

Apt 60, 278 W. 2nd S.  
Salt Lake City, Ut 84101  
28 July 1975

Genealogical Society  
LDS Church  
Salt Lake City, Ut

Enclosed are three letters on the Lindseys of Long Marsh Run, now-Clarke County, Virginia, in the Shenandoah Valley, and a report on the Lindseys of Little Bigby Creek, Maury County, Tennessee. Since much of the research was done at the Salt Lake genealogical library, you certainly merit copies.

This letter ought to appear in front of the three letters to alert readers to a difficulty. The letters were written over a six month period and minor differences of interpretation exist, most noticeably where letter 1 page 9 presumes Thomas Lindsey (died 1769) was a son of Edmund (born c1697) and letter 3 page 9 favors their being brothers.

Of new evidence, two discoveries are interesting: (1) letter 3 page 8: A short sketch of John Lindsey of Pickaway County, Ohio, is found in Pioneer record and references of the early settlers, and settlement of Fayette County, Ohio, Rufus Putnam, (Cincinnati, Oh: Applegate, Pounsford, 1872), pp. 117-118. This says he died at age 89, which would be about (1) 1835. (2) letter 3 page 7 That the sergeant, the indentured servant, and the Charles County justice of the peace were all the same James Lindsey is proven by Maryland patent book liber 3, p. 410 (copied from old liber A).

Yours,

*William Thorndale*  
William Thorndale

928.273  
A1  
#1441



William Thorndale  
T-2, 2707 Pleasantdale Road  
Vienna, VA 22180  
Letter 1, 20 February 1974

LINDSEYS OF LONG MARSH,  
LOWER SHENANDOAH VALLEY, 1733-1770

1. Introduction

This letter begins the dissemination of original records from the Lower Shenandoah Valley re the Lindseys of Long Marsh, laying the foundation for discovering their pre-Valley home. The major sources (court minutes, land titles, and probate records) will be supplemented by miscellaneous materials and secondary sources.

The following working hypothesis is tentative and subject to change. The Lindsey brothers Edmund (b. c1697) and John (b. 1707) came to the Lower Valley about 1733, within two or three years of the pioneering Hite party. The Lindseys settled beside the Pannington, Johnson, Morris, and Daugherty families on Buck and Long Marsh Runs in now-Clarke County, Virginia. By the late 1740s, Thomas Lindsey (b. 1721; presumed son of Edmund) held land on Long Marsh adjoining Edmund and John. About 1763 two of the family—Abraham and Isaac—went south to now-Newberry County, South Carolina, to be joined in the next ten years by several other branches. After the Revolutionary War, Thomas' sons emigrated west into the Ohio Valley.

The accompanying map shows the cluster of Lindsey lands on Long and Buck Marsh Runs and gives the year of each grant. The lateness of some grants is not evidence of a late arrival. First settlers such as Pannington, Johnson, and Morris purchased claims from Jost Hite and confirmed title by obtaining crown/minor grants from the Virginia government. Other early settlers such as Daugherty bought land from Hite but failed to get Virginia deeds before the "Fairfax vs Hite" lawsuit froze the issuance of titles. Such men later had to buy Northern Neck grants from Lord Fairfax. Still other settlers such as Edmund and John Lindsey apparently did not buy from Hite but instead staked squatter/tomahawk claims and later bought clear title from Fairfax. This latter case explains why Edmund settled about 1733 on land that became legally his only a third of a century later.

Most of the Lindseys found in the Lower Shenandoah Valley—from Front Royal to the Potomac—were kin to Edmund and John Lindsey. A few do not seem closely associated with the Long Marsh cluster. The following records are reproduced to clarify the kinships; comments and explanations regarding bloodlines and potential research strategies would be most welcome.

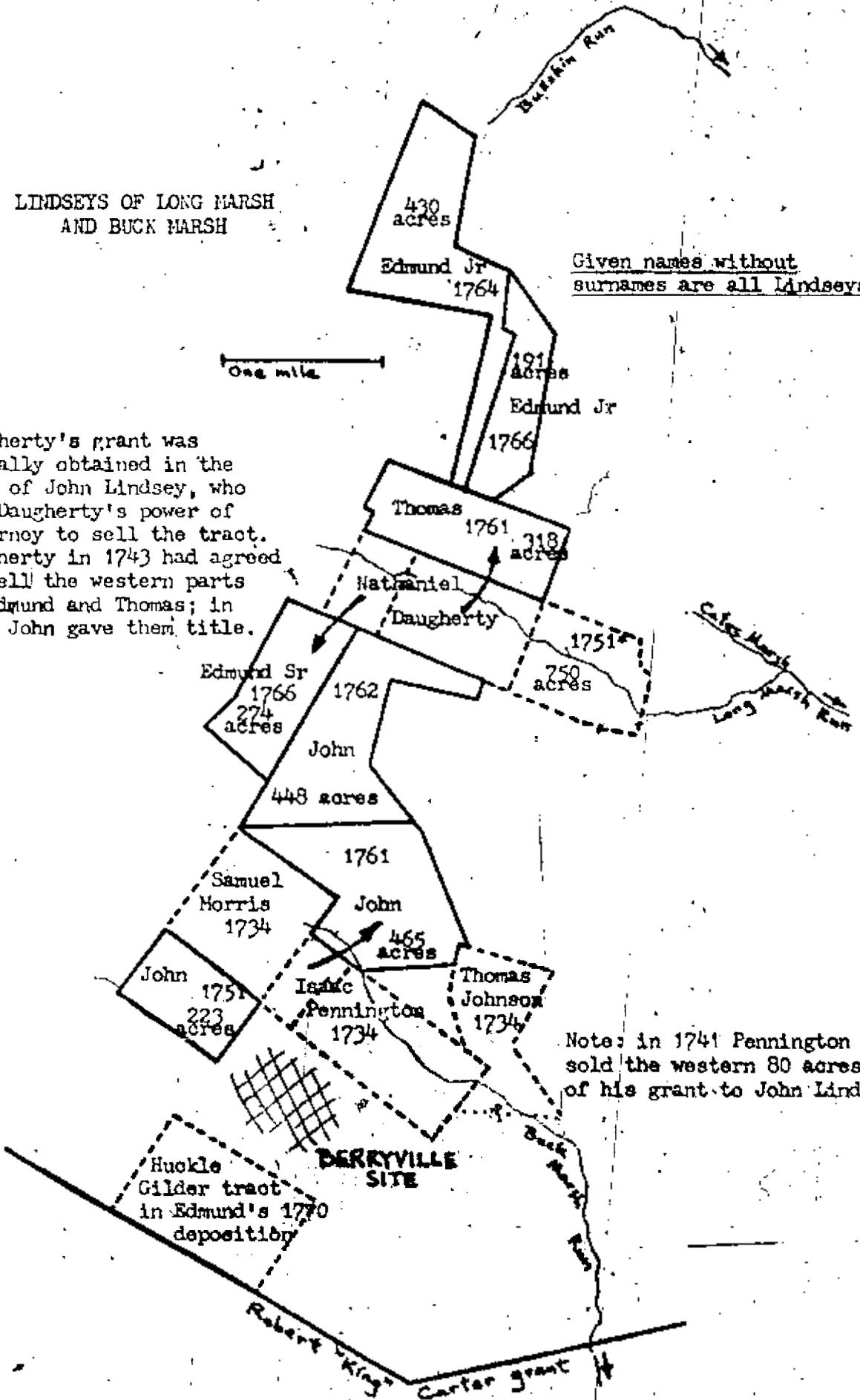
(Some technical notes may be useful. For shorthand, I refer to the family as the Long Marsh Lindseys, though John Lindsey actually lived on Buck Marsh Run. In my remarks, the dates 1775, c1775, and ?1775 have distinct meanings. The first is documented; the second fairly certain, and the third a working guess. An example of c1775 would be calculating back from a person's age given in a deposition or obituary; while ?1775 might be obtained from family tradition or the presumption that a local boy would suddenly appear in various legal proceedings after he reached 21.)

LINDSEYS OF LONG MARSH  
AND BUCK MARSH

Given names without surnames are all Lindseys.

One mile

Daugherty's grant was actually obtained in the name of John Lindsey, who had Daugherty's power of attorney to sell the tract. Daugherty in 1743 had agreed to sell the western parts to Edmund and Thomas; in 1751 John gave them title.



Notes in 1741 Pennington sold the western 80 acres of his grant to John Lindsey.

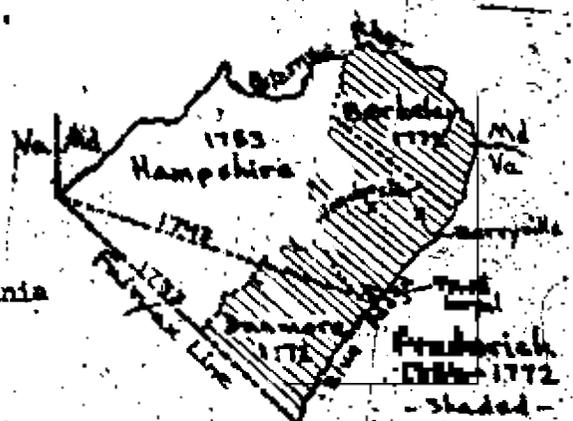
## 2. Orange County, Virginia, Court Order Books, 1735-1743

The Lower Shenandoah Valley lay in Orange County from 1735 to 1743. The county court minutes were searched page by page from beginning to Book 4, page 48, covering from the first court session to the end of 1743 (with no gaps in the records). All mentions of Lindseys are extracted below. Source citations give book number, page number, and day of court session. An underlining means a correct copy; an underlining with a questionmark (?) indicates an uncertain copy.

- 1:396 28 Oct 1738, county levy gives Robert Linsey 1120 lbs of tobacco for 8 old wolf heads. Bounty assigned to William Triplet (?).
- 2:223 25 Jul 1740, John Linsy a juryman
- 2:229 25 Jul 1740, Nathaniel Chapman, adm of Peter Faulkner dec'd, vs John Linsy. Dismissed [no reason given].
- 2:391 30 May 1741, John Linsy vs Thomas Potts & John Rain. Plt collects  $\pm 2/2/5$ .
- 3:143 27 May 1742, lease and release proved from Isaac Pennington to John Linsey.
- 3:225 28 Aug 1742, Isaac Perkins vs David Linsey, trespass. Next court.
- 3:287 25 Sep 1742, Isaac Perkins vs David Linsey, trespass. Dft loses for sum sued unless he appears next court.
- 3:353 24 Feb 1742/43, Isaac Perkins vs David Linsey, trespass. Next court.
- 3:404 25 Mar 1742/43, John Neil & Lewis Neil vs Huckill Guilder, trespass. John Linzey among several summoned as garnishees and failed to appear.
- 3:447 27 May 1743, road overseer John Linsey ordered to clear road from white ash bottom to Kersey's ferry.
- 3:449 27 May 1743, Isaac Linsey among some men re 3:404 who appeared and declared they had none of defendant's property. Dismissed from garnishee.
- 3:451 27 May 1743, Isaac Perkins vs David Linsey, trespass. Agreed and dismissed.
- 4:4 22 Sep 1743, Jas Lindsey had Negro man Lackum struck from tithable list. [Very clearly "Jas" and definitely not "Jno." This is the only reference in the court minutes of Orange 1735-1743 and Frederick 1743-1750 to a James Lindsey.]

## 3. Frederick County, Virginia, Court Order Books, 1743-1746

In the 1730s, Virginia claimed the North Rappahannock as the boundary between the Fairfax Proprietary and the Colony. In 1738, when Orange west of the Blue Ridge became the districts of Augusta and Frederick, a line from the head of the North Rappahannock to the head of the North Potomac served as the dividing line. This kept the political and proprietary boundaries identical. The dividing line became the Augusta-Frederick county line in 1743 and continued in use until the creation of Hampshire in 1753. In the latter year the Virginia



government moved the Frederick boundary south in recognition of the Crown's decision that the South Rappahannock (the Rapidan) was the Virginia-Fairfax boundary. Frederick boundaries then remained unchanged until the creation in 1772 of Berkeley in the north and Dummore (renamed Shenandoah) in the South. Fortunately, the southern expansion of Frederick into the Middle Shenandoah Valley did not capture any new Lindsey families.

Frederick court minutes are complete for the years of these extracts. All Lindsey references are included except those listing John Lindsey's court attendance. He served from May 1744 to about August 1763. A careful reading of all these references will reveal the perhaps surprising fact that little uncertainty exists regarding just which John, Edmund, or Thomas Lindsey is meant.

- 1:12 10 Dec 1743, Barnett Lindsey found guilty of stealing venison from Thomas Hart's milk house and given 20 lashes on the bare back.
- 1:33 10 Feb 1743/44, John Linsey a juryman.
- 1:72 13 Apr 1744, John Lindsey et al. nominated as a county justice.
- 1:74 13 Apr 1744, John Linzey a juryman.
- 1:88 11 May 1744, John Linsey sworn a justice of the peace.
- 1:97 12 May 1744, John Linsey Gent to make tithable list "from Muddy Run down the River on both sides to Bulskin & from thence up to Opeckon...."
- 1:102 12 May 1744, John Linsey vs John Keallans, attachment. Agreed and dismissed.
- 1:118 8 Jun 1744, Jno. Linsey approves an admin. accounts.
- 1:142 14 Jul 1744, Thomas Linsey appointed constable.
- 1:164 18 Aug 1744, Thomas Linsey sworn constable [no area jurisdiction given].
- 1:177 1 Sep 1744, John Linsey Gent presents certificate for apprehending a white servant runaway from Fairfax County.
- 1:205 15 Sep 1744, Barnard Lynsey loses a court judgement for not appearing.
- 1:222 9 Nov 1744, John Linsey one of four to appraise estate of Jonas Lum.
- 1:225 10 Nov 1744, John Linsey one of four to appraise estate of Abel Pearson.
- 1:250 6 Dec 1744, Barnet Linsey ordered to pay £1/18/9½ to Thomas Hart.
- 1:266 6 Mar 1744/45, John Linsey one of three to view and mark road from Frederick court house to William's Gap in the Blue Ridge. (The Fairfax court requested this road; it was sometimes called the "Fairfax Road.")
- 1:275 7 Mar 1744/45, John Linsey one of three viewed a north-south road.
- 1:280 8 Mar 1744/45, Samuel Walker vs Barnett Lynsey. Next court.
- 1:302 9 Mar 1744/45, John Linsey vs John Jones. Plt secures alias capias.
- 1:321 2 Apr 1745, Samuel Walker vs Barnet Linsey. Next court.
- 1:323 2 Apr 1745, John Linsey one of three report on road re 1:266
- 1:333 2(?) Apr 1745, same as 1:302.

- 1:334 2(?) Apr 1745, John Linsey one of four to appraise estate of Samuel Williams.
- 1:346 8 May 1745, John Linsey to make tithable list, same bounds as 1:97.
- 1:361 9 May 1745, Barnard Linsey ordered to pay £5/1/1 to plt Samuel Walker.
- 1:367 9 May 1745, John Linsey Gent vs John James, petition. Plt wins £9/5/2.
- 1:401 6 Aug 1745, Thomas Colson ordered to replace Thomas Linsey as constable.
- 1:416 3 Sep 1745, Thomas Colson sworn constable in place of Thomas Linsey.
- 1:420 3 Sep 1745, Edmond Linsey and Thomas Linsey jurymen.
- 1:422 4 Sep 1745, same as 1:420.
- 1:423 4 Sep 1745, same as 1:420.
- 1:433 5 Sep 1745, John Linsey Gent one of two agreeing to pay Thomas Colson's bail.
- 1:457 2 Oct 1745, Hugh Oneal and William Jump ordered, to next court to answer complaint of John Linsey Gent.
- 1:478 4 Oct 1745, Hugh Oneal vs John Lynsey Gent. Next court.
- 2:4 6 Nov 1745, John Linsey Gent vs William Jump and Hugh Oneal. Next court.
- 2:6 6 Nov 1745, John Linsey one of four to appraise estate of Leonard Helms.
- 2:15 7 Oct 1745, John Linsey plt in five actions, continued next court.
- 2:19 4 Dec 1745, John Linsey one of two to appraise the value of some disputed work and judged it worthless.
- 2:26 4 Mar 1745, John Linsey one of four to appraise estate of William Vestal.
- 2:43 6 Mar 1745/46, Hugh O'Neal vs John Lyndsey, trespass, assault, and battery. Agreed and dismissed.
- 2:44 6 Mar 1745/46, John Linsey Gent vs Hugh Oneal & William Jump. Dismissed.
- 2:51 7 Mar 1745/46, John Lyndsey quitan vs Christopher Beeler, debt. Trial next court. Apparently Lindsey was acting for Frederick parish tithings.
- 2:52 Ibid. five similar cases.
- 2:67 7 Mar 1745/46, John Lyndsey Gent et al. wins debt judgement along with county sheriff.
- 2:67 7 Mar 1745/46, Hugh Oneal vs John Lynsey. Next court.
- 2:75 2 Apr 1746, John Lindsey stands security for an estate admin.
- 2:75 2 Apr 1746, John Linsey and Thomas Linsey two of four to appraise estate of William Johnson.
- 2:80 6 May 1746, John Lynsey's petition for a "road from his house into the road which leads from this court house to Fairfax County" approved and he and one other ordered to view and mark the road.
- 2:93 7 May 1746, John Lindsey quitan vs six separate dfts. Next court.
- 2:96 8 May 1746, John Linsey Gent records stock mark: "A crop & under bitt in the right ear & a bit off of both sides the left ear the same leaving a point ...."

- 2:100 8 May 1746, John Linsey Gent to make tithable list, same bounds as 1:97.
- 2:104 3 Jun 1746, John Linsey Gent vs George Martin, slander. Dft failing to appear, plt wins £5/5 plus costs.
- 2:105 3 Jun 1746, John Linsey, to pay John Connell 125 lbs tobacco for five days a witness.
- 2:110 5 Jun 1746, John Lindsey vs Lewis Thomas. Dft failing to appear, plt wins £3/5.
- 2:111 5 Jun 1746, John Linsey Gent asks dedimus potestatum against Thomas Balch, who "was going to depart this colony."
- 2:111 5 Jun 1746, John Linsey Gent "who as well for the Church wardens of Frederick parish as himself" vs John Russell, debt. Jury finds for dft and awards him costs.
- 2:114 5 Aug 1746, John Lindsey one of four to lay off road "from Andrew Campbell Gent to Kersey's ferry."
- 2:120 6 Aug 1746, John Lindsey who &c vs Saml Merryfield, debt. Trial next court.
- 2:120 6 Aug 1746, Hugh O'Neal vs John Lindsey, slander. Dft asks delay and plt ordered to give security toward paying damages.
- 2:143 8 Aug 1746, John Lindsey who &c vs Christopher Bealler, debt. Jury finds for plt "if the law be for him." (Note, here, 2:111 and 2:120, and several following pages--2:150, 2:176, 2:188, and 2:200--was clearly acting as an official of Frederick parish in securing the tithes.) John Lindsey
- 2:162 9 Aug 1746, Lewis Thomas vs John Linsey, assumpsit. Dft failing to appear, plt wins judgement (not given).
- 2:169 2 Sep 1746, re 2:114 next court.
- 2:120 3 Sep 1746, Hugh O'Neal vs John Lindsey, slander. Plt gives security and next court.
- 2:187 9 Oct 1746, John Linsey one of four to report viewing of road "from Maj. Campbells to the Chapple at Cunninghams we viewed and marked as followeth, along the main road from Maj. Campbells to Joseph Evan's then thro' the woods to William Mitchels then cross Opeckon then thro' the woods to the Head of th south fork of the Bulskin from thence as marked to Thomas Linseys upon the Low Marsh from thence to Jno Linseys Gent & from thence to the Chapple at Cunninghams." Court orders Thomas Linsey, be overseer "from Long Marsh to Fairfax Row and tithables within five miles clear and repair.
- 2:199 3 Dec 1746, John Linsey one of four to appraise estate of James McKee dec'd.

#### 4. Lindseys in the Orange and Frederick County Court Minutes, 1735-1770

Originally, I intended to reproduce complete Lindsey extracts up to 1770. However, the amount of typing and paper--perhaps 35 pages--made synopses more feasible. So, based on my page-by-page review of the 1735-1770 court minutes, the various Lindsey men are summarized here. But the reader does have all the

discovered entries for 1738-1746, the early and important period. Subsequent letters will supplement this material with the probate, land, and miscellaneous records.

For practical purposes, property requirements in colonial Virginia meant that only a land owner did citizen duty, serving as juryman, road overseer, constable, or coroner. Reverse the equation and the presumption is that a longtime resident who never did such duties probably owned no land.

(Please note: the following comments refer only to court minutes unless clearly otherwise.)

Abraham (?1724- ; presumed son of Edmund Sr c1697- ) does not appear in the court minutes, tho he was in the 1761 county militia. Probably the same Abraham sold land in Loudoun Co. (adjoining Frederick at the Blue Ridge) and owned land next to Isaac in now-Newberry Co, SC. Researchers note an Abraham living in Wilkes Co, Ga, in the 1780s who had a son Edmund.

Abraham (1750-1837; son of Thomas Sr ?1721-1769). Not in court minutes.

Barnet (also Barnard) appears briefly from Dec 1743 to May 1745. All references are as a defendant, except Dec 1743 when he got 20 lashes for stealing. Did no citizen duties.

Charles probably lived in the Hampshire portion of Frederick. A litigant Aug 1747 and Nov 1757 and got 35 lashes Jun 1749 for stealing. Did no citizen duties in Frederick.

David runs thru the minutes from Aug 1742 to Mar 1770, nearly always in litigation. His wife Catharine mentioned May 1760, Nov 1763, and Jun 1765. Listed 1757 a private of Capt Marquis Calamus, who lived on Shenandoah River between Berryville and Front Royal. Hence, David may have leased land in Carter's 50,000-acre tract, explaining why David did no citizen duties. Co-defendant with Isaac Lindsey Mar 1770, meaning perhaps they were relatives.

Edmund Sr (c1697- ) first appears May 1741 and continues into the 1770s. Served often as juryman and sworn a constable Jan 1750/51. Unnamed wife mentioned Oct 1760. Age 73 in Sep 1770 deposition (Fairfax vs Hite suit). Beginning in the 1750s, there may be confusion with his presumed son Edmund Jr.

Edmund Jr (?1731-1816; presumed son of Edmund Sr c1697- ) first appears Aug 1752. Wife Mary. Served as road overseer and sworn constable May 1767. Reference Nov 1763 to his "plantation." Sold a slave and went to court Jun 1766 to collect the \$20. Wolf bounties 1755-1763 to "Edmond" mostly his, tho at least one specifically to "Sr." Sometimes called Edward but internal evidence proves Edmund meant.

Elias mentioned Mar 1768 as assignor to plaintiff who sues John Lindsey.

Isaac (1741-1812) appears from Mar 1763 buying land from Thomas Sr and Mary and continues appearing for two years. The earlier militia references from Oct 1757 will be detailed elsewhere. Probably moved to now-Newberry Co, SC, about 1763-1765, the a co-defendant--by attorney--with David Lindsey Mar 1770, sued by Charles Smith (who lived in Buck Marsh area and may have been Isaac's father-in-law). The 1741 birth year is the latest feasible; he may have been older and then a probable son of Edmund Sr. (Personal note: this is the man who started me researching the Long Marsh Lindseys. I think he was the 1767 Middle Tennessee long hunter and the 1783 pioneer justice of the Cumberland Compact.)

Jacob first appears May 1767 and continues past 1770. No wife mentioned. Clearly a Long Marsh Lindsey and likely closely related to Edmund Sr as son or grandson.

James is the given name causing the most confusion.

1. A James removed a slave from the tithe list Sep 1743.
2. A James died about Oct 1764 owning a horse and old coat worth £3/-/4 (Frederick Wills 3:236). No Lindseys connected with settling this "estate" and hence likely an itinerant.
3. James (c1731-1799; son of John Sr 1707-1787) first appears Jun 1759 and runs regularly thru the records, often a co-defendant with his brother John Jr. A juryman and road overseer. Wife Ruth mentioned by Aug 1762. Age 38 in 1770 (?) deposition (Fairfax vs Hite suit). Arraigned Sep 1763 for knowingly passing counterfeit papermoney and ordered sent to Williamsburg for trial; outcome unknown since court records burned at Richmond 1865. Fought in Revolutionary War in South Carolina.
4. James (1759-1824; son of Thomas Sr 1721-1769) too young to appear in court minutes to 1770.
5. James of Winchester ( -1795) probably not a Long Marsh Lindsey. Bought land on Abrahams Creek west of the Opeckon Sep 1765 and a Winchester lot Sep 1769 where, in deed, called a coppersmith (Frederick Deeds 10:554 and 13:182). Winchester street overseer Sep 1766. Active Winchester Mason 1768-1772, tho mistakenly called "Samuel" by some authorities. Clues suggest he moved to the Valley about 1765--perhaps from Pennsylvania--and died 1795 leaving children Michael, Thomas, Elizabeth, and Margaret (Frederick Wills 6:17).

John Sr (1707-1787) first appears Jul 1740. Wife's name spelled Alice, Alos, and Elo, meaning Alice, Ailsey, or Elsie? A juryman, road overseer, coroner (tho this perhaps his son John Jr), and justice of the peace 1744-1764. Sworn militia captain Aug 1751 and vestryman Aug 1752 (tho clearly a parish official at least by 1746). Accused of official misconduct Oct 1760 and Jul 1761 and attempts made to drive him from the county court. In Frederick Co, May 1768 and "residing out of this colony" Feb 1770, when in now-Newberry Co, SC, accompanied by son-in-law Thomas Speake. After about 1765, sometimes difficult to distinguish the various Johns.

John Jr (1732- ; son of John Sr 1707-1787) first appears Dec 1753 sworn as deputy sheriff and runs thru records to the 1770s. Often con-defendant with brother James. Frederick minutes (8:303, 9 Aug 1759) specifically say John Sr was his father. A jurymen.

John (1746-1814; son of Thomas Sr 1721-1769) called John "Jr" in Nov 1770 suits with kinsmen re estate of Thomas Sr.

Robert appears Oct 1738, Apr and Nov 1750, and Sep 1766 (note the 28 year span). Probably lived in the Hampshire portion of Frederick and not associated with the Long Marsh Lindseys.

Samuel ( -c1826-27; son of John Sr 1707-1787) Not in court minutes. "Ordinary" (-probate clerk) of Newberry Co, SC, 1799-1815.

Thomas Sr (1721-1769; presumed son of Edmund Sr c1697- ) first appears Jul 1744 sworn as constable. Died 1769. A jurymen and road overseer. First wife Mary mentioned by Mar 1763 and second wife Elizabeth by Jun 1766. Sometimes signed his name "Jr" despite being oldest Thomas. See The Lindseys, Farrell A. Brown (Lookout Point, Mo: School of the Ozarks Press, 1970) for his descendants.

Thomas (1737-1815; son of John Sr 1707-1787) first appears Apr 1759 as "Jr" and runs only to Jun 1763, suggesting he went to South Carolina that early. Possible confusion with Thomas Sr in records, but this of little consequence since the major events of Thomas' life occurred in South Carolina.

Thomas ( -1807; son of Thomas Sr 1721-1769). Not in court minutes.

William is a puzzle, appearing only May 1763 losing a court case to Humphrey Wells, (son-in-law of John Sr) and Nov 1763 and Nov 1768 the assignor of a wolf bounty (one to Edmund Jr). A William guided a 1748 survey crew on Long Marsh and Cates Marsh.

To summarize so far, the Long Marsh Lindseys included the probable brothers Edmund Sr (with presumed sons Edmund Jr, Thomas, Abraham, and ?) and John Sr (with sons James, John Jr, Thomas, and Samuel). Isaac, Jacob, and Elias were definitely related, probably as sons of either Edmund Sr or Jr. David and William seem to have been kin. There is one early and inexplicable reference to a James. Barnet, Charles, James of Winchester, and Robert do not seem related to the Long Marsh Lindseys.

Two avenues of research are obvious. First, research must be done outside the Valley--both in Hampshire Co, now-W Va, and in Newberry Co, SC. In the latter, the land records may shed light on the families of Edmund Sr and Jr and lead to the probate records of Edmund Sr. The Hampshire records might locate a few Lindseys and remove them from consideration as Valley settlers.

Second, the pre-Valley home of the Long Marsh Lindseys may be found when we locate from where their earliest Valley neighbors--Pennington, Morris, Johnston/Johnson, and Daugherty--emigrated. The Hite party and the early Quakers kept to their own settlements and it is a fair bet that the Long Marsh settlement also came as a group.

William Thorndale  
601 North Abingdon Street  
Arlington, VA 22203  
Letter 2, 28 May 1974

5. Miscellaneous

Please note the change of address. Also, this letter is being sent to the following: Dr. and Mrs. Leslie Anders, Warrensburg, MO; Mrs. Rosalie Boyd, Athens, GA; Mr. Ferrell Brown, Springfield, MO; Mrs. Irene Donohoe, Silver Springs, MD; Mrs. Emily Lindsay, Warrenton, VA; Mr. and Mrs. William Lindsay, Greenville, SC; Mr. Elliott Stringham, New York, NY, and Mrs. Marian Troffer, Seattle, WA. Would be happy to add others.

To reduce date typos, I have switched to month abbreviations differing by at least two letters: Jue = June and Jly = July.

In Letter 1, page 7, under David, the name of the Huguenot settler Marquis Calmes is misspelled. Rythme it with "pal, please."

6. The Tradition of Two Brothers on Long Marsh, 1740

Questions have been raised regarding Edmund Lindsey (c1697- ) not being named in the Kercheval or M. Lindsay traditions about the first settlers on Long Marsh. The facts support my view that the brothers were Edmund and John. To render the verdict before hearing the evidence: (1) no James Lindsey runs through the early Orange and Frederick records; (2) the 1740 date is seven years too late for a first settling of Long Marsh; (3) Kercheval was writing a century after the event; (4) Margaret Lindsay gives no justification for changing one brother's name to Thomas; (5) in her book this Thomas—the elder brother—has a son John (married to Sarah "Ahriel") who was a militia captain under Lord Fairfax—clearly, garbled history, and (6) Edmund Lindsey said he settled Long Marsh about 1735. But, erroneous as the details may be, the tradition of two Lindsey brothers is valuable for stressing the family's part in settling Long Marsh. The relevant quotations are:

A. Samuel Kercheval, History of the Valley of Virginia, 1833:

p. 69, "In truth, all the country about the larger water courses and mountains [of the Lower Shenandoah Valley] was settled before the fine country about Bullskin, Long Marsh, Spout run, &c." (Kercheval is ignorant of the patents of 1734 in this area.)

p. 73, "About the same year [1740], John Lindsey and James Lindsey, brothers, removed and settled on the Long Marsh, between Bullskin and Berryville, in the county of Frederick."

B. Margaret Lindsay, The Lindseys of America, 1887:

p. 229, "The tradition is that in 1740, two brothers, Thomas and John Lindsay, removed from some part of the Lower Potomac, possibly Northumberland, and bought and settled here an immense tract of land known then, as now, as Longmarsh.... The elder of these two brothers, Thomas, married and had two sons named Thomas and John."

p. 231, "John Lindsay, ... [the] younger son of Thomas Lindsay, the early settler on Longmarsh, married a Miss Sarah Ahriel of Virginia, and had issue, John, who became a captain of the Winchester militia, commanded by Lord Fairfax, ..."

Ibid., "The history of the first John Lindsay, who was brother to the early settler, is lost to the family. It is supposed he moved to other parts of the country." (In fact, to Newberry Co, SC.)

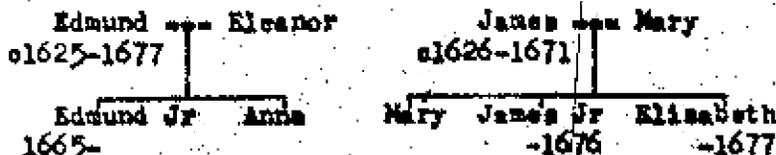
- C. Edmund Lindsey, deposition, "Fairfax vs Hite," 1780-1782 appeal to the Virginia Court of Appeals, copy in Manuscripts Division, Library of Congress, #2496:

p. 82, "Edmund Lindsey aged 75 years or thereabouts being first sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposeth and saith that he has been a resident in the County of Frederick about thirty seven years and has constantly lived within about four miles of the place whereon Huckle Gilder seated, which is the plantation now held by Elisha Isaacs, and believes the said Gilder seated the same about 35 years ago, and had often heard that Samuel Isaacs, father of the said Elisha bought the same of Gilder, but whether it ever was Surveyed for him the said Gilder, whether he ever purchased it from Joist Hite or any other person this deponent does not remember to have heard and further saith not. [signed] Edmund Lindsey. September 6th, 1770. Sworn to in presence of the comm: before me by consent of the parties. [signed] Jacob Hite." (See my map for Gilder tract, Letter 1, page 2.)

7. The Edmund Lindsays of Portobacco

I planned to cover the Lower Valley Lindsay land titles in my second letter, but have not finished that research. Instead, it seemed useful to give this interim analysis of the Lindsay family of Charles Co, Maryland. Based almost totally on the indexed references in the Archives of Maryland, 71 volumes by 1970, my remarks are a highly speculative reconnoitre. Good genealogy sometimes works a problem from both ends and here I examine the commonly known fact that Charles Co. had some Edmund Lindsays, 1630s-1680s. Since the Edmund of 1733 Long Marsh had a son Edmund who died 1816 in Newberry Co, SC, leaving a son Edmund, we must test all known 17th century Edmund Lindsays (Newberry Estates, Bk 30, Pkg. Est 726). The Portobacco Lindsays and the Long Marsh Lindsays used the "e"--is this a clerky or family habit of any significance? Notice that both Edmund and Lindsey are likely English.

The Charles court records 1658-1674 are published as volumes 53 and 60 in the Archives of Maryland. From them and other sources emerge two family groups for the 17th century southern Maryland counties of the Western Shore:



Judging from the Provincial Court records, there were no other identifiable Lindsey families in the Calvert-St Marys-Charles area before the Revolution. (Hard to believe, but no others appear in the Court records.) Both James and Edmund lived in Charles Co.--James a Catholic justice of the peace and Edmund a Protestant Portobacco innkeeper.

\*34 James can be traced from 1640 as a 14-year old indentured servant to his 1671 death (Arch. of Md., 4:154, 203, 262, 267, 286; Md. will bk. 1:433). Most importantly for our purposes, in June 1647 he was a soldier (later a sergeant) at St Inegos Fort near the mouth of the Potomac and that same month he was named in the will of Gov. Leonard Calvert: "to James Lindsey and Richard Willan my servants" (4:311, 336). Five years later Lindsey and Willan went partners for 900 acres in St Marys Co. and, as shown in the litigation over this land, James was living in Charles Co. in 1659 (41:265, 372; 49:32). So the St Inegos Fort soldier and the Charles Co. justice were the same man. It so happens that the earliest known references to Edmund Lindsey are (1) a Dec 1651 deposition of Edmund Lindsey age 26 regarding an incident at St Inegos (10:118), and (2) a June 1652 voter poll (St Marys?) listing James and Edmund together (49:112).

By early 1654, Edmund lived at Portobacco (10:364) and his life is documented to his 1677 death. Read volumes 53 and 60 and see him prosper. In early 1663 a partner heard rumors that Edmund was going to marry (53:325) and in Oct 1665 Edmund's wife Eleanor was too near delivery to attend court (49:505). Since in Apr 1687, Edmund Jr sold some family land (Charles Deeds N#1:210), this must have been his birth (Apr 1687 less 21 years equals Apr 1666). In Nov 1666, Edmund registered a stock mark for his daughter Anne (60:32). In Aug 1668, a doctor bill mentions Edmund's unnamed wife, daughter, and son (60:246). There is mention of only this one son--Edmund (60:341). (The Lindsey Family Association Report, p. 112, says a son David settled in Somerset. No proof is given.)

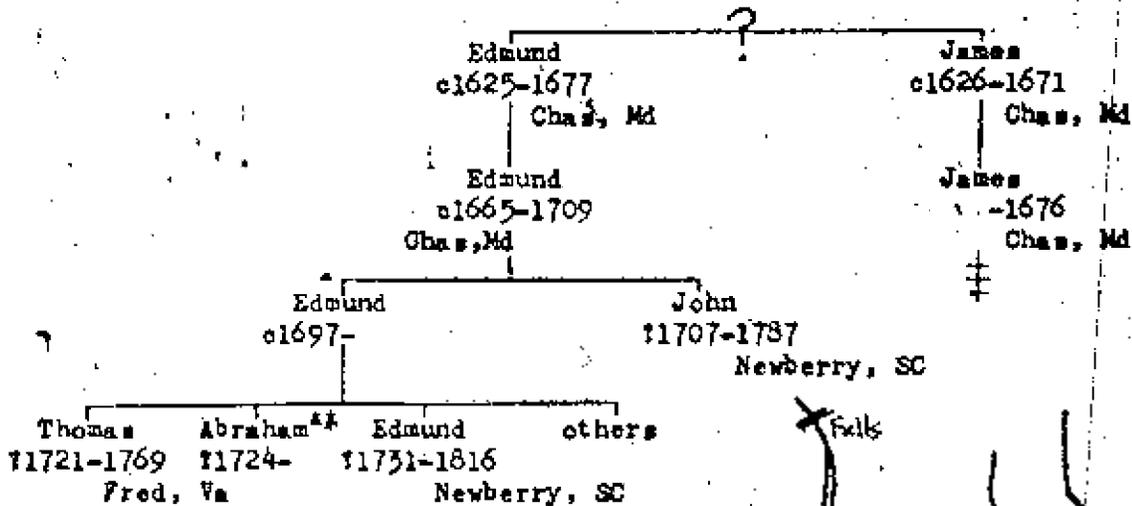
Jane Baldwin Cotton, Maryland Calendar of Wills, 1904, has no Edmund Lindsey wills, but Annie Walker Burns, "Maryland Inventories and Accounts," 1938 (typed), has inventories for an Edmund, Charles Co, 1677, and an Edmund, place not given, 1709. Might the latter be Edmund Jr? In my Letter 1, Edmund and John of Long Marsh were birthed c1697 and 1707; were they sons of Edmund Jr?

To summarize: we know an Edmund Lindsey age 21 was living at Portobacco in 1687 and he may have died in 1709, place unknown (yet). A 46-year gap lies between 1687 and 1733. The records of Charles Co. have not yet been searched, but they may narrow that gap. The clear implication of all these "facts" is that Lindseys named "Edmund" should be sought for 1687-1733 in Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina. (Mrs. Donohoe and I are toying with Old Albemarle, NC, as a transit station between the Potomac/Rappahannock and the Shenandoah. A circuitous route, to say the least.)

Were Edmund (c1625-1677) and James (c1626-1671) kin? They were associated at St Inegos and Portobacco. They occasionally witnessed each others legal matters (though a county justice and the innkeeper would necessarily be thrown together). They were the only Lindsey families in the Calvert-St Marys-Charles

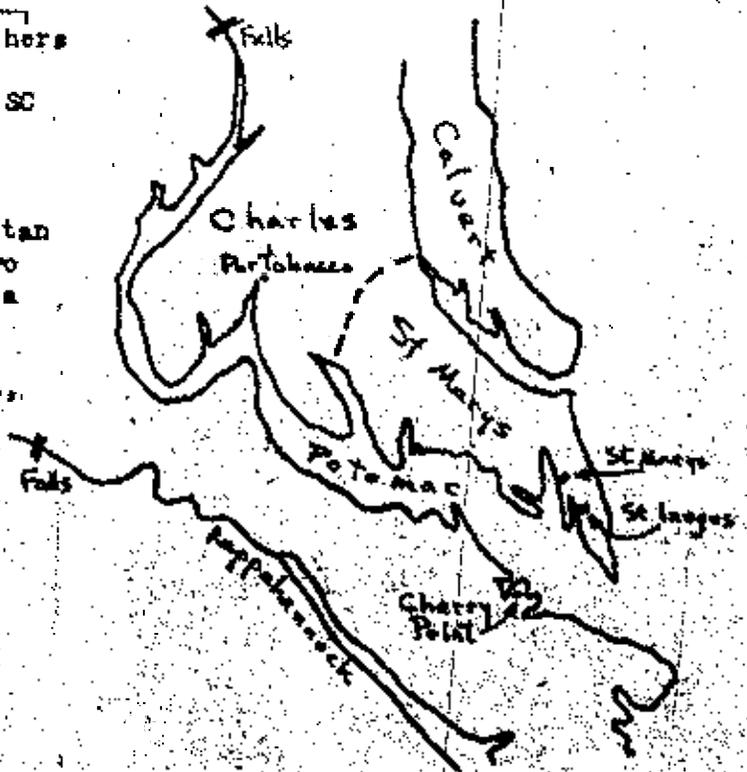
area mentioned in the Provincial Court records. Two possibly negative facts also exist: First, James and his daughter Elizabeth left bequests to the Catholic Church (Md. will bk 1:433 and 5:342). Edmund, on the other hand, was a Mch 1661/2 churchwarden and hence a Protestant (53:xliv or liv, 193). Did James convert while a servant of the Calverts? Second, when James Jr died Dec 1676, he owned a 600-acre tract but "left no heir behind him at the time of his death that can lay claim to the said land" and it escheated to Lord Baltimore, i.e., reverted for lack of heirs (51:241, 298; 70:171). Probably Edmund Sr and certainly Edmund Jr survived James Jr. Would they be kin and have no claim? If the elder Edmund were dead, would the widow Eleanor feel unable to pay taxes on 600 acres specifically called undeveloped? Was it legal to take possession of the land in the name of the minor Edmund Jr and immediately sell it?

We start from the known of 1733 Long Marsh and work back into the unknown; we start from the known of 1687 Portobacco and work forward into the unknown. We may get a join; the chronological fit is good!



\*Sir Isaac Penington, the devout Puritan and regicide of the Civil War, had two Quaker sons--one very prominent--and a Catholic son who became a priest.

\*\*Probably the Abraham of Newberry Co., SC, and Wilkes Co, Ga, who had a son Edmund.



8. Miscellaneous

Please note again a change of address. This is my final letter on the Lindseys of Long Marsh. It has been fun disseminating these letters and I thank you all for the help in tracing the Wiley Lindseys.

9. Lindsey Lands in the Lower Shenandoah Valley

The following maps attempt to trace all Lindsey lands in the Lower Shenandoah Valley until they passed from family ownership. Records were searched only to 1815 and two tracts have not been traced to final disposition (407 acres of Edmund Jun. and 347 acres of Jacob). Also excluded are the several deeds of non-relative James Lindsey of Winchester, a coppersmith, and two 1770 rental leases of Edmund Jun. Lastly, I forgot to copy the bounds and acreage of a purchase made by John (1707-1787) in 1760 on Buck Marsh; however, there is no unaccounted property of John's on Buck Marsh and this seems no serious lapse.

The following are all Frederick Co. deeds, or Northern Neck patents, except the first—a 1741 Orange Co. deed. "L" stands for Lindsey and "-" means a married couple, as in the husband-and-wife Edmund Jun.-Mary L. The first column refers to the page in this letter containing the relevant map. The second column gives the original volume and page for the Frederick Co. deeds (numbered volumes) or Northern Neck grants (lettered volumes). Under the date column, only the first day is given in a lease-and-release deed.

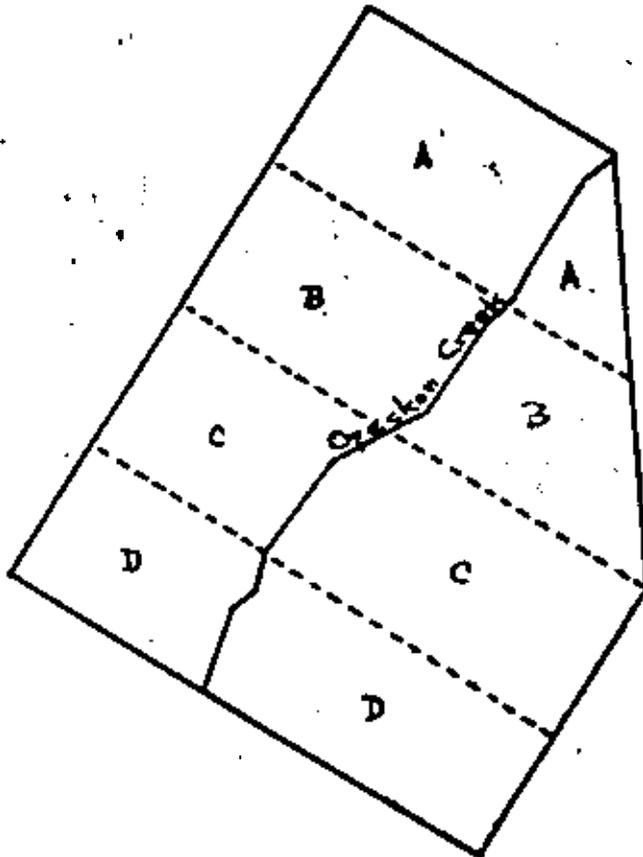
<u>see page</u>	<u>page &amp; volume</u>	<u>date</u>	<u>acreage</u>	<u>seller to buyer</u>
6	5:140*	2 Mch 1741	80	Isaac Pennington to John L.
		*Orange Co. deed		
6	0:467	22 Oct 1750	223	Northern Neck to John L.
-	0:477	2 Apr 1751	660*	Northern Neck to John L.
		*resurveyed and regranted as H:28		
5	2:252	15 Apr 1751	112	John L. to Edmond L.
5	2:255	16 Apr 1751	345	John L. to Thomas L.
5	H:28	2 Jly 1751	750	Northern Neck to John L.*
		*as power of attorney for Nathaniel Daugherty		
5	2:348	19 Jly 1751	22	John L. to George Johnston
5	2:428	18 Jly 1751	276	John L. Isaac Lefus
3	H:112	2 Mch 1752	424	Northern Neck to John L.
-	H:590	15 May 1755	lot*	Northern Neck to John L.
		*Winchester lot; grant cancelled		
3	4:117	28 May 1756	213	John L. to James L.
3	4:123	28 May 1756	212	John L. to Thomas Speake
-	5:374	4 Feb 1760	-*	John Hite to John L.
		*neglected to copy acreage or bounds		

7	6:62	3 Oct 1760	26	Edmond-Elizabeth L. to Edmond L. Jun.
3	K:262	30 Mch 1761	399	Northern Neck to Thomas L.
3	K:263	31 Mch 1761	405	Northern Neck to Thomas L.
5	K:307	27 Jly 1761	318	Northern Neck to Thomas L.
6	K:309	29 Jly 1761	465	Northern Neck to John L.
6	K:370	20 Mch 1762	448	Northern Neck to John L.
3	7:301	5 Apr 1762	213	James L. to John Borden
5	M:288	9 Aug 1764	430	Northern Neck to Edmond L. Jun.
3	8:231	27 Feb 1763	200	Thomas L. to Mercer Babb
3	8:235	27 Feb 1763	200	Thomas L. to Thomas Green
3	8:239	27 Feb 1763	200	Thomas L. to Isaac L.
3	9:340	8 Jue 1764	200	Thomas-Mary L. to Benjamin Blackburn
3	9:345	27 Apr 1764	200	Isaac L. to Benjamin Blackburn
5	10:251	1 May 1765	370*	Edmond L. Jun. to Samuel Mount
*actually 330 acres				
7	11:69	31 Oct 1765	89	Thomas-Elizabeth L. to Edmund L. Jun.
6	N:89	4 Aug 1766	274	Northern Neck to Edmund L. Sen.
5	N:160	27 Aug 1766	191	Northern Neck to Edmund L. Jun.
4	11:216	1 Oct 1766	436	John Logan to Edmond L. Jun.
4	11:351	5 Mch 1767	400	Edmond Corder Jun. to Edmund L.
4	11:353	1 Dec 1767	436	Edmond-Mary L. to Peter Untle
6	11:458	1 Jue 1767	241	John L. Sen. to Thomas L. Sen.
6	12:137	18 Nov 1767	200	Edmond L. Sen. to Robert Hollingsworth
6	12:353	5 May 1768	753	John-Alce L. to Charles Mynn Thruston
4	12:545	1 Nov 1768	400	Edmond Jun.-Mary L. to Robert Rutherford
6	13:219	28 Feb 1770	51	Edmond L. Sen. to Edmond L. Jun.
7	13:222	1 Mch 1770	11	Edmond L. Sen. to Edmond L. Jun.
7	13:223	1 Mch 1770	161	Edmond L. Sen. to Jacob L.
4	13:271	17 Nov 1769	150	John Palmore to James L.
rent	13:352	6 Aug 1770	200	Edmond L. to Joseph & Isaac Elledge
rent	13:353	8 Aug 1770	200	Edmond L. Jun. to Joshua Bishop
4	14:234	3 Dec 1770	150	James-Ruth L. to Robert Rutherford
4	P:94	20 Dec 1771	407	Northern Neck to Edmund L. Jun.
5	15:410	12 Oct 1772	150	Edmond-Mary L. to Francis McCarmick
6	16:14	1 Mch 1773	50	Edmond Jun.-Mary L. to John Thomas
5	16:63	5 Apr 1773	292	Edmond Jun.-Mary L. to Francis McCarmick
7	16:68	5 Apr 1773	60	Francis McCarmick to Edmond L. Jun.
7	17:58	1 Aug 1775	190	Edmond Jun.-Mary L. to Robert Hodgen
6	17:244	6 Jue 1777	223	John L. to Thomas Montgomerie
7	19:330	18 May 1782	294	Edmond L. Sen. to John L. Sen.
7	19:332	10 May 1782	294	Edmond L. Sen. to Thomas L.
7	20:290	20 Sep 1784	352	Robert Hodgen to Jacob-Elizabeth L.
7	21:28	17 Dec 1784	294	John and Abraham-Elizabeth L. to Albion Throckmorton
-	31:204	6 May 1808	80*	John-Sarah L. to Robert Page
*not plotted below; possibly just a mortgage				
7	33:232	9 Feb 1811	296**	Hugh L. to Bushrod Taylor and Mordcaai Throckmorton
7	33:232	9 Mch 1811	294**	Joshua L. to Thomas Figg
7	33:245	27 Aug 1811	283	John-Sarah L. to Clary & Samuel Larue

7	34:62	6 May 1812	300**	Thomas L. to Jabez Larue
7	36:290	12 Aug 1814	300**	Mildred L. to Jabez Larue
7	37:21	2 Feb 1815	300**	Lewis L. to William Strawther Jones

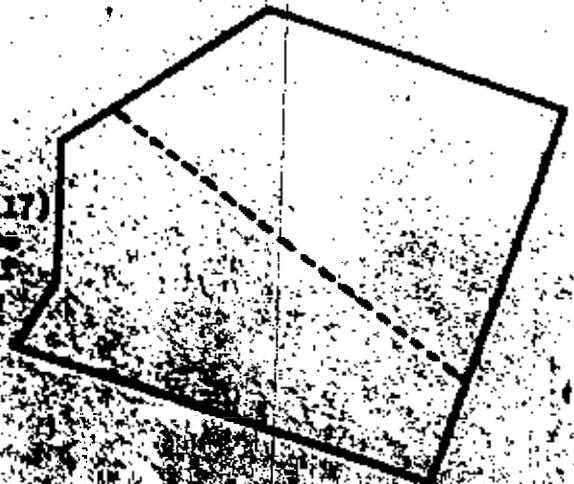
\*\*children of Thomas L. here sell their 1/10th inheritance rights in 294/300 acres (see page 7, tract G)

The maps (scale 1:24,000) on this and the following page are not drawn in spacial relationship to each other, but those on the next three pages are contiguous as shown.

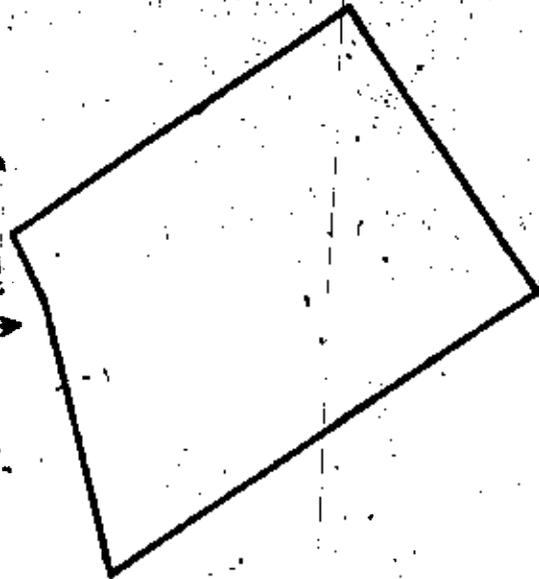


Thomas L. ( -1769) obtained Northern Neck grants in 1761 for 399 acres west of the Opeckon (K:262) and 405 acres east of the creek (K:263) and divided them into four lots spanning the creek, each of 200 acres. Three lots (C-8:231 and D-8:235 in 1763 and B-9:340 in 1764) were sold outside the family. Isaac L. (1741-1812) bought the north lot (A-8:239) in 1763 and resold it 14 months later (9:345) when he went to South Carolina.

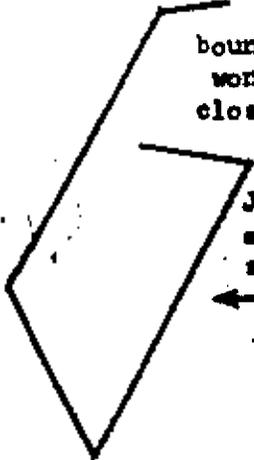
John L. (1707-1787) got a Northern Neck grant (H:112) in 1752 for 424 acres near the Opeckon. The north half he sold (4:117) in 1756 to his son James (c1731-1799), who resold it (7:501) in 1762. The south half he sold (4:123) in 1756 to his son-in-law Thomas Speake.



Edmond L. Jun. (11731-1816) obtained a Northern Neck grant (P:94) in 1771 for 407 acres about 250 poles east of where Braddocks Road crossed the Opeckon at Carters Bridge. Subsequent title history unknown to me.

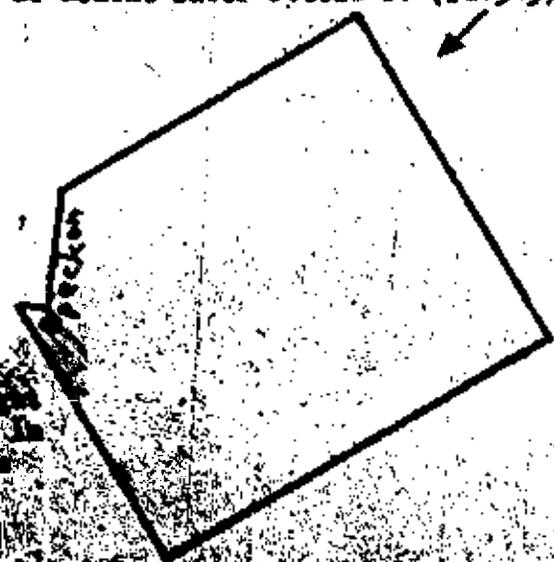


bounds  
won't  
close

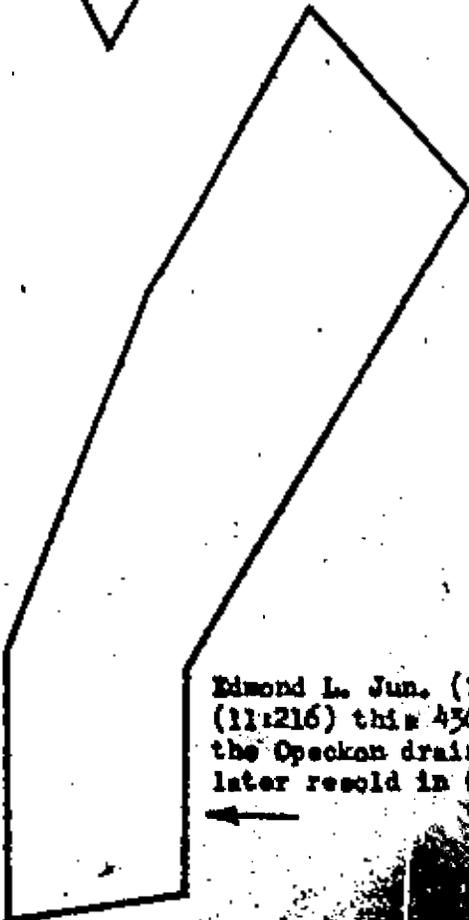


James L. (c1731-1799) bought (13:271) this 150 acres west of the Opeckon in 1769 and a year later sold it (14:234).

Edmond L. Jun. (11731-1816) bought this 400 acres in 1767 (11:351) and 20 months later resold it (12:545).



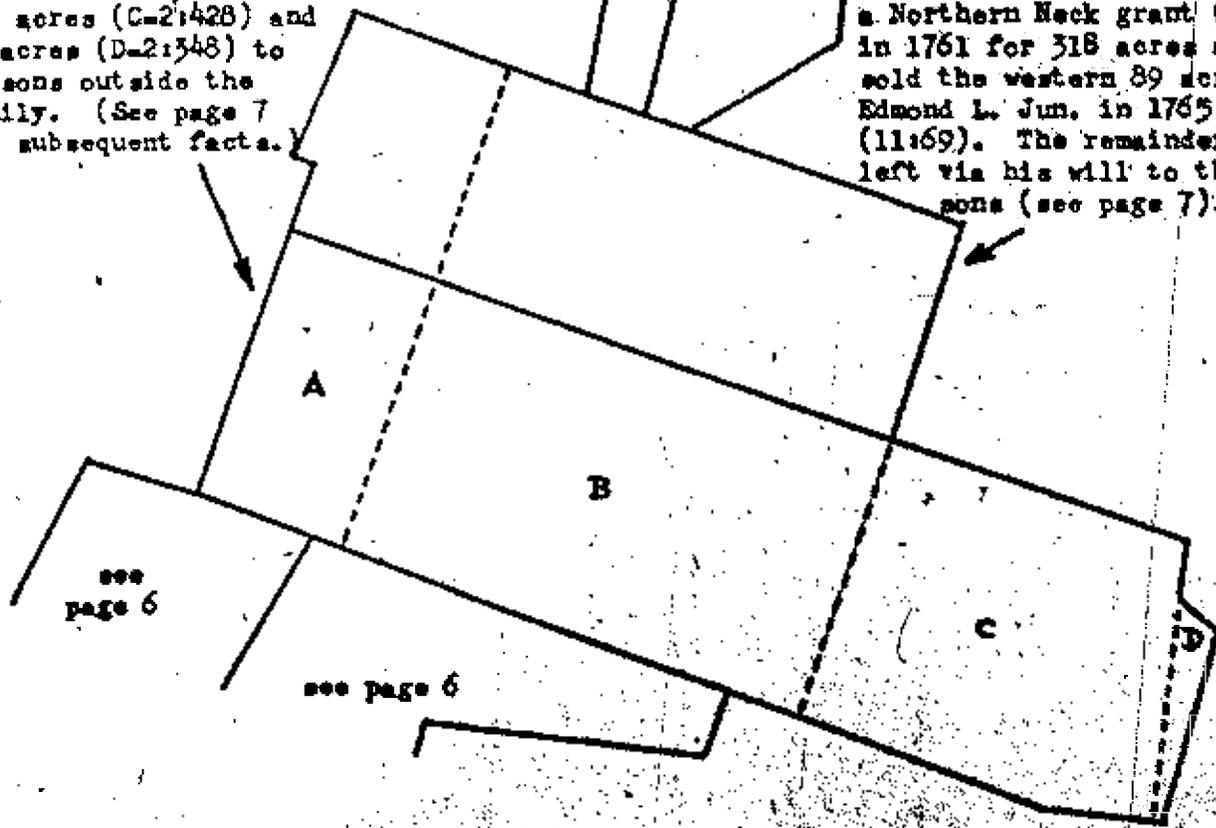
Edmond L. Jun. (11731-1816) bought (11:216) this 436 acres in 1766 in the Opeckon drains and later resold in (11:216).



Edmond L. Jun. (1731-1816) obtained a Northern Neck grant in 1764 for 430 acres (N:288) and sold the north 330 acres nine months later (10:251). The remaining 100 acres he sold in 1773 (16:63) along with his adjoining 1766 grant (N:160) of 191 acres. (There was also a deed—15:410—for the southern end of these two tracts that makes little sense to me.)

Nathaniel Daugherty settled this Long Marsh tract by 1733 and in 1743 agreed to sell parts to Edmond L. Sen. and Thomas L. In 1748 he gave John L. (1707-1787) power of attorney (1:419) to convey the deeds. John in 1751 got a Northern Neck grant (E:28) and the same year sold the tracts: 112 acres (A=2:252) to Edmond L. Sen.; 345 acres (B=2:255) to Thomas L., and 276 acres (C=2:428) and 22 acres (D=2:348) to persons outside the family. (See page 7 for subsequent facts.)

Thomas L. (1769) got a Northern Neck grant (K:507) in 1761 for 318 acres and sold the western 89 acres to Edmond L. Jun. in 1765 (11:69). The remainder he left via his will to three sons (see page 7).



see page 6

see page 6

Edmond L. Sen. (c1697- )  
settled this tract about 1733  
and obtained a Northern Neck  
grant in 1766 for 274<sup>4</sup> (N:89).  
In 1767 he sold the south  
200 [sic] acres (A:12:137).  
In 1770 he sold the north-  
west 51 acres (B=13:219)  
to Edmond L. Jun., who  
resold it in 1773  
(16:14). (See page  
7 for tract C.)

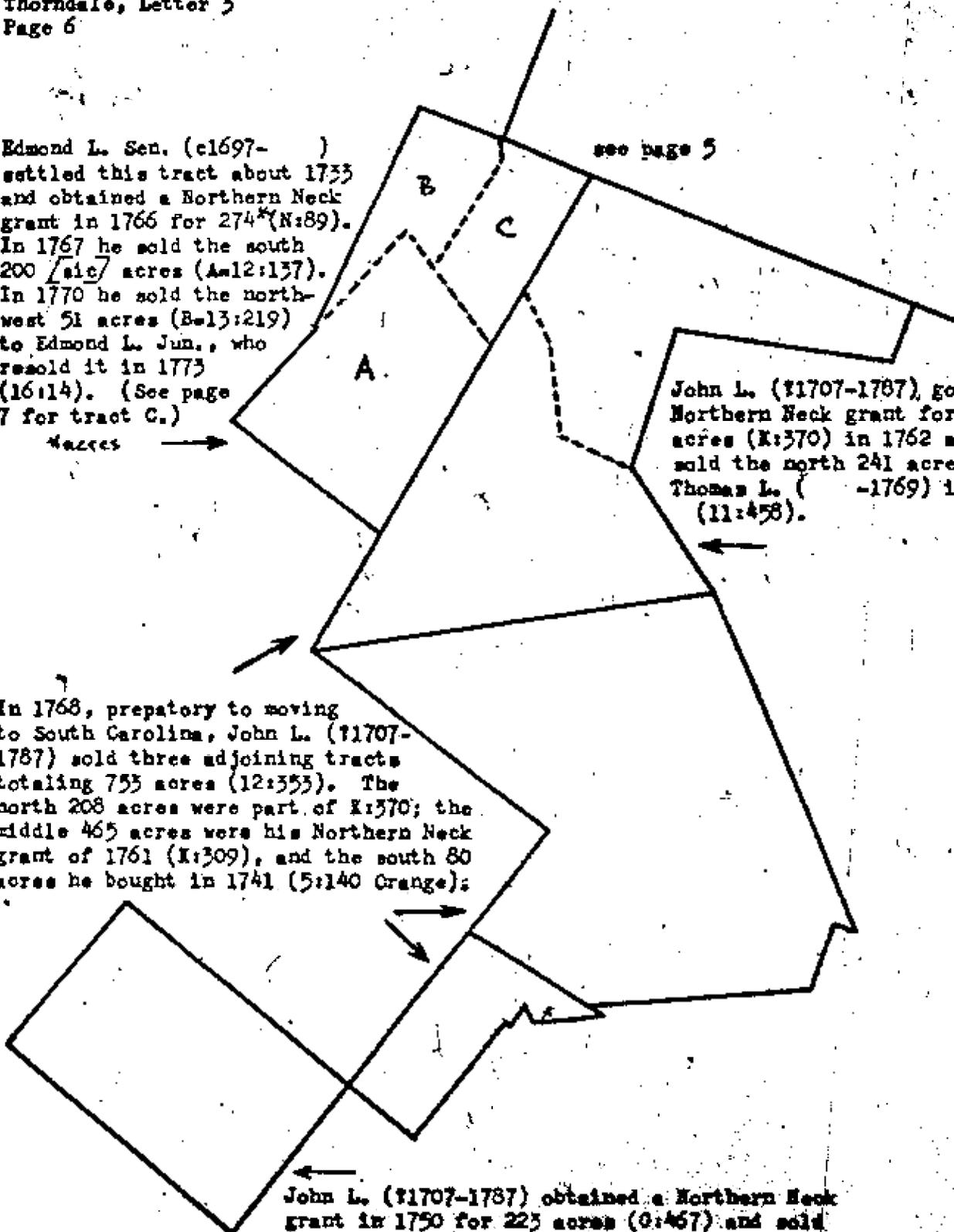
acres →

see page 5

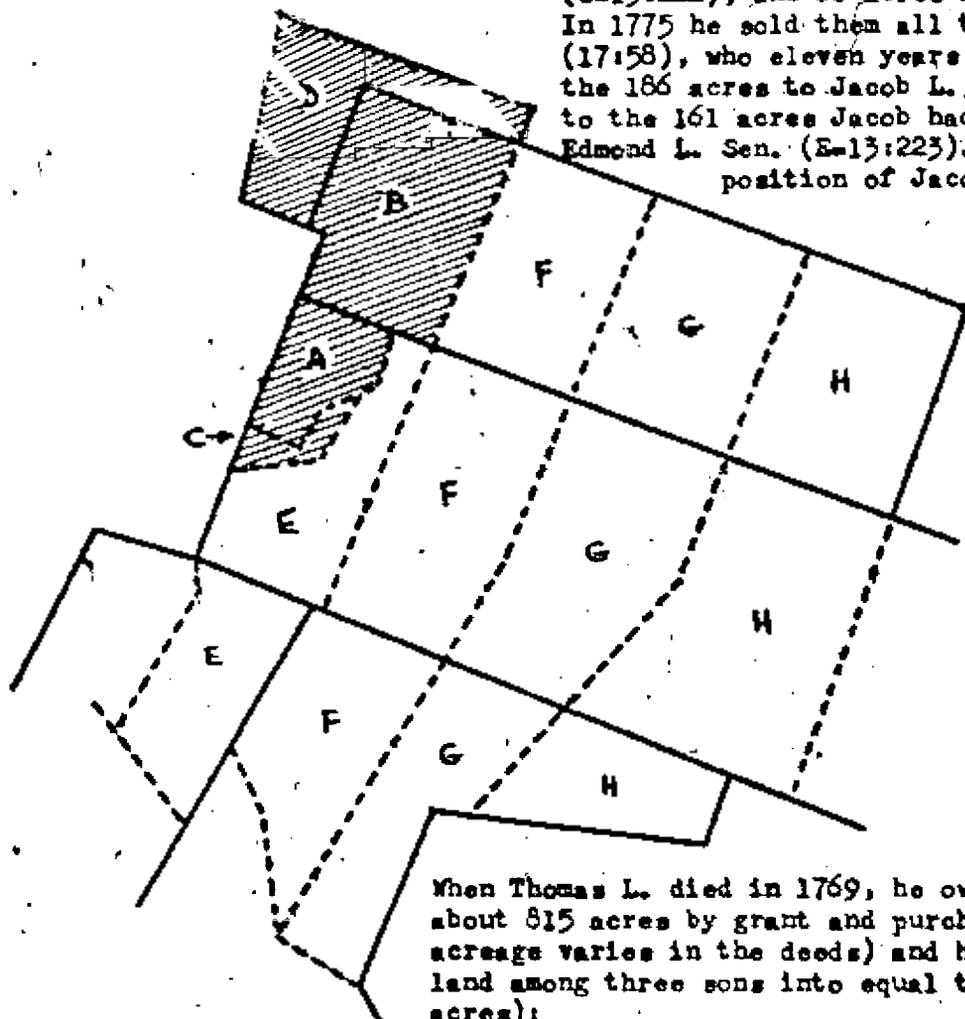
John L. (1707-1787) got a  
Northern Neck grant for 448  
acres (K:370) in 1762 and  
sold the north 241 acres to  
Thomas L. ( -1769) in 1767  
(11:458).

In 1768, preparatory to moving  
to South Carolina, John L. (1707-  
1787) sold three adjoining tracts  
totaling 755 acres (12:353). The  
north 208 acres were part of K:370; the  
middle 465 acres were his Northern Neck  
grant of 1761 (K:309), and the south 80  
acres he bought in 1741 (5:140 Crange);

John L. (1707-1787) obtained a Northern Neck  
grant in 1750 for 225 acres (O:467) and sold  
it in 1777 (17:244).



Edmond L. Jun. (1731-1816) amassed 186 contiguous acres thru purchasing four tracts (shaded on map): 26 acres from Edmond L. Sen. in 1760 (A-6:62); 89 acres from Thomas L. in 1765 (B-11:69); 11 acres from Edmond L. Sen. in 1770 (C-13:222), and 60 acres bought in 1773 (D-16:68). In 1775 he sold them all to a Robert Hodgen (17:58), who eleven years later resold (20:290) the 186 acres to Jacob L., where they were joined to the 161 acres Jacob had bought in 1770 from Edmond L. Sen. (E-13:223). The subsequent disposition of Jacob's land unknown to me.



When Thomas L. died in 1769, he owned on Long Marsh about 815 acres by grant and purchase (the exact given acreage varies in the deeds) and his will divided the land among three sons into equal tracts (said to be 294 acres):

John—tract F: in 1782 Edmond L. Sen. "sold" John these 294 acres (19:330, legal reason unknown). John sold the land in 1811 to Clary and Samuel Larue (33:245).

Thomas—tract G: in 1782 Edmond L. Sen. "sold" Thomas these 294 acres (19:332). By 1811 Thomas was dead and his heirs were selling their 1/10th shares (33:232, 34:62, 36:290, 37:21).

Abraham—tract H: in 1784 Abraham (and brother John, for unknown legal reason) sold his 294 acres (21:28).

10. John Lindsey of Pickaway County, Ohio

John Lindsey (1746<sup>?</sup>-after 1821) of Ross and Pickaway counties, Ohio, was son of Thomas Lindsey ( -1769). The 1811 sale of his farm on Long Marsh gives conclusive proof (see tract F, page 7). This deed to Clary Larue and Samuel Larue explicitly says the land "was devised by the last Will and Testament of his father Thomas Lindsey." On 12 Mch 1814, John sent a letter from Ross Co. to Clarice Larue saying he had transferred the Larues' purchase bonds to his son Samuel. (Mrs. James B. Lindsey, Warrenton, Virginia, owns this letter.) This same John Lindsey at age 73 made an affidavit 29 June 1819 supporting his brother James' Revolutionary War pension application (National Archive microfilm, Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty Land Warrant Application Files, roll 1566, frame 1805). Also, it was presumably this same John Lindsey who in 1822 had 40 acres surveyed in the Virginia Military Reserve (Virginia Military Survey Book, Ross Co., Ohio, recorder's office, page 213).

11. "Thomas Edmund Lindsey"

The name "Thomas Edmund Lindsey" appears in the 1782 Virginia Appeals Court copy of the Hite vs Fairfax transcript on p. 13. This has now been proven a copyist's error. The transcript of the same suit as made for Fairfax's 1770 appeal to the Privy Council has the same list, but with the following line before Lindsey's name: "Samuel Isaacs Huckle Gilder George Johnston Lewis." The 1782 copy lacks this line. Clearly, Lewis Thomas precedes Edmund Lindsey on the list. (Fairfax vs Hite, 1770 appeal to the Privy Council, copy in Manuscripts Division, Library of Congress, Peter Force Collection, 8D #48.)

12. The Lindsey's Pre-Valley Home: Cecil County, Maryland

Let's end these letters on an up-note. The Lindseys probably came to the Shenandoah Valley from Cecil County, Maryland. The Cecil records contain the following (personal marks in place of signatures are underlined):

- A. Cecil Wills 1:101, probated 17 Apr 1698. Will, 18 Mch 1697/8, Thomas Linsey "being very sick and weak but in perfect sense & memory" gives personalities to Thomas Terry son of Thomas Terry, to John Stanley, to my servant boy John Simonds, and to my godchild Robert Mercer. Land, plantation, and all other movables to my loving wife Joane, who is sole executor. Signed: Thomas X Linsey. Witnessed: Thos Price, Kathias X Hendrixon, Thomas Cox.
- B. Cecil Administration and Guardian Bonds 1:96, 17 Apr 1698. Joane Lynsey, Thomas Price, and Thomas Cox make \$150 bond for Joan Lyndsey to administer the estate of Thomas Lyndsey late of Cecil Co. deceased. Signed: Joan Lynsey, Thomas Price, Thomas Cox. Witnessed: Henry Pennington, John Thompson, Maths. MH Hendrickson.

- G. Ibid. 1:161, 14 Jly 1709. Abiegall Linsy, John Pennington, and Thomas Pennington of Cecil Co. make £12 sterling bond for Abiegall Linsy to administer the estate of Edmund Linsy late of Cecil Co. deceased. Signed: Abiegall Linsy, John P Pennington, Thomas Pennington. Witnessed: Edward Spenser, Nicholas Hyland.
- D. Cecil Deeds 3:530, 16 Mch 1722/3. Owen Williams, Cecil Co., laborer, aged 20 and single, binds himself 16 Mch 1722/3 to William Lindsey, Cecil Co, merchant, for three years. Signed: Owen Williams. Witnessed: Augt Herman, Rd Thompson, James Creagear.
- E. Ibid. 5:68, 2 Oct 1734. Nathaniel Dougherty, Cecil Co, planter, sells 1 Oct 1734 to Thomas Lindsey, Cecil Co, shoemaker, 75 acres called "Doughertys Endeavour" on Susquehanna River adjoining Abraham Pennington's plantation for \$24 Maryland currency. Signed: Nathaniel Dougherty. Witnessed: Wm T Teague, Moses Ruth. Nathaniel Dougherty appeared 2 Oct 1734 before the county court and personally acknowledged this deed.
- F. Ibid. 7:510, 13 Apr 1753. Thomas Lindsey, "late of ye County of Cecil" planter, sells 11 Apr 1753 to John Foulton, Cecil Co, planter, 75 acres called "Doughertys Endeavour" on the east side of Susquehanna River and on northwest side of the Abraham Pennington tract for \$75 Maryland currency. Signed: Thos Lindsey. Witnessed: Samuel Fulton, Hugh Rea, Isaac Sanders.

So, we have found the Edmund Lindsey of the 1709 inventory and stumbled on Nathaniel Daugherty and Abraham Pennington, two first-settlers of Long and Buck Marshes. Further, Thomas Lindsey ( -1769) of Long Marsh may be Thomas of Cecil who bought "Daugherty's Endeavor" in 1734 and sold it in 1753 (when he no longer lived in Cecil). Note that the Cecil Thomas was a shoemaker; is there any evidence that the Long Marsh Thomas was of this trade? Perhaps, Edmund Lindsey settled Long Marsh about 1733 and Thomas came later (with John?) about 1740. If Thomas Lindsey of "Daugherty's Endeavor" was identical with the Thomas of Long Marsh, he must have been born before 1714, not c1721 (1734 land purchase minus 21 years = 1713) and actually by 1709 when Edmund died in Cecil. If so, was he brother of Edmund (c1697- ) and John (c1707-1787) and son of Edmund (c1665-1709)?

A definite Lindsey link exists between Cecil and Charles counties. Aside from a few Charles Co. deeds concerning James (c1626-1671) and Edmund (c1625-1677), there are two Thomas Lindsey deeds:

- A. Charles Deeds P:62, no date. Thomas Lugar, Charles Co, planter, sells 21 Feb 1687/8 to Thomas Linxy, Charles Co, 100 acres called "Galley's Discovery" adjoining "Palm" and Mr. John Lugar's "St Thomases [sic]" for 1200 lbs tobacco. Signed: Thomas X Lugar. Witnessed: Francis Meeke, Robert X Perry.

- B. Ibid., R:509, no date. Thomas Lynsey, Charles Co, planter, sells 4 Nov 1692 to Pierre Noeland, land called "Galley's Discovery" adjoining "Wheeler's Palme" and Mr. John Lowgar's "St Barbaryes [sic]" Signed: Thomas TL Lynsey, Pierre PN Noeland. Witnessed: William Moss, Griffith X Davis, John X Athersithi
- Following the deed is a power of attorney 4 Nov 1692 from Thomas TL Lynsey appointing William Dent to sell the land--suggesting perhaps that Thomas Lynsey was no longer in Charles Co. Next there follows a memorandum by C. Lomax, Charles Co. clerk, 8 Nov 1692, that William Dent as attorney acknowledges the land sale "and for those ye ad Pierre Noeland hath given to ye sd Thos Lynday three hundred acres of land lying in Cecil County."

Presumably (a chancy word in genealogy), this Thomas Lindsey was a son of the Portobacco Edmund (c1625-1677) and--having moved to Cecil Co. with his brother (?) Edmund (c1665-1709)--died in 1698 without children. His nephew Thomas Lindsey of Long Marsh was his namesake--a common practice of the time--hence the "junior" in the latter's signature (such as Frederick Deeds 8:231 and 9:340). I won't elaborate on the objections to this hypothesis--such as making Thomas ( -1769) born by 1709 and yet getting a family so late in life. (Alternatively, Thomas the shoemaker of "Daugherty's Endeavor" in Cecil Co. could be the father of Thomas Jun. of Long Marsh.)

Proof of the actual kinships must await minute examination of the records: the Maryland patent books, the Church of England parish registers, the Cecil inventories, the Charles order books after 1674, and all the Cecil order books. For instance, the early Maryland patent books contain a reference to James Lindsey of Portobacco receiving 250 acres in 1643 (?) with Edmond Lindsey as a witness, thus tying them closer by making James also a resident of Portobacco. ("Maryland 'Early Settlers' (Land Records, Liber Q) Pts. 4-5," Annie Walker Burns (Annapolis: author, 1936, typed copy in DAR Library, Washington, DC), p. 36 --p. 207 of original Liber Q.)

I will be very surprised if this Charles-Cecil-Shenandoah Valley chain is not confirmed, but probably some of the Lindsey relationships will never be proven conclusively. Still, tracing a Southern family back to 1640 speaks for a lot of luck so far, and that luck may continue back to the English home of the Lindseys by seeking the indentured contract between Leonard Calvert and James Lindsey.

One final warning. These letters mix fact and speculation and any interpretations are subject to change. Three examples: (1) there may have been two James Lindseys in early southern Maryland--the sergeant and the indentured servant--the it's not likely; (2) John, Edmond, and Thomas of Long Marsh may have been cousins, rather than brothers or some other combination, and (3) the Cecil connection has not shed light on David and William Lindsey of the early Valley. In short, very little of the Lindsey story is set in concrete and much remains unfinished or sketchy. I think we have the broad outlines of the family's first hundred years in the New World, but much more research is needed.