

John Frogg

"Merchant of Christiana"

(1678 - February 1716-7)

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[Frogge Family History Index & Introduction](#)

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Outline

- Father: Alexander William Frogg
- Mother: Berthia (Dundass) who first married Robert Innes
- Born: 1678; Endinburh, Scotland
- Christened: 18 Feb 1679, Edinburgh Parish, Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland
- Married: Mary (___) Battell c1698. Place unknown
- Died: Feb 1717
- Buried 12 Feb 1716/17; Emmanuel Church, Newcastle County, Delaware (present day, Wilmington, DE)
- Occupation: Plantation and Merchant
- Children:
 - Son-in-law **Captain William Battell** (1696 - 1734), sheriff married **Parnell French** on 19 Jun 1718, daughter of **Col. John French**
 - Son, likely [Colonel John Frogg "The Sheriff"](#) b. (1714 - 1794) m. **Elizabeth Strother**, dau. of **William Strother** (1697-1732) and **Margaret Watts** (1700-1754).

Introduction

John Frogg (pronounced frodg) was not the first Frogg to visit North America. On 8 Sep 1684, **Henry Frogg** Witnesses the sale of a Virginia plantation called "*The Grange*" between a merchant **Christopher Robinson** of Middlesex County, Virginia and the current owners, **Thomas Wilkes** and **Edwin Conway**, merchants of Virginia whose land was formerly owned by Mr. Robert Smith,

Esquire now or late of Virginia; witenesses: Jeremy Jenkins, Henry Frogg, Gawin Corbin [54] (1669-1774).

John Frogg, "Merchant of Christiana" was born into a wealthy Scottish merchant family and would have been well tutored as a child. The family of Froggs in Edinburgh date back to the 13th Century providing goods to and from Scotland via Cromarty Firth and Glasgow to the English Colonies in the West Indies and America. John's Father, **Alexander Frogg**, (? - 13 Sep 1687) merchant, burgess and oye of Rosebank (southeast Glasgow) married **Berthia Dundass** (? - bef 1735), daughter of **George Dundass** (? -a. 1696) "of that ilk" of Lanton, brother and male heir to Newliston. John's mother married second, Sir **Robert Innes**, (? - 1699), writer to "Her Majesty's Signet" in Edinburgh. Both Robert and George can be seen side by side in Charles I's manuscripts aiding in the King's Treaty of London in 1641 [39]. Alexander may be the son born 1 Sep 1644 to Williame Frog and Mais Steinstoun of Inveresk, Midlothian, Scotland, but this is not certain.



Berthia and Alexander Frogg married on 01 Oct 1668 at the Old Kirk Parish church, Edinburgh. Soon after their marriage and on 13 Feb 1670 they gave birth to a son, Alexander (ch 9 Jul 1671 - who died in infancy on 2 Dec 1671. He was buried in the Greyfriars burying ground, Edinburgh. On 2 Feb 1673 they gave birth to **James Frogg** who married **Elizabeth Dougall** on 6 Nov 1696 at Cannongate. Elizabeth was the daughter of **John Dougall** of Minland.

On April 18, 1674, Alexander and Berthia suffered another loss of an unknown child; the child was buried in Greyfriars burying ground, Edinburgh.

On 9 Sep 1675, **Jonet Frogg** was christened to Alexander Frogg and Bethia Dundass

Berthia's and Alexander's fourth attempt at a child presented, **Elizabeth Frogg** (1677- 2 June 1716) who married, **John Bernie** (29 Dec 1674 - ?) of Broomhill in

Dalserf, Lanarkshire, England. John was oldest son of John Bernie and **Jean Hamilton**, second daughter to **James Hamilton** of Broomtail, Lord Bishop of Galloway. Jean was only fifteen at the time of their marriage. John Bernie Jr. and Elizabeth Frogg married on 3 Jul 1702 and Elizabeth died at the age of 39 on 2 Jul 1716. They had three sons and two daughters. On 6 Jun 1717 he married second, **Margaret Miln**, daughter of **Alexander Miln**, minister in Glasgow.

Berthia and **Alexander Frogg's** last know child, **John Frogg**, was christened on 18 February 1679 in an chapel in Edinburgh Parish, Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland ; [LDS [C119783](#)].

Berthia and Alexander owned several homes in Edinburgh, which later were owned by her grandchildren in "liferent". [46]

25 Nov 1735

*The deceased Bethia Dundas did, for the love and affection she bore to Robert and James Frogs her lawful oyes, sons to the deceased James Frog her eldest son, and the other persons after named, Dispone certain houses belonging to her in Edinburgh in favours of the said Robert Frog, her eldest oye in liferent, and to the heirs lawfully to be procreated of his body, in fee; and, failing of him by decease without heirs of his body; to the said James Frog, her other oye, also in liferent, and to the heirs lawfully to be procreated of his body, in fee; and, failing both her said oyes without heirs of their bodies, to **John Frog merchant in Pennsylvania**, her second son in liferent and the heirs of his body in fee; which all failing, to her own nearest lawful heirs whatsoever. [46]*



Timeline

July 1689 (age 3)

John's father is listed as a member of the Merchant Company of Edinburgh. [*The Geographical Distribution of Material Wealth: II. Historical Notes; Alexander Keith Johnston*]

13 Sep 1687 (age 8)

When young John Frogg was only eight years old, his father is recorded as being buried in Midlothian Scotland.

1694 (age 15)

John's second known recorded existence is when at the age of 15, he was listed in a petition for being unpaid as a servant to **Alexander Kincaid**, goldsmith in Old Kirk Parish, Midlothian, Scotland.



1695 (age 16)

The Scots Parliament passed *an Act in Favour of the Scots Company Trading to Africa and the Indies*. This act gave authority, under the Crown of Scotland, for the establishment of colonies in America, Asia or Africa, to purchase ships, and to open a bank in Edinburgh ^[40]. The first Scottish colonial settlement was the Darien Expedition which ended in disaster and ultimately led to partnerships in trading between the Scots and the English in 1707.

6 Nov 1696 (age 17)

John's older brother, male heir to the Frogg estate, **James Frogg** marries **Elizabeth Dougall**, daughter of **John Dougall** of Minland.

John Frogg Journey's to Philadelphia

Painting of Colonial Philadelphia



There is no known passenger list that survives showing John Frogg's passage to America. Cross-referencing the surnames for John's Family in Edinburgh with those families in Philadelphia recorded in similar areas reveals he likely traveled with the Grahams, Bernies, Hamiltons, Browns, Smiths and Frenchs, all from the Dumfries and Edinburgh area. He likely traveled on a Scottish merchant ship and not a passenger ship which would retain passenger lists.

The French families, including John's father, **Alexander Frogg** and **Hugh Graham** can be seen burying their infant children in the registers of burials for the same burial ground in Greyfriars, Edinburgh, 1658-1700. After suffering the loss of several children between 1692 and 1700, Hugh Graham left his family behind and joined the aforementioned families and set sail for Philadelphia. **Col. John French** and **Col. Robert French** can be seen as gentlemen and Commissioners of New Castle County, Delaware near Philadelphia along with Hugh Graham at about the time John Frogg traveled to the area.

It was an age old tradition known as Prima Genetor in which most of the family's wealth upon the death of his father was transferred to the oldest son, James Frogg after the death of Alexander. This, and John's skills as a merchant also aided in his removal to North America; he probably sailed to North America and Barbados once or twice prior to removing to Philadelphia.

1701 (age 22)

In 1701, John Frogg's brother in law **John Bernie** now at the estate of Broomhill and who married **Elizabeth Frogg** is recorded describing his lavish estate.

"In anno 1701, [John Bernie](#) painted this room with his own hand, he enlarged the closet door and windows of it, boxed and sashed it, made propper standishes

whereon are two handsome globes, a book of maps, a large compas, with a good picture of Cleopatra"

At an unknown date and place, John Frogg married **Mary () Battell** (c1678 – 1718) who who had given birth to a son, **William Battell** (1696 - 1734) from a previous marriage. William was born in 1696 (location unknown) and became a wealthy landowner and mill operator in Christiana, Deleware. Through his merchantile business, William credited money to many residents in the area as mentioned in several Newcastle County estate records as debts owed. He married **Parnella French**, daughter of **Col. John French** and became sheriff and later became Postmaster of Newcastle. William's father-in-law, Colonel French was High Sheriff and Master of the Court of Chancery later became justice of the Supreme Court for the Colony of Deleware [58]. He lived on Front Street in Newcastle adjacent to "*an old fort*" [2; folio 166] writing and recorded his will it Newcastle County, Delaware. The will was probated on Dec 12, 1728.

Captain William Battle, gentleman of New Castle County, Delaware was born about 1696 and married **Parnellah "Parnell" French**, daughter of **Colonel John French** on 19 June, 1718 at the Immanuel Church in New Castle. Parnellah was likely named from the Parnell family of the same area. William became Sheriff of Newcastle in 1726. "*For seven years, Captain Battell conducted the mills, then know as Battell's Mills, and November 25, 1725 desired "WB" to be recorded as his brand mark*". *Arthur Clayton and Robert Chapman, August 1, 1730 purchased of Battell five hundred acres of land, together with the grist and bolting mills and other improvements. This land is situated on Christiana Creek, between Rum Branch and the east side of Latham's Run, now Leatherman's Run.* [37]

1701 (age 22)

John Frogg was vestryman of Christ's Church in Philadelphia and after removing to Christiana, among the vestry of the Immanuel Church in New Castle, Deleware; he would later be buried in its burying grounds.

3 Jul 1702 (age 23)

John's older sister, Elizabeth marries "*with consent of her father,*" John Bernie, "*wryter of the signet*" near Edinburh, Scotland.



1703 (age 24)

As mentioned in several early Philadelphia references, **John Frogg**, was a merchant in Philadelphia "*on the land he dwelt*". As a Scottish merchant, John would have been located in the hub of the sugar, tobacco, Dutch linen, and slave trade that was thriving during the era. A search of land holders in within the trade route between the Americas and Europe reveals a possible relative, **William Frogg** who can be seen owning a 90 acre plantation in Clarendon Parish, Jamaica in 1670 [7]. Jamaica was a British settlement between 1660 and 1683 after Spain lost its claim.. William Frogg was a surgeon and amongst the many raids of Captain Morgan on Panama and the surrounding Spanish colonies. It is not know if William and John Frogg were related.

1703 (age 32)

According to Judge Trent of Philadelphia, **John Frogg, Richard Cantwell, Robert French, Dr. Graham and Thomas Graham** were all mentioned in the court ledger for the year 1703.

Also in 1703, John Frogg is stated as being one of the vestrymen for Christ's Church [12]. Also, **Col. Robert French**, "*kinsman to Col. John French*" was one of the founders of Immanuel Church in New Castle [38; pg 634] and a man of great prominence in the Government of the Lower Counties.

According to the American Historical Register's Philadelphia Business directory and the accounts of **Gyles Shelly** of New York, 150 pounds were paid to **John Frogg** and **William Paxton**.

Although many think of the early settlers of Philadelphia as being pious, righteous hardworking and well behaved individuals, but just as today, there were those rowdy heathens,

"wickedness growes & wine to much Raignes in ye grocest manner to ye sorrow & Reproach of gods people...to many scandolas Tipling houses ye sinks of sinn".

*Being informed that there are Several Pirates, or p'sons so suspected lately landed below, on this and t'other side of the River, & that some hover about **New Castle**, full of Gold, These are to desire you to use your utmost Endeavooour and Dilligence in discovering and app'hending all such p'sons as you may know or hear of that may be so suspected, according to my Proclamation, issued at my Arrival, & of such as you shall discover or app'hend give immediate Notice unto me, who am,*

*Yo'r Loving ffr'd
Wm. Penn*

18 August 1706 (Age 27)

After accumulating some wealth and an estate in Philadelphia, **John Frogg** wrote and recorded his will and recorded it in New Castle County, Delaware just prior to setting sail on a voyage. [9] He would return home safely and continued to manage his affairs in Christiana.

*New Castle County, Delaware Register of Wills, Will Book C; folio
67 and 69*

John Frogg, merchant of Philadelphia

Being of sound mind and perfect health...

*Bequeaths to: **Mary Frogg**--wife to have all the testator's land and tenements
and real estate in the Province of Pennsylvania. To have all the testator's personal estate,
goods, wares, merchandises, etc.*

*Witnesses: [Dr.] **Hugh Graham, Thomas Atkins, Samuel Peres***

*Signed in his own hand: **John Frogg***

*Then came: [Dr.] **Hugh Graham***

According to the publishers of microfilmed wills, the term, "*Then came*" was the person who appeared before the **Orphans' Court** when it was proven in 1716 and the person who brought the will to court, usually the executor, widow, or relative. **Hugh Graham**, the witness of the above will was also medical doctor. It should be noted that John's wife was alive when John's will was proven and she, as the executor should have delivered his will. However, she may have been sick as she died the following year or simply entrusted Hugh Graham to perform the task .

Dr. Hugh Graham (c1676 -27 Oct 1731) [15], only son of John (? - bef 1727) and Anne Graham (? - aft 1727) of Westhall, Dunsyre, Scotland could possibly be related to John Frogg through marriage with the **Hamiltons** and **Bernies** from the Edinburgh area, as many share graves in the Greyfriars burial ground. Hugh was a practitioner of "Physick" and aided in the construction of the **Church of England in Philadelphia**. Hugh opened a surgery practice on Second Street in Philadelphia [41; pg 154] and may be the same person seen marrying **Mary Wallace** at the Paxtang Presbyterian Church in 1716 (near New Castle). [50] Hugh had at least two children, John of Anstown, Dunsyre, Scotland and Dr. Thomas Graham, both mentioned in his will when it was proven in Philadelphia.

Grants made in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, London: Administration of **Anne Graham** of West Hall, Dunsyre, Clydesdale, Scotland, *widow, granted to John Graham, attorney for the only child, Hugh Graham, in Philadelphia; August 1727* [52].

Also witnessing John's will in August of 1706 was **Samuel Peres**, a French Huguenot and merchant in Philadelphia, who was also a member of Christ's Church with John Frogg. Peres was named Sheriff of Philadelphia County along with **Captain Charles Read** of whom, **Thomas Atkins** (Frogg's other witness) was also witness to Mr. Read's will, revealing their close ties and likely inter-relations as fellow vestrymen.

Samuel Peres as a wealthy French protestant denizen in Whitehall, England on 25 Mar 1688 who emigrated to Philadelphia before 1692. According to the "Papers of William Penn", **Samuel Peres** and Captain Gous [anglicized to Gousey Bunyan] "*violated the navigation acts and presented the Board of Trade with a deposition from a mate of their ship, charging them of smuggling Dutch linnen.*" Peres became High Sheriff or "provincial officer" of Philadelphia along with **Charles Read**.

Charles Read, was a wealthy merchant born in England first came to New Jersey Dec 1678 and settled in what would become the city of Philadelphia. He married **Anne Bond** and was a member of the Church of England, and an Alderman upon the incorporation of the City in 1701. He represented the City in the Assembly of the Province in 1704. He appears to be of the same family as the **Deborah Read** who m. **Benjamin Franklin**, as the latter was spoken of as "Cousin Benny" by the Councillor's grandson, **Collinson Read** and who died about 1705. By his first wife, he was father of Charles Read, Jr. born 1685 who became Sheriff of Philadelphia County and Mayor of Philadelphia for one year and Governor.

27 Mar 1707 (age 28)

Robert Jones, Millright, purchased 258 acres of land 27 Mar 1707 in New Castle Co. from John Guest of Philadelphia and wife Susanna Guest (Deed Book B. Vol 1 pg 623). Mentioned Joseph Moore's land. Sealed and delivered in the presence of **John fFrogg**, Henry Lewis, **John Powell** [44].

In 1735, **John Powell** (or his son of the same name) can be seen as under sheriff for Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. He was sent by the commissioners to quell a riot by sundry people on the west side of the Susquehanna River and to collect debts. He was appointed by **Charles Read**, **Samuel Preston**.

1709 (age 30)

Over the past two decades, the Town of Philadelphia had slowly grown to about 700 homes -mostly made of brick and wood, like the typical English Town. It included the wealthy gentry class, merchants, paupers and beggars. In 1693, there were 358 taxable properties within the city limits and in 1700 there were an estimated 700 dwellings. In January of 1705, the Pennsylvania Assembly enacted the Province's first poor law, Because it accorded so well with contemporary English and American practice the Queen-in-Council evidently found it unexceptional and permitted it to become effective without action. With the approval of the Justices the Overseers were empowered to levy a tax at the rate of "one penny per pound, clear value of real and personal estate of all and every

free holders and inhabitants...and four shillings per head on all freemen not otherwise rated." Unlike New Jersey, the poor in Philadelphia were not made to wear badges displayed on their clothing signifying their stature. [18]

Taxes collected by the Overseers were to pay for items such as:

*Cash paid to ye poor man at Widdow Coates per order, 10 shillings 4 pence
Pair of shoes for Gideon Eaches child, 2 shillings, 6 pence
To ye poor woman that had lived with ye French cook, 6 shillings 8 pence*[18]

In "Ye Anno 1709 Rec'd of sundry for ye poores tax", for the Town of Philadelphia, **John Frogg** pays 15 shillings, 7 1/2 pence. [18]

c1710 (Age 31)

Though absolute proof is lacking, John Frogg and Mary Battell possibly give birth to [John Frogg](#) (c1710-1794) who apparently became orphaned in 1717. He lived adjacent to Marsh Run, near present day Morrisville, Virginia. He owned and operated a mill near Broad Run and married **Elizabeth Strother** (1721-a.1795) on 9 November 1738 in Overwharton Parrish, Stafford County, Virginia. Elizabeth Strother was the second daughter of **William Strother** (1647-1732) and **Margaret Watts Strother (1700-1754)** of King William County, VA. John Frogg, Jr. earned the title of Captain at an early age which could be attributed to an apprenticeship with his step-brother, **William Battell** and **Col John French**. Not only becoming a wealthy plantation owner and Justice of the Peace, John would earn the rank of Colonel in the French and Indian War. He and Elizabeth gave birth to several children who married into the gentry class. John and Elizabeth died in Bath County, Virginia after moving adjacent to their daughters.

1711 (Age 32)

The second version of *Christ's Church* in Philadelphia had finished construction in 1710. The Protestant Episcopal church was built on Second Street above Market, John Frogg was listed as member or vestryman. Early members also included, [Anthony Palmer](#) (a. 1675 -May 1749) in 1712. Anthony Palmer, was a wealthy merchant in St. Michaels Parish, Barbados and settled near Philadelphia and became a pusnie judge for Newcastle, Delaware between 1711 and 1715. [21]
[35]

Christ Church is an Episcopal church located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It was founded in 1695 by members of the Church of England, who built a small wooden church on the site by the next year. When the congregation outgrew this structure some twenty years later, they decided to erect a new church, the most sumptuous in the colonies. Constructed between 1727 and 1744, Christ Church is considered one of the nation's most beautiful surviving 18th-century structures,

a monument to colonial craftsmanship and a handsome example of Georgian architecture. It features a symmetrical, classical façade with arched windows and a simple yet elegant interior with fluted columns and wooden pews. The baptismal font in which [William Penn](#) was baptized is still in use at Christ Church; it was sent to Philadelphia in 1697 from All Hallow's Church in London.

Christ Church's congregation included 15 signers of the Declaration of Independence. Revolutionary War leaders who attended Christ Church include [George Washington](#), [Robert Morris](#), [Benjamin Franklin](#) and [Betsy Ross](#) (after she had been read out of the Quaker meeting house to which she belonged for marrying John Ross, son of an assistant rector at Christ Church). Brass plaques mark the pews where these individuals once sat. At the First Continental Congress in September, 1774 [Wikipedia]

Mary Frogg is noted as having attended a wedding in Philadelphia.

Mary Frogg, Mary Sykes, Henry Elfreth and [John] Gilbert attended a quaint Quaker marriage ceremony. ^[47]

Henry Elfreth, a Philadelphia shipwright, son of Josiah and nephew of blacksmith, **Jeremiah Elfreth** purchased the a lot on Front Street in front of the "Blue Anchor Tavern" from John Townsend in Philadelphia next to the docks along the Delaware River circa 1694. The construction of his building disrupted the public land on the docks ^[25]. Henry Elfreth married, Sarah Gilbert, daughter of **John Gilbert** on 27 Dec 1701.

1711 (age 32)

John Frogg's merchant activities between Edinburgh and Pennsylvania are best document by the letters and papers of merchant, doctor, and fellow Scotsman, [Cadwallader Colden](#) (1688-1776) in Philadelphia, on May 27, 17??*,

John Frog sold Mr. Cadwaller 1 piece of musline and paid 6 pounds and 15 shillings. Also one barrel of Rasins at 2 pounds; 17 shillings.

John Frogg would meet the acquaintance of Dr. Colden through, Dr. **Hugh Graham**. Graham and Colden corresponded on infectious fevers in the colonies (1716 - 1719). ^[51]

COLDEN, Cadwallader, physician, born in Dunse, **Scotland**, 17 February, 1688; died on Long Island, 28 September, 1776. His father, Rev. Alexander Colden, prepared him for the University of Edinburgh, where he was graduated in 1705. He then spent three years in studying medicine and mathematics, and in 1708 came to this country and practiced successfully as a physician in Philadelphia till 1715. He then visited London, and met **Halley, the astronomer**, who was so pleased with a paper or, "Animal Secretions," written by Colden some years before, that he read it before the Royal society. Colden also became acquainted at this time with other noted literary and scientific men. He returned to Philadelphia in 1716, but, at the request of his friend, Governor Hunter, settled in New York in 1718, and in 1719 became the first survey-or-general of the colony, and master in chancery. <http://www.famousamericans.net/cadwalladercolden/>

The Move to Christiana, Delaware

29 September 1714 (Age 35)

While still residing in the town of Philadelphia, **John and Mary Frogg** had earned enough money trading goods between the colonies to purchase a home in nearby Christiana, Delaware. On September 29, 1714, John and Mary purchased

800 acres of land near Christiana Bridge in New Castle County, Delaware along the road leading to John Ogles of White Clay Creek. John's merchant contacts in Philadelphia would play a vital role in the establishment of Christiana, Delaware.



A 1770 description by the traveler, Dr. Robert Honyman is as follows:

[The town of Christiana is located] *in a Bottom at the head of Christieen Creek over which there is a Bridge here & to which the tide flows, bringing up sloops & such like vessels. Christeen is a small town & trades principally in flour, there being several large mills in the neighborhood.*

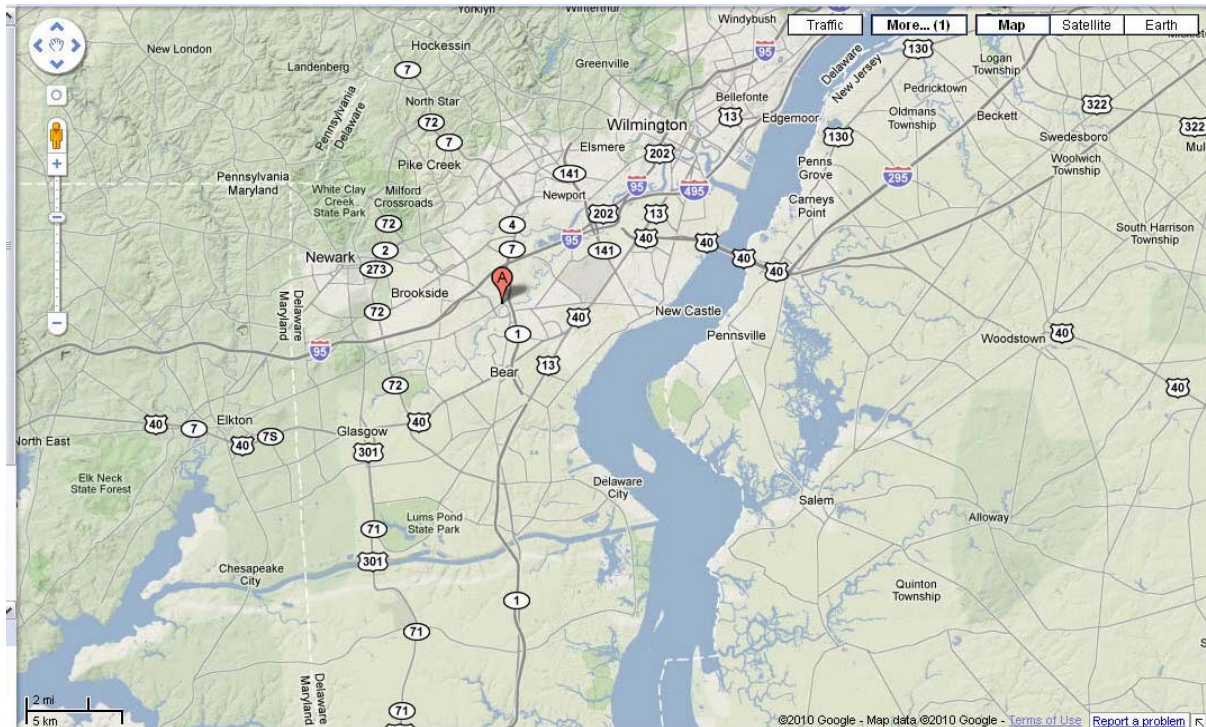
Along the Christiana River, clustered to the east (downstream) of the villiage were several wharves and storehouses, which were clear indicators of the commercial and merchantile aspects of the settlement, and the importance of the town's location as a transshipment center. ^[60]

Much of the growth and development of Christiana Bridge and the surrounding country was owed to these landings and their attendant wharves, and the merchants and shopkeepers that operated them. The influence of these

establishments on the villiage and the surrounding region cannot be underestimated, for they functioned as distribution centers for a rural community. Landings functioned as nodal points for the surrounding countryside. They were places where water transportation to Philadelphia and other points could be obtained, where manufactured items, such as “European and West Indian Goods” were purchased by cash or credit, and where agricultural produce and home manufactures were stockpiled, shipped, and traded. The merchants who owned these landings were important citizens and prominent landholders in the community and region, forming an elite upper class population.

According to a 1750 newspaper article, the town of Christiana Bridge (aka Christiana) consisted of a score of residences, including shops & taverns with about one dozen built of brick, a Presbyterian church, and a milling complex called Christiana Mills, just west of town. [60]

Christiana, Delaware



The poor overland road network of eighteenth century Delaware and the Delmarva Peninsula mad elanding and water-oriented shipping crucial to the lives of the region’ inhabitants. Most of the coasting trade in the area was carried on by boats, sloops, and shallops, and the Christiana River was vavigable to Christiana Bridge, a distance of about 13 miles. [60]

John Frogg purchased his land from **William Dyre**. **William Dyer** (if the same person) can also be seen owning 300 acres in "The Council" in Barbados around the time that [William Frogg "The Pirate"](#) owned 90 acres in Jamaica. William Dyer first purchased his land in Christiana from **Edmund Cantwell** who received it by patent.

Cantwell was the first sheriff (1672) then English Deputy Governor's of Delaware (1675-1676) prior to William Penn's arrival after the removal of the Dutch and Sweedes. ^[35] Cantwell's position was succeeded by **John Collier** the next year who's likely relative, **Edward and Major Anthony Collier** were also pirating with Captain Henry Morgan as his vice-admiral on board Morgan's ship, *Satisfaction*, and living in Clarendon Parish, Jamaica next to **William Frogg**. **Frogg** was known to have kept a journal of Morgan's raids. This could foretell some past link between the **Froggs, Colliers** and the **Dyers** who both settled in the Newcastle and Philadelphia area.

The eight-hundred-acre tract was sold by the heirs of **Edmund Cantwell**, August 16, 1707, to **William Dyre**, and was afterwards owned by **John Frogg, Baldwin Johnson**, Thomas Hopkinson and John Allfree. On May 13, 1796, William Allfree sold three hundred acres of it to Benjamin Noxon, son of Thomas Noxon. It is now owned by R.T. Cochran, R.L. Naudain and the heirs of A.S. Naudain. The tract between Hangman's Branch and Blackbird Creek was at a later period owned by John J. Milligan and is now in the possession of Edward C. Fenimore, John C. Corbit, D.W. Corbit, the heirs of John J. Milligan and Mrs. Sarah Polk. ^[33]

21 Jul 1715 (age 36)

John and Mary Frogg sell 100 acres of land in Christiana to their son, **William Battell** (age 19) who "*had just arrived in town from England*".

13 Nov 1715 (Age 36)

Now that their 800 acre plantation began flourishing in Christiana, **John ffrogg** purchased an additional 100 acres of land near Christiana for £20 with "*All at 1d Sterling p. acre Rent*". Also purchased on the same day and as John's cousin from Edinburgh, Scotland, **William Burney** [or Bernie] 250 acres "*near the same place, at £50, the whole*" [purchased from Rocliffe De Haes]. Also, "*To Alex'r Frasier 100 acres Ditto, at L22 10s.*" ^[16]. William Burney, merchant and friend of **Col. John French**, married Rebecca Dehrd [or De Haes] ^[(45) E1:232], daughter of Johannes and Elizabeth Dehrd ^{[45] (E1:223)}. **Alexander Frasier** and his wife, Elizabeth later sells 10 acres of his land to Mary Frogg after John's death.

Sam'l James (sometimes in or about the first Month last) requested that Grant of 250 Acres of Land on White clay creek, formerly Surveyed to Wm. Burney, who deserted the same and has no long since left the Province, and is still considerably in the Prop'rs Debt."

13 Nov 1715 (age 36)

Just one month after the purchase of his 800 acres land, on 13 November 1715 **John and Mary Frogg** divided their 800 acres and sold 400 to **Baldwin Johnson** (bap25 Oct 1672 - 03/26/1720) who married **Jane** (Eyre), dau of **Robert Eyre** and **Ann Smith** and widow of **William Dyre**. It is possible that Baldwin Johnson could be the brother of Mary Battell Frogg, but this is purely speculation at this point. When Baldwin's will was probated on 6 Mar 1721, **Alexander Hamilton** of Philadelphia was the executor. [57]

[Baldwin Johnson](#) married **Jane Dyer** on 25 Oct 1716 in Newcastle County, Delaware. They had a daughter Mary and son, Edward who was named after Baldwin's brother. He wrote his will on 28 Feb 1720 where he mentions his family and his friend, [Andrew Hamilton, Esq.](#), his brother-in-law, **John Rees** and **Richard Oliver, Esq.** His will was proven on 26 Mar 1721 and recorded in New Castle County, Delaware.

Andrew Hamilton became a famous Philadelphia lawyer with roots tied to John Frogg of Edinburh. Hamilton defended **Peter Zenger** and established a historical legal precedent known as the "Zenger Trail", known as the first legal precedent of free speech in the English Colony. He was also consulted for the boundary dispute between Maryland and Pennsylvania.

*New Castle County, Delaware Land Records (1738-1743) pg 339
12 December 1740*

THOMAS HOPKINSON of City of Phila., merchant, and MARY his wife, the only daughter of BALDWIN JOHNSON, late of Appoq. in Co. of New Castle, dec'd., for the sum of 250 pounds sold unto JOHN ALLFREE of Appoq., yeoman, a plantation tract of land containing 400 acres, situate in sd Co. This is whereas by indenture dated 29 Sept 1714, WILLIAM DYRE, [(?-1714)] late of Appoq., gent., granted unto JOHN FROGG of City of Phila., merchant, the tract of land he dwelt on. This land was granted by FRANCIS LOVELACE to CAPTAIN EDMOND CANTWELL [first sheriff on New Castle] on 1 Sept 1672. Sd Cantwell's son and heir, RICHARD CANTWELL [he married Mary Dyre b. 4 Sep 1673], and HENRY GARRETSON and ELIZABETH his wife, the daughter of sd Edmund, by indenture dated 16 Aug 1707, conveyed same to afsd WILLIAM DYRE. It bounded the land of JOHN HEALLY and contained 400 acres. Resurveyed by GEORGE DAKEYNE on 15 Nov 1706. Then sd FROGG and MARY his wife, by indenture dated 13 Nov 1715, granted sd property to afsd BALDWIN JOHNSON. In sd Johnson's Last Will, dated 18 Feb 1720, he bequeathed one moiety of his lands in New Castle, Antigna and elsewhere to daughter MARY; and devised the remained unto his son, EDWARD JOHNSON, who dyed before he reached the age of 21 without issue. Signed: THOS HOPKINSON, MARY HOPKINSON. Wit: RISE PETERS, EDWARD EVANS, A. HAMILTON, JNO ROSS. Rec: 19 Feb 1741. (N1-195)

Feb 1716 (age 37)

Near his 37th birthday, **John Frogg** dies of an unknown cause in Christiana, Delaware, leaving **Mary Frogg** widowed and their 6-year old child fatherless. Mary Frogg's son, **William Battell** would begin to take over John Frogg's trade

business as merchant and acquired several other neighboring businesses. **John Frogg's** unmarked grave was placed a dozen miles away present day Wilmington, Delaware in the church courtyard of Emmanuel Church, New Castle County, Delaware ^[23] "*[His] and the other graves are unmarked.*"^[17]

To give an idea of what life was like in the new Colony of America, one can read a typical journal entry from James Logan in 1717 Delaware:

"We have been extremely pestered with pirates, who now swarm in America, and increase their numbers by almost every vessel they take -- (compelling them to enter by coercion or otherwise.) If speedy care be not taken they will become formidable, being now at least fifteen hundred strong. They have very particularly talked of visiting this place; many of them being well acquainted with it, and some born in it, for they are generally all English and therefore know our government can make no defence".^[4]

It is not certain, but John Frogg's death at a relatively young age coupled with his dangerous occupation may have been the result of death at sea while on board a merchant ship -this is purely speculation but according to his will, he was "going on a voyage".

Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania: By Pennsylvania Provincial Council

At a Council held at Philada., the 22d July, 1718

*Present: The Honble (sic) William Keith, Esqr., Lievt. Govr.
William Trent, **Samuel Preston** [(1665-1743) mayor and treasurer of Philadelphia],
Jonathan Dickson, James Logan, **Anthony Palmer**, Robert Assheton*

*The Governour acquainted the Board that several mariners, who had lately been taken by pirates, having made the Escape in a sloop to which some of them formerly belonged in the merchant service, were Come hither for protection, & had Voluntarily delivered themselves & the Sloop into the Governrs. Hands, and the sd. Mariners attending, they were ordered to be Called in and answered to their names, as follows, Vizt.: Richard Appleton, **John Robeson [Robinson]**, **William Williams**, John Ford, Benjamin Hodges, John Barfield, James Mathews, Samuel Barrow, Gregory Margoveram, Renold Glorence, Walter Vincent & Timothy Hardin, Richard Appleton for himself, & in the name of all the others present, being desir'd to give the Governr. & his ffellow Companions. The following narrative was taken from his mouth, to which they all agreed, Vizt.:*

That he had sailed from Jamaica about five months ago on board this very Sloop, under the Command of Capt. Pinkethman in Order to Go upon the Wrecks: That the Captain Dying Outward bound, one Tempest, who was master, had the Command after him: That they Called in at Providence at the same time that his majesties ship Phoenix was there & sail'd out from thence with the man of war & proceeded to Walkers Key, where in Company with another Sloop, Capt. Greenway, they workt upon a wreck almost three weeks, but not with any Success; So that both Sloops went to the Bimmenys other Keys, where they found another wreck, but nothing Left upon it. This bad Fortune so Discouraged the people, that by Greenways Instigacon, upon the Twenty ffourth of May Last they mutiny'd, took possession of this Sloop & all the arms, & threatened to shoot Captain Tempest & all that wou'd not Go along with Them, under Greenways Command, to Death Immediately; but in a Day or two they put Capt. Tempest & ten or twelve men along with him in the other Sloop, & then they departed on pretence to Go upon the Florida Wrecks, where they arrived & Came too under one of the Spanish Batteries; But the people from shoar firing upon them thy went from thence a Little to the Southward of Charles Town, in South Carolina, & Came on shore in Order to ffit the Sloop with a new mast, which accordinly they did in about three Weeks time;

...Whereupon Richard Appleton being armed, seized the Helm, sent John Robinson down to Scure the Stores & order'd the Negroes to hoist the sails, upon which one of the Pyrates took up a musket and snapt it twice at the sd. Richard, then fired but missing, he Club'd the piece & wounded Richard on the head, upon which One o'h; Negroes shot the Pirate with a Pistol through the belly, & another wounded him in the Thigh; then they bound this Fellow & Seven more of his Companions, being half Drunk, put them in the Canew & Set them adrift... At a Council held at Philadelphia, the 11th of August 1718.

The Honorable William Keith, Esq., Lieut. Governor then spoke to the Board in these words, vizt.

Gentlemen: The Great Losses that this Colony has already sustained beyond any of its Neighbors, by our Trade's being blocked up & Infested with Pirates at the Canes of this River and Bay has given much uneasiness, & rack my thoughts at this present time which way to Contrive some expedient for Relief.

I have been wanting...to invite some of his majesties Ships of war appointed for the neighbouring station to take some notice of us but still without any success...

2 June 1716

John's older sister, **Elizabeth (Frogg) Birnie** dies at age 39 “by decay” in Edinburgh, Scotland followed shortly after by their mother. Decay means a gradual and progressive decline in health.

Dec 1716

John's widowed mother dies in Scotland.

14 Feb 1716

The widowed Mary Frogg records her husband's will.

*Letters of administration are granted to **Mary Frogg**, executrix of the goods, chattels, credits, etc. belonging to **John Frogg, deceased** [2; folio 67]*

*"**Anthony Howston** moved from London to take over his brother's [William Houston] business after 1707; during the next decade **William Battell** arrived in town, married a daughter of **John French**, and took over some of his mercantile operations." [34]*

On August 19, 1717 (deceased)

John Frogg's step-brother, **Robert Innes**, along with Jos. [Josiah] Rolfe and Thos. Pressle witness a court transaction for **Anthony Palmer**, Merchant of the Province of Pennsylvania. [Valentine papers Vol II pg 912]

18 Aug 1718 (deceased)

After the death of her husband and settling his estate, Mary Frogg purchases 10 acres of land adjacent to her own.

Alexander Frasier of Cecil County, Maryland, merchant and Elizabeth his wife to **Mary Frogg** of Christiana Mill in the County of New Castle, widow. Alexander Frasier for £90 granted to Mary Frogg a tract of land near Christiana Bridge bounded by the road that leads to White Clay Creek, land of John Ogle containing 10 acres being part of a tract of 75 acres laid out to **John Ogle** of Christiana Bridge, Inn holder, who by deed dated 27 Nov 1714 conveyed to Alexander Frasier (by the name of Alexander Frasier of Christiana Bridge, merchant), Signed Alexander Frasier and Elizabeth Frasier. Delivered in the presents of Anne Elisabeth Vans, **William Battell** & William Johnson [probably related to Baldwin Johnson]. Recorded 27 Aug 1718. [45]

19 Aug 1718 (deceased)

Letter of Attorney. **Alexander Frasier** of the County of Cecil in Maryland, yeoman, has appointed his dear and loving Uncle Thomas Ogle of White Clay Creek in the County of new Castle, yeoman, his lawfull attorney, to acknowledge in open court interest in his late dwelling house and lot of land in Christiana Bridge unto **Mary Frogg** of Christiana Creek. Signed Alexander Frasier.

Delivered in the presence of Robert Courtney, John Miles and Elston Wallis.
Recorded 27 Aug 1718. [45]

5 September 1718 (deceased)

About a year after John Frogg's death, Mary Frogg dies intestate. Her estate is recorded in Newcastle County.

letters of administration are granted to William Battell son & heir of Mary Frogg, widow, late of Christiana deceased, on the goods, chattels, credits, etc. belonging to Mary soe, deceased who --it is affirmed -- died intestate.

The apparent orphan, John Frogg (1710-1794) would have been about age 8 when his parents died in Christiana, Delaware. He may have been taken care of by his relatives and would have been apprenticed. John Frogg may have been taken into the home of **Hugh Graham** and his second wife, **Mary Wallace**. John would later purchase tens of thousands of acres of Virginia land with a business partner by the name of **Dr. Michael Wallace** (11 May 1719-Jan 1767) of Dumfries, Virginia. Wallace was an apprentice of **Dr. Gustavus Brown**. Both Michael Wallace and **John Graham** (30 Apr 1711-Aug 1787) married daughters of Dr. Gustavus Brown and lived in Dumfries, Virginia.

John Graham, son of John Graham of Wackenston and Margaret Graham, merchant, resided in Perthshire, before 1742 and settled in in Stafford County, Maryland then Prince William County Virginia. He m1. Christian Brown m2. Elizabeth C. Cocke, and fathered John, Duncan, Margaret, Robert, Mary, John William, Walter, Elizabeth, Catherine, Catesby and Jean.

John Graham (30 Apr 1711--Aug 1787), son of John Graham of Wakenston, Perthshire, Scotland, clerk of the Prince William County court, lived on the south side of Quantico Creek near Dumfries. He came to Virginia from Scotland about 1740 and acquired much land in Prince William County, including the tract on which Dumfries was established in 1749 (W.P.A. [1], 94). He married Elizabeth Catesby Cocke, daughter of William Cocke, secretary of state on 14 Dec 1746 [40]. He left issues, two of which are John Graham and George Graham who served under Jefferson, Madison and Monroe.

19 Aug 1718 (deceased)

Philadelphia Commissioned august 19th, and recommisioned Nov 29, 1718...**Anthony Palmer, Josiah Rolfe, Andrew Hamilton, Samuel Peres, Samuel Carpenter, Richard Moore and Charles Read.** [43] Hamilton was John's relative from Scotland, Samuel Peres signed John's will and Anthony Palmer was listed as vestryman along with John Frogg at Christ Church.

29 September 1719 (deceased)

*Letters of administration are granted to **William Battell**, son and heir & administrator to the goods, chattels, credits, etc. belonging to **Mary Frogg**, deceased who was the widow and executrix of **John Frogg**, of Christiana, deceased. And whereas the said **John Frogg**, merchant, deceased willed all his estate to his widow **Mary Frogg**, and constituted her as his executrix and she -- as it is affirmed -- died intestate before the estate had been administered, now the above **William Battell**, is granted letters of administration on the un-administered goods, chattels, credits, etc. belonging to **John Frogg**, deceased.*

Oct 1723

Captain William Battell, age 27 baptizes a daughter named after his mother, Mary in the Parish of Emmanuel, New Castle County, Delaware [13; pg 183]. She marries a Price.

Dec 1725

Memorandum: That this day, w/ Dec 1725, **Captain William Batell** came to the office and desired this "WB" his brandmark for his mill upon Christiana. [45]

1726

*At a Council held in Philadelphia, 15 Sept 1726, The Governour having likewise received the Returns of the Sherif & Cornoner of the County of Newcastle, of Persons to be presented to him for his Choice of a Sherif & Cornoner for that County, viz; **William Battell** & John Gooding for Sherifs, & Joshua Story & **Morgan Morgan** for Coroners. The Governour, agreeable to the advice of the Board appointed John Gooding Sherif & **Morgan Morgan** Coroner.*

Oct 4, 1727 for Newcastle County: John Gooding and **William Battell** being returned for Sherifs, and **Morgan Morgan** & Joshua Story for Coroner.

William Battell, "of Christian Mills" who later became postmaster of Newcastle County and his wife Parnella (French) Battell. Parnella had a sister, Mary Battell who married Robert Robertson. William and Parnella had at least the following children: [58]

1. **Mary Battell** (27 Sep 1723 -25 Apr 1777) named after William's mother. She married **James Price** (? - 25 Mar 1802). They had
 1. Ruth (5 Jan 1753 - 27 Oct 1753). Died at 10 mos.

2. Aves (26 Mar 1755 - ?)
 3. William (9 Apr 1761 - 24 Mar 1803) Born in Penn Cader Hundred, New Castle.
 4. son (18 Oct 1766 - 24 Oct 1766)
 5. Ester (? - 16 Sep 1778) *[may be a nickname of another daughter.]
2. **French Battell** (16 Jul 1725 - late 1781) named afterh William's father-in-law. He m. Elizabeth (__) and became coroner of Kent County, DE alongside **Benjamin Chew** Captain and Quarter Master of "Ye Lower County Provincials" for Pennsylvania during the French & Indian War. In 1774 he purchased "[The Golden Fleece Tavern](#) on *The Green*, which stood at the north-east corner of the Dover Green and State Street. It became de facto seat of Delaware state government from 1777 to 1791. It was the site of the historic convention that resulted in Delaware's first ratification of the Federal Constitution in 1787. It was also used for a State banquet to celebrate the Dauphin of France. French was also the official powderer of wigs to the Assembly.
 3. **Aves Battell** (25 Jun 1727 - ?) named after Col John French's wife
 4. **Sybilla Battell** (6 Apr 1729 - ?) who married **James Warner** on April 14, 1757 at Old Sweedes Church. James was the son of John and Mary (Hart).

10 June 1728

The several pews in the Immanuel Church with the names of their holders were recorded in the Minutes of the Vestry as follows:

Col. John French

William Battels

24 Aug 1728

Mary (__) Battell Frogg's son appears to sell Mary's land after her death.

*William Battel of Newcastle County, Gentleman, and Pamela [Parnellah?] his wife, for the sum of 120 pounds, sold unto **James James Jun.** of said County, merchant, a parcel of land situate near Christiana Bridge in said Co. It begins by the road to White Clay Creek to stable of John Ogles and contains 10 acres 15 perches, together with all singular. Signed: **W. Battell**, Pamelah Battell. Witness: **William Read**, Robertson. Ack: 20 Aug 1728. Certified by Robertson. [48; (Deed Book II, Page 8)]*

27 Mar 1729

An ad in the American Weekly Mercury states:

Cook, Richard, servant, born in Staffordshire, brick-mason by trade - runaway from Mrs. Aves French and William Battell

18 Jan 1732

Graham, Dr. Hugh, late of Phila., dec'd - accounts due estate for physic or surgery to be settled with Patrick Baird, who has been impowered by executors; other accounts to be settled with George M'Call, executor. [41]

23 Nov 1732

Read, Christian, woman servant, age c. 20 - runaway (in company of one Ann Bargain) from William Battell, postmaster in New Castle. [41]

William Battell dies in 1733 or 1734. Following his death, his widow, puts an ad in the local paper:

11 Jul 1734 Tract of 740 acres near Christine [Christiana] Bridge and a water lot in Town of New-Castle adjoining the Fee Wharf - to be sold by Widow Battel [Parnellah], executrix of W. Battel, late of New-Castle, dec'd [41]

25 Nov 1735

John Frogg's mother's estate becomes contentious as recorded in Edinburgh court records:

*The deceased Bethia Dundas did, for the love and affection she bore to Robert and James Frogs her lawful oyes, sons to the deceased James Frog her eldest son, and the other persons after named, Dispone certain houses belonging to her in Edinburgh in favours of the said Robert Frog, her eldest oye in liferent, and to the heirs lawfully to be procreated of his body, in fee; and, failing of him by decease without heirs of his body; to the said James Frog, her other oye, also in liferent, and to the heirs lawfully to be procreated of his body, in fee; and, failing both her said oyes without heirs of their bodies, to **John Frog merchant in Pensylvania**, her second son in liferent and the heirs of his body in fee; which all failing, to her own nearest lawful heirs whatsoever. [46]*

July 8, 1738 Philadelphia

*Respected from Thomas Noxon (by Benjamin Eastburn): The late, William Battel, of the County of Newcastle, being, (as is alleged,) vested with the rights of Divers Tracts of Land, situated in the County aforesd, viz: to 200 acres laid out...The said William Battel also claim'd 100 acres in right of **Jno Frogg** granted him by a warrant from the*

late Commiss'rs, date ye 21st 7th 1715 and 100 more in right of Alex. Fasier, granted him by...at or near the mills on Christiana Creek.

[Continue to Col John Frogg "The Sheriff"](#)

ericausmus@hotmail.com

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Additional Abstracts
and
Supporting Documentation

Hugh Graham of Philadelphia and New Castle, DE

[Abstracts of Wills Recorded in Philadelphia: Historical Society of PA; pg 194].

STEWART GEORGE of Philadelphia mariner, s **March. 13th 1705/6**. p
Apl. 23rd. 1706. Legacies to **James Wallis [Wallace]** merchant in
Maryland, Robert Finley and Samuel Perry of Philadelphia, merchants
and **Dr. Hugh Graham**. Witnesses Christopher Blackburne, **John Brown**,
John Cadwalader. [Book C. 30. 20]

Philadelphia Will Book C pp 319-321

Merchant of the City of Phil.. Witness H. Graham, Saml. Powell, William
Jones. 27 Oct 1712 appeared **Hugh Graham**, Samuel Powell and William
Jones.

Name: John Graham

Residence: Anstown, Dunsyre, Scotland

Description: Heir's father

Date: 27 Oct 1731

Prove Date: 26 Nov 1731

BookPage: E:175

Remarks: **Hugh Graham**. City of Philadelphia. Practitioner of Physick and Surgery. October 27, 1731/2. November 26, 1731. E.175. Children of Dr. **Thomas Grame**. Children of Mr. George McCalb. Rev. Archibald Cummings, of the **Church at Philadelphia**. Landlady: **Ann Wood** and Daughters, Ann and Elizabeth. Friends: **Mary Dwadyhouse** and Children. **Building Church of England at Philadelphia**. Parish Church of Dunsyre, Scotland. Children of **John Graham** in Anstown of Dunsyre. Cousin: Andrew Black, Edenborough, Scotland. Samuel McCall, Glasgow, Scotland. For Poor People of Dunsyre. Exec. For Estate in Scotland: Samuel McCall. Robert **Watts** of **Barbadoes**.

August 1727; Grants made in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, London: Administration of **Anne Graham** of West Hall, Dunsyre, Clydesdale, Scotland, widow, granted to John Graham, attorney for the only child, **Hugh Graham**, in Philadelphia. [52]

RECORD OF PENNSYLVANIA MARRIAGES, PRIOR TO 1810.

Volume I. Clarence M. Busch. State Printer of Pennsylvania, 1895. Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, Volume 8.

1716, __ __, **Wallace, Mary, and Hugh Graham.**

*John Graham (30 Apr 1718--Aug 1787), son of John Graham of Wakenston, Perthshire, Scotland [40], clerk of the Prince William County court, lived on the south side of Quantico Creek near Dumfries. He came to Virginia from Scotland about 1740 and acquired much land in Prince William County, including the tract on which Dumfries was established in 1749 (W.P.A. [1], 94). He married **Elizabeth Catesby Cocke**, daughter of William Cocke, secretary of state on 14 Dec 1746 [40]. He left issues, two of which are John Graham and George Graham who served under Jefferson, Madison and Monroe.*

...In the year 1703, those of New Castle of Comminio of the Church of England, from a sense of want of person in Holy Orders to reside among them, & observing how the Presbyterians were gaining ground in the place, by reason of their having a Preacher to promote their interest, Resolved to Petition the Bishop of London to take compassion on their deplorable circumstances, which resolution they put in practice the Eleventh of August, in the said year, & in confidence of a favorable answer from his Lordship's charitable disposition, they agreed with workmen to build a House of public worship, drawing up a formula for themselves & Friends, to subscribe & set down wt. sum, each of them was willing to bestow towards the erecting the Fabric; and at the same time, appointed **Richard Hallowell, Jasper Yates, and Joseph Wood** of New Castle, Gent'n (they being willing to take the trouble upon them,) to be overseers of the Building, & Agents to collect the Charity of pious, well-disposed person. In the middle of the Town

lies a spacious Green, in form of a Square, in a corner whereof stood formerly a Fort, & on the Ground whereon the said Citadel was built, they agreed to erect their church, from a persuasion that, as belonged to their sovereign, it was not in the power of any of their troublesome neighbors to disturb them in the commendable undertaking. In the Year 1704, Emanuel Church, at New Castle, was founded, & by the charitable contribution of several Gent'n in Pennsylvania, as well as by the large collections of Inhabitants of New Castle – not only Churchment but Presbyterians – it was finished and opened in 1706, which the solemnity of an occasional sermon preached by the Reverend Mr. Andreas Rudman, a Swede, then Missionary at Oxford & distinguished by him at the request of Mr. Ross, Missionary at New Castle, by the name and appellation of Emanuel. To the erecting of this church, his Excellency, Francis Nicholson, then Governor of Virginia, famous for his generosity and zeal in the cause of God and his church over all America, was first signer, & by his noble example & extraordinary bounty – for he gave L25 sterling – many were encouraged to exert themselves in this affair, to the utmost of the ability. Donators:

Richard Halliwell

Robert French

This church was 50 feet long and 30 broad. Its materials are Brick covered with Cedar. It is beautiful of late with a Gallery & a Porch by the diligence & good conduct of the present Church Wardens, **Richard Grafton & William Read**, men of real zeal for the honor of Christ and his Religion.

The number of Inhabitants belonging to this church, or usually frequenting at first, was about twenty Families, which, allowing three to a Family, to attend Divine Worship, amounts to three score.

They were generally low in their condition, but not indigent, having wherewithal to support themselves, but little to spare. The employ and business of such of them as lived the Town was retailing of Goods, Rum, Sugar & Molasses, together with some European Goods. Some enjoyed Posts in the Government, & others got their living by their handy crafts, as Carpenters, Smiths & Shoe makers.

Those of them that had their residence in the County were occupied in clearing & grubbing of Land, in raising of Grain, as Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Oats & Barley; in improving their stock, such as Horses, Horn Cattle, Sheep & Hogs.

Few or none of them had estates to support them without being obliged to their Trade Labour & Industry. Their sentiments in matters of Religion – I mean of those who were my first hearers – were pretty uniform & framed upon Church principles. Most of them lived together, like Towns in England, while others, who manured the Ground, lived dispersed, up & down a large compass of Ground, all of them so far distant from any other Church that the healthiest and strongest amongst them could not, without great application & going on Horseback, attend Divine Service there.

Traveling is easy in these parts, both summer & winter, except in the extreme heat of the one & when the Frost breaks up in the other. What renders travelling so easy here, besides the serenity & agreeableness of the climate, is that the people generally make use of pacing Horses, and the Roads are far better than those in England. The present number of Inhabitants, professing themselves members of the Church under my care, are about one hundred Families, & most of them much improved in their Fortunes & conditions, having for the number of people as great plenty of Bread & provision of all sorts, as Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton & Dung Hill Fowl, as most other parts have in the King's Dominions, either at home or abroad.

There are seven meeting Houses used by Dissenters, besides a Lutheran Congregation, within the limits of what I call my Parish: whereof four belonging to the Presbyterians, who are generally **Schotch Irish**, one to the Anabaptists, being Welsh by nation, and two to the Quakers, a mingled generation of English and Irish. So that by a modest computation thee are at least six to one conformist who dissent from the Church of England. The true ground of this surprisingly inequality is that the country was first peopled with Dissenters, whose number is greatly increased of late, by their having fresh supplies sent them from the North of Ireland. All their Meeting Houses save that at new Castle, where a Dissenting Preacher cannot get bread, are provided with Teachers, who owe their support wholly to the voluntary contributions of their people & their own industry, in planting & farming. They have sufficiency to live, rather than decency in living. There are some private schools within my reputed district which are put very often into the hands of those who are brought into the country & sold for servants. Some schoolmasters are hired by the year, by a knot of Families, who, in their turns, entertain him monthly, & the poor man lives in their Houses like one that begged an alms, more than like a person in credit & authority. When a ship arrives in the River, it is a common expression with those who stand in need of an Instructor for their children – Let us go & buy a School Master. The truth is, the office & character of such a person is generally very mean and contemptible here, & it cannot be other ways till the public takes the Education of children into their mature consideration.

... There is no settled School Master here, a thing not to be wondered at, since to this time there are no benefactions made or encouragement given to a person of that character by the Government or to my knowledge, by any other considered in a private capacity, the consequence whereof is not to be expressed. The Library here consists of those Books only which were sent to remain in the Parish, by the society for propagating the Gospel, and is now in the hand of their Missionary there.

The number of negroe Slaves in this Parish is, as far as I can compute, about 50, concerning whose Instructions very little care is taken. Some of them are in the hands of Quakers, who leave them to their common principle, the natural light. Others are in possession of Protestant Dissenters, who are so taken with the doctrine of absolute decrees, that no great stress is laid on the outward ceremony of Baptism. Those few that are baptized belong to Churchmen. The truth is, there is a general indifference in Churchmen, as well as in those of other sentiments, to make proselytes of their Slaves, the true cause whereof is the want of zeal in masters, and the untoward haughty

behaviour of those Negroes who have been admitted into the Fellowship of Christ's Religion.

...It will be observed that August 11, 1703, is the date given in the above letter (not shown) for the commencement of the building of Immanuel Church, and 1706 as the date of completion. There is a conflict in the testimony as to the time when the Church was built. George Keith in his "Journal of George Keith Missionary" under date of August 1, 1703, Sunday, says, "I preached at New Castle on Hebrews v. 9, and had a large auditory of English and Dutch. They have had a Church lately built, and the Rev. Mr. Ross a missionary from the honorable society, has lately been sent them." And the Rev. John Talbot writing to Mr. Gillingham from Virginia, May 3, 1703, says ?? "The Governor of Virginia is building several more churches. Two at North Carolina, where we are going next week, and one at New Castle where in all appearance we shall have a considerable congregation of Christian people. **The place is very well planted for trade, both by sea and land. It being almost midway between Philadelphia and Maryland upon Delaware River,** where God willing, I intend to spend some labor and pains." So here, including

Mr. Ross' letter, are three apparently reliable statements, yet each differing. One fixing the date of commencement of work as August 11, 1703; another the completion before August 1st of that year, and the last showing that the work was in progress May 3rd of the same year.

The Life of **George Read**" by William T. Read, Esq., says that he arrived in New Castle in 1703, which agrees with Mr. Keith. But on February 24, 1704, the same Mr. Keith wrote to Rev. Mr. Bray that "at New Castle, 41 miles from Philadelphia, there is at present no minister; they had a Presbyterian minister called Wilson, but he has been gone about half a year. Could a minister of the Church of England be sent them, it is thought they would gladly receive him, and it would be of mighty service for advancing the Church in this province, it being, as it were, the Frontier"...

Other authorities fix the time of the arrival of Mr. Ross in 1705, **and this is probably correct**; at all events it is certain that he was in charge in that year, not later than August, as Rev. Mr. Evans wrote to Mr. Stubbs under date of August 23, 1705, "Just now I received another favor by yours of 18th April, by **Mr. Ross** a missionary to New Castle, with Mr. Crawford to Dover Hundred". And he is named among those who were present at a meeting of the clergy at Burlington, Nov. 2, 1705.

At the time of the arrival of Mr. Ross and for some years thereafter a large number of the congregation were from the country, many "coming twelve miles" from the locality where St. James' Church now stands, near Stanton. Among the first vestrymen was on **James Robinson**, who was afterwards a liberal benefactor of St. James' Church. There was a large settlement of Church of England people in that neighborhood who attended church at New Castle and as the only means of progress from place to place in those days was either on foot or on horseback, the good people were indeed earnest and zealous

Christians to attend so regularly the services at the distant Church. The two following letters from **Mr. Ross** to the secretary of the Society contain interesting information:

The Complete Book of Emigrants, 1607-1776; Sec. II, Ch. 54, 1659

1659: John Battell bound to Richard Little to serve 5 years in Barbados

Research made by
Selma Farmer,
Port Royal, Virginia. January 28, 1937

"Prospect Hill", for 200 years a **Battaile** estate, descended from father to son thus: **John Battaile** (came from Essex, England to Virginia) (1680 - 1707) to Lawrence I, (1698 - 1749) to Lawrence II, (1735 - 1772), to Lawrence III, (1776 - 1846), he married **Ann Hay Taliaferro**, June 10, 1790. "Prospect Hill"

2. LOCATION:

14.3 miles northwest of Port Royal, Virginia, on Route #17 and 1.2 miles west of Route #17

Captain John Battaile of Rappahannock, afterward Essex County, and one of the owners of this estate, commanded a company of rangers against the Indians in 1692. He was burgess for Essex in 1622 and in 1692.

John Battaile sworn under sheriff for the south side of Rappahannock County for ensuing year of 1684.

The will of **John Battaile** was probated September 10, 1708. Legatees under his will were his wife, Elizabeth, and children, John, **Hay**, Lawrence, Nicholas and daughter, Elizabeth. There is no further allusion to Hay and the inference is that he died young. [see Hay-Dundass relationship to link to William Battell]

At a Council held in Philadelphia, 15 Sept 1726, The Governour having likewise received the Returns of the Sherif & Coroner of the County of Newcastle, of Persons to be presented to him for his Choice of a Sherif & Coroner for that County, viz; **William Battell** & John Gooding for Sherifs, & Joshua Story &

Morgan Morgan for Coroners. The Governour, agreeable to the advice of the Board appointed John Gooding Sherif & **Morgan Morgan** Coroner.

Oct 4, 1727 for Newcastle County: John Gooding and **William Battell** being returned for Sherifs, and **Morgan Morgan** & Joshua Story for Coroner.

1731 - Morgan Morgan (1715 - 1779) removed from Pennsylvania and built a cabin and Morgan's Chapel in what would later become Bunker Hill in Berkeley County, West Virginia. His son's William, David, Hugh and Patrick Morgan became fierce Indian fighters.

Passenger and Immigration Lists Index, 1500s-1900s about William Battle

Name:	William Battle
Year:	1663-1679
Place:	Nevis
Source	
Publication	2899.10
Code:	
Primary	Battle, William
Immigrant:	
Annotation:	Date and place of intended destination. Place of origin or last residence and name of ship may also be provided. Extensive historical information is also provided.
Source	HARGREAVES-MAWDSLEY, R. Bristol and America, A Record of the First Settlers in the Colonies of North America, 1654-1685, Including the Names with Places of Origin of More Than 10,000 Servants to Foreign Plantations Who Sailed from the Port of
Bibliography:	Bristol to Virginia, Maryland, and Other Parts of the Atlantic Coast, and also to the West Indies from 1654 to 1685. This List is Compiled and Published from Records of the Corporation of the City of Bristol, England. Baltimore, MD: CI
Page:	139

Passenger and Immigration Lists Index, 1500s-1900s about William Battle

Name:	William Battle
Year:	1663-1679
Place:	Nevis
Source	943

Publication Code:
Primary Immigrant: Battle, William
Annotation: From the archives of Bristol, England, with the title, "Servants to Foreign Plantations." Emigrants to New England, Maryland, Virginia, New York, Pennsylvania, Canada, and the Caribbean Islands. The information was transcribed by R. Hargreaves-Mawdsley, a
Source Bibliography: BRISTOL AND AMERICA; A RECORD OF THE FIRST SETTLERS IN THE COLONIES OF NORTH AMERICA, 1654-1685, Including the Names with Places of Origin of More Than 10,000 Servants to Foreign Plantations Who Sailed from the Port of Bristol to Virginia, Maryland, and Other Parts of the Atlantic Coast, and Also to the West Indies from 1654 to 1685. London: R.S. Glover, [1929]. 182p. Reprinted, with index of 16 pages bound in, by Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, 1967. Repr. 1978.
Page: 139

Passenger and Immigration Lists Index, 1500s-1900s about William Battle

Name: William Battle
Year: 1670
Place: Nevis
Source
Publication Code: 1218.5
Primary Immigrant: Battle, William
Annotation: Date of covenant or indenture of service and apprenticeship with intended destination. Extracted from Servants to Foreign Plantations, a two volume set discovered in the Council House of Bristol. A summerized transcription by R. Hargreaves-Mawdsley was pu
Source Bibliography: COLDHAM, PETER WILSON. The Bristol Registers of Servants Sent to Foreign Plantations, 1654-1686. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1988. 491p.
Page: 272

Passenger and Immigration Lists Index, 1500s-1900s about William Battle

Name: William Battle
Year: 1670
Place: Nevis
Source
Publication 1219.5
Code:
Primary
Immigrant: Battle, William
Annotation: For the majority of entries, date and port reflect date of the transportation or apprenticeship orders and the intended destination. Information was extracted from English records of apprenticeship bindings or criminal transportation orders and from port
Source
Bibliography: COLDHAM, PETER WILSON. The Complete Book of Emigrants: A Comprehensive Listing Compiled from English Public Records of Those Who Took Ship to the Americas for Political, Religious, and Economic Reasons; of Those Who Were Deported for Vagrancy, Roguery, or Non-Conformity; and of Those Who Were Sold to Labour in the New Colonies. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co. 1661-1699. 1990. 894p.
Page: 169

The Complete Book of Emigrants, 1607 - 1776; Sec. IV, Ch 21, 1718

1718: From Bristol for New York: Jacob Peloquin & Co., Michael Battel.

20 Jul 1714 to 16 Aug 1714: Shippers by the New York Merchant, Mr. Isiah Overy, bound from Bristol for New York: Richard Steare, Lucas Stritch, Michael Battell (Ibid; pg 57)

Passenger and Immigration Lists Index, 1500s-1900s about William Battle

Name: William Battle
Year: 1679
Place: Nevis
Source
Publication 9450
Code:
Primary
Immigrant: Battle, William

Annotation: Published extracts from The Magazine of American Genealogy, section 4, nos. 1-27 (1929 - [1932]). Good compilation but incomplete, since publication of the magazine was suspended; it contains names from beginning of alphabet through 'Battles' only.

Source
Bibliography: VIRKUS, FREDERICK A., editor. Immigrants to America before 1750. An Alphabetical List of Immigrants to the Colonies, before 1750, Compiled from Official and Other Records. Surnames 'A through Battles.' Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1965. 220p.

Page: 220

Passenger and Immigration Lists Index, 1500s-1900s about John Battell

Name: John Battell
Year: 1654-1663
Place: Barbados
Source
Publication 2899.10
Code:
Primary
Immigrant: Battell, John

Annotation: Date and place of intended destination. Place of origin or last residence and name of ship may also be provided. Extensive historical information is also provided.

Source
Bibliography: HARGREAVES-MAWDSLEY, R. Bristol and America, A Record of the First Settlers in the Colonies of North America, 1654-1685, Including the Names with Places of Origin of More Than 10,000 Servants to Foreign Plantations Who Sailed from the Port of Bristol to Virginia, Maryland, and Other Parts of the Atlantic Coast, and also to the West Indies from 1654 to 1685. This List is Compiled and Published from Records of the Corporation of the City of Bristol, England. Baltimore, MD: CI

Page: 58

Passenger and Immigration Lists Index, 1500s-1900s about John Battell

Name: John Battell

Year: 1659
Place: **Barbados**
Source
Publication 1218.5
Code:
Primary
Immigrant: Battell, John
Annotation: Date of covenant or indenture of service and apprenticeship with intended destination. Extracted from Servants to Foreign Plantations, a two volume set discovered in the Council House of Bristol. A summerized transcription by R. Hargreaves-Mawdsley was pu
Source
Bibliography: COLDHAM, PETER WILSON. The Bristol Registers of Servants Sent to Foreign Plantations, 1654-1686. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1988. 491p.
Page: 102

[Passenger and Immigration Lists Index, 1500s-1900s](#) about John Battell

Name: John Battell
Year: 1663
Place: Barbados
Source
Publication 9450
Code:
Primary
Immigrant: **Battell, John**
Annotation: Published extracts from The Magazine of American Genealogy, section 4, nos. 1-27 (1929 - [1932]). Good compilation but incomplete, since publication of the magazine was suspended; it contains names from beginning of alphabet through 'Battles' only.
Source
Bibliography: VIRKUS, FREDERICK A., editor. Immigrants to America before 1750. An Alphabetical List of Immigrants to the Colonies, before 1750, Compiled from Official and Other Records. Surnames 'A through Battles.' Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1965. 220p.
Page: 219

Passenger and Immigration Lists Index, 1500s-1900s about John Battell

Name: John Battell
Year: 1654
Place: Virginia
Source
Publication 9450
Code:
Primary
Immigrant: **Battell, John**
Annotation: Published extracts from The Magazine of American Genealogy, section 4, nos. 1-27 (1929 - [1932]). Good compilation but incomplete, since publication of the magazine was suspended; it contains names from beginning of alphabet through 'Battles' only.
Source
Bibliography: VIRKUS, FREDERICK A., editor. Immigrants to America before 1750. An Alphabetical List of Immigrants to the Colonies, before 1750, Compiled from Official and Other Records. Surnames 'A through Battles.' Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1965.
Page: 219

Passenger and Immigration Lists Index, 1500s-1900s about Tho Battell

Name: Tho Battell
Year: 1687
Place: Virginia
Source
Publication 6221
Code:
Primary
Immigrant: **Battell, Tho**
Annotation: Date and place where land was patented and record was created listing those transported/imported. Only the names of those to be transported were indexed. Abstracted from Patent books 6 through 8, from the Land Office records located at the Virginia State
Source
Bibliography: NUGENT, NELL MARION. Cavaliers and Pioneers: Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents and Grants. Vol. 2: 1666-1695. Indexed by Claudia B. Grundman. Richmond, VA: Virginia State Library,

1977. 609p.
Page: 310

Passenger and Immigration Lists Index, 1500s-1900s about Mary Battell

Name: Mary Battell
Year: 1716
Place: **Boston, Massachusetts**
Family Members: 6 servants
Source
Publication 9750
Code:
Primary Immigrant: Battell, Mary
Annotation: Excerpted from A Volume of Records Relating to the Early History of Boston Containing Miscellaneous Papers, Registry Department of the City of Boston, 29th in the series formerly called Record Commissioners' Reports, Document Number 100, published 1900. T
Source Bibliography: WHITMORE, WILLIAM H., compiler. Port Arrivals and Immigrants to the City of Boston, 1715-1716 and 1762-1769. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 1973. 111p.
Page: 13

England: - Marriage Licences Issued by the Faculty Office, 1632-1714

July, 1692

County: General

Country: England

05 Jul 1692 *Battell, William Thompson, **Mary**

Essex, Hertfordshire: Chelmsford - Wills, 1620-1720

Marriages at **Curry Rivel**, 1642 to 1812.

Index To Wills Now Preserved In The Essex Record Office Chelmsford
1620-1720

County: Essex

Country: England

1681 Battle, Battell, William, single man, Gt. Oakley 58 CR 10

Virginia Land, Marriage, and Probate Records, 1639-1850

about William Battel

Name: William Battel

Date: 7 Oct 1739

Location: Isle of Wight

Notes: This probate record was extracted from microfilmed copies of the original Will Book.

Remarks: **Samuel Browne**. Leg. - son John; grandson Josias, son of Walter Browne; son Jesse Browne, all my books, instruments and Medicines; daughter Mary, the wife of John Drake; grandson Jesse Drake, land on the Nottoway River; daughter Sarah, wife of John B

Description: Grandson

Book Date: 4-274

Prove Date: 23 Jun 1740

[2;Folio 275] *March 7, 1720; Letters of administration are granted to **William Battell**, gentleman, principal creditor on the goods, chattels, credits, belonging to **Nicholas Cullender**, deceased who --it is affirmed-- died intestate*

[2;Folio 307] *Letters of administration are granted to **William Battell**, merchant and principal creditor on the goods, chattels, credits, etc. belonging to **Edward Williams**, deceased who --it is affirmed -- died intestate*

[2;Folio 339] *Letters of administration are granted to **William Battell**, merchant, administrator de bonis non of **John Frogg**, deceased principal creditor of **Thomas McNamara**, on the goods, chattels, etc belonging to Thomas McNamara deceased who -- it is affirmed -- died intestate. [de bonis non: [Latin](#) for "of goods not administered," is a legal term that refers to assets remaining in an [estate](#) after the death or removal of the estate administrator [in this case, **Mary Frogg**, deceased]. The second administrator is called the *administrator bonis non* and distributes the remaining assets]*

Thomas and **John Battle** immigrated to Virginia as part of the headright system in order to support the growing Virginia tobacco trade that was still in its infancy. [The Headright system](#) was introduced in 1618 and was used in [Jamestown](#) as an attempt to solve labor shortages due to the advent of the tobacco economy, which required large plots of land with many workers. Virginian colonists were each given two headrights of 50 acres each, immigrant colonists who paid for their passage were given one headright, and individuals would receive one headright each time they paid for the passage of another individual. Click [here](#) for more information on the headright system along with case studies.

Under Governor Fletcher, in 1693, the commissions of all justices of the peace were abrogated, and the members of his council were qualified as justices for the Province and Territories. [Col. Rtc., vol.i,p. 368.]

John French, May 14,1724
John French, July 25, 1726
Robert Gordon, • July 25,1726
Joseph England July 25,1726
Charles Springer, July 25,1726
John Richardson, July 25,1726
James James, July 25,1726
William Battell, July 25,1726
David Evans, July 25,1726
Andrew Peterson, July 25,1726
Ebenezer Empson, July 25,1726
Hans Hanson, July 25,1726
James Dyer July 25,1726
Samuel Kirk, July 25,1726
Richard Grafton, July 25,1726
Simon Hadley, July 25, 1726
Robert Gordon, April 20, 1727
John Richardson, April 20, 1727 .
Joseph England, April 20, 1727
Charles Springer, April 20, 1727
Andrew Peterson, April 20, 1727
Hans Hanson, April 20, 1727
Simon Hadley, April 20, 1727
William Read, April 20, 1727

Thomas January, April 20, 1727
James James, Jr., April 20, 1727
Richard Cantwell April 20, 1727

In the year 1726, **Captain William Battail** can be seen as Justice of the Peace in Essex County, Virginia under the Burgesses of William Beverly. According to Rent Rolls for the year 1704, **John Battail and John Catlett** can be seen living in Essex County, VA and owning 1100 and 1800 acres, respectively.

*Will of Henry Johnson
of St. Mary's Parish, Essex County, planter
Dated: 30 Oct 1702
Probated: 10 June 1703*

To son Richard 400 acres "I now live upon". To dau Ann plantation Robt Bent lives on. To dau Katherine 100 acres "the backwardest part of the tract". To son Richd the 3 1/4 acres bought of Captain Battaile. (Prob a mill.).

*Lease and Release John Powell
of Essex County, planter
20 and 21 Nov 1713*

158 Acres: Witness: Jno. Taliaferro and Jno. Battaile

According to Virginia Colonial Abstracts, pg 92; Deed of gift 23 July 1695. Henry Johnson "Is Intended to marry", gives his 4 daughters all under 21 personal property. Eliza Johnson the oldest Sarah the 2nd daughter, Catherine the 3rd daughter and Ann the 4th and youngest daughter. Signed Henry Johnson. Wit: **Jno. Battaile**, Sam'l Sallis, Proved by oath of Tho griffin and recorded 10 July 1703. Coll **John Battaile** swears before **John Taliaferro** he saw Henry Johnson sign the above.

Early Virginia Immigrants (1623-1666) page 243

Thomas Nowell immigrated in 1654 by **John Battel** (County not stated)
Elizabeth and **John Battle** 1654 by **John Battle** (County not stated)
Thomas Battle, 1652 by Mr. James Warradine (County not stated)

*Virginia Colonial Abstracts, Vol 1, Lancaster County Court Orders,
1652-1655*

Mary Battle, Headright of Capt. Henry Fleet. 6 June 1655 p. 198

The Albemarle Parish Register of Surry & Sussex Counties, Virginia: Births 1717-1778

By John Bennett Boddie

John and Sarah Battle

Hartwell, 6/5/50, Susanna Newsom, Samuel Long Cotton, Mary Capel

John Battle, 7/25/53, James Carter, Wm. Horn, Jane Seat

Nanny Battle, 12/27/54, Thomas Capel, Anne Evans, Eliz. Felts

William Battle, 1/2/57, Wm. Richardson, James Carter Jr., Sucky Judkins

Angelica, 2/15/59, Thomas Battle, Mary Battle, Angelica Ezell

John and Mary Battle: Amy Battle, 6/1/40, Simon Gale, Mary Sammons, Mary Battle

Thomas and **Mary Battle:**

Frederick, 11/1/44, Burwell Gilliam, John King, Eliz. Mabrey

Phoebe, 7/8/46, Richard Knight, Martha Bridges, Rebecca Mabrey

Lucy, 7/2/48, Wm. Richardson, Mary Stokes, Agnes Battle

John Battle Jr. and Anne:

Hollsmann, 11/8/72, Isaac Rawlings, Hartwell Battle, Mary Battle died of cancer
9/8/54, reported by John Battle

Early Records of Dedham, Massachusetts

By Dedham (Mass.), Don Gleason Hill, Julius Herbert Tuttle, Benjamin Fisher

Abigail, the daughter of Jonathan and Mary Battle, was born December the 11th, 1709

Eleazar Allin of Medfield and Mary Battle of Dedham, were married July the [1711.]

Benjamin Force of Norton and Rachell Thorp of Dedham, was married December 1st, 1712

[Under Governor Fletcher, in 1693, the commissions of all justices of the peace were abrogated, and the members of his council were qualified as justices for the Province and Territories. [Col. Rec., vol. i, p. 368.]

John French, May 14, 1724

John French, July 25, 1726

Robert Gordon, July 25, 1726

Joseph England, July 25, 1726

Charles Springer, July 25, 1726

John Richardson, July 25, 1726

James James, July 25, 1726

William Battell, July 25, 1726 [son of Mary Frogg]

David Evans, July 25, 1726

Andrew Peterson, July 25, 1726

Ebenezer Empson, July 25, 1726

Hans Hanson, July 25, 1726

James Dyer, July 25, 1726 [son of William Dyer, deceased]

Samuel Kirk, July 25, 1726

Richard Grafton, July 25, 1726

Simon Hadley, July 25, 1726

Robert Gordon, April 20, 1727

John Richardson, April 20, 1727

Joseph England, April 20, 1727
Charles Springer, April 20, 1727
Andrew Peterson, April 20, 1727
Hans Hanson, April 20, 1727
Simon Hadley, April 20, 1727
William Read, April 20, 1727
Thomas January, April 20, 1727
James James, Jr., April 20, 1727
Richard Cantwell, April 20, 1727 [son of Edmund who sold land to Dyre then
Dyre to Frogg]
Joseph Robinson, April 20, 1727
James Armitage, April 20, 1727

*Virginia Colonial Abstracts, Vol II Essex County, Wills and Deeds
1711-1714*

*Will of Wm. Dier of Essex Co., planter. Dated 20 Janry 1713/14. Prob. 11 March 1713/14. To grand daughter Alice Evis, Cattle and 1800 lb. tobo. due from Andrew Priccet, also rents to be received form James Douchberry, also various personal possessions including "one small box which was her mothers" xx "all this to be full satisfaction for what waas left the said Alice Evis by her father". To be paid at 21 or marriage. Son **John Dier** sole exor.*

*Signed **William Dier** His Mark*

*Wit: Thomas Lambert, Elizabeth Jones her mark, Mary Evans her mark
p. 216 Bond 11 March 1713/14 L300 Sterl. John Dyer Exor of **William Dyer** deceased.*

*Signed **John Dyer**, Wm. Winston, henry Byrom. Wit: Robt Jones, Ja Alderson.*

Rec 11 March 1713/14

*Virginia Colonial Records 1600-1700s
Quit Rents of Virginia, 1704*

Henry Dyer York County 50 acres
Jeffrey Dyer Essex County 100 acres
John Dyer Accomack County 200 acres
William Dyer Princess Anne County 700 acres
William Dyer Essex County 100 acres

Virginia Colonial Records 160-1700
Virginia Colonial Soldiers, County Militia Rosters

21 March 1754

John Ramsey, Capt. of Foot; George Robinson, Capt. of Foot; William Gray, Lt of Foot; **William Dyer**, Lt. of Foot.

English Duplicates of Lost Virginia Records, Quit Rent Rolls
A true & Perfect Rent Roll of all the Lands held in Essex County
this prest year 1704

William Dyer 100 acres

Jeffory Dyer 100 acres

William Dyer 700 acres [Princess Anne County]

Cavaliers and Pioneers, Patent Book 3

Edward Hall, 390 acres in Lin Haven Parish, Low. Norf. Co., 11 May 1652, p 254
Incomplete. Mentions Cypruss branch and **William Dyer's** land Trans. of 8 pers:
Daniel Needham, John Jenkins, Daniel Doone, Ann Graves, Wm. White, John
White, Eliz Huttibell, Kath Simpson.

Rothbard's magisterial 4-volume history of the Colonial period of
the United States, [Conceived in Liberty](#).

FEBRUARY, 1749 (A).

Virginia Wills and Administration, 1632-1800 (pg. 26)

William Battle Southampton County 1767 w.

Mathew Battle Surry County 1681 a.

Hamlin Battle Sussex County 1774 w.

Chas. Sussex County, 1776 w.

Mary Battle Sussex 1786 w.

Virginia Wills and Administrations, 1630-1800, Dyer

Essex

James. 1698 w.
Andrew 1709 w.
William Dyer 1714 i
Jeffery Dyer 1716 i.
Sarah Dyer 1756 i.

Norfolk

Thomas 1671 i.
William 1674 w.

York

William 1697-8 i
Mary 1702 w.
Henry 1710 i.
Henry 1713 i.
Edwd. 1719 w.
Saml. 1757 w.

[Delware Wills 2;Folio 275]: *Nicholas Cullender, weaver*

*Letters of administration are granted to **William Battell**, gentleman, principal creditor on the goods chattels, credits, belonging to Nicholas Cullender, deceased who --it is affirmed -- died intestate.*

Folio 307: **Edward Williams**, millwright

Letters of administration are granted to **William Battell**, merchant and principal creditor on the goods chatt...who --it is affirmed-- died intestate.

15 Dec 1727

Mary Cantwell, widow of New Castle County, DE, sells to Archibald Hopkins of Sussex. L20, 300 acres. Land in Sussex 'White Horse' Bounds: Luke Watson, Alex Molleston, Roger Gum, ___ Law. Land granted by patent 27th day, 12th month, 1684, to John Okey. John Okey and wife Mary sold 15th day, 7th month, 1686 to Philip Russell. Philip Russell and wife Sarah sold on 5 Jan 1686 to Elizabeth Frampton. Elizabeth Frampton, by her attorney Capt John Hill, sold to **Wm Dyre** 8th, 12th mo, 1686. **Major Wm Dyre** bequeathed land to Mary Cantwell, then **Mary Dyre [mary Cantwell married Richard Dyre]**. Mary Cantwell appoints Henry Brooks her attorney. Witnesses:
Henry Brock, **Samuel Bullock**, W. Hammond. Proved 12 Feb 1727 by Samuel Bullock.
(Sussex Deed Bk F6, pp255-6)

In 1731, permission was granted to Edmund Cantwell's son, Richard, to erect a toll bridge over the Appoquinimink Creek at Appoquinimink Landing

Will of Baldwin Johnson, gentleman of Apoquiniminick Hundred

[Folio 283]

Written: 02/28/1720

Proven: 03/26/1720

being of indifferent good health in Body..bequeaths to 1. Eyre (mother in law) to have the sum of 20 pounds lawful money out the testators' plantation with one moiety of the sum to be paid to her after the testator's death and the other within 2 years of his death. 2. Mary Johnson - daughter to have all the wearing apparel belonging to the testator's wife and also all her gold rings. and to have all the one moiety of all such sums of money as shall rise from the sale of the testator's lands and tenements if the same is sold and conveyed by the testator's executor and should the testator not sell or convey the said lands then she is to have 1/2 or one moiety of the lands on the condition that she never intermarry before she attains the age of 21 without consent of 2 of the testator's executors and trustees. to have one moiety of 1/2 of all the testator's goods, chattels, and personal estate and to be paid to her by the testator's executors as follows, that the 2/3rds to be paid to her on the day of her marriage and the other one third when she attains the age of 21 and should she remarry before 21 or without the consent of the testator's executors then on to have the one thierd part of the estate both real and personal.

Edward Johnson-son to have the rest and residue of the testator's estate both real and person either in this county, Antigua or elsewhere.

*Andrew **Hamilton** - friend living in Philadelphia*

James Heath, gentleman of the Province of Maryland -friend

Mary Heath -wife of James

William Williams, yeoman of Apoquiniminick - friend

John Rees, of Newcastle Town - -brother

Edward Johnson - brother living in Antigua

Richard Oliver - brother living in Antigua, named executors and overseers of the will and guardians to the testator's children during the minority

*Witness: John Goulden, Mary Goulden, Peter King, John Benny (?) [author's note: could be **Burnie**]. Testor signed the will in his own hand Note: William Williams, renounced his right as executor of the will of Baldwin Johnson (Witness: Peter King and John Golden); Williams signed the renunciation in his own hand. Letters of administration were granted to John Rees, Alexander Hamilton, James heath, Mary Heath, Edward Johnson, and Richard Oliver.*

Abstracts from 18th Century Virginia Newspapers

Battle Family, HCC 5 March 1796

*Charles Duncan (pltf.) and Lewis Parham and William Brown, son and ex. of Beverly Brown who was surv. ex. of William Brown and one of his residuary legatees, **William Batle** son and heir at law of **William Batle dec'd**, and John Brown heir at law of William Brown dec'd, Alexander Watson Batle, Peyton Harwell, and Sarah Parham his wife, **Mary Batle**, Francis Deverly Batle, and Elizabeth Parham Batle (defendants); it appears that John Brown is not an inhabitant of the Country (VGWeA 7 May 96)*

Posted on a message Board:

I own a copy of the thesis by William R. Cario titled, "Anglicization in a 'Frenchified, Scotchified, Dutchified Place': New Castle Delaware, 1690 -1750". On page 136 appears the following text:

"**Anthony Howston** moved from London to take over his brother's business after 1707; during the next decade **William Battell** arrived in town, married a daughter of **John French**, and took over some of his mercantile operations."

I also have a reference to a 10 May 1722 land transaction in New Castle for Anthony Houston that contains a William Battle signature.

John Frogg was christened on 29 Nov 1674 in Inveresk With Musselburgh, Midlothian, Scotland [LDS batch file C116895] just east of Edinburg. According to the records, his parents were **John Frogg** and **Margaret Tod**.

Full text of "[History of the Regality of Musselburgh : with numerous extracts from the town records](#)"

and refusing to accept of office, should be fined. In 1698, Kobert Graham of Slipperfield was elected a councillor and treasurer, but failing to appear, after divers warnings, he was ordered to pay forty shillings Scots.

The magistrates, as already stated, had the power, by their title-deeds, to hold a court of record, and issue precepts both on their deciees and registrations. They were entitled to grant infeftment by hasp and staple, more hu/rgi; but, Dr Carlisle observes, their clerk was not entitled to a protocol record of infeftments, as used to be the case in burghs royal. This is a mistake :

" 22d June, 1713. — The Councill appoynts the present Baylies and thesaurer, Baylie Ainslie, Baylie Mitchell, John Douglas, and John Sampson, to meett against Saturday att eight of the morning and sitt till eleven, and to meett att one, and sitt till four afternoon, and then to take inspection into the prothogalh, and other books or papers belonging to the town and inhabitants, as they are now in the hands of Widow Edgar, so that they may

be inventored and delivered to **Thomas Tod**, present clerk, and
condescend thatt James Edgar be sent for to witness the same."

Here then we see that the burgh had a protocol record. In
the inventory of documents belonging to the burgh, six volumes
of sasines are mentioned, commencing in 1613. These, however,
with the exception of some loose sheets, have not been preserved.
On the 23d March 1603*4, a cause was moved in Parliament
against " **William Froge** and George Hill, the Bailies of Mussel-
burgh, for their misconduct in serving certain writs of inquest,
which had issued from the chapel [chancery] of the abbot of
Dunfermline, on a tenement in that town. The Lords found
that the inquest had erred in serving the writs, and set aside the
retour." All sasines are now, and have been for many years
back, recorded in the county register ; but being an incorporated
buigh the town was excepted out of the Jurisdiction Act.* The

* The Begality of old paid £2 yearly into the Exchequer.

688. [WILLIAM FROGE](#) - International Genealogical Index

Gender: Male Christening: 15 OCT 1623 Saint Vigor, Fulbourn, Cambridge,
England

691. [WILLIMUS FROGG](#) - International Genealogical Index

Gender: Male Marriage: 12 JUN 1637 Bolsover, Derby, England

692. [WILLIAME FROG](#) - International Genealogical Index

Gender: Male Christening: 11 FEB 1649 Edinburgh Parish, Edinburgh,
Midlothian, Scotland

On June 1728, the several pews in the Church with the names of their holders were
recorded in the Minutes of the Vestry as follows:

Col. John French

William Battels

Immanuel Church Baptisms pg. 181

September 23, 1715, infant, Sibylla, daughter of John French, Oct 3, 1715

1719

Infant, Avice, daughter of John French, January 22

Robert French (? - 8 Sept 1713), gentlemen and native of Scotland was a member of the Provincial Council of New Castle County (1699-1707). He married **Mary Sandelands**, widow of the mariner, **Maurice Trent** of [later] Trenton New Jersey and daughter of James and Ann (Keen) Sandelands. This marriage made Robert French a brother in law to **Jasper Yates** through the marriage of Catherine Sandelands. As stated in his will in New Castle, Robert's friends and trustee was **Andrew Hamilton**, of Chester river in Mary Land, Gent and his brother was **Thomas French**, of Kent County, and his "*Kinsman*", **John French**. Robert French was described by one of his acquaintances as being, "*Clothed with more title than I know how to name*"^[40].

12 Feb 1690. The following apprenticed from Christ's Hospital:

John French, aged 18, to Peregrine Browne, commander of the Anne bound for Virginia.
^[53]

1723

Infant, Mary daughter of Capt. William Battell, October

Marriages

License. Robert Gordon and Mary French, February 17,1714-15

May 12, 1715: License. Thomas French and Susanna Parradeee, both of Kent County, were married in the Church in the said County

1716: License. Baldwin Johnson and Jane Dyer, Oct, 25

June 19, 1718 License William Battle and Parnel French, June 19, 1718

Register of Burials

“A Register of Burials in Immanuel Church and Churchyard at New Castle upon Delaware, begun in May 1716

May 1716

Within the Church, John Frogg was buried the 12th February, 1716-17

Buried in the same church yard as grave markers with Benjamin Franklin’s inscriptions

Buried with George Ross signer of Declaration of Independence

George Read Member of the Congress of the Revolution, The Convention that framed the Constitution of the United States and of the first Senate under it, Judge of admiralty, President and Chief Justice of Delaware and signer of the Declaration of Independence

Scots Revised Reports

**Morison's Dictionary of Decisions
Feb 1908; Edinburg**

MOE. 4263. FIAR 541

No. 55. The Creditors of **ROBERT FROG** r; His CHILDREN. November 25, 1735. A disposition to one in liferent [entitled a person to use another person's property for life. Liferent could take the form of income from a piece of land or be a sum of money paid out annually.], and the heirs of his body nascituri in fee, found to resolve into a right of fee in the father, who was therefore found entitled to sell the subjects for payment of his debts.

The deceased **Bethia Dundas** did, for the love and affection she bore to **Robert and James Frogs** her lawful oyes, sons to the deceased **James Frog** her eldest son, and the other persons after named, " Dispone certain houses belonging to her in Edinburgh in favours of the said **Robert Frog**, her eldest oye in liferent, and to the heirs lawfully to be procreated of his body, in fee ; and, failing of him by decease without heirs of his body; to the said **James Frog**, [4263] her other oye, also in liferent, and to the heirs lawfully to be procreated of his body, in fee ; and, failing both her said oyes without heirs of their bodies, to **John Frog merchant in Pensylvania**, her second son, in liferent, and the heirs of his body in fee ; which failing, to **Elizabeth Frog**, her daughter, in liferent, and the heirs of her body in fee ; which all failing, to her own nearest lawful heirs whatsoever."

In virtue of this deed, **Robert Frog**, who, at the date thereof, was about nine years of age, was inest [to invest with inheritable property]; and having thereafter contracted several debts, in order to pay his creditors, he entered into a minute of sale as to part of the subjects contained in the disposition ; however, before executing thereof it was objected, That the above settlement only conveyed a right of liferent to him, and therefore he had no power to sell, the fee being disponded " to the heirs lawfully to be procreated of his body " ; and, it having been agreed of consent that the same should be discussed, it was urged for the Creditors of **Robert Frog**, That, wherever a right is granted to a father in liferent, and to the heirs of his body nascituri in fee, the father is always understood to be fiar, if no other restriction is expressed, and his children are only deemed heirs of provision. To illustrate which, it was observed, that it is a principle of law, that a fee cannot be in pendente, but must be settled upon some person existing at the time of the disposition ; the reason of which maxim is, that it would be inconsistent with common sense to suppose a property without a proprietor ; and, if the contrary doctrine took place, many absurdities would follow. Thus, if the dominium directum were allowed to be pendent, the vassal could not be entered ; if the dominium utile, the superior could not have a vassal ; if the former proprietor had contracted debt, his creditors could not affect it, because there was no person from whom it could be adjudged ; besides several others that might be mentioned. And, as this maxim has been considered as a fixed principle in law, it has followed, that parents, taking rights to themselves, or others settling them upon them with substitutions to their children nascituri, have promiscuously made use of the words " fee, conjunct fee, or liferent " ; because both these, when applied to the parents, behoved to have the same effect ; for, as the children nascituri could not possibly be vested in the fee when they were not in being, the liferent provided to the parent is understood to be an usus fructus causalis resolving into a real fee, as the children were capable of no other right but a succession to the fee after the father's decease ; and, though nominally designed fiars, from the nature of the thing, it could import no more but a provision of succession. And in this manner have all our lawyers constructed such settlements.

The following was taken from

<http://archiver.rootsweb.com/th/read/GRAHAM/2006-12/1166612500-05>

GRAHAM, HUGH. City of Philadelphia. Practitioner of Physick and Surgery. October 27, 1731/2 (?). November 26, 1731. E.175. Children of **Doctor Thomas Grame.** Children of Mr. George McCalb. Rev. Archibald Cummings, of the Church at Philadelphia. Landlady: **Ann Wood** and Daughters, Ann and Elizabeth. Friends: Mary Dwadyhouse and Children. **Building Church of England at Philadelphia.** Parish Church of Dunsyre, Scotland. Children of **John Graham** in Anstown of Dunsyre. Cousin: Andrew Black, Edenborough, Scotland. Samuel McCall, Glasgow, Scotland. For Poor People of Dunsyre. Exec. for Estate in Scotland: Samuel McCall. **Robert Watts** of Barbadoes. Witnesses: Archa. Cummings, Alexander Annard, Charles Brockden.

Hugh also appears as a witness to a will of William Shippen on February 1, 1730/1. I have notes that he's referenced as early as 1699 but can't find that reference. He's cited here dating back to 1708:

O'LASH, HUGH. Philadelphia.
September 15, 1708. September 30, 1709. C. 175.
Brothers Dennis, Cornelius and Daniel. [See ante No. 116]
Executor: Friend Thomas Tresse.
Witnesses: Elizabeth Grier, Hugh **Graham** and George Tankersley.

PASCHALL, THOMAS. Philadelphia. Pewterer.
September 12, 1716. September 18, 1718. D. 101.
Children: Thomas and Mary. Grandchildren's names (twenty-one) not given. Executors: Henery Flower, Henery Badrock, Benjamin Paschall.
Witnesses: **Hugh Graham**, Edward Foy and Henry Stevens.

CLELAND, JAMES. Philadelphia. Merchant.
October 15, 1719. October 19, 1719. D. 136.
Mother Margaret Cleland. Thomas Withers or Thomas Harrison of Barbados, Colonel John Moody, late governor of Placentia mentioned.
Executors: Brother William and Thomas Harper of Barbadoes, merchant.
Executor for Pennsylvania: George McCall, Philadelphia, merchant.
Witnesses: H. Graham and William Assheton.

LOWDON, HUGH. Philadelphia. Merchant.
January 21, 1722. May 6, 1723. D. 355.
Also to the two latter Executors with Charles Brockden, gentleman, in trust Robert Grace, grandson of wife Constance. Thomas Gamble, son of sister Helen, apprentice to Thomas Stapleford, joiner, and William Gamble his brother. Peter Wishart, tallow-chandler, Richard Ormes, Radnor Township, Chester County, Rowland Ellis, Senior, Katherine

Burthen, widow, Mary sometime wife of Thomas Davis, Sarah wife of William Herne. Dennis Cunrad and Issac and Peter Shoemaker of Germantown. Richard Townsend. John Bird, Robert Hinds; John Gregory (from whom testator bought estate in Bellingsport, Gloucester County, West New Jersey.) Sarah Hall and Clement Plumsted (from whom estate in Salem County, *ibidem*). John Blimston, John Townsend, brother of Richard aforesaid. Executors: Wife Constance, friends Hugh **Graham**, practitioner of physic and Charles Read, merchant.
Witnesses: John Jones, Richard Redman, William Fisher, Jr., Charles Brockden and Ruth Burden.

Dr. Thomas Graeme appears in another will so he appears to have still been around in Philadelphia in 1754:

ANNAND, ALEXANDER. City of Philadelphia. School master. May 1, 1752. September 23, 1754. K.197.

Beneficiaries: Elizabeth Annand, Inverness, Scotland; Ann and Barbara, daughters of sister Ann; nieces Jane and Betty Graeme, daughters of Dr. Graeme; Isabel McCall, daughter of Samuel McCall; James, son of John Leech; Rev. Mr. George Craig; Rev. Colin Campbell; Mrs. Graeme Tillotson; Alexander, son of Rev. Mr. Curry of Radnor; Samuel McCall Sr., merchant of Philadelphia and Mrs. McCall; Alexander Annand. Sisters: Ann and Barbara. Exec: Samuel McCall and Charles Stedman, merchants of Philadelphia. Codicil: August 3, 1753.

Additional Beneficiaries: Mrs. Graeme, Mrs. Ann Stedman, Rev. Dr. Robert Jenney and William Harper (Edinburgh). The will and codicil were admitted to probate on September 23, 1754 upon the affidavits of Rev. Dr. Jenney, Dr. Thomas Graeme and Daniel Roberdean, who testified that they believed the signatures thereto were in the handwriting of the testator.

Some other early wills offers **Graham** connections:

QUARY, ROBERT. Philadelphia. Gentleman.
December 23, 1706. May 11, 1713. C. 345.

Sarah Elliott. Mrs. Margaret Tench. Thomas Tresse. Daniel **Graham** of Queens County, Ireland.

Executrix: Wife Sara.

Witnesses: James Logan, Josiah Rolfe, John Moore and Thomas Tresse, Jr.

That could be this Daniel:

GRAHAM. DANIEL.
May 2, 1745.

Adm. to Walter Stewart.

Some other early Graham related wills:

GRAHAM, WILLIAM. Philadelphia. Merchant.

----. December 24, 1737. F.58.

Wife and Exec: Martha. Stepdaughter: Martha Golsen. This will is without date and unsigned. Upon the affidavit of William McKnight of Philadelphia it was admitted to probate on December 24, 1737. He having testified that the Testator died suddenly before the execution thereof.

Another early Philadelphia will book reference points to a **Graham** with Maryland origins but also offers no clues to children:

GRAHAM, THOMAS. Late of Annarundell Co., Maryland. Merchant.

May 20, 1710. June 21, 1710. C. 212. Phila Co.

Samuel and Sarah children of William Fishbourne. Proved at Annapolis, Maryland. Executor: William Fishbourne of Philadelphia., merchant.

Witnesses: Amos Garret, Thomas Macnamara, Evan Jones, John Michiel and Margaret Macnamara.

O'LASH, HUGH. Philadelphia.

September 15, 1708. September 30, 1709. C. 175.

Brothers Dennis, Cornelius and Daniel. [See ante No. 116]

Executor: Friend Thomas Tresse.

Witnesses: Elizabeth Grier, **Hugh Graham** and George Tankersley.

SHIPPEN, WILLIAM. City of Philadelphia. Merchant.

February 1, 1730/1. February 9, 1730. E.144.

Brother: Edward. Uncle: Johua Emblen. Cousins: Samuel Emblen, John, Ann, Samuel, Mary and Adam Rhodes, Sarah Bryant, Sarah and Samuel Powell Junr., Ann Phillips, Ann Willing, Edward, William, Joseph and Margaret Shippen. Aunt: Rachel Gatchell.

Exec: Saml. Powell Junr.

Wit: **Hugh Graham**, Daniel Radley, Saml. Powell, Israel Pemberton.

Name: Hugh Graham

Residence: Philadelphia, PA

Description: Decedent

Date: 27 Oct 1731

Prove Date: 26 Nov 1731

Title: Physician, Surgeon

BookPage: E:175

Remarks: Hugh Graham. City of Philadelphia. Practioner of Physick and Surgery. October 27, 1731/2. November 26, 1731. E.175. Children of Dr. Thomas Grame. Children of Mr. George McCalb. Rev. Archibald Cummings, of the Church at Philadelphia. Landlady: Ann Wood and Daughters, Ann and Elizabeth. Friends: Mary Dwadyhouse and Children. Building Church of England at Philadelphia. Parish Church of Dunsyre, Scotland. Children of John Graham in Anstown of Dunsyre. Cousin: Andrew Black, Edenborough, Scotland. Samuel McCall, Glasgow, Scotland. For Poor People of Dunsyre. Exec. For Estate in Scotland: Samuel McCall. Robert Watts of Barbadoes.

Scottish Covenanters Index

about GRAHAM, Hugh

Name: GRAHAM, Hugh
Birth Date: Abt 1655
Birthplace: in West Calder, Scotland
Notes: bk 23 vol 9 pg. 126 - fined for irregularities

Passenger and Immigration Lists Index, 1500s-1900s

about Hugh Graham

Name: Hugh Graham
Year: 1727
Place: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Source
Publication 1219.6
Code:
Primary Immigrant: Graham, Hugh
Annotation: For the majority of entries, the date of transportation or apprenticeship order and the intended destination is provided. Date of transport order or of emigration with intended destination, some are date and place of first mention of residence in New Worl
Source Bibliography: COLDHAM, PETER WILSON. The Complete Book of Emigrants: A Comprehensive Listing Compiled from English Public Records of Those Who Took Ship to the Americas for Political, Religious, and Economic Reasons; of Those Who Were Deported for Vagrancy, Roguery, or Non-Conformity; and of Those Who Were Sold to Labour in the New Colonies. Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co. 1700-1750. 1992. 743p.
Page: 371

The earliest mention of Anthony Palmer that we have been able to find is a letter written by **Anthony Palmer & Company**, Barbados, in the West Indies, to Mr. **Paul Carrington**, dated April 25, 1703, regarding the re-loading of a sloop with hogs, tobacco, pitch and tar in Virginia and to be returned to Barbadoes (York Co. Va. Deeds, Vol. p.)

The next mention of Anthony Palmer was in a deed in the year 1704 from **George Lillington** of the Parish of St. Thomas, Barbadoes, to Anthony Palmer of St. Michaels Parish, Barbadoes, merchant. This deed conveyed to Palmer a number of lots, amounting in all to 582 acres, in the Shackamaxon section of Philadelphia, which were bought by Lillington from the Swedes. The consideration named in the deed was 500 pounds Barbadoes money. (Vol.E-3, pp. 490, 498, Phila. Co.)

The next mention of Anthony in Philadelphia is in the will of John Hunt of that city, dated Oct. 7, 1706, in which he mentioned three children of Elisabeth Palmer, all under age, naming them as John, Elisabeth, and Rebecca, and in his will he made the request that he desired to be interred in Philadelphia at the direction of his kinswoman, Elizabeth Palmer, and he appointed Anthony Palmer his Executor for Pennsylvania (Vol. 3, p. 85, Md. Cal. of Wills). We have no information regarding the husband of this Elizabeth Palmer, but it is quite evident that he was closely related to **Anthony Palmer**, and probably was a brother who had died before Oct. 7, 1706, and that his widow was a sister of John Hunt.

It is believed that Anthony Palmer then came to Philadelphia about the year 1704 or soon thereafter. On Oct. 17, 1707, he was a witness to the marriage of an **Elisabeth Palmer** to Clement Plumsted.

On Feb. 10, 1709, **Anthony Palmer** was admitted to a seat in the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania and continued as such probably until his death. On the resignation of Lieut.-Gov. George Thomas, who left Pennsylvania in May, 1747, the executive branch of the government of the Province and of the Territories on the Delaware devolved upon the Council, m of whom Anthony Palmer was the oldest member in term of service. He, therefore, accordingly became head of the Colony of Pennsylvania under the title of President of the Council, and continued as such eighteen months. As his health for a long time had been very feeble, he was superceded in Nov., 1748 upon the arrival of James Hamilton as Deputy-Governor.

From The time of his arrival in Philadelphia he was engaged in mercantile business as a resident of that city, and for some time he was a County Justice. he attended **Christ Episcopal Church in Philadelphia** and was a vestryman at various times from 1712 to 1731.

In addition to the land that he had purchased from **George Lillington** in 1704, he bought a large tract from **Robert Fairman** and others and called it Hope Farm. He sold this property in 1729 to William Ball, among whose heirs a division was made in 1755, but the greater part continued long afterwards in possession of the **Ball family** and was well known as the valuable Ball Estate. On Jan. 27, 1730, Anthony Palmer bought 191 acres

from **Robert Worthington** at a place called Shackamaxon, which at one time was the property of Robert Fairman, lying on the south of Gunner's Run, bounded south-west by the present Columbia Avenue, and reaching from the Delaware River across Frankford Road (Vol. F-5, p. 363, Phila. Co.). This plot he divided into smaller lots, which he sold to different individuals, and also opened streets through this plot. he called this section Kensington, and he made the Fairman mansion his residence. This was situated near the north-west corner of Beach and Columbia Avenues. It had been the seat of Lieut.-Gov. Evans. William Penn, about 1708, thought of securing it for himself with the view of returning to America and living there out of the noise of Philadelphia but in sight of it. It has been said that palmer lived there in great style, keeping a coach, then a great luxury, and also a pleasure barge, so-called, in which he made his visits by way of the Delaware River to the city.

We have no record to show the ancestry of Anthony Palmer. As we said before, he was first found in Barbadoes as a shipping merchant. However, it is very certain that he was born in England and probably about 1675. His first wife was **Thomasine Baker** [this should read **Dodd**, **Wilbur** made a mistake confusing the father with the son who married a **Baker** woman), whom he married in Barbadoes and who was buried in Christ Church, Philadelphia on may 17, 1745.

Anthony died in Philadelphia and was buried in Christ Church on June 2, 1749. His will is dated May 29, 1749 and probated June 10, 1749, in which he spoke of himself as residing in Kensington, near Philadelphia, and mentioned his wife Catherine, daughters **Thomasine Keith** and **Elizabeth Palmer**, grandson **Samuel Palmer** and granddaughter **Elinor Berkeley**, and appointed his friend Charles West Executor [19]

A Register of the Scholars Admitted Into Merchant Taylor's School: From A. D ...

By Merchant Taylor's School, Charles John Robinson

Robert French, third son of Thomas, clerk, b. at Saham-Toncy, co. Norfolk, 3 April, 1644.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register

By Henry Fritz-Gilbert Waters

His father, **William Battell, sen.**, was born in Dedham, Mass., in the part now Dover, Aug. 12, 1748, and was of the fourth generation in descent from THOMAS BATTELLE, who became a townsman of Dedham in 1648;—his father being John, born 1718; his mother, Mehitabel Sherman, of Woburn ; his grandfather, John, born 1689, whose wife was Abigail Draper; his great-grandfather, John, born 1652, whose wife was Hannah Holbrook. This was the oldest son of Thomas Battelle, of Dedham, who married Mary Fisher in 1648. He may have been from an English family of the name in Essex, England

Wills, Sentences and Probate Acts: 1661-1670 (inclusive) Arranged and ...

By John Harold Morrison

by John Harold Morrison - [Wills](#) - 1935 - 334 pages

William, Battell, Sussex, yeoman TAPER, Francis, St Olave Southwark, Surrey, ... widow 1667 162 - Francis, St Andrew Undershaft, London, **merchant** 1662 60 ...

No preview available - [About this book](#) - [Add to my library](#)

Old Churches, Ministers and Families, Vol. II, Article LXV, Dettingen Parish, Prince William County, Virginia; pg 215:

At Quantico Church, Mr. Thomas Machem or Mitchem, John Peyton, Jeremiah Moore, lay readers. The following are the names of the vestrymen of this parish during the fifty years of its recorded proceedings: - Peyton, Rearser, Butler, Deskin, Linton, Renno, Blackburn, Furguson, Ewell, Seale, Grayson, Baxter, Wheatlige, Fouchee, Rust, Roussan, Crump, **Frogg**, Harrison, Wright, Bullett, Wickliffe, Bell, Copedge, Thornton, Elsey, Betty, Eustace, Blackwell, Waggener, Nisbett, Kennor, Tibbs,

According to Leeds Parish Registers on April 22, 1673, **John Frog** married **Elizabeth Bolton**, of Beiston [??, pg 91]

1681-2 February 14, Sarah, Child of **John Frog** of Beiston, baptism at church, born 31 January. [The Publications of the Thoresby Society - Page 91](#)

Sketch of Early Ecclesiastical Affairs in New Castle Delaware and History of Immanuel Church

*The colony of **New Castle** was first settled by the Dutch. The Swedes had claimed dominion over the locality, which they called Sandhukon, but there is no good evidence that they had made any settlement there. The first settlement of the Dutch on the South or Delaware river was at the mouth of Timmerkill, now within the limits of the City of Gloucester, New Jersey. They built a fort, which was called Fort Nassau, as early as 1623. After the arrival of the Swedes in 1637, the authorities at New Amsterdam (New York) began to realize that they established their post too far up the river, and in view of the fact that the Swedish power was rapidly increasing, determined, that to hold their own, it was necessary to take a position below the Swedes, and thus command the river and the approach to the settlement. With this object in view, Stuyvesant, the Dutch Director.*

***Christiana** was originally a fort prior to 1661. Two miles from Fort Casimir, up the river, stands another fort named Christiana which was also taken at the same time by our people and the preacher, together with the Swedish garrison, was sent away. But as many Swedes and Finns to the number of at least two hundred were dwelling two or three miles up the river above Fort Christina, the Swedish Governor insisted in the capitulation that one Lutheran Minister should be retained to instruct the people in their own tongue. This their request was too easily granted. First, because trouble had broken out at Manhattan with the Indians, and men required quick dispatch, and to hasten back to Manhattan to repair matters there. Second, because we had no reformed preacher to establish there or who understood their language. Now this Lutheran Parson is a man of a godless and scandalous life, a rolling, a rollicking, unseemly carl, who is more inclined to look into the wine-can than to pore over the Bible, and would rather drink a can of brandy for two hours than preach one, and when the sap is in the wood, then his hands itch, and he becomes excessively inclined to fight whomever he meets. The commandant at Fort Casimir,*

Another reason for John's arrival in **New Castle** was to strengthen the Church of England's interest in that part of the colony. He was sent as a warden of Christ's Church ^[12].

*At the beginning of the Eighteenth century there was another revival in religious matters in the colonies and new life came in the Church of England. This was brought about by several causes. First, was the schism which had been created some years before among the Quakers, by George Keith, who had been a teacher and preacher, but had rebelled against certain of their doctrines, and having been ordained a clergyman of the Church in England, he returned at this time and by his preaching awakened great interest in the church. Second, the accession of Queen Anne to the throne, who was always zealously devoted to the Church in England. Third, the organization of the "Society for propagating the Gospel in Foreign parts," to which the Protestant Episcopal Church in **New Castle**, as well as in all America, owes so much; and last but hardly least, to the*

untiring zeal of Gov. Francis Nicholson, then of Virginia. Among many testimonies which can be found to his large share in the good work of these time, is a letter from Geo. Keith, February 4, 1703, in which he says, 'in all these new erectings of churches in these northern parts Gov. Nicholson has largely contributed, and is a mighty promoter and encourager of them by his letters and advice as well as his purse.'

*The London Society for propagating the Gospel was organized in 1701, mainly through the efforts of Rev. Thomas Bray, earnestly supported by Gov. Nicholson in the colonies, and many good men in England. Soon after its organization the Society began to send over missionaries and gave assistance to clergymen already in the field. The people of New Castle in 1703, if not earlier, sought assistance from the source, and in response to their earnest desire a missionary was sent to them in the person of Rev. **George Ross**. The following is an historical sketch of the church for a few years after the arrival of Mr. Ross. The sketch is by no means complete but it is interesting so far as it goes, and will be a ground work upon which can be erected a full history of the years embraced in it by details derived from other documents.*

Rothbard's magisterial 4-volume history of the Colonial period of the United States, [Conceived in Liberty](#).

*...A bit of government came in 1685, in the person of **William Dyer** as collector of the king's customs. But despite the frantic urgings of William Penn for cooperation with Dyer, Pennsylvanians persisted in their *de facto* anarchism by blithely and regularly evading the royal navigation laws.*

William's neighbor [John CHEEK](#) was the witness of William DYER's will. William DYER's will directs that "My land lying in the fork joining upon John CHEEK's Spring Branch be not cleared or any timber flattened during my children's notage." [11]. This land can be seen at the green arrow in the map below. This area would soon be settled by the descendents of John Frogg.

Transactions and Collections of the American Antiquarian Society;

William Robinson, of Dorchester is continually mentioned in the records of that town, where he was a well known citizen. He came over in 1636, and was admitted freeman in 1642.

Thomas Robinson of Boston mariner for 40 sells unto **Thomas Witherley** mariner One barke called the **Speedwell** [footnote same page; "Whether the "Speedwell", of pilgrim fame, lasted out forty years after being sent back to London as unseaworthy, is a subject

which may interest the curious. One Robert Corbin was master of the “Speedwell”, 15 Aug 1637).

Thomas Witherley is bound to **Thomas Robinson**. Me Thomam Witherle de Southwarke in Com Surr tener et firmit obligor Thome Robinson in 70t condiconed that if bills of exchange be payd by Mr. **Edward Hopkins** for 35t then to be voyd. The bills to be payd at 30 dayes. The bill of exchange only passé

The account of **Thomas Robinson** mariner concerning the partnership betweene him and **John Swinforth** ship Carpenter intestate deceased in one barke called the Speedwell May 29, 1640.

8 Sep 1679

*By this Publick Instrument of Procuration or Letter of Attorney be it Known that on the eighte day of the Month of September 1684 Before me **William Scoby** Notary and **Tabellion Publicke** by his Majt: Authority Sworn in London and in the presence of the wittnesses after named personally appeared **Mr. Gowen Corbin** and Mr. **Roger Burrough** of London sd Merchants unto me notary well known have put and made in their places Mr. **Christopher Robinson** [1645-1690] of Middx. County In Virginia Marcht. Their Attorney giving unto him full power to enter upon and Take possession of a certain plantation in Virginia and called THE GRANGE lately sold by **Robert Smith Esqr.** [Major General] now or late of Virginia asose to demand and receive from **Mr. THOMAS WILKES** and **MR. EDWIN CONWAY** of Virginia Marchants all and singular Summes of money debts as said Thomas Wilkes and Edwin Conway due and obled to the Said Constituants herby promising to hold for good and vallid all and whatsoever Theire said Attorney shall lawfully doe. In Wittness whereof the said Constituants have Put their hands & seales in presence of me Notary and of **Henry Frogg** and **Jeremy Jenkins** Wittnesses: **Henry Frogg**, **Jeremy Jenkins** **Gowen [Gawin] Corbin** ^[27]*

[The George Washington Papers at the Library of Congress, 1741-1799](#)

19. [George Washington] Went to Colchester on an Arbitration between McCraes Exrs. and **John Graham**--no business done.

Midlothian: Edinburgh - Register of Marriages, 1595-1700

A Register of Marriages performed by me.--R. F.

Register of Marriages of the City of Edinburgh, 1595-1700

Old Kirk Parish.

County: Midlothian

Country: Scotland

Frog, Alexander, merchant; **Bethia Dundass** 01 Oct 1668

Midlothian: Edinburgh - Parish of Holyroodhouse or Canongate. Register of Marriages, 1564-1800

Register of Marriages, 1564-1800.

Register of Marriages, 1564-1800.

Old Kirk Parish.

County: Midlothian

Country: Scotland

Frogg, James, merchant in Edinburgh, and Elizabeth Dougall, daughter lawfull to the deceast Mr. John Dougall of Minland 06 Nov 1696

Midlothian: Edinburgh - Roll of Burgesses, 1406-1700

Volume 5. The Register of Marriages.

Roll of Edinburgh Burgesses, 1406-1700.

Errata.

County: Midlothian

Country: Scotland

Frog, James, B. and G., mt., be r. of umq. **Alexr. F.**, mt., B. and G. 24 Feb 1697

Midlothian: Edinburgh - Register of Marriages, 1701-1750

Volume 5. The Register of Marriages.

Register of Marriages of the City of Edinburgh, 1701-1750.

1820, January.

County: Midlothia

Country: Scotland

Birnie (Birney) of Bromhill, John; **Elizabeth Frog**, d. of late **Alexander F.**,
merchant burghess, N. W., S. S. E. **14 Jun 1702** , m. **03 Jul 1702**

Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland
family search.org batch file C119782

13 Feb 1670; Edinburgh Parish, Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland

Christened: **James Frog**, son of **Alexander Frog** and **Bethia Dundass** (13 Feb 1760 - 2
Dec 1716, age 46)

Midlothian: Edinburgh - Register of Interments, Greyfriars, 1658-1700

List of **Burials** excerpted from Register in possession of the Registrar of the
Canongate.

Record of Interments in Greyfriars Burying-Ground, Edinburgh, 1658-1700.

Register of Testaments. Third Section--1701-1800.

County: Midlothia

Country: Scotland

Frog (Froog), Alexander, merchant, a child 02 Dec 1671

Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland
family search.org batch file C119782

09 Jul 1671; Edinburgh Parish, Edinburgh, Midlothian, Scotland

Christened: **Alexander Frogg**, son of **Alexander Frog** and **Bethia Dundass**, (-d. Dec
1716)

Midlothian: Edinburgh - Register of Interments, Greyfriars, 1658-1700

List of Burials excerpted from Register in possession of the Registrar of the
Canongate.

Record of Interments in Greyfriars Burying-Ground, Edinburgh, 1658-1700.

Register of Testaments. Third Section--1701-1800.

County: Midlothian

Country: Scotland

Frog (Froog), Alexander, merchant, a child 18 Apr 1674

*Abstract from
Account of the Families
Of
Birnie and Hamilton of Broomhill
By
John Birnie, Esquire
Edited by W.B.D.D. Turnbull, Esq. Advocate
F.S. Scott*

*Edinburgh:
Printed for Private Distribution.
M.DCCC.XXXVXXX.*

...The above John [[John Birnie of Bromhill](#)] was born at Carkaverock [Carleverock Castle near present day Glasgow, Scotland] the 29th of December 1674: and upon Hansel Monday was baptised by Mr Alexander Cairncross, then minister at Dunfries, thereafter Archbishop of Glasgow, and after the revolution dyed, Bishop of Rapho, in Ireland. John was well educated by his father at school and colledge, till September 1693, that he was bound apprentice to the befor Lord Pencaitland, then wrytter to the signet. Upon the 3rd of July 1702, he married, with the consent of his father, **Elizabeth Frogg** [(1677-2 Jun 1716)], daughter to the decast **Alexander Frogg, merchant in Edinburgh, and oye of Rosebank**, with the consent of **Bethia Dundas**, his mother [in-law], then relict of **Robert Innes, wrytter in Edinburgh**. She [Bethia] was daughter to **George Dundas of Lantoun**, brother and male-air of Newliston, from whom he got ane handsome patrimonie. They [John and Elizabeth (Frogg) Bernie] lived together in Edinburgh very comfortably until her death, which happened there by a decay, the 2nd of june 1716, and in her 39th year of her age; and December thereafter his mother. Elizabeth's picture, wery well done by old Scougall [David or John Scougall], and the

said John's and her mother's by Richard Wait, are in the family. She [Elizabeth] left ishue three sons and two daughters.

The Estate of Broomhill is in Dalsersf, Lanarkshire, England.

The following are abstracts of archival accounts of the Birnie family:

1. " ACCOUNT of the familie of Birnie of that Ilk, and of their descendents since the losse of that Estate, as also of the **Hamiltons of Broomhill** and their descent, to the purchase thereof by Mai-tor **John Birnie**, of his matching with them and his Lsbue ; " compiled from " the several payers now in the chaiter chest at Broomhill, anno 1728," by **John Birnie of Broomhill**. With list of documents, f. 2. Another copy, dated 1729, is at f. 95.
2. Notice by John Birnie, of Broomhill, of the death of his father, John Birnie, and his mother, **Jean [Hamilton]**, daughter of **James Hamilton**, Bishop of Galloway, in 1716, f. 36.
3. Rentals of Almerness and Broomhill and tenements in Edinburgh; 1716-1725, f. 36 b.
4. Memoranda of bonds received by **John Birnie** for the dower of his wife **Elizabeth Frogg**: 1702-1721, f. 48.
5. " A Catalogue of the Books and Pamphlets " at Broomhill, with alphabetical indexes of authors, and of pamphlets, sermons, newspapers, etc. ; 1509-1730. f. 61.
6. Original letter of [Birnie] to his brother. John Hirnio, Minister of Caerlaverock, giving an account of riots in Edinburgh ; 11 Dec. 1688, f. 93.
7. Summons, under the King's signature, to **James Hamilton** to repair to London (to be created Bishop of Galloway) ; Whitehall, 14 Aug. 1661. Subscribed by the Earl of Lauderdale, Secretary of State in Scotland, f. 94. Paper ; written in Scotland ; xvinth cent. With book-plate of the arms of Birnie of Broombill. Quarto.

Birnie — Account of the familie of Birnie Descent of the Barony of Athenry. of that Ilk, and of their descendants, B'rit. Mus. Add. MS. 28,850. -- Account of the Families of by John

Birnie of Broomhill, 1728. Birnie and Hamilton of Bromhill, edited by W. B. D. D. Turnbull. Edinb. 1838, 8°- Only 60 copies printed

From Book-Plates by William John Hardy:

*The only instance that I can call to mind of the introduction of figures at all into the decoration of a Scotch book-plate, is that of **Birnie of Broomhill**' (circa 1715), reproduced opposite, and in this the figures are sombre enough, — two ministers of ' the kirk' kneeling at their desks. Irish bookplates*

*have even less individuality than Scotch, and
are chiefly recognisable by the coarseness of their
work, and their dark printing*

*The Lives and Characters of the most Eminent Writers of the Scot's Nation; with and Abstract and
Catalogue of Their Works; Their various editions and the judgment of the learn'd concerning them.*

By George McKenzie, M.D.

Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh

Vol. III

Printed M. DCC. XI

Published 1711

Names and Designations of our subscribers: Mr. John Birnie of Broomhill

John Birnie, 1597-1671.—Mr. Birnie, son of Mr. Robert Birnie, minister at Lanark in 1691, formerly helper at Shotts, and minister of Houston, where his son was born in 1643,——and grandson of Mr. Wm. Birnie, minister at Lanark in 1615, and afterwards in Ayr, was inducted minister of Carluke, 9th May, 1666, a few weeks after having been ordained presbyter in the Cathedral Church of Glasgow, by Bishop Burnet. From the Broomhill family account by John Birnie, 1733, it seems as if Mr. Birnie had removed to Carlaverock a month after his marriage with **Jean Hamilton**, second daughter of **James Hamilton of Broomhill**, formerly Rector of Cambusnethan, then Lord Bishop of Galloway, 4th February, 1668; but when it is stated, in the same account, that the presentation to Carlaverock was by John, Earl of Nithsdale, and subsequently by William, Earl of Queensberry, and collated by Bishop Leighton, the date of translation could not be earlier than 1671. With Bishop Cairncross in 1686, at the call of the Earl of Milfort, Mr. Birnie went to court, and there, with some political view, was offered preferment in the church; but, as the scheme had not the approval of the Bishop and himself, the offer was declined. The Bishop was soon removed to give place to John Paterson,

the last of the Scottish Bishops, and Mr. Birnie was brought to trouble. In September and October, 1688, he was "harassed by a popish party,"—and in December, a "presbyterian rabble" menaced him. During Mr. Birnie's ministry in Carluke, the parish was in great commotion. A manifesto was placed on the Kirk door denouncing the King and all his posterity. The Pentland rising, as a climax, brought many to suffering, and one—an elder of the Kirk, suffered on the scaffold. This was **Gavin Hamilton**, in Park of Mauldslic. There were 29 men of mark, belonging to the parish, involved in that unfortunate movement, who were prosecuted with severity—14 of whom, including 2 elders of the church, refused the indemnity of 1667. If the edict which follows applies to the period of Mr. Birnie's incumbency, dated 17th September, 1670, evidence, from an opposite source, is supplied, to prove the excited state of the parish. The quotation is from Bishop Leighton's works:—"The Lords of Council having appointed some ministers from other parts, to preach in such churches, within the diocese of Glasgow, as do most need their help, I desire the Rev. Mr. James Aird, minister of Tony, to bestow his pains in the circuit that lies east from **Hamilton**, or thereabouts, and particularly in the Kirk of Carluke, not doubting that the minister thereof, and others in the like case, will very readily receive, and earnestly intreat what help he can do towards the bringing of the people to frequent the public ordinances, removing their prejudices, and cooling their passions."

In 1688, **Mr. Birnie acquired Broomhill** and other lands, formerly belonging to his father-in-law; and in 1693, removed his wife and family from Edinburgh to Broomhill, where he died, 17th May, 1716, aged 74.

The ancient residence of the Hamiltons of Dalsersf was Alton, (or Auldtown,) now converted into a farm-steading. Scarcely a trace remains to show where the lairds of Raploch formerly lived. The house of Broomhill, formerly mentioned as having been burnt by Sir William Drury, Governor of Berwick, was, we are told, but one room wide, and four stories high, with a bartisan. It was again repaired, and a turnpike added. It was called the Castle of Auld Machan. In 1563, a mob came to pull down the old Romish chapel at **Broomhill**; but the lady of **Sir John Hamilton**, meeting them on the way, assured them that they might save themselves the trouble, as she meant to make a good barn of it.

With this statement they were satisfied, and the chapel was permitted to remain till 1724, when it fell down of its own accord.

The field where it stood is still called Chapel Rone. A private chapel, belonging to the Raploch family, formerly stood at Chapel Know, between Raploch and the village of Larkhall; hence the neighbouring farm of Crossgates was also called Chapeltree.

There were two chapels on the east side of the parish,—one at Chapelburn, near the old line of road from Hamilton to Lanark, by Nethanfoot; and another at Dalpatrick, dedicated to the saint of that name, and also sometimes called the Chapel of the Blessed

Virgin. No traces of either now remain. Near the village of Larkhall, is a level piece of ground called Bowman's flat, or vulgarly Bomflat, where, according to tradition, archery was formerly practised, after it was reintroduced for some time by the

Stuarts. These parochial practisings were, of course, subservient to the system of general and stated weaponschawings, of which Sir Walter Scott gives an account in his novel of Old Mortality. There is a conical rising ground (Gallowhill) south-east of Larkhall, where, it is said, culprits used in ancient times to be executed.

If we are to be guided by etymology, local executions must at one time have been general over the country, as there are few parishes that have not a Gallowhill, or some place indicating the former use of the gallows. The circumstance is, of course, to be explained by the local and heritable jurisdictions of former times,

VI. JOHN, a captain of dragoons, died in 1707, having married Elizabeth daughter of Sir Thomas Scott of Scotshat in Kent, by whom he had an only child, Robiua, married to Edward Alston, professor of botany in Edinburgh University, whose only child, another Robiua, became the wife of
Birnie Esq, of Broomhill in Lanarkshire

Midlothian: Edinburgh - Poll Tax Returns, 1694

A Register of Marriages performed by me.--R. F.

Tolbooth Kirk Parish

Old Kirk Parish.

County: Midlothia

Country: Scotland

Kincaid, Alexander, goldsmith, worth under 5,000 merks; servant, **John Frogg**, unpaid.

The Old Scots Navy from 1689 To 1710
edited by James Grant

Edinburgh. 3rd July, 1703.

Petition to the Council by **James Frogg**, merchant in Edinburgh. He and his partners purchased from **George Robertson** of Newbigging, Steward depute of Orkney, 1000 bolls of bear, [Bear or big, a species of Scots barley.] Orkney measure, out of her Majesty's rents from these islands, and freighted ships under command of **John Spence**, skipper in Leith, and **John Bosswell** skipper in Burntisland for its conveyance in proper time, but the said skippers not sailing, they required them to do so in form of instrument, protesting for damages if they failed. But John Spence declared he would not be so liable as he was ready with a sufficient, able and skilful crew for his voyage when **Captain Gordon**, commander of one of H.M. ships had taken his whole crew, and declared that he had authority from their Lordships so to do ; and Spence declared that in such a case he must be free of his charter party. The petitioners represent that by the delay they have already sustained great damage by loss of markets and backwardness of the season, and crave that to prevent further the said crew may be delivered back to John Spence. The Lords find and declare that the said crew voluntarily engaged with Captain Gordon and therefore belong to him.

***Captain Robert Gordon** married the widow of **Robert French**.

Hugh Graham, doctor of Philadelphia

August 1727. Grants made in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury,
London:

Administration of **Anne Graham** of West Hall, Dunsyre, Clydesdale,
Scotland, widow, granted to **John Graham**, attorney for the only child,
Hugh Graham, in Philadelphia;

Upon the 21st of March 1720, there is a precept of clare constat, Elizabeth, Dutches of Hamilton and Brandon, and Charles, Earle of Selkirk, John, Earle of Ruglen, Mr James Hamiton of Pencaitland, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, Sir James Hamilton

of Rosehall, James Hamilton of Dalziel, and **Mr James Graham of Airth**, advocate, commissioners for James Duke of Hamilton, Brandon, and Chastlerault, &c. to the said **John Birnie**, as air retoured to his said father in the abue lands.

Charter upon the said tailzie and resignation, John Marquis of Twedsdale, Charles Earle of Selkirk, William Earle of Aberdeen, John Earle of Ruglen, **Mr James Hamiltom** of Pencaitland, one of the Senators of the Colledge of Justice, Sir James Hamilton of Rosehall, **Mr James Graham of Airth**, Mr Archibald Hamilton of Dalsersf, Mr Robert Dundas of Arniston, advocat, Alexander Hamilton of Dechmont (now Pencaitland), and John Hamilton, a son of Arshaw's, wrytters to the signet, commissioners for the aboue Duke, to the also adoue John in lyferent, and to **John Birnie**, his eldest son, if fee, as heir of the tailzie therein mentioned, dated 15th August 1728. Seasin thereon registered in the general register, 18th September thereafter.

*Scharf, Thomas J., History of Delaware, 1609-1888. Volume Two-
pp. 1015-1023.*

CHAPTER LI.

APPOQUINIMINK HUNDRED.

THAT portion of **New Castle County** lying between Appoquinimink and Duck Creeks was formerly denominated Appoquinimink Hundred. Mention is made of this territory as a hundred in a deed bearing date January 15, 1708, from **William Grant**, of "Appoquinimini" Hundred to **John Damarcier**. Appoquinimink is an Indian term said to mean wounded duck.

By an act of the Legislature, passed March 9, 1875, this land was divided into two hundreds, the northern portion retaining the name Appoquinimink, and the southern part was termed Blackbird, after the stream which forms its northern boundary. The present Appoquinimink is bounded on the north by St. George's Creek and Hundred; on the east by the same, Blackbird Creek and Delaware River; on the south by Blackbird Creek and Hundred and on the west by Maryland. **The territory is well watered and very productive.** The eastern portion consists mainly of reclaimed marsh. The principal products are corn, wheat and peaches. Facilities for shipping are afforded by the Blackbird and Appoquinimink Creeks and the Delaware Division of Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. In 1683 there were forty taxable inhabitants between

Appoquinimink and Duck Creeks. The assessment list of the same territory for 1751, as returned by William Williams, contained the names of two hundred and forty-nine taxables, and a total assessment amounting to two thousand nine hundred and fifteen dollars.

On June 16, 1671, Gov. Francis Lovelace patented to **Robert Moreton** a tract of five hundred acres and marsh on west of Delaware River, "betwixt Blackbird Creek and Appaquimime: Bounded on ye east wth appaquimiy creek: on ye south with a branch wch extendeth it selfe westerly out of ye same creek and divideth this from ye land of John Hartop and Henry Hartop and from ye land of Seneca Brewer, wch is called Hang-mans Hooke: and on ye two opposite sides wth ye Maine Woods." On October 31, 1674, Morton conveyed one-half of this tract, "excepting that part of the same as is already this day cleared," to **William Grant**. Grant's portion was adjoining Appoquinimink Creek. Portions of this tract were owned at various times by Thomas Snelling, Gustavus Anderson, Edmund and **Richard Cantwell**, Abraham Mertine, Joseph Hill, Alexander Crawford, John Hirons, and finally vested solely in Samuel Thomas, who in 1820 owned large tracts in the northeastern part of the hundred. The above tract was next owned by D.W. Thomas, and is now in the possession of John C. Corbit and Samuel C. Thomas. Thomas' Landing is situated within the boundaries of this grant. Hangman's Hook, mentioned in the above recital, lay south of the Merton tract, and was bounded on the east by Blackbird Creek and on the south by the branch known as Hangman's Branch. This tract was patented in 1671 to Seneca Brewer, who was also the owner of land in Christiana Kill. It also forms a portion of the Thomas land.

Capt. Edmund Cantwell, who resided at or near **Odessa**, was an extensive landholder in Appoquinimink Hundred. On September 5, 1672, a tract of eight hundred acres on Appoquinimink Creek was granted to him by Gov. Lovelace. This tract was granted June 17, 1671, to William Sinclair, who for some reason forfeited his right to it. It was "nigh unto Appoquinimink Creek," being a point or neck of land between two main branches of the creek, north with Main Branch and southeast with Sassafras Branch. He also obtained by grant or purchase a large tract of land between Hangman's Branch and Blackbird Creek, and extending nearly to the present site of Fieldsboro, containing about two thousand two hundred acres. Red Clift, a tract of one thousand five hundred acres, bounded on the north by Appoquinimink Creek and on the west by Sassafras Branch, was in his possession at the time of his decease and contained many improvements. By his will, bearing date October 28, 1679, he devised the lower plantation, which he had purchased of Thomas Snelling, to his son Richard, the middle portion of his estate to his daughter Joanna and the upper part to his daughter. At the death of Joanna her portion vested in Richard and Elizabeth, who was the wife of Henry Garretson.

The **eight-hundred-acre tract** was sold by the heirs of **Edmund Cantwell**, August 16, 1707, to **William Dyre**, and was afterwards owned by **John Frogg**, **Baldwin Johnson**, Thomas Hopkinson and John Allfree. On May 13, 1796, William Allfree sold three hundred acres of it to Benjamin Noxon, son of Thomas Noxon. It is now owned by R.T. Cochran, R.L. Naudain and the heirs of A.S. Naudain. The tract between Hangman's Branch and Blackbird Creek was at a later period owned by John J. Milligan and is now in the possession of Edward C. Fenimore, John C. Corbit, D.W. Corbit, the heirs of John J. Milligan and Mrs. Sarah Polk.

The Red Clift tract became the property of Henry Garretson May 18, 1709, and has passed through various hands and is now divided and owned by Nathaniel Williams, Manlove D. Wilson, John F. Staats, Columbus Watkins, Isaac M. Davis and Joseph C. Hutchinson.

On June 9, 1708, Maurice Liston sold to **Samuel Vance** a tract of land containing two hundred and eighty-two acres on the east side of Heron Run and north of Blackbird Creek, being the property which was sold by **Sheriff John French** on a judgment obtained against Isaac Wholden, August 14, 1699. John Wright is the present owner.

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH was the earliest organized congregation in the southern portion of New Castle County. When the church is organized is not definitely known, but it was before 1704. The following is an extract from a grant by the commissioners of property to **Richard Cantwell** and **William Dyre**, dated 1st of Ninth Month, 1704:

Whereas, **Richard Cantwell** and **Wm. Dyre**, with several others, Inhabants upon and near Apoquinimick Creek in the County of New Castle,

"Have requested us that we would grant them a convenient piece of ground for erecting a chapel for the use and benefit of themselves and other members of the Church of England: These are to authorize and require thee to survey and lay out, for the use aforesaid, in the place by them designed, for erecting the said Creek, the Quantity of ten acres of land that is vacant and make returne unto the General Surveyor's Office, at Philadelphia."

The church was built the following year on a mound due east of the present edifice. The church was supplied till the Revolutionary War with ministers sent by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. In 1728 a disagreement arose between the pastor and congregation, and was the cause of a

discontinuance of services. The following is a copy of a letter sent to him by some of the leading members, and is a matter of record:

"The unhappy differences that bath arisen between you & your Parishioners hath given us very great concern, not only for that you have declined (for some time past) Giving that Attendance at our Church there to discharge your duty According to your appointment, but especially because the misunderstandings between ministers of the Church of England and their Parrishioners tend greatly to the Reproach of our most Holy Religion and to bring us into contempt, and foreasmuch as you have thought fit to vindicate your Reputation by a Prosecution at Law and have recovered Damages for the words spoken of you, we Request you, as a minister of the Church of England and a Christian to lay aside your Resentments and Return to the Care of your parish where you shall not fail to meet with all the Respect and Good usuage due to a minister of the Gospell and a good man while you continue to live as such amongst us; we are in behalf of ourselves and the parrishioners of Appoquinimink.

"I your most Humb Serot,

*"AND'W PETERSON,
"JOHN GOODING,
"EDWD GARITSEN,
"R'D. CANTWELL,
"JACOB GOODING."*

Among the rectors who ministered here previous to the Revolution were Revs. Sewell, Crawford, Jenkins, Biorck, Club, Ross (father of Geo. Ross, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence), Merry, Campbell, Hackett, Pugh and Reading. The latter died in 1778, and is buried near the church. The present edifice was erected in 1768. To this church Queen Anne presented a covering for the communion table with the initials of her name, viz.: "A.R." upon it in silk embroidery. This was the only relic saved from the fire which destroyed the church in 1882.

John and Robert French of New Castle County, Delaware

The Johns Connection by Helen Sides Dye; pg 120

Commissions were issued to

David French as attorney general

John French, Samuel Lowman, Justices appointed for New Castle **John French**, Robert Gordon, Joseph England, Charles Springer, John Richardson, James James, **William Battell**,

Ibid

... Later, in November 1704, the Assembly of the Lower Counties authorized the erection of a fort at New Castle for Her Majesty's service. A duty was proposed on each vessel and the commander was to go ashore to get a pass before continuing. This angered the people in Philadelphia as it infringed on their freedom to travel as well as being a tax. Nevertheless this passed, but a provision regarding vessels owned on the river and bay was omitted. The fort was erected in the winter of 1707. Richard Hill of Philadelphia decided to test the 1704 law and did not stop at the fort for a pass when he left for a voyage to the Barbados. He took with him Samuel Preston and Isaac Norris who were part owners of the vessel. They passed the fort safely although under fire. **John French**, the commander of the fort, took off after them in a boat, and they let him aboard. However, he was then taken prisoner. They delivered him to Lord Cornbury, the vice-admiral of the Queen's fleet at Salem

Ibid. In 1709, some of the most prominent men of the territory sent an address to the Lords of trade and plantations, managers of all the British colonies, complaining about Penn's management of the three counties on the Delaware. Their leader was **Jasper Yeates**. The complaint was signed by nine members of the Assembly that included James Coutts, Jasper Yeates, Richard Halliwell and **Robert French**. Yeates wanted to make **New Castle** the capital of a new Province consisting of the three lower counties. But Nothing happened regarding this.

Ibid Will of Griffith Jones

Dougalls and Dundass

Canongate Marriages

David, cordiner, and Anna Henderson, daughter to the deceast John Henderson, cordiner in Potterrow 31 Jan. 1721 Elizabeth, daughter lawfull to the deceast Mr. **John Dougall** of Murland, and **James Frogg**, merchant in Edinburgh 6 Nov. 1696 , Helen, daughter to John Dougall, shoemaker, and George.

Burke's Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Landed Gentry; By Bernard Burke; pg 360

George Dundas, [The 18th laird of Dundass"], was served heir in 1636. This laird espoused the cause of the parliament in the Civil Wars. In 1641 he was on the

committee for the trial of the gallant Montrose and his adherents, and he was subsequently one of the Colonels in Linlithgowshire for putting the kingdom into a state of defence. He married Elizabeth, dau. of **Sir Alexander Hamilton**, of Innerwick, and had (with three daus. [one of which was Berthia]) **Walter Dundass**, his heir ; **Geroge Dundass**, who m. Margaret, dau. of **Hay**, of Monkton, and had, with other issue, **George Dundass**, who eventually inherited the Chieftainship and estates; and **James Dundass**, . The laird lived several years after the Revolution, and was survived at his decease by his eldest son.