/	0/	0
Bay Mare.	20/	0/	0
Sorrel Horse.	9/	0/	0
Chesnut Sorrel Horse.	20/	0/	0
1 Mule.	6/	0/	0
1 Colt.	4/	10/	0
Sorrel Mare.	25/	0/	0
16 Hoggs Fattened.	30/	0/	0
4 Breeding Sows.	3/	12/	0
14 Hoggs.	10/	10/	0
16 Piggs.	4/	16/	0
64 Sheep.	38/	8/	0
9 Oxen.	36/	0/	0
39 Cows Yearlings & Calfs.	82/	0/	0
1 Bull.	5/	0/	0
140 feet Tops.	3/	10/	0

1 Coachee & Harness.	£100/ 0/ 0
1 Chair & Harness.	9/ 0/ 0
200 Barrels Corne.	100/ 0/ 0
5 Steers.)	16/ 0/ 0
12 Cows & Yearlings.)	29/ 0/ 0
Vineyard Plantation	
1 pair Dineing Tables.	4/ 0/ 0
12 Chairs & Settee.	21/ 0/ 0
Set Tea China Tea board & Cover.	9/ 0/ 0
Tea Table.	3/ 0/ 0
1 Looking Glass.	7/ 10/ 0
Hand Irons Tongs & Shovel.	4/ 10/ 0
14 Blue Winsor Chairs.	4/ 4/ 0
1 Side Board.	15/ 0/ 0
Clock.	15/ 0/ 0
1 <u>pr</u> Dineing Tables Round feet.	6/ 0/ 0
1 <u>pr</u> Card Tables.	3/ 12/ 0
1 Carpet.	9/ 0/ 0
1 <u>pr</u> Hand Irons Tongs & Shovel.	1/ 10/ 0
1 Desk & Book case.	7/ 10/ 0
1 Dressing Table & Looking Glass.	6/ 0/ 0
1 Small Square Table & Cover.	0/ 9/ 0
1 Easy Chair.	1/ 10/ 0
6 Leather Bottomed Chairs.	0/ 18/ 0
1 Bedstead & Curtains Bed Bolster & Mattrass & furniture.	22/ 0/ 0
1 Candle Stand.	0/ 6/ 0

1 Carpet.	£ 3/ 0/ 0
1 Silver Watch.	7/ 10/ 0
1 Beaufett.	6/ 0/ 0
2 <u>pr</u> andirons shovel & Tongs.	1/ 4/ 0
1 Bedstead Bed & furniture.	9/ 0/ 0
1 old Table.	0/ 3/ 0
Case.	0/ 6/ 0
1 Walnut Press Stand & Chest.	1/ 4/ 0
1 Bedstead Bed & furniture.	7/ 10/ 0
1 Bedstead & Curtains Bed 2 Under Beds & furniture. . . .	15/ 0/ 0
2 Tables.	0/ 6/ 0
4 old Chairs.	0/ 6/ 0
1 Crib.	1/ 10/ 0
1 Bedstead Bed & furniture.	6/ 0/ 0
1 Table.	0/ 12/ 0
1 Dressing Glass.	0/ 3/ 0
40 <u>lb</u> Seed Cotton.	0/ 15/ 0
1 Loom.	4/ 10/ 0
1 Bedstead Sacking Botton.	1/ 10/ 0
Basket & Pale.	0/ 3/ 0
1 <u>pr</u> Steelyards.	0/ 18/ 0
1 Trunk 3 Barrels & Tub.	0/ 6/ 0
Wooll & Cotton.	0/ 2/ 0
1 <u>pr</u> Musn Curtains.	0/ 12/ 0
Trunk & Small Drawers.	0/ 6/ 0
Cotton Gin.	3/ 0/ 0

4 Ploughs.	£ 3/ 0/ 0
8 Hoes.	0/ 18/ 0
4 Axes.	0/ 15/ 0
3 Spining Wheels & 3 <u>pr</u> Cards.	1/ 10/ 0
2 <u>pr</u> Oyster Tongs.	0/ 9/ 0
2 large Iron Pots.	1/ 4/ 0
2 Dutch Ovens & Top.	0/ 12/ 0
1 pair Kitchen and Irons.	1/ 4/ 0
1 Copper Kettle.	6/ 0/ 0
2 Bell Mettle Skillets.	2/ 8/ 0
Morter & pestle.	0/ 3/ 0
Spit Frying pan & Grid Iron.	0/ 18/ 0
2 Pt Racks.	0/ 12/ 0
2 old Potts.	0/ 3/ 0
3 Tubs Pale & half Bushell.	0/ 9/ 0
1 Churne.	0/ 0/ 4
1 Safe.	0/ 6/ 0
6 Butter Potts.	1/ 4/ 0
1 <u>pr</u> Warfle Irons.	0/ 12/ 0
1 Warming Pan.	0/ 15/ 0
Iron Kettle.	0/ 1/ 6
1 Pewter and Wood Cooler.	0/ 18/ 0
Churne Hhd Tray & Table.	0/ 9/ 0
Ox Cart Chains & Yokes.	6/ 0/ 0
2 old Wheels.	0/ 12/ 0
Horse Cart & <u>c</u>	4/ 10/ 0

Whip _x Cross cut Saw.	£ 1/ 16/ 0
Saddle & Bridle.	1/ 10/ 0
1 Lott Leather.	2/ 14/ 0
8 Barrels Paint & Pots.	0/ 18/ 0
Lot old Iron.	1/ 4/ 0
7 Hhds & 3 Barrels.	1/ 10/ 0
10 Table Spoons. 7/6 Oz. . .	
6 Tea Spoons and Pr Sugar Tongs.	2/ 8/ 0
Soup Spoon. 7/6 Oz. . .	
Rimm & Castors.	0/ 6/ 0
6 Tea Spoons. 7/6 Oz. . .	
4 qrt Decanters.	1/ 10/ 0
8 large Knives & forks & Carver and fork.	1/ 10/ 0
18 Small <u>do</u> <u>do</u>	0/ 18/ 0
Knife Box.	0/ 4/ 6
Tankard & Top. 7/6 Oz. . .	
1 Lott Tea China.	3/ 0/ 0
Punch Ladle.	0/ 6/ 0
Tea China.	0/ 3/ 0
12 Blue edged Dishes.	1/ 4/ 0
9 Plates 2 Butter Boats & 4 Pickle Plates.	0/ 6/ 0
2 Green edged Dishes.	0/ 6/ 0
18 large & 18 Small Plates.	0/ 15/ 0
5 Toddy Glasses.	0/ 5/ 0
5 Glass Salts.	0/ 6/ 0
Cross & Sallad Dish.	0/ 6/ 0

Cake Dish 3 Plates Mugg & Tureen.	£	0/	6/	0
2 Tin Coffee Pots & 2 Canisters.		0/	6/	0
Knife Box Knives & forks.		0/	3/	0
Candle Box.		0/	2/	0
4 Candle Sticks.		0/	6/	0
2 Scollop Dishes.		0/	4/	6
Water Pitcher.		0/	3/	0
1 Guilt Water & 2 old ones.		0/	9/	0
1 Japand Coffee Pott & Canister.		0/	6/	0
22 Wine Glasses & Goblet.		1/	4/	0
3 Demijons.		0/	18/	0
5 Butter Potts & 3 Jugs.		1/	4/	0
1 Baggammon Box.		0/	6/	0
3 Bowles.		0/	4/	6
Fodder.		7/	0/	0
1 Good wheat Fan,		6/	0/	0
2 old ones.		4/	0/	0
2 Canoes.		3/	0/	0

In conformity to an order of York County Court to us directed and hereunto annexed We the Subscribers have appraised the Estate of John Bryan deceded in the County of York agreeable to the foregoing appraisement amounting to £

Given under our hands this 4th day of January 1808

George Jackson

John Power

James Kirby

RETURNED into York County Court the 16th day of Septr 1811 and ordered
to be Recorded

Teste

Saml Sheild Junr C Y C

Ex.

APPENDIX HACCOUNT OF SALES OF ESTATE OF JOHN BRYAN¹

John Bryan's AN ACCOUNT OF THE SALE OF THE ESTATE of John
 Accot Sales Bryan decd made the Twentieth of Jan^y 1808

Coache and Harness. . . . .	.Mrs. Bryan. . . .	£ 70/ 0/ 0
pair Dineing Tables.	Jno F. Bryan. . . .	3/ 0/ 0
Doz Chairs & Settee.	Mrs. Bryan. . . .	17/ 5/ 0
Tea China Tea Board & Cover.	<u>Do</u>	6/ 10/ 0
Tea Table.	<u>do</u>	3/ 0/ 0
Large Looking Glass.	<u>Do</u>	6/ 5/ 0
And Iron Tongs & Shovel.	<u>Do</u>	4/ 1/ 0
Side Board.	<u>Do</u>	12/ 5/ 0
Blue Winsor Chairs.	<u>Do</u>	4/ 12/ 0
Clock.	<u>Do</u>	9/ 0/ 0
pair Dineing Tables.	Mrs. Bryan. . . .	6/ 0/ 0
pair Card Tables.	<u>Do</u>	3/ 12/ 0
Carpet.	<u>Do</u>	8/ 1/ 0
pr and Irons Tongs & Shovels.	J.F. Bryan. . . .	1/ 12/ 6
Deck & Bookcase.	Mrs. Bryan. . . .	5/ 0/ 0
Chest of Drawers & Looking Glass.	<u>Do</u>	5/ 7/ 0
Small Table & Cover.	<u>Do</u>	0/ 15/ 0
Easy Chair. . . . .	.Mrs. Bryan. . . .	0/ 12/ 0

1. Will Book, No. 10, p. 4 ff.

Six leather Bottomed Chairs.	<u>Do</u>	£ 20/ 1/ 0
Candle Stand.	<u>Do</u>	0/ 12/ 0
Carpet.	<u>Do</u>	2/ 12/ 6
Watch.	J.F. Bryan.	6/ 0/ 0
Buffet.	Same	4/ 0/ 0
Beadsted Bed & furniture. . . . .	.Wm Hankin.	9/ 1/ 6
Walnut Press and Stand. . . . .	.Mrs Bryan.	1/ 11/ 0
Bedstead Bed and furniture. . . . .	.J.F. Bryan.	6/ 0/ 0
<u>Do</u> <u>Do</u> <u>Do</u> . . . . .	.Mrs Bryan.	8/ 6/ 0
<u>Do</u> <u>Do</u> <u>Do</u> . . . . .	.J.F. Bryan.	9/ 0/ 0
Table.	Same	0/ 5/ 0
Loom. . . . .	.Mrs Bryan.	3/ 5/ 0
Bedstead. . . . .	.J.F. Bryan.	3/ 1/ 0
pr Steelyards.	Same	0/ 18/ 0
Trunk and drawers. . . . .	.Mrs Bryan.	0/ 6/ 0
Musqueter Curtains. . . . .	.Mrs Bryan.	0/ 12/ 00
Small Gin.	Jno Wright.	3/ 0/ 6
Kitchen and Irons.	Mrs. Bryan.	1/ 11/ 0
Copper Kettle.	Jno Power.	6/ 2/ 0
Skillet. . . . .	.Mrs Bryan.	2/ 14/ 6
<u>Do</u> Small.	<u>Do</u>	0/ 12/ 0
Morter & pestle.	<u>Do</u>	0/ 5/ 0
pair flat Irons. . . . .	.Mrs Bryan.	0/ 6/ 6
Safe.	<u>Do</u>	0/ 12/ 0
Warfle Irons.	Jno Power.	1/ 0/ 6
Whip Saw.	Jno F. Bryan.	2/ 2/ 0

Cross Cut Saw.	<u>Wm</u> Hankin.	£ 1/ 0/ 0
Saddle & Bridle.	J F Bryan.	1/ 0/ 0
Lot old Iron.	J F Bryan & <u>Wm</u> Hanking.	1/ 7/ 0
10 Table Spoons.	<u>Mrs</u> Bryan.	8/ 10/ 0
6 Tea Spoons & Sugar Tongs.	<u>Do</u>	2/ 8/ 0
Silver Soup Spoon.	<u>Do</u>	1/ 4/ 0
Rim & Castors.	<u>Do</u>	0/ 15/ 0
6 old Teaspoons.	<u>Do</u>	0/ 16/ 6
37 Knives & forks.	<u>Do</u>	3/ 3/ 6
<u>do</u> Box.	<u>Do</u>	0/ 6/ 0
punch Bole & Ladle.	<u>Do</u>	0/ 18/ 0
old Tea China.	<u>Do</u>	0/ 6/ 0
36 Green Edged Plates.	<u>Do</u>	0/ 15/ 0
Cross & Sallad Dish.	<u>Do</u>	0/ 6/ 0
2 <u>pr</u> Candlesticks.	<u>Do</u>	1/ 0/ 6
Candle Box.	<u>Wm</u> Hankin.	0/ 2/ 0
12 Blue Edged Dishes.	<u>Mrs</u> Bryan.	1/ 7/ 0
Warming pan.	Jas <u>Tompson</u>	0/ 9/ 0
2 Green Edged Dishes.	<u>Mrs</u> Bryan.	0/ 6/ 0
4 Glasses.	<u>Do</u>	0/ 4/ 6
2 Decanters.	<u>Do</u>	0/ 10/ 0
12 Plates 2 Butter Boates 4 pic'l dishes.	<u>Do</u>	0/ 12/ 0
4 Glass Salts.	<u>Do</u>	0/ 9/ 0
2 Scollup Dishes.	<u>Do</u>	0/ 7/ 1
Water pitcher.	<u>Mrs</u> Bryan.	0/ 4/ 7

Waiters & Bread Tray.	<u>Do</u>	£ 1/ 5/ 0
18 Wine Glasses.	<u>Do</u>	0/ 18/ 0
1 Carboy.	<u>Do</u>	0/ 8/ 0
2 <u>pr</u> and Irons & <u>c</u>	<u>Do</u>	0/ 18/ 0
Walnut Table.	<u>Do</u>	0/ 4/ 1
<u>Do</u> <u>Do</u> & looking Glass.	J.F. Bryan.	0/ 6/ 0
6 old Chairs. . . . .	.<u>Mrs</u> Bryan.	0/ 14/ 0
Crib.	<u>Do</u>	0/ 10/ 6
1 Trunk 3 Barrels & 1 Tub. . . . .	.<u>Mrs</u> Bryan.	0/ 6/ 0
2 Decanter.	<u>Do</u>	0/ 6/ 9
Plough & Traces.	J.F. Bryan.	0/ 15/ 0
<u>Do</u> <u>Do</u> . . . . .	.<u>Mrs</u> Bryan.	0/ 15/ 0
<u>pr</u> Traces.	<u>Do</u>	0/ 9/ 0
4 Hoes.	<u>Do</u>	0/ 7/ 6
4 Hoes. . . . .	.Jno F Bryan.	0/ 8/ 0
2 Axes.	Same	0/ 16/ 6
2 <u>Do</u>. . . . .	.<u>Mrs</u> Bryan.	0/ 4/ 6
2 <u>pr</u> Oyster Tongs.	J F Bryan.	0/ 15/ 0
2 Spinning Wheels & 2 <u>pr</u> Cards. . . . .	.<u>Mrs</u> Bryan.	1/ 5/ 0
1 <u>Do</u> <u>Do</u> 1 <u>Do</u>	J F Bryan.	0/ 10/ 0
Plough. . . . .	.<u>Mrs</u> Bryan.	1/ 0/ 0
Tumbrel Cart.	J F Bryan.	7/ 1/ 0
Ox Cart. . . . .	.<u>Mrs</u> Bryan.	5/ 7/ 0
old Wheels. . . . .	.R Roper.	2/ 5/ 6
Lot Leather.	J F Bryan.	1/ 5/ 6
Lot Leather.	Ro P Taylor.	1/ 12/ 6

Lot Barrels.	<u>Mrs</u> Bryan.	£ 0/ 18/ 0
<u>Do</u> Hhds & <u>c</u>	<u>Do</u>	0/ 11/ 6
Silver Tankerd.	<u>Jno</u> Power.	6/ 16/ 0
Knife Box & Knives.	<u>Wm</u> Hankin.	0/ 3/ 0
Cake dish plates Turene & Mug.	J F Bryan.	0/ 9/ 6
Tin ware.	<u>Mrs</u> Bryan.	0/ 5/ 3
large Bole.	<u>Wm</u> Hankin.	0/ 18/ 0
Coffee pot & Canister.	<u>Mrs</u> Bryan.	0/ 8/ 1
Carboy.	<u>Do</u>	0/ 9/ 0
1 <u>Do</u>	Archer Hankins.	0/ 8/ 9
Lot Glass.	Same	0/ 6/ 0
<u>Do</u> Butter pots.	<u>Mrs</u> Bryan.	2/ 0/ 0
Tray Churn and Cooler.	<u>Jas</u> Colder.	0/ 6/ 0
Lead Cooler.	J F Bryan.	0/ 7/ 0
2 Iron pots.	<u>Mrs</u> Bryan.	0/ 18/ 0
2 Dutch Ovens.	<u>Do</u>	0/ 12/ 0
1 Hide.	<u>Jas</u> Taylor.	0/ 7/ 3
Grid Irons & <u>c</u> & <u>c</u>	<u>Mrs</u> Bryan.	1/ 10/ 0
Lot Tubs.	<u>Do</u>	0/ 9/ 0
<u>Do</u> Guilt China.	<u>Wm</u> Hankins.	1/ 16/ 0
8 preserve pots.	<u>Mrs</u> Bryan.	0/ 18/ 0
Lot Winder Glass.	<u>Wm</u> Lee.	0/ 12/ 1
Stone Mug.	J F Bryan.	0/ 1/ 6
Jug.	Same	0/ 3/ 0
Gig & Harness.	Same	12/ 1/ 0
Corne Sive.	<u>Jas</u> Wright.	0/ 6/ 0

Sugar Box. . . . .	.Mrs Bryan.	£ 0/ 8/ 4
Sauce Boat.	J F Bryan.	0/ 6/ 3
Candle Moulds. . . . .	.Mrs Bryan.	0/ 6/ 0
Grind Stone.	Do	0/ 6/ 0
Jug.	Do	0/ 2/ 0
Baggammon Box. . . . .	.Jas Wright.	0/ 6/ 0
Red wheat fan. . . . .	.Mrs Bryan.	2/ 8/ 0
Yellow Do . . . . .	.J F Bryan.	5/ 17/ 0
50 feet Top fodder. . . . .	.Mrs Bryan.	1/ 5/ 0
50 feet do do	Do	1/ 0/ 10
Stock Top fodder.	J F Bryan.	1/ 0/ 0
Lot Shucks.	Alex Green.	1/ 16/ 0
4000 <u>lb</u> fodder @ 1/7. . . . .	.Mrs Bryan.	3/ 3/ 4
1000 <u>lb</u> do @ 1/7.	J F Bryan.	0/ 15/ 10
1000 <u>lb</u> do @ 1/6.	Jno Power.	0/ 15/ 0
1000 <u>lb</u> do @ 1/6.	J F Bryan.	0/ 15/ 0
Bal do . . . . .	.Jas Wright.	1/ 13/ 0
Oat Stack. . . . .	.Mrs Bryan.	0/ 12/ 0
Do Do . . . . .	.J F Bryan.	0/ 15/ 0
30 Barrels Corne @ 10/. . . . .	.Mrs Bryan.	15/ 0/ 0
60 Do Do @ 10/.	J F Bryan.	30/ 0/ 0
20 Do Do @ 10/.	Jno Power.	10/ 0/ 0
10 Do Do @ 10/. . . . .	.Mrs Bryan.	5/ 0/ 0
10 Do Do @ 10/.	Do	5/ 0/ 0
Bal, Barrels Corne 10/.	Jas Wright.	14/ 15/ 0
1 Cano. . . . .	.Mrs Bryan.	1/ 10/ 0

1	<u>Do</u>		J F Bryan.	£ 1/ 8/ 6
10	Barrels Corne @ 11/1.		Jas Wright.	5/ 10/ 10
10	<u>Do</u>	<u>Do</u> @ 11/1.	Same	5/ 10/ 10
10	<u>Do</u>	<u>Do</u> @ 11/1.	Jno Power.	5/ 10/ 10
10	<u>Do</u>	<u>Do</u> @ 11/2.	P Hankin.	5/ 11/ 8
10	<u>Do</u>	<u>Do</u> @ 11/4.	T Fleming.	5/ 13/ 4
10	<u>Do</u>	<u>Do</u> @ 11/3.	J F Bryan.	5/ 12/ 6
10	<u>Do</u>	<u>Do</u> @ 11/6.	Jno Slaughter.	5/ 15/ 0
6	<u>Do</u>	<u>Do</u> the bal @ 11/8.	<u>Do</u> & JF Bryan.	<u>3/ 10/ 0</u>
				£147/ 4/ 6
			1st Page.	257/ 13/ 6
			2.	40/ 10/ 6
			3.	<u>58/ 5/ 3</u>
				£503/ 13/ 9

Jno F. Bryan Admr

Return into York County Court the 16th day of Septr 1811 and ordered to be Recorded

Teste

Saml Sheild Jnr Cyc

Ex

APPENDIX IACCOUNT OF SALE OF STOCK OF JOHN F. BRYAN¹

ACCOUNT OF THE SALE OF STOCK MADE TO ASCERTAIN THE WIDDOWS PROPORTION

2d Account of Sales ofJno Bryan's este

2 Sows first Choice.	<u>Mrs</u> Bryan.	£ 3/ 0/ 0
3 Sows.	J F Bryan.	2/ 6/ 0
7 Shoats - first Choice.	<u>Mrs</u> Bryan.	4/ 0/ 0
4 <u>Do</u> <u>2d</u> <u>do</u>	J F Bryan.	1/ 16/ 3
Boor.	Same	2/ 10/ 0
8 Pigs first Choice.	Same	2/ 10/ 0
8 <u>Do</u> <u>2d</u> <u>Do</u>	<u>Mrs</u> Bryan.	2/ 10/ 0
Bal. <u>Do</u>	J F Bryan.	2/ 0/ 0
Sorrel Mare.	Same	45/ 0/ 0
Mule.	Same	9/ 0/ 0
Colt.	<u>Mrs</u> Bryan.	4/ 0/ 0
Bull.	J F Bryan.	7/ 10/ 0
Yoke Steers.	<u>Mrs</u> Bryan.	12/ 0/ 0
<u>Do</u> <u>Do</u>	J F Bryan.	10/ 10/ 0
<u>Do</u> <u>Do</u>	Same	9/ 1/ 0
<u>Do</u> <u>Do</u>	<u>Mrs</u> Bryan.	9/ 0/ 0
<u>Do</u> <u>Do</u>	Thos Sands.	8/ 18/ 0

1. Will Book, No. 10, pp. 7-8.

<u>Do</u> <u>Do</u>	<u>Jas</u> <u>Wright</u>	£	8/	2/	0
Yoke Steers.	<u>Jas</u> <u>Wright</u>		7/	5/	0
Chestnut Sorrel Horse.	<u>Mrs</u> <u>Bryan</u>		20/	0/	0
Old Sorrel Horse.	<u>Do</u>		7/	15/	9
Bay Mare.	<u>Do</u>		20/	0/	0
6 Cows first Choice.	<u>John</u> <u>F.</u> <u>Bryan</u>		24/	12/	0
6 <u>Do</u> <u>2d</u> <u>Do</u>	<u>Mrs</u> <u>Bryan</u>		22/	0/	0
6 <u>Do</u> <u>3rd</u> <u>Do</u>	<u>R</u> <u>Roper</u>		18/	6/	0
6 <u>Do</u> <u>4th</u> <u>Do</u>	<u>Thos</u> <u>Sands</u>		18/	0/	0
6 <u>Do</u> <u>5th</u> <u>Do</u>	<u>Same</u>		15/	0/	0
6 <u>Do</u> <u>6th</u> <u>Do</u>	<u>R</u> <u>Roper</u>		12/	6/	6
6 Cattle <u>7th</u> <u>Do</u>	<u>R</u> <u>Lively</u>		10/	1/	6
Balance Stock.	<u>Same</u>		9/	4/	6
12 Sheep first Choice.	<u>J</u> <u>F</u> <u>Bryan</u>		10/	17/	0
12 <u>Do</u> <u>2d</u> <u>Do</u>	<u>Wm</u> <u>Lee</u>		10/	18/	6
12 <u>Do</u> <u>3rd</u> <u>Do</u>	<u>Same</u>		9/	17/	0
12 Sheep <u>4th</u> Choice.	<u>J</u> <u>F</u> <u>Bryan</u>		9/	1/	0
6 <u>Do</u> <u>5th</u> <u>Do</u>	<u>John</u> <u>Hankin</u>		4/	1/	0
Balance Sheep.	<u>R</u> <u>Roper</u>		4/	16/	8
1 Sow.	<u>Jno</u> <u>Slaughter</u>		0/	9/	9
Fatten Hogs.	<u>Mrs</u> <u>Bryan</u> &				
	<u>J.F.</u> <u>Bryan</u>		<u>36/</u>	<u>17/</u>	<u>7 1/2</u>
			£413/	8/	0 1/2

Jno F Bryan Admr

Returned into York County Court the 16th day of Septr 1811 and ordered
to be Recorded

Teste

Saml Sheild Junr C Y C

Ex

APPENDIX J

ARCHEOLOGICAL RECORD

Objects from the Ringfield Site:

Obviously there was some archeological exploration at the Ringfield home site in the mid-1930s even though no record, description, or specific reference to it has been found. There are, however, approximately a hundred "Ringfield" items now a part of the Park collection of cultural (artifact) material housed at Jamestown.

Since the Ringfield and the nearby Bellfield Plantation entries in the old museum catalogue (compiled by Lee Crutchfield, the then Park "curator" of objects) are intermixed in the numbering sequence, it would appear that the work at both sites went on more or less simultaneously. This would have been in the 1934-1935 period,¹ though the catalogue is a 1936 record. A number of the objects are, by appearance, evidently of colonial origin though the record is simply one of object names with assigned numbers. There is no provenience beyond the designation "Ringfield." A list of the items follows:

<u>Name of Object</u>	<u>Catalogue Number</u>	<u>Name of Object</u>	<u>Catalogue Number</u>
Axe, Iron (fragment)	2070	Hinge, HL	685
Axe, Iron	211	Hinge, HL	684
Blade, Iron	2275	Hinge, H	686
Buckle, Brass	420	Hinge, H	687
<u>Buckle, Iron</u>	1550	Hinge, H	688

1. There is some record, though meager, of the Bellfield excavations which has been made a part of a study, "The 'E.D. PLANTATION' of Edward Digges and Others (Now Known as BELLFIELD)," now in preparation by Charles E. Hatch, Jr.

<u>Name of Object</u>	<u>Catalogue Number</u>	<u>Name of Object</u>	<u>Catalogue Number</u>
Buckle, Brass	2064	Hinge, H	689
Candlestick	412	Hinge, H	690
Candle Snuffer (fragment)	417	Hinge, H	691
Candle Snuffer (fragment)	418	Hinge, H	692
Candlestick (fragment)	426	Hinge, H	707
Chain	1491	Hinge, HL	709
Dagger (Sword?)	505	Hinge, HL	712
Doorknob, Brass	422	Hinge	1486
Hinge, Butterfly	84	Hinge	1487
Hinge	87	Hinge	1498
Hinge, H.	496	Hinge, Strap	1499
Hinge, H	497	Hinge, Strap	1500
Hinge, H	498	Hinge, Strap	1501
Hinge, H	499	Hinge, Strap	1502
Hinge, H	500	Hinge	1574
Hinge, H	501	Hinge	1575
Hinge, H	502	Hinge	1576
Hinge, Butterfly	503	Hinge	2071-2077 Incl.
Hinge, Butterfly	504	Hinge, HL	2093
Hinge, H	506	Hinge, HL	2273
Hinge, HL	594	Hinge, H	2274
Kettle Spout	425	Spoon, Handle	1609
Kettle	1483	Spoon, Pewter	1610
Lock	414	Spoon, Pewter	1611
Lock	415	Spoon, Pewter	1612
Lock	545	Spoon, Pewter	1613

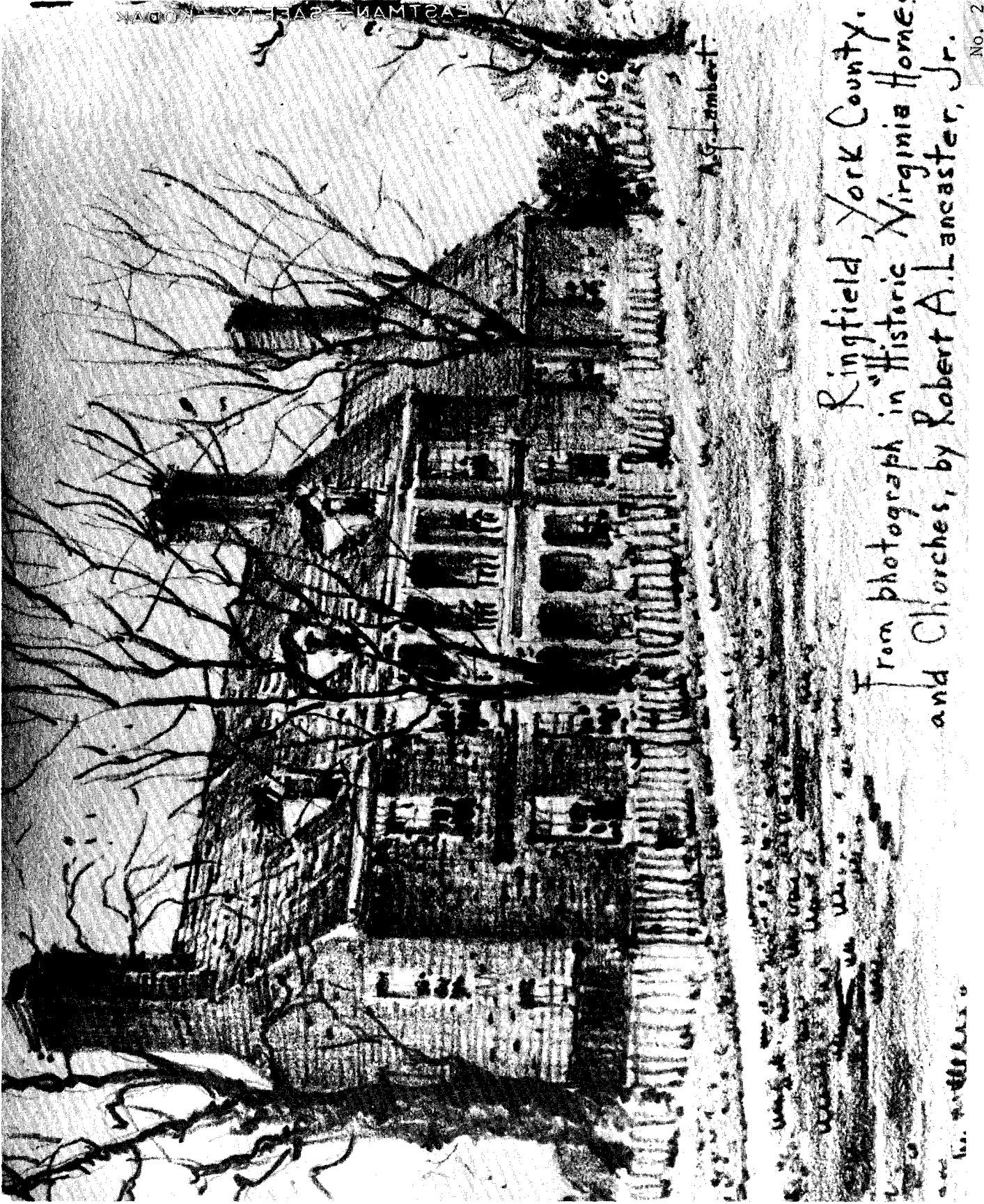
<u>Name of Object</u>	<u>Catalogue Number</u>
Lock	695
Lock	708
Object (Unknown)	1494
Object (Unknown)	1496
Object (unknown)	2092
Pan, Copper	2300
Pan, Copper	2301
Pot Hook	1490
Ring, Iron	1489
Ring, Iron	1495
Shell	732
Shovel	1577
Sickle, Blade	430
Sickle, Blade	432
Spoon, Handle	421
Spoon	970
Spoon	971
Spoon, Silver	1605
Spoon	1606
Spoon, Handle	1607
Spoon, Handle	1608
Spoon, Pewter	1614
Stirrup	507
Stirrup	546
Weight, Iron	461

ILLUSTRATIONS

No. 1 A Photographic View of the Ringfield House
 in Its Latter Days. (See Cover and Illustration
 No. 2 for a sketch of this view.)



No. 2 A Sketch of the Ringfield House by A. G. Lambert.
 (This is an enlargement of the sketch appearing
 on the cover.)

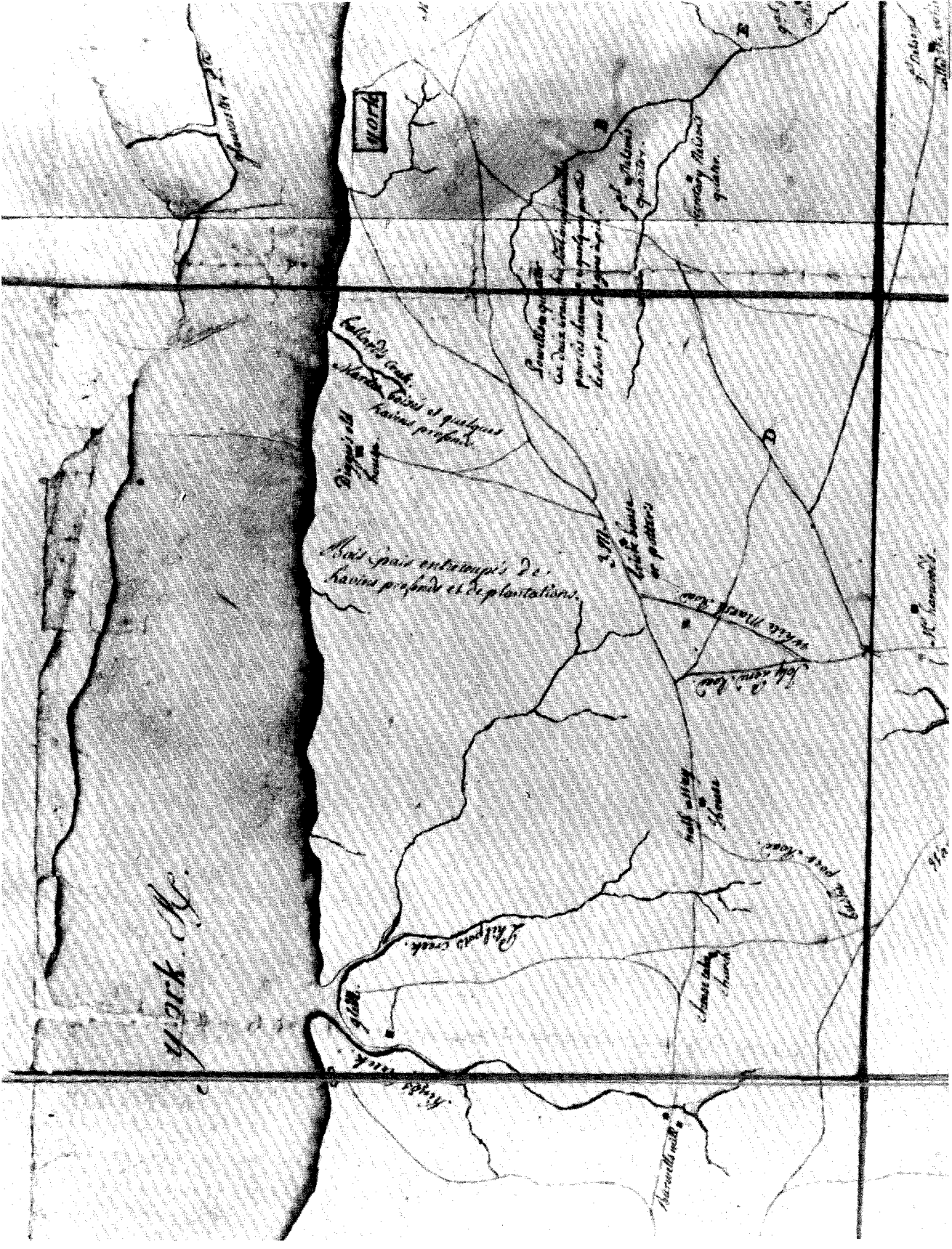


EASTMAN SAFETY FILM

A. Lambert

Ringfield, York County,
From photograph in "Historic Virginia Home-
and Churches, by Robert A. Lancaster, Jr.

No. 3 The Ringfield Area in 1781. Note the area
between "King's Creek" and "Philpot's" [Felgate]
creek. It shows the "glebe" and below it a
house symbol for the Ring House together with
the roads leading out of Ring Neck.



York N.S.

D

Small place
Can have a small
power is clean
Leaves pour
gol. Nelson
quartz
Sagittary Nelson
quartz

Callan's road
North side of
Diggs's
Lanes
has a few
hills and
profound

Most of the
hills are
profound and
depressions

3 M
L
Lanes
or
paths

half
way
to
Horse

White Horse
Creek

White Horse
Creek

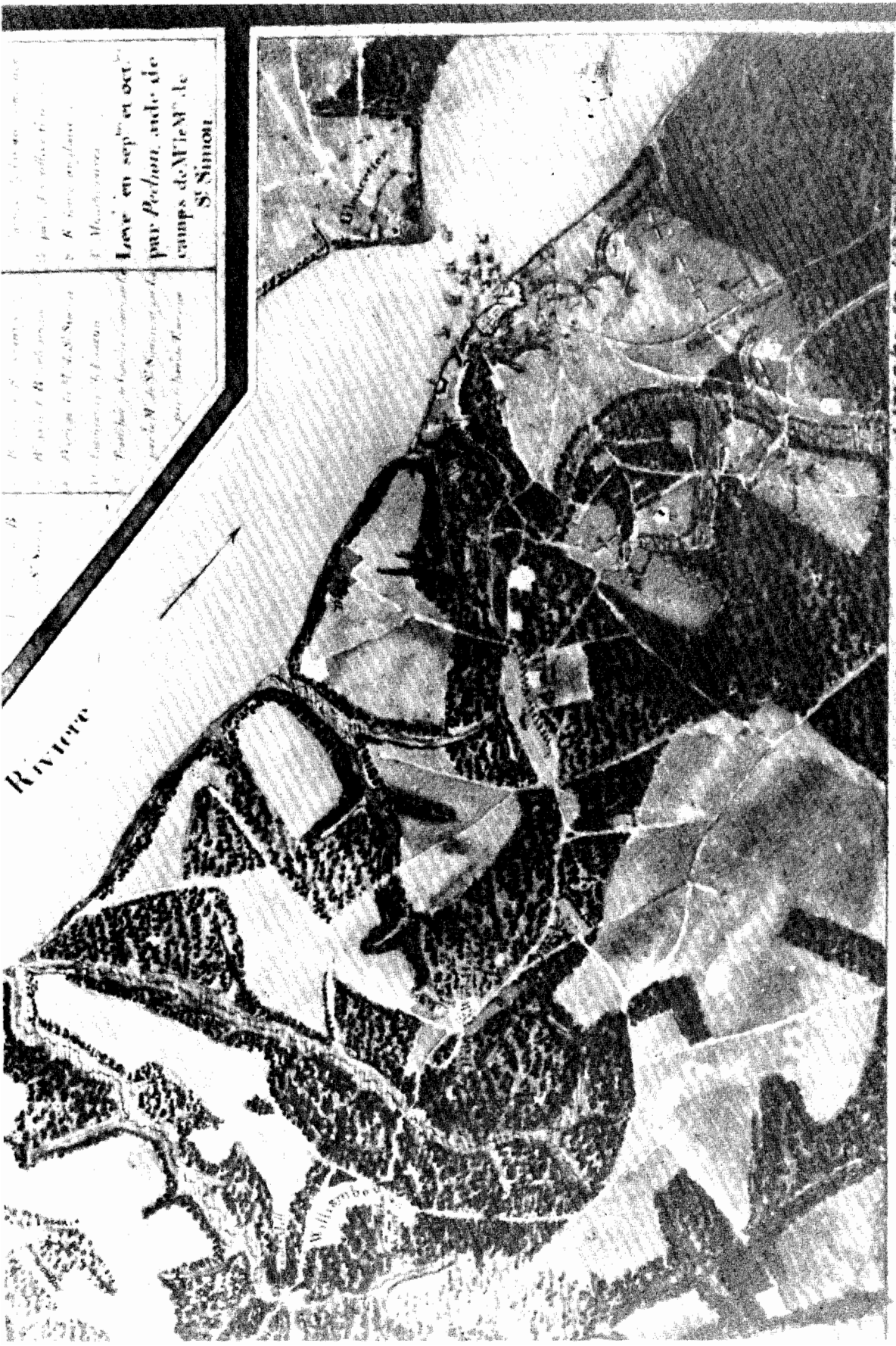
White Horse
Creek

James
church

Harwell's
mill

St. James's
Ch.

No. 4 The Ringfield Area in 1781. King and Felgate
Creeks form Ring Neck in the far upper left
of the photograph. Most land was open and under
cultivation, only marshy ground and steep slopes
were wooded.



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. ...

Levee en sep et occ.
par Pichon, aide de
camp de M^{re} de
St Simon

360187
27

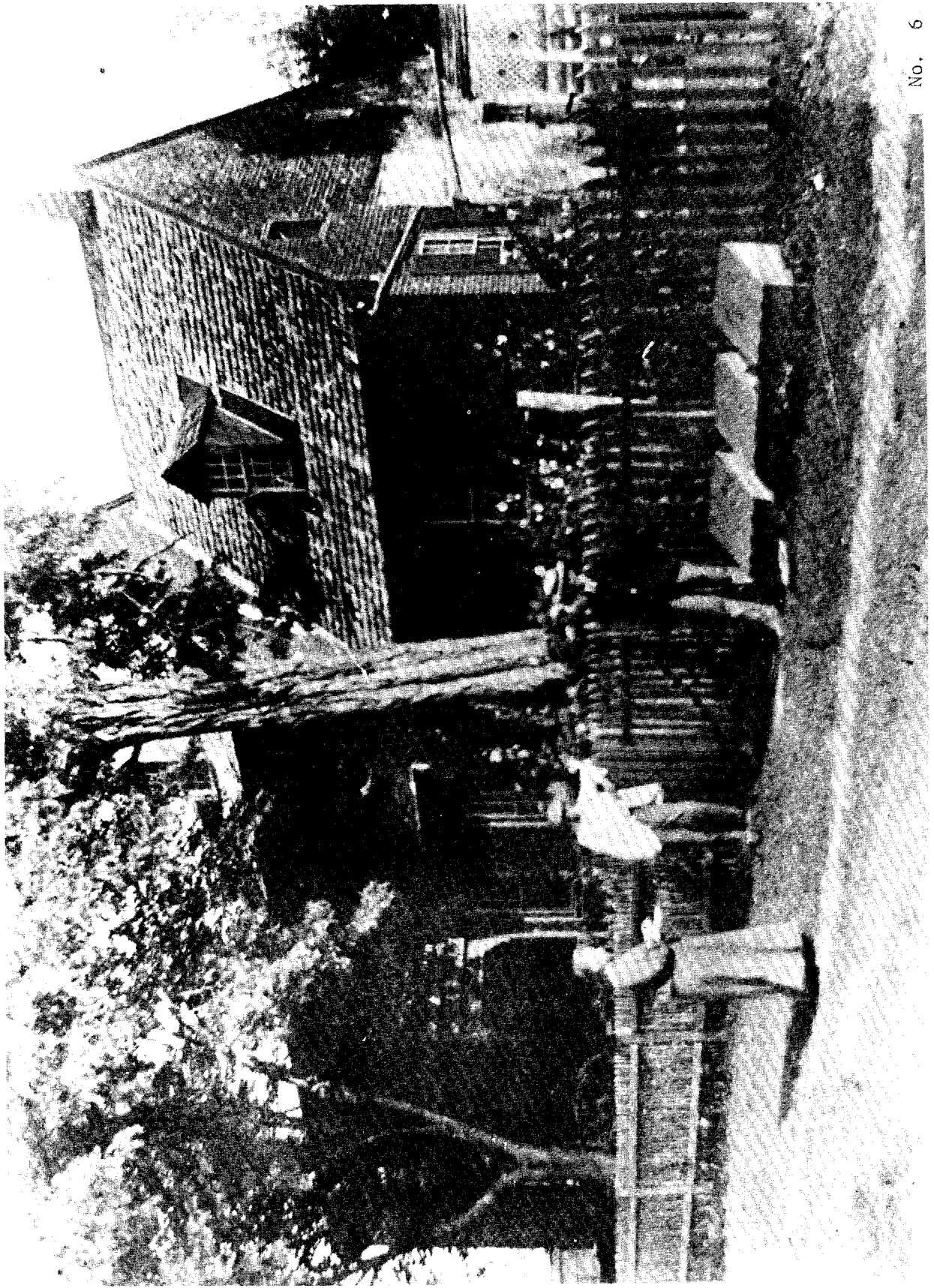
PARIS. GUERRE. Etats-Majors. LID. 174. 56 x 28 cm

No. 5

The Old House Some Sixty Years Ago.



No. 6 The Ringfield Home Near the Turn Into This
Century. (Those shown are Gustave Helm, Sr.
(then owner) and Mr. and Mrs. Gustave Helm,
Jr. - identity is from a Vaughn letter of
1959 cited in the text.)



No. 7 The Tomb Marking for Joseph Ring
 (chalked to help readability) with
 Its Armorial Bearings.



Here lyeth Interred the Body of M^r JOSEPH
RING of the Country of york in y^e Collony of
VIRGINIA. Gent. who Departed this life the 26
day of February Ann^o Domⁱ. 1703 in the 57
yeare of his Age

No. 8 The Tomb Marking for Issac Ring
(chalked). (In the burial ground
there is a similar stone for the
grave of Edmund Ring having the
same markings. Both were young
sons of Joseph Ring.)



Here lyeth y^e Body of ISACK RING
SON OF JOSEPH & SARAH RING WHO
departed this life y^e 27 of Septem^r
Ann^o. Domⁱⁿⁱ 1701 in y^e Eighth
year of his Age -

No. 9

A 1907 View Across Felgate Creek Toward

Yorktown Where the Colonial Parkway Crosses

Today.



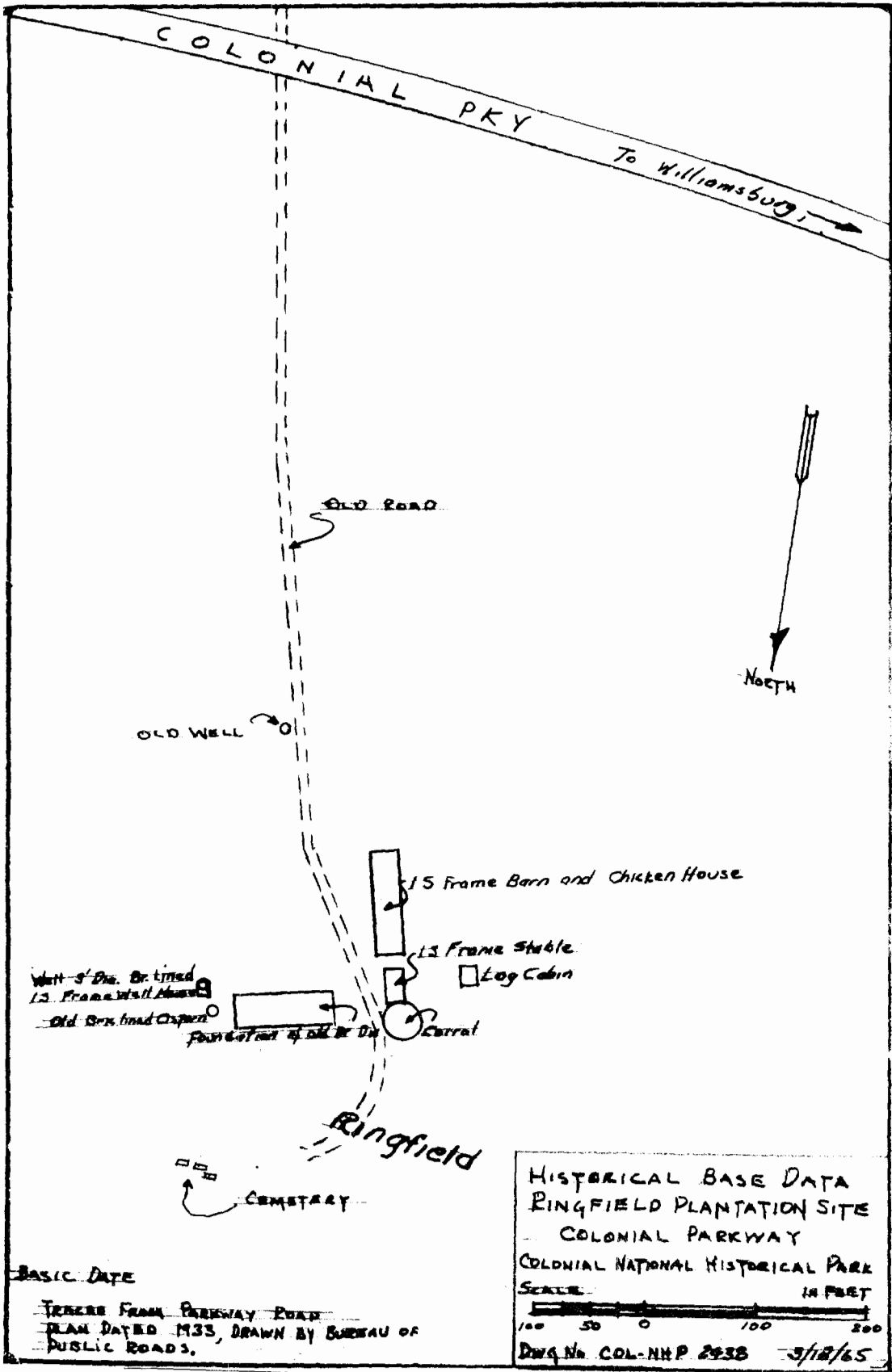
No. 9

No. 10

Remains at Ringfield Were

Much More Discernable in 1933

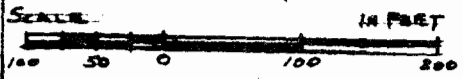
Than They Are Today.



BASIC DATA

TRAILS FROM PARKWAY ROAD
 PLAN DATED 1933, DRAWN BY BUREAU OF
 PUBLIC ROADS.

HISTORICAL BASE DATA
 RINGFIELD PLANTATION SITE
 COLONIAL PARKWAY
 COLONIAL NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK



DWG No. COL-NHP 2938 5/12/65

No. 11A Ringfield Cemetery Commemorative Markers.
(Official U.S. Navy photograph.) These (A
and B following) were placed by the State
of Virginia in 1946. (They are discussed
in Appendix A.)

NEAR FIRE LIPS

NATHANIEL BACON, SR.

UNCLE OF BACON THE REBEL

1620 - 1692

VIRGINIA CONSERVATION COMMISSION

1945

No. 11B Ringfield Cemetery Commemorative Markers.
(Official U.S Navy photograph.) These (B
and A preceding) were placed by the State
of Virginia in 1946. (They are discussed
in Appendix A.)

JOSEPH RING

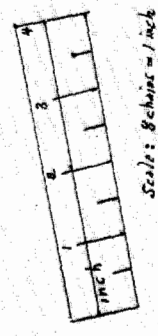
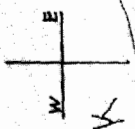
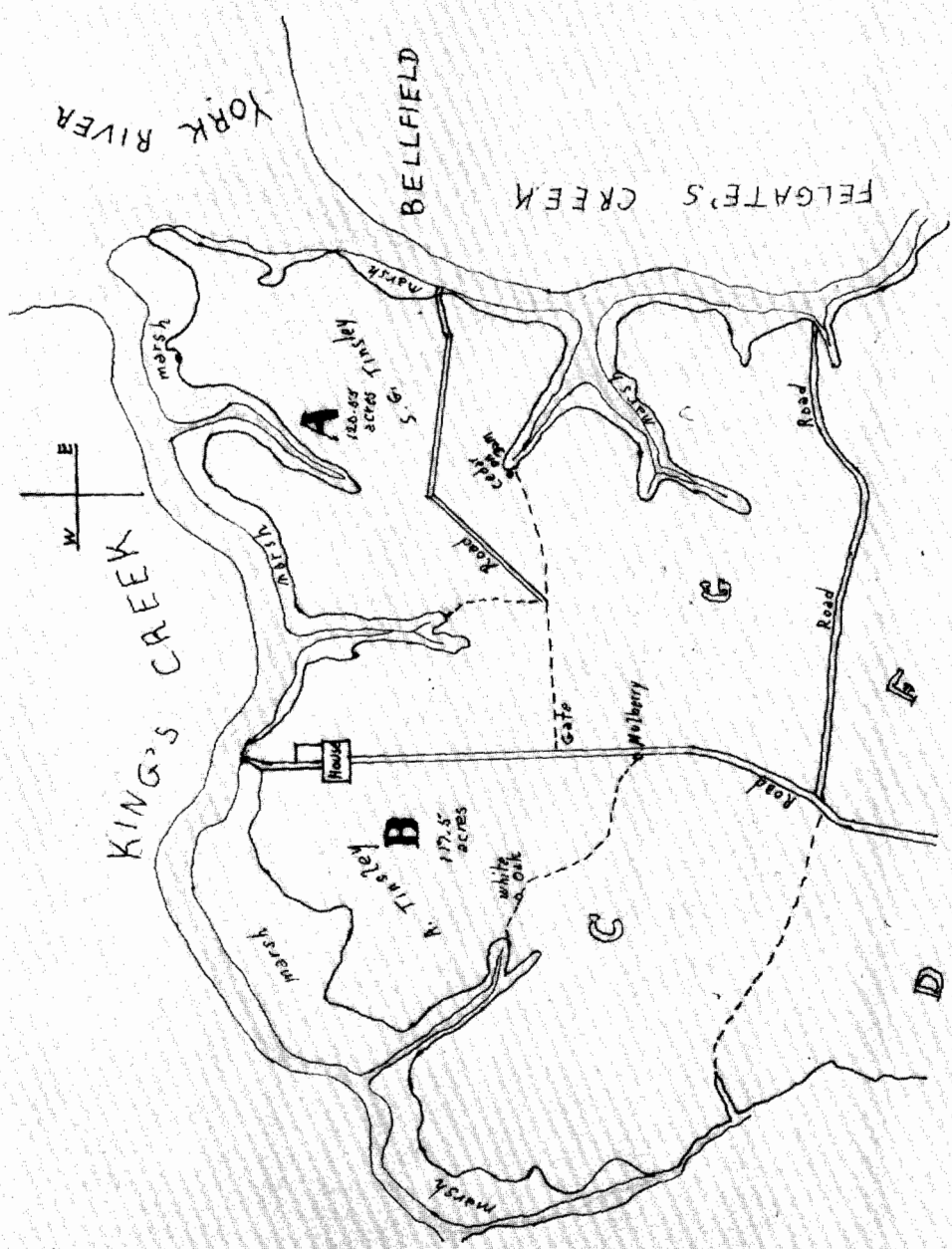
1646 - 1703

VIRGINIA CONSERVATION COM 1946

No. 12

Section Adapted From a Land Survey Made in

1867. Section "B" was the home area of Ringfield (then the seat of the larger "Lansdowne" Estate) and "A" was basically the old Glebe Land Tract. (Note Ringfield landing on King Creek at end of road behind house, also two landings on Felgates Creek where roads end.)



LANSDOWNE
YORK COUNTY
VIRGINIA

No. 13 Ringfield Plantation House in the Late
Nineteenth Century. Note end window and
chimney detail as well as brick and other
front detail.

