

Vol #1

The TENVISON Family of Southern Maryland
Ralph D. Smith, Dayton Beach FL June 1997

K. JOHN TENNISON AND WIFE SARAH LEMASTER

Issue:

8. Ignatius Tennison.
9. Justinian/Jesse Tennison.
10. John Tennison, Jr.
11. Henry Tennison.

Introduction.

John Tennison, planter, b. 1667 in St. Mary's Co., Md., d. between Apr. 1743 and July 1745 in Charles Co., Md., m. Sarah Lemaster (dau. of Abraham Lemaster), b. prob. 1770's in St. Mary's Co., Md., d. _____ (living 1758 in Charles Co., Md.)

John's 1667 birthdate is from his Apr. 1732 deposition. John was born very shortly after his parents moved from Northumberland Co., Va. to St. Mary's Co., Md. We know this because in 1668 when John's father Justinian Tennison made his claim for land based on those family members he had brought with him to Md. (one received 50 acres per person, including children), he named his 4 oldest children but not John. Sarah's birthdate is a guestimate. Since she was still living in 1758 it would seem unlikely she was born before 1670.

Like his father and uncle, there are some references to John as Dennis rather than Tennison. This is atypical because none of the other 2nd generation Tennisons seem to have used the Dennis name.

John and Sarah named a son Ignatius which suggests that one or both of them were Catholics.

The following records have been found for John and Sarah, with the following caveat. The 1686-7 records below may not belong to this John but to his first cousin of the same name who was a son of John Tennison, Sr. That is, if our John were born in 1667, he would not have reached his majority until ca. 1688, and we would not expect to find adult records of him until at least then, whereas his cousin John Tennison was already of age in 1682. On the other hand, the 1686-7 records below concern persons in the family of Justinian Tennison, Sr., not John Tennison, Sr. Perhaps our John Tennison was already married to Sarah Lemaster by Dec. 1686 which had conferred majority upon him even though he was still not 21.

Dec. 1686 - The inventory of Vincent Mansell is appraised by John Bullock and John Tenison in St. Mary's Co.

Source: Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Inventories and Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland 1685-1701," p. 22.

Comment: Vincent Mansell was John's brother-in-law, being

married to his sister Jane Tennison.

June 1687 - John Tennison and Justinian Tennison give security for Jane Tennison Mansell's administration of the estates of Justinian Tennison, Jr., and Vincent Mansell. The Inventory of the Estate of Justinian Tennison, Jr. was made by John Bullock and John Tennison.

Source: Maryland Prerogative Court, Testamentary Proceedings, Vol. 13, p. 490 (St. Mary's Co.)

Comment: Justinian Tennison and Justinian Tennison, Jr., were John's father and brother respectively.

June 1687 - Jane Mansell's administration bond for the estate of Justinian Tennison, Jr., is 20,000 pounds of tobacco. John Tennison and Justinian Tennison post security for her.

Source: Maryland Prerogative Court, Testamentary Proceedings, Vol. 13, pp. 492-3 (St. Mary's Co.) (Men's Career Files, Hall of Records, Annapolis)

June 1687 - Jane Mansell's administration bond for the estate of her husband Vincent Mansell is 30,000 pounds of tobacco. John Tennison and Justinian Tennison post security for her.

Source: Maryland Prerogative Court, Testamentary Proceedings, Vol. 13, p. 493 (St. Mary's Co.) (Men's Career Files, Hall of Records, Annapolis.)

Jul. 1687 - The inventory of Justinian Tenison, Jr., is appraised by John Bullocke and John Tenison in St. Mary's Co.

Source: Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Inventories and Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland 1685-1701," p. 21.

Sep. 1694 - "St. Johns," containing 115 acres in St. Mary's Co., is surveyed for John Tennison and Thomas Dison, at a bound red oak standing on the East side of Piles Swamp.

Source: Maryland Rent Rolls, No. 8, Charles Co. 1642-1775, pp. 363 and 374.

Comment: In 1696, this land became part of Charles Co., which explains why it is in the Charles Co. rather than the St. Mary's Co. Rent Roll. The Rent Roll is not entirely clear as to whether St. Johns was in Newport or Benedict Hundred of Charles Co., but it looks more likely to me to have been in Benedict Hundred. By the time this Rent Roll was constructed (ca. 1707), half of St. Johns was still owned by Thomas Dyson but the other half was owned by Dan Murphy. See the second 1697 record below.

1696 - John Tennison records his mark in Charles Co., Md.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber T, p. 366.

Comment: This would have been a livestock mark, but no further particulars are available because Liber T has been lost. The above comes from the Index to Liber T which has survived. Liber T covered the period 1694-1696 but since p. 366 is the last page in Liber T, this record would be 1696.

1697 - John Tennison was paid 200 pounds of tobacco by Charles Co. for one wolf's head. Bounties were paid on a total of 23 wolves heads in 1697.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber V, p. 294.

1697 - Charles Co., Md. Deeds. "Daniel Murphy, his conveyance from John Teneson et ux."

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber W, pp. 57-58.

Comment: No further particulars available because Liber W has been lost. The above comes from the Index to Liber W which has survived. Liber W covered the period 1697-1699. The conveyance was doubtless half of "St. Johns." See the Sep. 1694 record above.

Dec. 1698 - Administration Account of the estate of Thomas Mudd, deceased, in Charles Co., Md. The account shows a payment made by the estate to John Tenniston [sic].

Source: Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Inventories and Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland 1697-1700," p. 25.

Feb. 1699 - The Charles Co., Md. will of Justinian Tennis [sic] leaves son John 1 shilling.

Sources: (1) Charles Co., Md. Wills, Book A 2, pp. 222-3 (have copy of will), and (2) The Maryland Calendar of Wills, Vol. 2, p. 176.

Nov. 1699 - Charles Co., Md. Court. Robert Mason vs. William Wells. Mason sued Wells for 1240 pounds of tobacco, setting forth a statement of account dated Oct. 1698. The account showed that Mason had paid 4290 pounds of tobacco on Wells' behalf and had been repaid 3050 pounds, leaving a balance due of 1240 pounds of tobacco. In the listing of amounts paid by Mason for Wells' account (4290 pounds in total) was 466 pounds of tobacco paid to John Tennison.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber X, pp. 215-216.

Comment: Since the statement of account was dated Oct. 1698, the amount paid to Tennison would have been somewhat earlier.

Apr. 1700 - "Hazard" (32 acres) in Newport Hundred, Charles

Co., Md., is surveyed for John Tennison, beginning at a great stone placed where a bound tree of Halls Place stood.

Sources: (1) Maryland Rent Rolls, No. 8, Charles Co. 1642-1775, p. 362, and (2) Coldham, Peter W., "Settlers of Maryland 1679-1700," p. 170 (Coldham erroneously reports this land in Cecil Co.)

Comment: See Apr. 1743 record below where John sells this land. Apr. 2, 1700, the date of the survey of Hazard for John, is the same date as his father-in-law Abraham Lemaster's survey of Lemaster's Delight. Abraham's land called Betty's Delight is also described as being near Hall's Place.

Nov. 1700 - Charles Co., Md. Court. James Williams, John Dennis and Thomas Davis are appointed road overseers for Newport Hundred of Charles Co.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber Y, p. 100.

Comment: John Dennis is the same person as John Tennison.

Nov. 1701 - Charles Co. pays John Tennison 2 shillings for a wolf head by the certificate of Benjamin Hall.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber Y, p. 330.

Aug. 1706 - Charles Co., Md. Court. The Sheriff had Richard Lemaister and John Dennis, "lawful men of my bailywick," serve notice of a court appearance on Abraham Lemaster in the case of Gerrard Fowke vs. Abraham Lemaister.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber B No. 2, p. 247.

Nov. 1706 - Administration Account of the estate of Thomas Smoot, deceased, in Charles Co. The account shows a payment made by Smoot's estate to John Tennison.

Source: Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Inventories and Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland 1699-1708," p. 36.

ca. 1707 - The Charles Co., Md. Rent Roll (constructed ca. 1707) shows the owner of Toombett as John Dennis for Ann Hargess, an orphan.

Source: Maryland Rent Rolls, No. 8, Charles Co. 1642-1775, p. 366.

Comment: It is uncertain how long before ca. 1707 John had come into possession of Toombett on behalf of Ann Hargess. Toombett, containing 50 acres, was surveyed in May 1675 for Richard Lemaster who was then a child. It was originally in St. Mary's Co., but after 1696 in Charles Co., and the Rent Roll places it in Newport Hundred. We have found no deed of Toombett either from Richard or to

a Hargess. My best guess would be that sometime after ca. 1689 (when Richard had reached adulthood), but before 1696 (when the land was moved to Charles Co.), and thus, while the land was still in St. Mary's Co. (whose deeds have been lost), Richard deeded Toombett to a Hargess, who later died and Toombett then passed to his daughter Ann Hargess, with John appointed as her guardian or trustee.

After the 1707 Rent Roll entry, there is no further mention of Toombett until Apr. 1743 when it was sold by John Tennison and wife Sarah to John Baptist Boarman. This raises the further question of how John became the owner of Toombett between 1707 and 1743. There is no Charles Co. deed of Toombett either by Ann Hargess or to John.

Nov. 1709 - Charles Co., Md. Court. John Scott vs. John Dennis, of Charles Co., cooper. William Stone, attorney for Scott; Cornelius White, attorney for John Dennis. Scott alleged that on Nov. 18, 1708 at Portobacco, Dennis stood indebted to him [Scott] in the sum of 1000 pounds of tobacco "for your assumption for one Ambrose Palmer per a particular account thereof here ready in court to be produced," which sum Dennis had not repaid although requested by Scott to do so. After several continuances the case came on to be heard at the Nov. 1709 court, at which time "Dennis" claimed that he should have judgment "per ye doct. aforesaid because he saith that his name is John Tennison and not John Dennis, and this he is ready to verify wherefore he prays judgment. And the said John Scott in his own proper person cometh into court and acknowledged ye said action to be agreed."

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber B No. 2, p. 671.

Comment: I interpret John's defense as being that Scott's written account of the debt and thus the lawsuit was in the name of John Dennis, and that given the law's requirement of accuracy in the pleadings and proof, that Scott's case was technically deficient since he had written down the wrong surname for John. This seems to be confirmed by the fact that the parties reached a quick settlement agreement once John raised this defect.

I do not interpret this record to mean that John Dennis and John Tennison were two different people and that Scott had sued the wrong person. If so, the case should have been promptly dismissed and not settled. It is a little troublesome that John is called a cooper in this record whereas other records refer to him as a planter, but his brother-in-law Richard Lemaster is variously called planter, carpenter, and innkeeper. Just as today, a person may have different occupations at different times in his or her life or may have a sideline in addition to his or her main occupation. And in those days, when nearly everyone was a planter (farmer), it would be prudent to have some other

income producing activity during the winter when there was little farming to be done.

This cannot be a record of John's uncle or first cousin of the same name because both of those Johns were deceased by 1709. Nor is there a third generation John of age by 1709.

1712 - See Oct. 1727 record below.

Sep. 1715 - Administration Account of the estate of William Johnson, deceased, in Charles Co., Md. The estate makes a payment to John Tenneson.

Source: Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Inventories and Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland 1715-1718," p. 1.

Nov. 1717 - Charles Co., Md. Court. The County paid John Tenneson 248 pounds of tobacco for 62 squirrel heads.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber I No. 2, p. 34.

Comment: Payments for wolves heads were very common in those days, and there are payments for 21 wolves heads on this list. But nearly all of the payments on this list, and they go on for 4 double columned pages, were for squirrel heads and crow heads. This is the first time I have seen payments for squirrel and crow heads, and the numbers were huge -- a total of 19060 squirrel heads and 897 crow heads.

Dec. 1719 - John Tenneson and Daniel Stuart are the creditors who signed the inventory of Winifred Lee, deceased, in Charles Co., Md.

Source: Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Inventories of the Prerogative Court of Maryland 1718-1720," p. 35.

Sep. 1722 - The will of Abraham Lemaster leaves to his daughters Sarah Tenneson and Mary Barrone "all that I have of land called Berry to be divided equally to them and their heirs forever."

Sources: (1) Charles Co., Md. Wills, Liber 18, Folio 10. (Maryland State Archives microfilm roll cite is Charles Co., Wills, Liber AB3 1705-1733), (2) Lemaster, Howard M. and Herberger, Margaret, "Lemasters, U.S.A., 1639-1965," p. 12 (quotes text of will); (3) Magruder, James M., Jr., "Index of Maryland Colonial Wills, 1634-1777," p. 292; (4) Baldwin, Jane, "The Maryland Calendar of Wills," Vol. 5 (1720-1726), p. 121.

Sep. 1722 - In an Oct. 1752 Charles Co., Md. deposition, Richard Edelen discusses the boundary Abraham Lemaster intended in his will to separate the land he left to son John and the land ("Berry") he left to his daughters Sarah

and Mary. For more details and source, see Apr.-Oct. 1752 record below.

Mar. 1722/3 - Charles Co., Md. Court. The Grand Jury presents Samuel Hall for selling drink contrary to ye Act of Assembly, by information of William Morphy, William Harguiss and John Teneson.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber N No. 2, p. 30.

June 1723 - Charles Co., Md. Court. John Teneson, Sr., and Marmaduke Semmes, of Charles Co., planters, post a bond of 20 pounds each to secure the appearance of John Teneson, Jr., at the next (August) Court.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber N No. 2, p. 95.

Comment: This was for charges pending against John Jr. for killing wild hogs.

Aug. 1723 - The account of William Murphey and Anne his wife, executrix of the last will and testament of Randolph Garland, late of Charles Co., deceased, shows 2 different payments were made by the estate to John Tennison -- one in tobacco (100 pounds) and one in cash (18 shillings, 8 pence.)

Source: Prerogative Court of Maryland. Accounts. Liber 4, p. 343. The Prerogative Court record is abstracted at Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Administration Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland 1718-1724," p. 112.

Oct. 1723 - William Rogers, of the City of Annapolis, Anne Arundel Co., Md., and Mary his wife, deed to John Teneson, of Charles Co., Md., planter, for 12000 pounds of tobacco "all that part or parcel of land lying in Charles County, it being part of a tract of land called 'Strife' and taken up by a certain Benjamin Hall Jan. 29th, 1699, Beginning at a bounded locust the first bounded tree of the said 'Strife,' thence running north 130 perches to a bounded hickory, thence east 167 perches til it intersect a south line of the land called 'Strife,' thence south to 'Calvert's Hope' and with 'Calvert's Hope' to the first bounded tree, containing and now laid out for 135 acres, more or less...." Signed William Rogers and Mary Rogers. Witnesses: Thos. Larkin and Samuel Stringer. Recorded Nov. 1727 [4 years later.] On the back of the deed was the following memorandum: "This deed by an act passed at a session of Assembly held at Annapolis Oct. 10/18?, 1727 (provided it be _____ within 6 months after the end of that session is made at the same force and _____ as if recorded within the time limited by the Act for quieting possessions,

enrolling conveyances and securing the estate of purchasers.)"

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber L No. 2, pp. 398-400.

Comment: "Strife" was originally 235 acres owned by Benjamin Hall. In Dec. 1706, Hall sold 135 acres of Strife to Samuel Smallwood. In Apr. 1712, Samuel Smallwood of Baltimore Co., Md., carpenter, and Martha, his wife, sold their 135 acres of Strife to Philemon Hemsley and Mary his wife for 10000 pounds of tobacco. (Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber D No. 2, p. 18.) Later in 1712 Philemon and Mary Hemsley sold the 135 acres to John Tennison but that deed was never recorded (see Oct. 1727 record below). Mary Rogers who signed this deed was formerly Mary Hemsley.

Oct. 1724 - John Tennison, as creditor of the estate, signs the inventory of Roger Lee, deceased, in Charles Co., Md.

Source: Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Inventories of the Prerogative Court of Maryland 1724-1727," p. 6.

Comment: Oct. 1724 was the date the inventory was filed in court, so the inventory itself would have been made and signed by John somewhat earlier.

Oct. 1724 - Administration Account of the estate of Roger Lee, deceased, in Charles Co., Md. The account shows a payment of 239 pounds of tobacco made by the estate to John Tennison.

Sources: (1) Charles Co., Md. Administration Accounts, 1708-1738, p. 261., and (2) Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Administration Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland 1724-1731," p. 12.

Nov. 1724 - Charles Co., Md. Court. Manne Page vs. George Budd, of Anne Arundel Co., Md., sadler. At the Nov. 1724 Court, the Charles Co. sheriff makes return to the Court that pursuant to a writ issued by the Court he has attached property in the hands of 7 Charles Co. residents that was owned by or owed to George Budd. The total amount attached was 2734 pounds of tobacco, 660 pounds of it being held by John Teneson. The Court ordered that Manne Page have condemnation of the tobacco of George Budd in the hands of the several garnishees. At the June 1725 Court, Page's attorney reported that he had received for his client full satisfaction of the several sums of tobacco.

Sources: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber N No. 2, pp. 418-19, and Liber P No. 2, p. 14.

Nov. 1726 - Charles Co., Md. Court. John Teneson vs. William Morphey. Trespass on the Case. Agreed. [annotated case caption only]

Source: Carles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber P No. 2, p. 352.

Oct. 1727 - John Tennison got an act passed by the Maryland General Assembly in Oct. 1727 to confirm a 1712 deed to "Strife" by Philemon and Mary Hemsley to John Tennison.

Source: See Oct. 1723 record above. The reference to a prior 1712 deed comes from a Mar. 1993 letter from Marion Tennis.

ca. 1730-1734 - In May 1752 Charles Co., Md. depositions, (1) Thomas Jameson, Sr., said that ca. 1730 Richard Lemaster asked John Dennis if he could not prove the white oak at the head of Barry's Branch, the said Dennis said he could not for he had asked his father-in-law Abraham Lemaster if the said white oak was his bound tree, and he said it was not his.

(2) Abraham Lemaster (grandson of Sarah's father, that is, Sarah's nephew), William Nalley, and Thomas Jameson, Sr., said that ca. 1732 there stood a bound tree of Betty's Delight about 60 yards from the Old Bridge Road, which tree was opposite to John Dennis' path that went out of the said Road to the said Dennis' house.

(3) Thomas Jameson, Sr., said that somewhat after 1732 John Dennis was at the bound tree opposite the path to his house, and told Jameson that it was a bound tree of his brother Richard Lemaster's land which he took up and afterwards sold to Edward Davis.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber B No. 3, pp. 354-356.

Comment: Richard Lemaster, of course, was not John's brother but his brother-in-law. For further particulars, see Apr.-Oct. 1752 record below. At this time John and Sarah owned Hazard, Strife, Toombett, and Berry. To determine where the house of John Dennis that is mentioned in these depositions was located, one needs to ascertain which of these 4 land parcels John and Sarah were living on.

Apr. 1732 - In Nov. 1731, John Theobalde petitioned the Charles Co., Md. Court stating that he was "possessed of land lying in this County in right of Daniel Jenifer, youngest son and devisee of Daniel Jenifer, Gentleman, deceased, called Betty's Delight and Lemaster's Delight, and lately (to wit) in 1725 resurveyed and thereby renamed Lemaster's Hope, the bounds whereof the petitioner on behalf of the said orphan is desirous to perpetuate," and therefore he requested a land commision to examine its boundaries. The petition was granted, and Henry Hawkins, John Hanson, and William Middleton, commissioners, met on the land and took 10 depositions in Apr. 1732, which were reported back

to the Court in June 1732. Two of the depositions were by John Tennison, and are reported below. The others were by Justinian Burch, Richard Lemastre, John Caudle, Thomas Mudd, and John Nally.

(1) "John Tenneson, aged 65 years or thereabouts, declares that Abraham Lamaster brought the Surveyor to the abovesaid white oak and made that oak the first bound tree of Lamaster's Delight and from thence run the first course of the said land and run from thence to a white oak of Betty's Delight."

(2) "John Tenison further declares that Abraham Lamaster showed him and Mr. Benjamin Hall a Spanish oak upon a plain for a bound tree of Betty's Delight and that the said Hall took up some land joyning it."

Sources: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber R No. 2, pp. 27 and 156-7.

Comment: John's first deposition refers to the survey of Lemaster's Delight in Apr. 1700.

1733-1743 - See John Dennis in Part IX Unconnected Tennisons.

Mar. 1733/4 - Charles Co., Md. Court. William Winter, administrator of the estate of Walter Winter, deceased, sued Charles Appleby for 404 pounds of tobacco. The Court authorized the Sheriff, Benjamin Fendall, to attach any property of Appleby's that could be found, and the Sheriff located such property in the hands of George Brett (garnishee), and ordered Brett to appear at court and show cause before William Cooksey and John Dennis, "two good and lawful men of my bailiwick," why such property should not be taken for Winter's benefit. Brett failed to appear so the Court ordered condemnation for 404 pounds of tobacco and 300 pounds of tobacco in costs, and that William Winter have execution to that amount.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber R No. 2, pp. 466-68.

Mar. 1734/5 - Charles Co., Md. Administration Account of John Eburnathy, deceased. Payment of 97 pounds of tobacco received by the estate from John Teneson.

Sources: (1) Charles Co., Md. Administration Accounts, 1708-1738, p. 439, and (2) Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Administration Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, 1731-1737," p. 82.

Feb. 1737 - In a Charles Co. lease of part of "Simpson's Supply" by John Baptist Boarman to John McDaniel, "Tennison's land" is said to adjoin both "Simpson's Supply" and John Lemaster's land [probably "Simkin's Coat Back."] The Tennison named is doubtless John Tennison, but I do not know which parcel of his land is being referred to.

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Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber
O no. 2, pp. 199-200.

Jan. 1742/3 - John Tenison of Charles Co., Md., deeds to
Ignatius Tenison of Charles Co., Md. "for and in
consideration of the natural love and affection which he
hath and doth bear unto his well beloved son Ignatius
Tennison . . . after my decease and my wife's decease, all
that tract or parcel of land lying and being in Charles
Co. known and called by the name of Strife and containing
135 acres more or less" [no metes and bounds
description given in the deed] Signed John Tennison (makes
his mark.) Witnesses: Isaac Lemaster and Richard Neboit?
Deed recorded June 27, 1743.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber
O No. 2, pp. 554-55.

Apr. 12, 1743 - John Tennison, of Charles Co., Md., planter, deeds to John Baptist Boarman, Gentleman, of Charles Co., Md., for 3000 pounds of tobacco "a tract of land called Hazard, lying in Charles Co., Beginning at a great stone placed where a bound tree of a tract of land of land called Hall's place stood, running thence south 30 degrees westerly 66 perches to a bounded walnut tree, thence south west 72 perches to a bounded red oak standing by Zachiah Swamp side, thence north 116 perches to a bounded gum being a bound tree of a tract of land called Tombitt, thence with a straight line drawn to the first bound tree, laid out for 32 acres more or less, Likewise another tract or parcel of land lying in Charles County called Tombitt, Beginning at a bounded oak standing in Zachaia Swamp, running thence South East seventy-five perches to a bounded Gum standing by a Cattail Swamp, thence Southwest binding upon Capt. Boarman, ninety perches to a bounded white oak, thence South seventy-eight perches to a bounded White Oak in the line of Abraham Lemaister, thence West northwest sixty perches to an oak in Zachaia Swamp, thence with a straight line to the first bound tree, containing 50 acres more or less. Signed John Tennison (makes his mark.) Witnesses: George Dent and William Boarman. On the same day John's wife Sarah is separately examined and acknowledges the deed as her voluntary act. Deed and acknowledgement recorded May 6, 1743.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber O No. 2, pp. 541-42. This sale of Hazard is also noted on Maryland Rent Roll No. 8, Charles Co., 1642-1775, p. 362.

July 24, 1745 - Jesse Tennison and Ignatius Tennison of Prince Georges Co., Md., planters, for 8000 pounds of tobacco and 5 pounds sterling, sell 135 acres of "Strife," located in Charles Co., Md., to John Wathen, of Charles Co., Md., gentleman, [for metes and bounds, see Oct. 1723 record above], provided that Sarah Tennison mother of the aforesaid Jesse and Ignatius who now lives on part of the land and premises before mentioned shall remain thereon without any disturbance during her nautural life, and use, occupy and enjoy such part with the orchard thereon, except that the said John Wathen shall have liberty of placing a tenant on that part of the land immediately where Ignatius Tennison lately lived and receive the rents thereof. Signed Jesse Tennison and Ignatius Tennison [signatures, not marks]. Witnesses: George Dent and Elenor Dent. The wives of Jesse and Ignatius consent to the sale. (See Jesse and Ignatius for particulars on the wives' consent.) The deed and wives' consent were recorded Oct. 28, 1745.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber Z No. 2, pp. 67-69.

Comment: If one compares this record with the previous ones, it establishes that John Tennison died between Apr.

1743 and July 1745.

Apr.-Oct. 1752 - In Apr. 1752, Thomas Higdon petitioned the Charles Co., Md. Court, stating that he was seized of a tract of land in Charles Co. called Betty's Delight, and requested a Commission to examine its boundaries. The petition was granted, and Robert Horner and Peter Wood were appointed to execute the Commission by meeting on the land and taking deposition testimony from witnesses concerning its boundaries. Horner and Wood took 9 depositions in May 1752, and another 2 depositions in Oct. 1752, which depositions were reported back to the Court in Mar. 1753. Depositions were taken from Thomas Warren, Elizabeth Wilkinson, Mary Crosson, Abraham Lemaster (Sarah's nephew), William Nalley, Catherine Warren, Thomas Jameson, Sr., John Nalley, Sr., and Richard Edelen, Sr. Four of the depositions mention Sarah's husband John Tennison (called John Dennis), and are reported at the appropriate place in the preceding text.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber B No. 3, pp. 353-356.

Comment: Higdon's petition seems to have been generated by his purchase of the "Berry" portion of Betty's Delight from Sarah. See next record. Berry was the land left to Sarah and her sister Mary by their father Abraham Lemaster in his Sep. 1722 will.

June 1752 - Sarah Tennison, of Charles Co., Md., deeds to Thomas Higdon, of Charles Co., Md., for 1200 pounds of tobacco, 4 barrels of corn, and a mare, "all that tract or parcel of land part of a tract of land being Berry's called Betty's Delight situate in Charles Co., Beginning at a poplar standing in a branch at the south _____ [paper torn] of the Reverend Isaac Campbell's dividing line, thence south 60 perches binding with _____ [torn], thence north 88 degrees 30 minutes west 42 perches binding with the branch, thence south 68 degrees west 14 perches binding with the _____ [said branch?], thence south 40 degrees west 38 perches to a bounded tree standing in the _____ [torn] side of the main road that leads from Zachiah Bridges, thence east one hundred _____ [torn] five perches to a bound tree standing in the head of a bottom the last bound _____ [torn] tract of land, thence with the given line till it intersects the divided line _____ [torn] Campbell's, thence with the said line to the poplar, containing 60 acres more or less...." Signed Sarah Tennison [signature, not mark]. Witnesses: John Winter and Robert Yates. Recorded June 1752.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber A No. 3, pp. 8-9.

Comment: When the Revd. Isaac Campbell purchased his portion of Betty's Delight in 1751 from Abraham Hargis, it was said to adjoin "Berries." In the Rent Roll, Sarah's

No will, inventory or estate administration has been found for either John or Sarah.

Vol # 1
P. CHRISTIAN TENNISON and husbands SAMUEL COOKSEY AND JOHN LEMASTER.

CHRISTIAN TENNISON, b. ca. 1679 in St. Mary's Co., Md., d. in the spring of 1759 in Charles Co., Md., m. 1st SAMUEL COOKSEY, d. Jan. or Feb. 1708/09 in Charles Co., Md., m. 2nd by Mar. 1, 1709/10 in Charles Co., Md. JOHN LEMASTER (son of Abraham Lemaster), b. 1682 in St. Mary's Co., Md., d. 1740 in Charles Co., Md.

Introduction.

Christian was the second wife of Samuel Cooksey and the second wife of John Lemaster. Samuel Cooksey's first wife may have been a Smith or a Gerrard. John Lemaster's first wife is unknown.

Samuel Cooksey had three children by his first wife: Samuel Cooksey (d. 1714), Mary Cooksey (m. George Short), and Elizabeth Cooksey. John Lemaster had one child by his first wife: Eleanor, b. ca. 1704 (m. Cleborn Semmes).

Christian had the following children (all by her 1st husband Samuel Cooksey):

- a. Priscilla Cooksey, m. Thomas Barron
- b. Justinian Cooksey, b. 1702, m. Sarah Reed.
- c. John Cooksey, m. Mary Reed. (sister of Sarah)
- d. William Cooksey, b. ca. 1704, m. 1st Anne Semmes (sister of Cleborn), m. 2nd Barbara _____ (Smallwood?).

For more on Christian's four children and her grandchildren, see Jourdan, Elise G., "Early Families of Southern Maryland," Vol. 5, pp. 241-247.

Samuel Cooksey was older than Christian. If all of the records below are for him he was very much older, being b. at least by 1652. However, it is possible that the oldest of these records are for a different Samuel Cooksey who was his father. In this regard, consider the July 1693 record below. Either there was a Samuel Cooksey [Sr.], who was the father of both Christian's husband Samuel Cooksey [Jr.] and William Cooksey OR there was just one Samuel Cooksey and he had 2 sons named William Cooksey, the first who we have records of 1693-1698 and who presumably died not long thereafter, and the second who was born to wife Christian ca. 1704.

About 1985, a descendant of Samuel named Dow Cooksey, Jr., wrote (no cites given) that:

"In 1680 Samuel was appointed by Lord Baltimore as 'Captain of the Northern Potomac.' In the Proceedings of the Maryland Council, he [Samuel] is referred to in the 1690's as a 'retired naval officer.' He was a Gentleman Justice of the Maryland Council, and there are many references to him in the 'Proceedings.' At one point he seems to have been

involved in some sort of plot against the Governor of Virginia, because he, Francis Nicholson [Governor] had a warrant out." [See Addendum for clarification]

Dow Cooksey, Jr. believes that the immigrant ancestor of Samuel was a William Cooksey (at Jamestown, Va. by 1619), that the Cooksey family were Puritan, and that they removed from Va. to Maryland because of religious freedom issues.

The following records have been found for Christian and her two husbands.

Jan. 1669 - See record of Justinian Tennison, Sr., showing that Christian was not yet born when the family moved to Maryland.

Oct. 1673 - Samuel Cooksey witnesses the will of John Piper of Barford [sic] Manor in St. Mary's Co., Md.

Source: Baldwin, Jane, "The Maryland Calendar of Wills," Vol. 1, p. 80. (see July 1701 record below)

Mar. 1674 - Samuel Coksby [sic] is on a list of hopeful debts due to the estate of Benjamin Solley, deceased, in St. Mary's Co., Md.

Source: Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Inventories and Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, 1674-1678 and 1699-1703," p. 11.

Apr. 1676 - Samuel Cooksey witnesses the will of Robert Hunt in St. Mary's Co., Md. (appraises Hunt's estate in Feb. 1676/7, and receives payment from the estate in Oct. 1677).

Sources: (1) Baldwin, Jane, "The Maryland Calendar of Wills," Vol. 1, p. 169, and (2) Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Inventories and Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, 1674-1678 and 1699-1703," pp. 53-4

Aug. 1680 (and Mar. 1684) - Samuel Cooksey is on the list of debts owed to the estate of Samuel Raspin, deceased, in Charles Co., Md.

Source: Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Inventories and Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, 1679-1686," pp. 23.

Nov. 1685 - Samuel Cooksey witnesses a Charles Co., Md. deed from John Wheeler to John Speake.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber M, p. 32.

1686 - Samuel Cooksey vs. Alex. Gordon in Charles Co., Md. Trespass on the Case. Samuel's attorney was William Dent.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber M, p. 167.

ca. Aug. 1687 - Samuel Cooksey receives payment from the estate of Humphrey Jones in St. Mary's Co., Md.

Source: Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Inventories and Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, 1685-1701," p. 22.

Comment: No date given in Skinner, but surrounding records are Aug. 1687.

May 1689 - Samuel Cooksey was one of the appraisers of the estate of Capt. Justinian Gerrard in St. Mary's Co., Md.

Source: Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Inventories and Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, 1685-1701," p. 48.

Comment: In Feb. 1694, Samuel received a payment from Justinian Gerrard's estate. Skinner, 1688-1698, p. 17.

Nov. 1689 - Samuel Cooksey signs the petition to their most sacred majesties (King William and Queen Mary) from their loyal Protestant subjects in St. Mary's Co., Md.

Source: Archives of Maryland, Vol. 8, p. 146.

July 1693 - William, son of Samuel Cookseley [sic] is left personalty in the St. Mary's Co., Md. will of John Barecroft. William is stated to be Barecroft's godson.

Source: Baldwin, Jane, "The Maryland Calendar of Wills," Vol. 2, p. 63.

Comment: Barecroft's Oct. 1696 St. Mary's Co. admin. acct. names legatee William Cooksey, son of Samuel. Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Inventories and Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, 1688-1698," p. 47.

Jan. 1694 - The _____ Co., Md. inventory of John Winslow, deceased, merchant of Boston, lists only "items in possession of Samuel Cooksey."

Source: Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Inventories and Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, 1688-1698," p. 18.

Comment: Although no county is given in Skinner, contemporaneous records of Winslow in Maryland show him in St. Mary's Co.

1695 - Samuel Cooksey is on the list of debts owed to the estate of William Rosewell, deceased, in St. Mary's Co., Md.

Source: Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Inventories and Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, 1688-1698," p. 77.

Apr. 1695 - Samuel Cooksey witnesses the will of John Grubb in St. Mary's Co., Md.

Source: Baldwin, Jane, "The Maryland Calendar of Wills,"

Vol. 2, p. 159.

July 1695 - Samuel Cooksey is on the list of debts owed to the estate of Nehemiah Blackiston, deceased, of St. Mary's Co., Md.

Sources: (1) Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Inventories and Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, 1685-1701," p. 61, and (2) Skinner, 1688-1698, p. 33.

Dec. 1695 - The St. Mary's Co., Md. estate of Thomas Sallmon, deceased, makes a payment to Samuel Cooksey.

Source: Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Inventories and Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, 1688-1698," p. 46.

1696-1698 - Samuel Cooksey was a St. Mary's Co., Md. Court Justice in 1696, 1697, and 1698.

Source: Hammett, Regina C., "History of St. Mary's County, Maryland 1634-1990," p. 58.

Oct. 1696 - Samuel Cooksey received a payment from the estate of Thomas Gerrard, deceased, in St. Mary's Co., Md.

Source: Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Inventories and Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, 1688-1698" p. 46.

July 1697 - Samuel Cooksey appraised the estate of John Long in _____ Co., Md. (no county given)

Source: Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Inventories and Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, 1688-1698," p. 71.

July 1697 - Samuel Cooksey and William Cooksey witness the will of Robert Bayly in St. Mary's Co., Md.

Source: Baldwin, Jane, "The Maryland Calendar of Wills," Vol. 2, p. 133.

Jan. 1699 - Justinian Tennis [sic] of Charles Co., Md., makes his will (probated July 1699) which names Justinian's wife and daughter Christian as the residuary legatees, all of Justinian's other children being left just 1 shilling. Justinian's wife was left all the remaining personal property and all real property during her life, and upon her death it was all to pass to daughter Christian.

Source: Baldwin, Jane, "The Maryland Calendar of Wills," Vol. 2 (1685-1702), p. 176.

Comment: It seems strange that Justinian left the bulk of his estate, and especially all of his land, to just one of his daughters, Christian.

Jul. 1701 - Samuel Cooksey witnesses the will of John Smith

of St. Mary's Co., Md.

Source: Baldwin, Jane, "The Maryland Calendar of Wills,"
Vol. 2, p. 224.

Comment: Smith's will disposes of $\frac{1}{2}$ of his dwelling
plantation in Basford Manor. The reference to "Barford"
Manor in the Oct. 1763 record above should be "Basford" Manor.
Basford Manor was in St. Clement's Hundred of St. Mary's
Co. It was another manor of Thomas Gerrard and it adjoined
his St. Clement's Manor to the north.

1702-1706 - Samuel Cooksey is mentioned in the estate of Robert Mason of St. Mary's Co., Md.

Source: Jourdan, Elise G., "Early Families of Southern Maryland," Vol. 5, p. 239 (citing T.L.C. Genealogy, "St. Mary's Administration Accounts," pp. 148-157).

Comment: In Mar. 1706/7, the estate of Robert Mason of St. Mary's Co., Md. shows a payment received from Samuel Cooksey. Source: Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Inventories and Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, 1699-1708," p. 82.

Mar. 1702 - John Lemaster purchased several items of clothing (total value 998 pounds of tobacco) from Richard Parke, merchant, in Charles Co., Md. The account not having been paid, Parke brought suit against John's father Abraham Lemaster for the amount due. Parke prevailed in the lawsuit at the Apr. 1704 court.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber A No. 2, pp. 411-12.

Comment: It is not clear whether suit was brought against Abraham rather than John because when Parke sold the goods to John (ca. Mar. 1702), John was only about 20 years old, and therefore still a minor, or because John was purchasing the items with Abraham's authorization and for his account.

Jan. 1703/04 - John Lemaster is mentioned in the Charles Co., Md. court case, Garrett Van Swearingen's Executors vs. Abraham Lemaister, in a context that shows he was an adult at that time.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber A No. 2, pp. 322-23.

Apr. 1704 - Samuel Cooksey received a payment from the estate of George Eyres, deceased, of Charles Co., Md.

Source: Jourdan, Elise G., "Early Families of Southern Maryland," Vol. 5, p. 239 (citing Skinner, but I cannot find in Skinner under the citation given).

June 1706 - Elizabeth Jackson, living at Samuel Cooksey's, was presented by the Charles Co., Md. Grand Jury for having a mulatto bastard child.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber B No. 2, p. 244.

Sep. 1706 - Samuel Cooksey was the administrator of the estate of Daniel Gerrard, deceased, in Charles Co., Md.

Source: Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Inventories and Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, 1699-1708," p. 33.

Nov. 1706 - Samuel Cooksey is on the list of debts owed to

the estate of Thomas Smoot, deceased, in Charles Co., Md.

Source: Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Inventories and Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, 1699-1708," p. 35.

ca. 1707 - Samuel Cooksey as owner of Simkins Coat Back; see Sep. 1672 record under Justinian Tennison, Sr.

Jan. 1708-09 - Samuel Cooksey makes his will in Charles Co., Md. (probated Feb. 1708-09). The will leaves

--to 3 sons Justinian, John and William Cooksey and their heirs, 400 acres "Coate Back" and 70 acres "Prevention" equally.

--to daughter Priscilla, personalty to be paid her by her 3 brothers when they are of age.

--to son Samuel and to daughters Mary and Elizabeth, personalty to be paid out of a judgment of Capt. Jerratt's estate.

--to wife Christian, executrix, plantation and personal estate during her life.

Witnesses Robert St. Clare, John Woe [sic; Noe?], Jr., and John Mansfield.

Source: Baldwin, Jane, "The Maryland Calendar of Wills," Vol. 3 (1703-1713), pp. 119-120.

Comment: "Coate Back" is the same property as "Simkin's Coat Back," a 400 acre tract in Newport Hundred of Charles Co., that was surveyed in Sep. 1672 for Thomas Simpson but was patented to Justinian Tennison. Maryland Rent Rolls, No. 8, Charles Co. 1642-1775, p. 366. The Rent Roll describes the land as being "on ye west side, the Main Swamp ____ falls into Pyles Fresh." The Rent Roll lists the owner as Samuel Coxey [sic; Cooksey.] In a Dec. 1776 deposition, Simkin Coatback is stated as beginning at a Spanish oak on a branch called William Cooksey's Mill branch about 60 yards to the west of a road that leads from Bryan town to Newport. Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber X No. 3, pp. 574-76.

It is not clear to me whether sometime before his death in 1699 Justinian deeded this property to Samuel Cooksey or whether Justinian continued to own the property until his death and left it to daughter Christian in his will. In the latter case, it was really Christian who owned the land, not Samuel.

The Inventory of Samuel Cooksey's estate took place in Charles Co., Md. on Feb. 24, 1708/09, and included 4 Negro slaves. James Williams and Elizabeth Cooksey approved the inventory. The inventory does not say whether James Williams and Elizabeth Cooksey signed the inventory as "kin" or "creditors." Elizabeth Cooksey was Samuel's daughter, and she would have to be born by ca. 1688 to be of age and approving the inventory in 1708/09. I believe James Williams

also probably signed as "kin." In the first place, James is not listed as a creditor in the administration account of Samuel Cooksey's estate. And, see Sep. 1723 record below where John Lemaster signs the inventory of James Williams' estate as "kin." James Williams' wife was named Elizabeth, and they named a son Justinian on whose 1751 Charles Co. inventory Christian is listed as kin. All of which suggests that James Williams' wife Elizabeth was the Elizabeth Tennison who was a sister of Christian.

Samuel Cooksey's Inventory is in Charles Co., Md. Inventories 1673-1717, p. 240. Skinner's abstract of Samuel's inventory gives a valuation of 128/5/0. Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Inventories and Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland," 1708-1711, p. 11.

Mar. 1709/10 - Charles Co., Md. Court. William Hooke and Elizabeth his wife, executrix of Col. John Coode, deceased vs. John Lemaister and Christian his wife, executors of Samuel Cooksey, deceased. "Scire facias. Countermanded." [annotated case caption only]

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber B No. 2, p. 736.

Mar. 1709/1710 - Charles Co., Md. Court. John Smith vs. John Lemaster. Trespass on the Case. Agreed. Copy doct. sent with writ. [annotated case caption only]

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber B No. 2, p. 739.

June 1710 - Charles Co., Md. Court. Cornelius White vs. John Lemaster et ux, executors of Samuel Cooksey, deceased. Trespass on the Case. Countermanded. [annotated case caption only]

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber B No. 2, p. 782.

Aug. 1710 - Charles Co., Md. Court. David Parsons vs. John Lemaster, of Charles Co., planter. Cornelius White, attorney for Parsons; William Stone, attorney for John. Parsons alleged that on Nov. 3, 1709 at Portobacco, John stood indebted to him in the sum of 416 pounds of tobacco "for ordinary expenses and a _____," as shown in the following account, which sum John had refused to pay although requested to do so:

| | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Nov. 3, 1709 | John Lemaster | |
| | 16 pottels syder at 12 per pottel | 192 |
| | 4 diets at 4 and 3 logeings at 12 | 52 |
| | 3 horse pasteridges | 18 |
| | 12 pottels cyder at 12 per pottel | 144 |
| | 1 dyet | <u>10</u> |

John appeared at court and admitted that the account as set forth was true "but says it was not demanded according to law and of this he prays may be inquired of by the Court." [John seems to be saying that Parsons failed to demand payment from him before he brought suit.] At any rate, the Court found for Parsons in the amount of 416 pounds of tobacco, plus another 313 pounds of tobacco for his costs and charges.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber B No. 2, pp. 808-09.

Mar. 1710/11 - Charles Co., Md. Court. John Smith vs. John Lemaster. Trespass on the Case. Agreed. [annotated case caption only]

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber D No. 2, p. 119.

June 1711 - Charles Co., Md. Court. Gerrard Slye, Administrator of Gerrard Slye, deceased vs. John Lemaster and Christian his wife, executors of Samuel Cooksey, deceased. Richard Lewellin, attorney for Slye; William Stone, attorney for John and Christian. Slye alleged that in his lifetime Cooksey stood indebted to the Slye now deceased but then living in July 1700 in Charles Co. in the sum of 1/6/6 sterling for sundry goods and merchandises sold and delivered to Cooksey. Slye further alleged that, although requested to do so, this sum was not paid by Cooksey in his lifetime, or after his death, either by his widow Christian the executor of his will, or by John and Christian joint executors after their marriage. Slye specifically stated that John and Christian were requested to pay the amount owed on Mar. 1, 1709/10. After continuances, the case came on to be heard at the June 1711 Court. Slye's case appears to have been thrown out, but the shorthand language used by the court to do so does not make clear (to me) the reason why. It looks as if Stone may have raised the statute of limitations as a defense and that Lewellin had no satisfactory reply, but I am not certain of that.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber D No. 2, pp. 157-58.

Comment: The Mar. 1, 1709/10 date gives us a date by which John and Christian were married.

July 1711 - John Lemaster and Christian his wife, executors, file an account of Samuel Cooksey's Estate in Charles Co., Md. The account showed assets of 128 pounds before disbursements. 400 pounds of tobacco were paid to the Rev. John Fraser (Church of England) for the funeral sermon, 2000 pounds of tobacco each were paid to Samuel's daughters Mary Short (wife of George Short) and Elizabeth Cooksey, and other

debts of the estate were paid. The net value of the estate was 38/18/4.

Sources: (1) 1959 report by Harry Wright Newman on the ancestry of Mary Cooksey Semmes Gibson, greatgranddaughter of Samuel Cooksey and Christian Tennison, (2) Bates, Marlene S. & Wright, F. Edward, "Early Charles County Maryland Settlers 1658-1745," p. 65, (3) Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Inventories and Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland 1708-1711," p. 90, and (4) Charles Co., Md. Administration Accounts 1673-1720, p. 92.

Aug. 1711 - Charles Co., Md. Court. John Lemaster vs. George Short, Jr. John, by his attorney William Stone, sued George Short, Jr. of Charles Co., Md., planter, for 470 pounds of tobacco. The date, place and circumstances of the debt are not set forth in this record. Short came into court and admitted that he owed John the 470 pounds of tobacco. Thus, the Court ruled for John in that amount, and also assessed Short an additional 247 pounds of tobacco for John's costs and charges in bringing the suit, and for court costs.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber D No. 2, p. 248.

Comment: John filed execution on this judgment at the Nov. 1712 Court. Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber E No. 2, p. 195. At the June 1713 Court, "John Lemaster comes into court by William Stone his attorney and acknowledges satisfaction of a judgment formerly obtained here against George Short, Jr.; Vide [see] judgment ante folio 195 for 207 pounds of tobacco debt and 222 pounds of tobacco costs of suit." Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber E No. 2, p. 300.

Aug. 1712 - Charles Co., Md. Court. Thomas Wharton & Co. vs. Thomas Thomas and John Lemaster, Special Bail for Thomas Coleman. Prior to this date Thomas Wharton and Co. had sued Thomas Coleman on a debt and recovered a judgment of 12 pounds, 3 shillings, 3 pence, and 464 pounds of tobacco for costs. In Nov. 1711, Thomas Thomas, of Charles Co., planter, and John Lemaster, of Charles Co., planter, had posted a supersedeas bond of 20 pounds to guarantee that Thomas Coleman would pay any judgment rendered against him. However, Thomas Coleman did not pay the judgment, and Wharton & Co. brought this action to collect on the bond of Thomas Thomas and John Lemaster.

The case came on to be heard at the Aug. 1712 Court, at which time Thomas Coleman came into court and rendered his body in execution to the custody of the sheriff for the judgment against him as he had previously agreed to do in his own bond. "It is therefore considered by the Court here that the said Thomas Wharton & Co. be debarred from having execution against the said Thomas Thomas and John Lemaster

. . . and that the said Thomas Thomas and John Lemaster be therefrom discharged."

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber E No. 2, pp. 178-179.

June 1713 - Charles Co., Md. Court. John Smith, Sr., vs. John Lemaster. Trespass on the Case. 2nd Writ. Agreed. [case caption only]

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber E No. 2, p. 294.

Jan. 1713/14 - Christian Lemaistre witnesses a gift of land by Oliver Burch to his son Justinian Burch in Charles Co., Md. The land given was half of a tract of land called Bowlins Plains it being laid out for 150 acres, and bounded by the land of Bowlins Reserve.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber F No. 2, p. 2.

Comment: Oliver Burch's wife was Christian's sister Barbara Tennison.

Aug. 1715 - Administration Account of the estate of Cornelius White, deceased, in Charles Co., Md. The account shows a payment received by the estate from John Lamister.

Source: Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Inventories and Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland 1712-1716," p. 59.

Mar. 1715/6 - Charles Co., Md. Court. Jonathan White vs. John Lemastre. Trespass on the Case.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber G No. 2, p. 52.

Comment: From index; no further particulars available because Liber G No. 2 has been lost.

June 1716 - In June 1716, John Lemaistre posted a bond of 1687 pounds of tobacco for _____ [his brother Richard Lemaistre?] according to an Aug. 1718 Charles Co., Md. court record.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber I No. 2, p. 102.

Mar. 1716/7 - The inventory of the estate of Thomas Hargess, deceased, of Charles Co., Md., totaled 25/13/6, as appraised by Randolph Gorden/Gardner and John Nalley. The approval of the inventory is ambiguously written as follows:

"We whose names are underwritten, two of the creditors of Thomas Hargess, late of Charles Co., deceased, approve the within appraisement, as witness our hands --

| | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| John Parry | John Lemaister |
| Isaac Lemaister | Philip Lee" |

Sources: (1) Charles Co., Md. Inventories 1673-1735, p. 437, and (2) Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Inventories and Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, 1715-1718," p. 20.

Comment: The text says two creditors but there are four signatures. The usual practice at this time was to have 2 creditors and 2 kin sign the inventory. So, it is unclear from the above whether the above signatures are of 4 creditors and there is a mistake in the text when it says 2 creditors, or whether 2 of the men are signing as "kin" even though the text does not say they are kin. The latter would seem more likely because the small size of Hargess' estate would not seem to justify 4 creditor signatures. And, when we look at Hargess' Administration Account in June 1718 it seems clear that the 2 Lemaisters signed the inventory as kin. This is so because the account shows only 3 creditors of the estate, 2 of them being John Parry and Philip Lee. Not being creditors of the estate, the Lemaisters were presumably kin. Hargess' administratrix is Mary Nalley, wife of John Nalley, whom I would guess is Hargess' widow and her new husband. Source: Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Administration Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland 1718-1724," p. 5.

As to how the Lemasters were related to Hargess I do not know. When signing the inventory, John Lemaister makes his usual mark (a capital "E" pushed over on its side).

Apr. 1718 - The St. Mary's Co., Md. will of John Coode leaves to King and Queen Parish for a glebe, in consideration of 10,000 pounds of tobacco received by testator, land bought of Samuel Cooksey.

Source: Baldwin, Jane, "The Maryland Calendar of Wills," Vol. 4, p. 171.

Aug. 1719 - Charles Co., Md. Court. John Lemastre petitions the court stating that the constable of the hundred in which he resides [name of hundred not given] taxed two mulatto women born to a white woman "and having no longer to serve than till they arrive to ye age of 21 years," and prays for relief in this situation. The court finds that the allegations in his petition are true, and orders that the said mulatto women pay no more levies, and that John have refunded to him whatever taxes he had paid for them.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber I No. 2, p. 242.

Comment: I think John is saying that under the tax law, the women aren't taxable until they become 21, and that they aren't yet that old, but the quoted language above is not very clear.

Sep. 1720 - The Commissioners for ascertaining the bounds

of land in Charles Co., Md., met at the house of Abraham Lemastre in order to settle and ascertain the bounds of his tract of land called Lemastre's Delight, according to the purport and effect of his application made to the Commissioners at their meeting at the house of John Wathen July 5th last.

Whereupon John Noe and Daniel Short were sworn chain carriers for this present occasion.

The depositions of John Lemastre, John Glaze and Richard Lemastre were taken, the deposition of John Lemastre reading as follows:

John Lemastre, aged 39 or thereabouts, deposes that a forked white oak standing on a level by the road that goes to Mr. Thomas Jameson has been deemed to be the first bound tree of Lemastre's Delight for about 20 years past, and further this deponent sayeth not.

The petitioner Abraham Lemastre thought proper from proceeding any further at present, the Commissioners adjourned.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber M No. 2, pp. 103-04.

Mar. 1720/1 - "At the request of John Lemaistre, of Charles Co., planter, the two following depositions were recorded this 9th day of March 1720/21."

(1) "John Noe, aged twenty-one or thereabouts deposeth...that he heard Justinian Tennison say that he was born in Weymouth in the Kingdom of England and further this deponent saith not. Sworn June 13/30, 1720."

(2) "Abraham Lemaistre, the son of John and Sarah Lemaistre, aged eighty-one years or thereabouts, deposeth...that he was born in the Old Jerseys in the parish of Ste. Marie's, and further this deponent saith not. Sworn before me this 27th day of June, 1720. John Fendall, Walter Story."

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber H No. 2, p. 415.

Comment: This record looks like it begins "At the request of John Lemaistre Jr..." and then the writer has crossed off the "Jr." Why did John procure these depositions and have them recorded in the Court records? Perhaps it was to show Justinian Tennison, Sr., and Abraham Lemaster were British subjects when they immigrated.

Something is wrong with the Noe deposition. Justinian Tennison (John Lemaster's father-in-law) was born in England, but he died 1699. So, if John Noe was only 21 in 1720/21, he wouldn't have heard Justinian Tennison say anything. It would make much more sense if it said "John Noe, upwards of 21." Both of the John Noes living at this time (father and son) were much older than 21 in 1720.

Sep. 1721 - John Lemastre, of Charles Co., Md., planter, witnesses (Sep. 1721) and presents to the Court for recording (Nov. 1721) a deed of gift of land from his father Abraham Lemastre to his brother Isaac Lemastre. John makes his usual mark which looks like a Roman numeral III without the bottom horizontal line or a capital "E" turned on its side.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber H No. 2, pp. 468-69.

Jan. 1722 - Administration Account of the estate of Marmaduke Semmes, deceased, in Charles Co. The account shows that a payment of $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of beans (value 0/5/3) was made to the estate by John Lamastre.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Administration Accounts 1708-1738, p. 221. Semmes' administration account is also abstracted in Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Administration Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland 1718-1724," p. 117.

Mar. 1721/2 - Charles Co., Md. Court. Marsham Warring vs. John Lemaistre. Debt. 120 pounds of tobacco. Agreed, defendant to pay costs. (annotated case caption only)

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber K No. 2, p. 265.

Apr. 1722 - Thomas Turner of Charles Co., Md. for and in consideration of sundry good services I have received of John Lemaster and other good causes and considerations do give John Lemaster of Charles Co. 1 Negro called Mary, to him and his heirs forever. Signed Thomas Turner. Witnesses: Jesse Doyne and Thomas Smoot. Recorded Apr. 1722 by John Lemaster of Charles Co., planter.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber L No. 2, p. 4.

Sep. 1722 - John Lemaster is mentioned in the Charles Co., Md. will of his father Abraham Lemaster, as follows:

"I give and bequeath to my loving son John Lemaster [subject to a life estate in Abraham's wife] my dwelling plantation to him and the male heirs of his body forever, but in case the son John should die without such heirs, then it to fall and descend to the next heir of the Lemasters."

"I do make my loving son John Lemaster my whole and sole executor of this my last will and testament."

"My will is that my loving daughter Anne should dwell on some part of my land during her husband's absence where my loving son John will settle her."

Source: Charles Co., Md. Wills, Liber 18, Folio 10, Hall of Records, Annapolis, Md.

Comment: In addition to providing that Anne should dwell

on Abraham's land where John shall settle her, Abraham also left Anne a milk cow during her husband's absence. John, as executor, would have been responsible for providing these benefits to Anne. This would seem to be the source of the 1729 litigation by Anne against John over her rights under Abraham's will.

Sep. 1722 - In an Oct. 1752 Charles Co., Md. deposition, Richard Edelin discusses the boundary Abraham Lemaster intended in his will to separate the land left to John and the land ("Berry") left to his daughters Sarah and Mary, as follows:

Richard Edelen, Sr., aged 82 years, says that about 28 years ago he came to Abraham Lemaster's to write the said Lemaster's will, which will when writ, he carried the said Edelen to brow of a hill and pointing to a tree about southeast from him he said that was the land he gave to his daughter and granddaughter [sic] which land he called Berry's and further said that the branch which was below him would be a good division betwixt his son John and his two daughters.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber B No. 3, p. 356.

Aug. 1723 - The account of William Murphey and Anne his wife, executrix, of the last will and testament of Randolph Garland, late of Charles Co., deceased. The account states that on the oath of John Lemaster 10 fat barrows and 6 sows were paid to Ledstone Smallwood as part of a legacy left by Garland to Smallwood's wife [not clear whether the livestock itself was given or the value of it in money.]

Source: Prerogative Court of Maryland. Accounts. Liber 4, p. 343. The account is also set forth in Charles Co. Administration Accounts. The Prerogative Court version is abstracted in Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Administration Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland 1718-1724," p. 112.

Comment: Also mentioned in this account is John Tennison.

Sep. 2, 1723 - John Lemaster, executor of the estate of Abraham Lemaster, deceased, files the account of his administration of Abraham's estate in Charles Co., Md. From the 26 pounds sterling of the estate's assets (inventory valuation), John shows disbursements 400 pounds of tobacco for funeral charges, 200 pounds of tobacco for the Deputy Commissary's fee, and 3029 pounds of tobacco paid to John himself as the executor of the estate. The total of 3629 pounds of tobacco was converted to 18 pounds sterling, 2 shillings, 10 pence, leaving Abraham's estate balance as 7 pounds, 17 shillings, 2 pence.

Sources: (1) Charles Co., Md. Administration Accounts 1708-1738, p. 239, and (2) Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts

of the Administration Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland 1718-1724," p. 112.

Comment: Abraham appears to have been what we would call "land poor," having died with over 400 acres of land but a small cash estate. The amount paid to John as executor seems rather high, given the low value of the estate, but there may have been land management expense that were not specifically itemized.

Sep. 1723 - John Lemaister and John Scott, Sr., are the kin in the Charles Co., Md. estate inventory of James Williams, carpenter. John makes his mark. This same record appears under date of Jan. 1723/1724 and Mar. 1724.

Sources: (1) Maryland Genealogical Society, "The County Court Note Book," "Maryland's Next of Kin," Dec. 1929, p. 46, and Oct. 1931; (2) King, Ruth & Mitchell, Carol, "Charles County Maryland Probate Records, Inventories Part I: 1673-1753," pub. in Maryland Genealogical Society Bulletin, Vol. 25, No. 1, Winter 1984, pp. 65-6, and (3) Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Inventories of the Prerogative Court of Maryland 1720-1724," p. 50.

Comment: James Williams' wife was Elizabeth Tennison, and John Lemaster and John Scott, Sr., were kin because they were married to Elizabeth's sisters Christian Tennison and Catherine Tennison.

May 1724 - Administration Account of the estate of James Williams, deceased, in Charles Co., Md. The account shows a payment of 154 pounds of tobacco made to the estate by John Lemaster.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Administration Accounts 1708-1738, pp. 257-58.

Nov. 1724 - Charles Co., Md. Court. Charles, Lord Baltimore vs. John Lemastre, of Charles Co., planter. In June 1724 John signed a written bond in the amount of 8000 pounds of tobacco to secure his brother Richard Lemastre's appearance at the Aug. 1724 court. When Richard failed to appear, Lord Baltimore sued John for the 8000 pounds of tobacco at the Nov. 1724 Court, and recovered that amount plus 365 pounds of tobacco in damages.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber N No. 2, pp. 424-426.

Feb. 1724/5 - John Lemaster is one of the creditors who signs the inventory of the estate of John Simms, deceased, in Charles Co., Md.

Source: Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Inventories of the Prerogative Court of Maryland 1724-1727," p. 33.

Comment: John Simms' son Cleborn was m. to John Lemaster's daughter Eleanor, and Cleborn was executor of his father's

estate. Although John Lemaster signed the inventory as creditor, the administration account of Simms' estate does not mention him.

June 1725 - Charles Co., Md. Court. We the Grand Jury do present a mulatto woman servant to John Lemastre named Jane for having a bastard child by information of Justinian Birch. Matthew Stone, foreman.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber P No. 2, p. 1.

Comment: Justinian Birch [Burch] was the nephew of John Lemaster's wife Christian, being the son of Oliver Burch and Barbara Tennison.

June 1725 - Charles Co. Md. Court. Ordered that the clerk issue process on all bills and presentments found at this court except that against a mulatto woman of John Lemaster which the Court conceives not _____ [presently?] to lie against her, and therefore ordered no prosecution of that presentment.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber P No. 2, p. 2.

Aug. 1725 - John Lemaster is stated to be the administrator of the estate of Richard Smith in the Inventory of Smith's estate in Charles Co., Md.

Source: King, Ruth & Mitchell, Carol, "Charles County, Maryland Probate Records, Inventories Part I: 1673-1753," pub. in Maryland Genealogical Society Bulletin, Vol. 25, No. 1, Winter 1984, p. 67.

Aug. 1725 - John Lemaster, administrator of Richard Smith, deceased, files the account of his administration of Smith's estate in Charles Co., Md. John himself was the only substantial creditor of the estate.

Sources: (1) Mitchell, Carol G., "Charles County, Maryland Administration Accounts 1708-1738," pub. in Maryland Genealogical Society Bulletin, Vol. 26, No. 4, Fall 1985, p. 363, (2) Prerogative Court of Maryland, Accounts, Liber 7, p. 91, and (3) Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Administration Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland 1724-1731," p. 36.

Nov. 1725 - Charles Co., Md. Court. Ordered that Peter Noe's levy be charged to John Lemaistre.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber P No. 2, p. 91.

Comment: This means that Peter Noe was living with John and that John would be responsible for paying tax on Peter. Peter was the nephew of John's wife Christian.

Mar. 1725/26 - Charles Co., Md. Court. George Askin vs. George Budd, Thomas Reed Garnishee. In Aug. 1725, George Askin received a writ of condemnation from the Charles Co. Court authorizing him to take 3000 pounds of tobacco of George Budd which was in the hands of Thomas Reed. Reed not having surrendered the tobacco, Askin brought suit against Reed for it at the Mar. 1725/26 Court. The Sheriff reported that Reed had been served in the presence of John Lemaster and John Hanson. Reed appeared and offered no defense so Askin was awarded judgment.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber P No. 2, pp. 163-64.

Mar. 1725/26 - Charles Co., Md. Court. John Lemastre vs. John Noe. Debt of 500 pounds of tobacco. Agreed. (annotated case caption only)

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber P No. 2, p. 216.

Comment: Given the date, this is probably a record of John Noe, Jr., Christian's nephew.

Nov. 1726 - Charles Co., Md. Court. "Overseers appointed by the Court here for the clearing, marking and mending of the several roads and bridges in Charles Co. for the ensuing year...East Side Piles Fresh, Lower Part - John Lemaistre."

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber P No. 2, p. 342.

Comment: Since the Rent Roll shows Simkin's Coat Back to be in Newport Hundred, one presumes the Lower Part of the East Side of Piles Fresh was either all or partly in Newport Hundred.

Jan. 1726/7 - The list of debts due to the estate of William Wilkinson, deceased, in Charles Co., Md. includes a debt of 1250 pounds of tobacco owed by John Lemaster.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Inventories, 1673-1735, p. 209.

Comment: The list of debts is itself undated; Jan. 1726/7 was the date Wilkinson's inventory was made.

Mar. 1726/7 - Charles Co., Md. Court. "John Lemaistre and Thomas Sympson by their petitions to ye court here set forth that they were bound for a certain John Williams on the administration of John Wilkinson's estate, that on the

division of said estate two Negroes, namely Ignatius and William, fell to the share of one of the children of the said John Wilkinson named Eleanor, that the said John Williams is lately absconded, and as the Petitioners are liable to make good the said child's part of said estate in case it should be embezeled, they pray the court to appoint a fit person guardian to the said child."

"Whereupon John Lemaistre one of the Petitioners is by the Court here appointed guardian to the aforesaid Eleanor, and entered into bond in the name of the said orphan with his securitys Thomas Reed and Cleborn Simms [John's son-in-law] in 120 pounds current money, On Condition that he pay to the said Eleanor when she shall arrive at lawful age (or day of marriage) so much of the said Eleanor's estate as shall come to his hands."

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber P No. 2, pp. 412-13.

Sep. 1727 - John Lemastre, of Charles Co., Md., planter, deeds to his brother Richard Lemastre, of Charles Co., Md., carpenter, for 5000 pounds of tobacco, the following two tracts of land:

(1) "all that part or parcel of land called Betty's Delight, situate, lying and being formerly in St. Mary's County and now in Charles County, the same being first granted unto Edward Evans of St. Mary's County by his Lordship's patent bearing date the first day of August 1673, and by the said Evans by his deed of bargain and sale dated the tenth day of November, 1685 conveyed to Abraham Lemaster, father of the parties to these presents, and by the said Abraham by his last will and testament devised to the aforesaid John Lemaster..., Beginning at a bounded red oak of Capt. Boarmans near the land of Hall's Place, thence southwest 75 perches to a bounded Spanish oak, thence west and by north 75 perches to a bounded white oak, thence west 50 perches to a bounded white oak by a branch side, thence south and by east 200 perches to a bounded Spanish oak, thence east 135 perches to a bounded oak, thence with a straight line to the first bound tree, containing and laid out for 200 acres more or less," and

(2) "all that tract or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in Charles County on the east side of Zachiah Swamp called "Lemaster's Delight," originally granted unto Abraham Lemaster of Charles County by his Lordship's patent bearing date the first day of October, 1700..., Beginning at a bounded white oak standing by a roadside that leads towards Mr. Thomas Mudd's house, running thence south 33 degrees westerly 214 perches to a bounded white oak, thence south by east 210 perches, then north 33 degrees easterly 214 perches, then by a straight line drawn to the first bound tree, containing and laid out for 200 acres, more or less."

Later in the deed, in the habendum ("to have and to hold") clause, John states that "he is the true, sole and lawful owner of the above bargained premises and is lawfully seized and possessed of the same in his own proper right as of a good, perfect and absolute estate of inheritance."

Signed John Lemaster (makes his mark). Witnesses Robert Hanson and William Morphy. Deed recorded Nov. 1727.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber L No. 2, pp. 393-396.

Comment: The metes and bounds descriptions of both Betty's Delight and Lemaster's Delight in this deed are identical to the metes and bounds descriptions in the original patents to these two tracts. On the same day that Richard Lemaster received these lands from John, he sold them to Daniel Jenifer under the name "Lemaster's Hope."

John Lemaster never really owned any of his own land in fee simple. From the time of his marriage to Christian until his death he lived on Simkin's Coat Back with Christian, which was her land. True, from 1722 (Abraham Lemaster's death) until 1727 (deed to Richard Lemaster), he owned Betty's Delight and Lemaster's Delight but he was really more in the nature of a caretaker, because the lands were subject first to a life estate in Abraham's widow (John's mother), and then subject to defeasement upon John's death because he had no male children.

Aug. 1728 - Administration Account of the estate of Walter Story, deceased, in Charles Co., Md. The account shows a payment of 2587 pounds of tobacco made by the estate to John Lemaster.

Sources: (1) Charles Co., Md. Administration Accounts 1708-1738, p. 334, and (2) Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Administration Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland 1724-1731," p. 95.

June 1729 - Charles Co., Md. Court. "Anne Noe's petition against her brother John Lemastre for a legacy left by her father Abraham Lemaster is rejected for want of jurisdiction."

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber Q No. 2, p. 269.

Comment: See Sep. 1722 record above.

Feb. 1731 - John Lemaster, of Charles Co., Md., and Christian his wife, in consideration of the natural love and affection we bear them, deed to "our three sons and one daughter (viz.) Justinian, John and William Cooksey and Priscilla Barron of the province and county aforesaid...all the tract of land called Simkin and Crowback...." The deed goes on to state that Priscilla is to receive "fifty acres of the above mentioned land during her natural life and thereafter to be equally divided between our three sons above named, and

all the rest of the said tract of land to be equally divided among them and if either of them die without lawful heirs lawfully begotten of their bodys that then and in that case it shall fall to the survivors each of whom shall his equal dividend have together with full privilege to get timber anywhere on the said land for each of their necessary use." The deed goes on to reserve a life estate in John and Christian. Signed John Lemaster (makes his mark) and Christian Lemaster. Witnesses: Peter No [sic; should be Noe], James Williams, George Godfrey and William Smallwood.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber M No. 2, pp. 275-76.

Comment: The four grantees were Christian's children by her first marriage, John being their step-father. The land belonged to Christian, not John (see earlier records.) The name of the land is clearly written as "Simkin and Crowback" in this deed, but elsewhere it is called "Simpkin's Coat Back." According to the Charles Co. Rent Rolls it contained 400 acres in Newport Hundred (no metes and bounds or acreage stated in this deed), and was surveyed in 1672 for Thomas Simpson, but was patented to Christian's father Justinian Tennison. The witnesses Peter Noe and James Williams were Christian's nephews.

(event not dated but presumably the preceding Feb. 1731 record) - In a Nov. 1782 Charles Co., Md. deposition in an ejectment action by Thomas Reed Cooksey against Hezekiah Dent, William Dent, and Justinian Cooksey, Ledstone Smallwood says that his brother William Smallwood, now deceased, and his father Ledstone Smallwood Sr. were at John Lemasters drinking, that William Smallwood went for a Doctor Adair to draw deeds for the said Christian Lemaster (whose maiden name was Tennison), the former wife of Samuel Cooksey, and then the wife of John Lemaster, to give her land to her 3 sons Justinian, John and William, that Doctor Adair did draw deeds for the sons, that the three brothers did occupy their different parts of the land, that Christian also had a dau. Priscilla, and that John Lemaster died many years before Christian. Smallwood's deposition does not date these events.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber Z No. 3, p. 4.

Mar. 1731/2 - Charles Co., Md. Court. John Lamastre and Thomas Sympson, Jr., their petition concerning the lands of John Wilkinson, deceased, is rejected.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber R No. 2, p. 86.

Mar. 1734/5 - Charles Co., Md. Administration Account of John Eburnathy, deceased. Payment of 643 pounds of tobacco received by the estate from John Lemastre.

Sources: (1) Charles Co., Md. Administration Accounts, 1708-1738, p. 439, and (2) Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Administration Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, 1731-1737," p. 82.

June 1736 - Charles Co., Md. Administration Account of James Maddox, deceased. Payment of 2/6/8 received by the estate from John Lamastre.

Sources: (1) Charles Co., Md. Administration Accounts, 1708-1738, p. 506, and (2) Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Administration Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, 1731-1737," p. 150.

June 1736 - Charles Co., Md. Administration Account of John Smallwood, deceased. Payment of 12 shillings, 10 pence received by the estate from John Lemastre.

Sources: (1) Charles Co., Md. Administration Accounts, 1708-1738, p. 508, and (2) Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Administration Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, 1731-1737," p. 150.

Aug. 1736 - In an Aug. 1736 Charles Co., Md. deposition, John Lemaster, Sr., aged 55 years or thereabouts, said that at the place where he now stands, being on the East side of Zachia Swamp in Charles County before the plantation of [his brother] Isaac Lemaster in a branch falling into the said swamp that a white oak now lying upon ye ground this deponent's father [Abraham Lemaster] told him was a bounded tree, which tree he since apprehended to be a bound tree of a tract of land called Betty's Delight. John makes his mark.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber T No. 2, p. 224.

Feb. 1737 - John Baptist Boarman and wife Elizabeth lease to John McDaniel and wife Elizabeth for 21 years at the rate of 500 pounds of tobacco per year, part of a tract of land in Charles Co. called Simpson's Supply, "beginning at the out side of the branch next to John Lemasters which is between Patrick Ferrells and the said Lemasters, thence running to the out side of the said branch until it comes midway between Robert Davis and Tennison's land, thence running a straight course between the road to Robert Davis' orchard, thence running as the line goes by Patrick Ferrill's until it comes to the outside of the branch, next to John Lemasters." [No acreage given] Witnesses: Gustavus Brown and Henry Hawkins.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber O No. 2, pp. 199-200.

Comment: Also in Feb. 1737, John Baptist Boarman and wife Elizabeth lease to Daniel Beadon and wife Jane for 21 years at the rate of 700 pounds of tobacco per year, part of a

tract of land in Charles Co. called Simpson's Supply, "beginning at the outside of the branch next John Cooksey's, then with a straight line through the old fields to a severn? bush, thence to the lower end of the orchard next Patrick Ferrill's, thence with the outside line of the said Simpson's Supply till it comes to George Short's land, thence with Short's line till it comes to the said branch, then with the said branch till it come to the beginning." [no acreage given] Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber O No. 2, pp. 206-07.

The Charles Co., Md. Rent Roll shows (1) Simpson Supply, containing 200 acres, surveyed Apr. 1659 for Thomas Simpson on the South side of Piscattaway in Chingamuxon Hundred, and (2) Sympson's Supply, containing 500 acres, surveyed May 1665 for Thomas Simpson in ye woods near ye land of Francis Hernly [sic; should probably be Fernly], in Newport Hundred.

It appears that the record is speaking of the May 1665 Sympson's Supply, and that the land of John Lemaster adjoining it was Simkin's Coat Back, which, although not owned by John, was the land on which he lived with wife Christian during her life estate therein.

Mar. 1737 - John Parnham of Charles Co., Md., makes his will (probated May 1738) and leaves to daughter Elizabeth "personalty, some of which des. as bought of John Lemaster."

Source: The Maryland Calendar of Wills, by Jane Baldwin, Vol. VII (1732-1738), p. 248.

Comment: What does "des." stand for? "described?"

ca. 1737 - In a Jan. 1744/5 Charles Co., Md. deposition Nathaniel Sute said that about 7 or 8 years ago [so ca. 1737] he heard John Lamaster say that about that time he saw a tract of land belonging to Thomas Barron called Dogwood Fortune _____ and that they came over the main road by a tree where this deponent now stands being the fourth bound tree of this deponent's land.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber Y No. 2, p. 344.

ca. 1737 - In a Jan. 1744/5 Charles Co., Md. deposition Thomas Jameson said that about 7 or 8 years ago [so ca. 1737] he was in company with John Lamaster now [Jan. 1744/5] deceased riding along the main road near the place where this deponent now stands and the said John Lemaster showed him a stump of a tree on or near this place and told him it was the bound tree of a tract of land Mr. Burch bought of Mr. Bowling and also the bound tree of Nathaniel Sute's land, John Dent's land and Thomas Barron.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber Y No. 2, p. 344.

Comment: The Bowling-Burch land is presumably Bowlings Plaines. See Barbara Tennison and Oliver Burch.

1740 - John died in 1740 in Charles Co., Md.

Source: Md. General References pt. 37, Inventory of Estates 1718-77, Prerogative Court of Md., Charles County, Liber 25, p. 7.

Apr. 1740 - The Inventory of John Lemaster, late of Charles Co., deceased, is filed and approved by the Charles Co., Md. Court on Apr. 8, 1740. The Inventory lists Negro man Jack (35.0.0), Negro woman Nann (34.0.0), considerable livestock, beds and bedding, furniture, 2 old pistols, kitchen utensils and other household items, tools, a branding iron, 1 barrel of Indian corn, and 6 bushels of hominie beans. The Inventory was appraised by G. Hatton and Thomas Middleton, Jr., and totaled 120 pounds, 11 shillings. The Inventory was signed by James Sayers and John Parnham, creditors, and by Thomas Barron and John Cooksey, kin. On Apr. 26, 1740, Christian Lemaster, John's administratrix, makes oath that it is a true inventory, that she knows of no concealment of any of John's property, and that if she learns of other assets she will account for same.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Inventories 1735-1752, pp. 118-119. A brief abstract of the Inventory may also be found in (1) "Charles County Maryland Probate Records, Inventories Part I: 1673-1753," by Ruth King & Carol Mitchell, published in the Maryland Genealogical Society Bulletin, Vol. 25, No. 1, Winter 1984, p. 79, and (2) Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Inventories of the Prerogative Court of Maryland 1738-1744," p. 23.

Comment: John Cooksey is John's stepson. Thomas Barron is the husband of John's step-daughter Priscilla Cooksey.

Sep. 1740 - Christian Lemaster signs the Charles Co., Md. Inventory of John Scott, deceased.

Sources: (1) Charles Co., Md. Inventories 1735-1766, p. 140, and (2) Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Inventories of the Prerogative Court of Maryland 1738-1744," p. 43.

Comment: A total of 7 different people sign the inventory, an unusually high number. It is not clear from the inventory whether Christian signs as kin or creditor. An examination of both the preliminary and final account administration of John Scott's estate by his widow Elizabeth Scott, does not show Christian Lemaster (or husband John) as a creditor paid by the estate. This suggests that Christian probably signed the inventory as kin. John Scott was a son of John Scott, Sr., and wife Catherine (see Sep. 1723 record above.) If we are correct that Catherine Tennison Scott was Christian's sister, then Christian would be signing this

younger John Scott's inventory as his aunt. The final administration account of this John Scott's estate lists his and Elizabeth's 8 children as Katherine, William, Justinian, Elizabeth, John, Mary, Thomas and Zachariah Scott.

Oct. 1741 and Mar. 1743 - The preliminary account of Christian's administration of her husband John Lemaster's estate was filed Oct. 22, 1741 in Charles Co. The account shows assets of 175.1.6 sterling, consisting of 120.11.0 from the estate inventory, 50.0.6 from a crop of tobacco, and 4.10.0 received from Thomas Middleton Jr. The payments and disbursements made by Christian totaled 73.5.9 sterling. In addition to funeral expenses, administration fees, and Christian's salary as administratrix and her expenses in packing and shipping a crop of tobacco, John's creditors were paid off in either tobacco, cash, or a combination of the two. The creditors paid were William Simpson, Luke Davis, John Parnham, Joseph Pile, Ignatius Tennison [John's nephew], Ann Eburnathy [ran an ordinary], Martha Yoakley [also ran an ordinary], John Cooksey [John's stepson], Dr. Parnham, Thomas Barron [husband of John's step-daughter Priscilla Cooksey], Mary Semmes, William Cooksey [John's stepson], Margaret Ward, Dr. Gustavus Brown, and Walter Harmon.

This left a balance in the estate's account of 101.15.9 sterling due to John's heirs who were listed as the widow Christian and John's grandson Cleborn Semmes. Witnesses to the account were Justinian Cooksey [John's stepson] and Daniel Murphy. However, instead of closing out the estate at this point, Christian requested another 12 months to pay any additional creditors of John's estate.

The final account of Christian's administration of John's estate was filed Mar. 31, 1743 in Charles Co. Additional fees, administratrix' salary, and one creditor (Robert Yates, factor for John Goodwin, merchant of Liverpool) were paid, totalling 13.14.2. This left an estate balance of 88.1.7 sterling for distribution to widow Christian and grandson Cleborn Semmes, Jr. Witnesses were Justinian Cooksey and Daniel Murphy of Charles Co.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Administration Accounts 1738-1759, pp. 45 (prelim. account) and 73-74 (final account.)

Comment: As Christian states in both the preliminary and final accounts, John's only heirs were Christian herself and John's grandson Cleborn Semmes, Jr. Under the laws of intestacy at the time, the surviving spouse was entitled to 1/3 of the estate, and the deceased's descendants (his living children, together with his grandchildren by any of his children who had already died) were entitled to the other 2/3. John had only one child, Eleanor; Eleanor had predeceased John; and Eleanor had only one child, Cleburn Semmes, Jr. Thus, Christian was entitled to 1/3 of John's estate, and grandson Cleburn Semmes, Jr., was entitled to

the other 2/3.

Mar. 1743 - Charles Co., Md. Probate Court. Cleburn Semmes, Jr., of Prince Georges Co., Md., an infant under the age of 21, by Cleburn Semmes, Sr., his father and guardian vs. Christian Lemaster, of Charles Co., Md., widow and administratrix of John Lemaster, late of Charles Co., deceased. This suit was brought in Mar. 1742/43. Semmes alleged that Eleanor was John's only child, that Eleanor had predeceased John, that Cleburn Semmes, Jr. was Eleanor's only child, and that Christian had refused to pay over the share of John's estate that was due to Cleburn Semmes, Jr., despite repeated requests that she do so. Christian had no real defense. First, she tried to claim that she had no knowledge that Cleburn Semmes, Jr. was John's only descendant [but see her preliminary and final account of John's estate.] With respect to the previous requests by Semmes that she pay over the portion due to Cleburn Jr., she claimed that the reason she had not done so was because she was concerned that future creditors of John might appear [but she had already extended John's administration account in the event of late creditors, and had only then closed the estate; also Semmes presented depositions of John Biggs, Marmaduke Semmes, and William McPherson Jr. that Semmes had offered security for that contingency.] In July 1744, the Court found that Cleburn Semmes, Jr. was entitled to 2/3 of John's estate, including the Negro Nann. Semmes' attorney was Henry Darnall, and Christian's attorney was Stephen Bordley.

Source: Maryland Prerogative Court (Testamentary Papers), Box 44, File # 40. The substance of this litigation is also reported in Newman, H. W., "The Maryland Semmes and Kindred Families," p. 121, 1956, Maryland Historical Society.

Apr. 1751 - Christian Leamstear [sic] signs, as next-of-kin, the inventory of Jestonian Williams, deceased, in Charles Co., Md.

Source: Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Inventories of the Prerogative Court of Maryland 1748-1751," p. 106.

Comment: Justinian appears to be Christian's nephew, being the son of her sister Elizabeth. See discussion under the Jan. 1708/9 estate of Samuel Cooksey. Christian's son William Cooksey was a creditor of Justinian Williams' estate

1753-1756 - Christian is in the 1753-56 Charles Co., Md. Debt Books with 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of Simpson's Coatback.

Source: 1753 Charles Co. Debt Book, p. 62; 1754 Charles Co. Debt Book, p. 68; 1755 Charles Co. Debt Book, p. 53; 1756 Charles Co. Debt Book, p. 52. Maryland State Archives, Microfilm Roll No. SR 7992.

Comment: "Debt Books" are the county's land tax lists.

1753 is the first year they are extant. In the 1754 and 1756 Books, no tax is listed beside Christian's name and land. In these 1753-56 Debt Books, the remainder of Simpson's Coatback is taxed to Thomas Barron (50 acres) and to Justinian, John and William Cooksey (87 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres each.)

May 1755 - Charles Co., Md. Deposition. "Christian Lamaster, aged 75 years and upwards, being duly sworn declares that upwards of 60 years ago she remembers the death of Marmaduke Simms, and that his eldest son was named Anthony and was always reputed so by the neighbors, and his eldest son, viz. the said Anthony Simms, was named Marmaduke, and his eldest son, now alive, is named Anthony." Christian makes her mark which looks like either a capital "P" or a capital "D." Christian's deposition was recorded at the request of Anthony Simms.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber A No. 3, p. 335.

Jan. 1756 - Vestry Minutes of Trinity Parish, Charles Co., Md. In Oct. 1755, the Protestant Freeholders of Trinity Parish met and declared their desire to have the pews in the new church distributed by the scheme of the lottery that was voted for by the major part of the Vestry. The pews were not free, however. The Jan. 1756 Vestry Minutes report that "one fourth part of ye pew no. 5 be recorded to Christian Lemaster and Thomas Reed Cooksey (Christian's grandson) to them, their heirs and assigns forever, they having this day paid the sum of 17 shillings, six pence." The first few pews, including pew no. 5, were the most expensive, selling for 3/0/0 (cost of entire pew).

The May 1756 Vestry Minutes show that Christian's son Justinian Cooksey, Sr., purchased 1/3 part of pew no. 7.

The Nov. 1756 Vestry Minutes state that Christian's grandson Samuel Cooksey Barron was appointed to serve a year as a sexton for 630 pounds of tobacco.

The land of Thomas Barron (Christian's son-in-law) and Justinian Burch, Jr. (Christian's grandnephew) had been proposed as sites for the new church; in the parish vote, Burch's location won by a vote of 50-41.

Source: Maryland State Archives, Microfilm Roll No. MSA M258: "Special Collections; 1729-1797 (Trinity Church Collection); Vestry Minutes and Accounts." (not paginated)

June 1758 - Christian Lemaster makes her mark as one of the kin approving the Charles Co., Md. inventory of the estate of her son John Cooksey.

Sources: (1) Charles Co., Md. Inventories, Liber D, No. 4, pp. 150-51, (2) Prerogative Court of Maryland, Inventories, Liber 65, p. 468, and (3) Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Inventories of the Prerogative Court of

Maryland 1755-1760," p. 63.

Aug. 7, 1758-Spring of 1759 - In a Nov. 1782 Charles Co., Md. deposition in an ejectment action by Thomas Reed Cooksey against Hezekiah Dent, William Dent and Justinian Cooksey, William Simpson of Charles Co., age ca. 71, states that he was sent for by Christian Lemaster, dau. of John [sic; should be Justinian] Tennison, to write her will Aug. 7, 1758, that he made out a will for her, that she died in the Spring of 1759, and was buried on the top of a hill where a Protestant church formerly stood. Simpson then sets out the text of the will, in which Christian Lemaster of Trinity Parish, Charles Co., Md., leaves household goods and cattle to son Justinian Cooksey, and household goods to son William Cooksey. Simpson also states that Justinian Cooksey was the eldest son of Christian Cooksey who later married John Lemaster, and that Thomas Reed Cooksey was the eldest son of Justinian Cooksey.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber Z No. 3, p. 3.

Comment: Simpson does not say that the will was signed and witnessed. At any rate, it was never entered for probate.

ca. 1759-60 - In a Nov. 1782 Charles Co., Md. deposition in the same ejectment action by Thomas Reed Cooksey, Susannah Smallwood, aged about 71 years, says that Christian Lemaster died before the deponent's father, Justinian Burch, who has been dead about 22 years; that when she [Susannah] went to see her father, she asked him if his aunt [Christian] was deceased, and he replied that she was.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber Z No. 3, p. 4.

ca. 1761-62 - In a Nov. 1782 Charles Co., Md. deposition in the same ejectment action by Thomas Reed Cooksey, Zephaniah Murphy of Charles Co., age 37, states that he knew Christian Lemaster who died more than 22 years ago, that she had 3 sons, Justinian, John and William Cooksey, that about 1761-62 he helped remove the house in which Christian Lemaster lived at the request of her son Justinian Cooksey, and that Christian had been dead some time before the removal of the house.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber Z No. 3, p. 3.

PART VIII. GRANDCHILDREN OF JUSTINIAN TENNISON, SR.
(sons of John Tennison K. and Sarah Lemaster)

8. IGNATIUS TENNISON AND WIFE ELIZABETH _____.

The following records have been found for Ignatius.

Mar. 1740/1 - The Charles Co., Md. estate of James Maddox, deceased, shows a payment received by Maddox' estate from Ignatius Tenneson.

Source: Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Administration Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, 1737-1744," p. 76.

Oct. 1741 - Ignatius was paid 658 pounds of tobacco as a creditor of the estate of his uncle John Lemaster in Charles Co., Md.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Administration Accounts 1738-1759, p. 45. (see also Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Administration Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, 1737-1744," p. 103.)

Nov. 18, 1741 - The Charles Co., Md. Administration Account of Daniel McPherson is submitted by McPherson's executrix Elizabeth Tennison and her husband Ignatius Tennison. The value of McPherson's estate was 90/1/6.

Sources: (1) Charles Co., Md. Administration Accounts, 1738-1759, pp. 48-9, and (2) Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Administration Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, 1737-1744," p. 104.

Comment: Elizabeth was Daniel McPherson's widow who had remarried Ignatius Tenison. In this regard, see the May 1740 Charles Co., Md. will of Daniel McPherson (probated Oct. 1, 1740) which leaves his entire estate to wife Elizabeth, executrix, sons "Richard Basil and Alexander" at 18 years of age [should there be a comma between Richard and Basil, so that there were 3 sons?] and daus. Mary and Elizabeth McPherson at marriage. Source: Baldwin, Jane, "The Maryland Calendar of Wills," Vol. 8, p. 111. The Aug. 1, 1741 Charles Co., Md. inventory of Daniel McFerson shows his executrix as Elizabeth McFerson. Source: Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Inventories of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, 1738-1744," p. 43. Thus, we know that Elizabeth and Ignatius were married between Aug. 1 and Nov. 18, 1741, but we still do not know Elizabeth's maiden name.

Also mentioned in McPhersons's estate were John Lemaster, John Lemaster, Jr., James Scott, and Justinian Cooksey (appraiser). At the end of the administration account "Ignatius" is erroneously written as "Jestinian."

Jan. 1742 - John Tenison of Charles Co., Md. deeds to Ignatius Tenison of Charles Co., Md. "for and in consideration of the naural love and affection which he hath and doth bear unto his well beloved son Ignatius Tennison . . . after my decease and my wife's decease, all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in Charles Co. known and called by the name of Strife and containing 135 acres more or less" [no metes and bounds description given in the deed] Signed John Tennison (makes his mark.) Witnesses: Isaac Lemaster [Ignatius' uncle] (makes his mark) and Richard Neboit ? Deed recorded June 27, 1743 in Charles Co., Md.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber O No. 2, pp. 554-55.

1742 - Ignatius Tennison paid rent on Strife with his brother Justinian Tennison until they removed to Prince Georges Co., Md. in 1742.

Source: Davidson, Faye T., "Tennis-Tennisson-Tennyson Genealogy," p. 9.

Mar. 1743/4 - See record of this date under Samuel Tennison for an Ignatius Tennison reference that may belong to this man.

May 1744 - The Charles Co., Md. estate of Athur [sic] Westmen, deceased, shows Westmen's estate received a payment from Ignatius Tenneson.

Source: Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Administration Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, 1737-1744," p. 185.

July 1745 - Jesse Tennison [this is Ignatius' brother Justinian] and Ignatius Tennison of Prince Georges Co., Md., planters, for 8000 pounds of tobacco and 5 pounds sterling, sell 135 acres of "Strife," located in Charles Co., Md., to John Wathen, of Charles Co., Md., Gentleman, [land history and metes and bounds description identical to Oct. 1723 deed of this land by William Rogers to John Tennison, the father of Ignatius and Justinian], provided that Sarah Tennison mother of the aforesaid Jesse and Ignatius who now lives on part of the land and premises before mentioned shall remain thereon without any disturbance during her nautural life, and use, occupy and enjoy such part with the orchard thereon, except that the said John Wathen shall have liberty of placing a tenant on that part of the land immediately where Ignatius Tennison lately lived

and receive the rents thereof. Signed Jesse Tennison and Ignatius Tennison [signatures, not marks]. Witnesses: George Dent and Elenor Dent. There follows a Sep. 14, 1745, Memorandum that Rachel Tennison, wife of Jesse, and Elizabeth Tennison, wife of Ignatius, were privately examined by two Justices of the Peace out of the hearing of their husbands, at which time they stated that they relinquished their right of dower and willingly consented to the sale. The deed and wives' consent was recorded Oct. 28, 1745.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber Z No. 2, pp. 67-69.

Comment: John Tennison deeded this land to Ignatius in Jan. 1742 but both Ignatius and his brother Jesse make this deed. From this deed it sounds like it had not been long since Ignatius removed to Prince Georges Co. In the Charles Co. Rent Roll, this transaction is erroneously placed under William Barton's Strife (p. 326.) It belongs under Benjamin Hall's Strife (p. 362.)

Apr. 1748 - Ignatius Tennison and wife Elizabeth sold "Dan" in Prince Georges Co., Md. (93 acres).

Source: Prince Georges Co., Md. Deeds, Liber EE, pp. 511-12 (cited by Faye T. Davidson).

ca. 1755 - Ignatius Tennison is on a list of the debtors of Lawrence Owen, deceased, in Frederick Co., Md. Ignatius' debt to Owen is listed as 1 pound, 2 shillings, 3 pence.

Source: Frederick Co., Md. Inventories, Book A1, p. 599.

Comment: The date of Ignatius' debt to Owen is not given so I do not know when it was incurred. Also, I do not know the date of Owen's death, that is, the debt would have been incurred before Owen died. However, the latest dated debt in the list is 1760, and Owen's Inventory is dated July 1761, so he must have died 1760-61. The list of persons who owed Owen goes on for many pages and it is not in alphabetical order by debtor, from which I assume the list is in chronological order by date of debt. If that be true, Ignatius' debt was incurred quite some time before Owen died as it is at the very top of this very long list. 1755 is but an estimate of the date of Ignatius' debt based on some of the larger debts in a short separate list which are mostly dated in the 1754-1758 period. The multipage listing of Owen's debts is divided into two columns: sperate debts and desparate debts. Ignatius' debt and nearly all of the others are in the column for desparate debts.

Frederick Co., Md. was created in 1748 out of Prince George's Co., Md. It is not known whether Ignatius moved

from Prince Georges to Frederick or whether he stayed in the same place while the county boundaries changed. If records are found for Ignatius in Frederick Co. soon after 1748 the later is probably the case.

Mar. 1758 - See record under Ignatius' father John Tennison.

June 1758-Dec. 1771 - See the three Charles Co., Md. records for an Ignatius Tennison in Part IX Unconnected Tennisons. Because we have found no records of Ignatius out west (Prince Georges or Frederick Counties, Md.) during this period, it may be that Ignatius returned to Charles Co. Or it may be that the 1758-1771 Ignatius is an entirely different and younger man.

9. JUSTINIAN TENNISON (called JESSE) AND WIFE RACHEL _____.

The following records have been found for Justinian/Jesse.

Sep. 1721 - Jesse witnesses the Charles Co., Md. gift of land made by Abraham Lemaster [his grandfather] to Isaac Lemaster [his uncle]. Jesse signs his name (not mark.)

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber H No. 2, pp. 468-69.

Mar. 1722/23 - Charles Co., Md. Court. The Grand Jury presents Thomas Holland, William Harguiss, Justinian Tenneson and John Tenneson, Jr. [Justinian's brother] for killing wild hogs contrary to ye Act of Assembly, by ye information of Mr. Henry Hawkins and Thomas Hawkins; Matthew Stone, foreman.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber N No. 2, p. 30.

Comment: The immediately preceding record on this page is one for their father John Tennison.

Aug. 1723 - Charles Co., Md. Court. Lord Proprietary vs. Justinian Tennison. This is the hog killing case initiated by the grand jury in the previous record. The indictment charged that Holland, Harguiss, and the two Tennisons, of Charles Co., planters, on Jan. 23, 1722/23, in Charles Co., did kill, take and carry away 2 unmarked wild hogs not belonging to them and not on their property, such being a felony.

At the Aug. 1723 court, Thomas Holland, in the companion case against him, set forth his petition to Lord Calvert about this matter, together with Calvert's reply, which directed the court to drop the case against Holland and the others. Holland's petition to Lord Calvert set forth that, having been commissioned to be ranger of Charles Co., he supposed himself authorized to take wild hogs within the county, and that acting by virtue of such commission (and without any felonious intent) he, together with Harguiss and the two Tennisons, hunted the great swamp of Zachiah in the said county which is uninclosed where they found 2 unmarked hogs near 12 months old, and that they being wild, killed and converted them to his own use, all of which he thought did not infringe any law. Holland claimed that the prosecution against him and the others was initiated by Henry Hawkins who thought that the hogs might have been killed on his land.

Holland requested that Lord Calvert halt the proceedings against him and the others because their continuation was so financially detrimental to him and the others and their

families. Holland's argument was really in the alternative: either what he had done was permissible as a ranger, or, if it was not, that he had already suffered enough for his innocent mistake.

Lord Calvert agreed, and directed the Charles Co. Court to drop the cases against Holland and the others. Lord Calvert's reasoning was also somewhat cumulative. He stated that it appeared to him that Holland was acting pursuant to his ranger's commission, further that wild hogs as well as other wild creatures and strays belonged to the Lord Proprietary, and further that the proposed felony prosecution was unduly harsh in this case.

The Charles Co. Court ordered that cases against Holland, Harguiss, and the two Tennisons be dropped, but did require each defendant to give security for fees that were due the Court. John Tennison Sr. posted security for the fees that were due from [his sons] Justinian Tennison and John Tennison, Jr.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber N No. 2, pp. 124-127.

Comment: Was it perhaps only Holland who was a ranger, and the cumulative reasons given to take care of his associates?

Mar. 1725/6 - A list of debts due to the estate of Samuel Fearson, deceased, of Charles Co., includes a debt of 6 shillings, 6 pence, owed by Jesey [sic] Tennison.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Inventories, 1673-1735, p. 198.

Comment: The list is not dated; Mar. 1725/6 is the date of Fearson's inventory.

Apr. 1726 - Justen [sic] Tenneson and Arjalon Price are the appraisers of the inventory of Elisabeth Barnes, deceased, in St. Mary's Co., Md.

Source: Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Inventories of the Prerogative Court of Maryland 1724-1727," p. 31.

Comment: Given the St. Mary's Co. location of this and the two following records, it is not entirely certain that these records belong to this Justinian. The only other available Justinian is the son of Absolam Tennison. The St. Mary's Co. location is right for him; my reluctance in assigning these records to him is that I do not think he is of age in 1726-1730. The part of Charles Co. in which the Tennisons lived was close to St. Mary's Co. Or had Justinian perhaps moved to St. Mary's Co.? We have no Charles Co. records for him during the period 1726-1736.

Nov. 1728 - Administration Account of the estate of John Mallahone, deceased, in St. Mary's Co. The account shows

a payment made by the estate to Justinian Tennison.

Source: Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Administration Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland 1724-1731," p. 108.

Apr. 1730 - Administration Account of the estate of Mathew Mason, deceased, in St. Mary's Co. The account shows a payment made by the estate to Justinian Tennison.

Source: Skinner, V.L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Administration Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland 1724-1731," p. 131.

Aug. 1737 - Charles Co., Md. Administration Account of Peter Hays/Hayes, deceased. Payment of 24 pounds of tobacco received by the estate from Justinian Tennison.

Sources: (1) Charles Co., Md. Administration Accounts, 1708-1738, p. 541, and (2) Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Administration Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, 1731-1737," p. 135.

1737-1741 etc. - The Sep. 1737, Mar. 1739, Apr 1741 and later St. Mary's Co., Md. records for a Justinian Tennison are presumably Absolam's son, and not this Justinian. Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Inventories of the Prerogative Court of Maryland 1734-1738," p. 90, and "Abstracts of the Administration Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, 1737-1744," pp. 34 and 80.

1742 - Justinian Tenneson paid rent on Strife with his brother Ignatius until they removed to Prince Georges Co. in 1742.

Source: Davidson, Faye T., "Tennis-Tennisson-Tennyson Genealogy," p. 9.

July 1745 - Jesse Tennison and [his brother] Ignatius Tennison of Prince Georges Co., Md., planters, for 8000 pounds of tobacco and 5 pounds sterling, sell 135 acres of "Strife," located in Charles Co., Md., to John Wathen, of Charles Co., Md., Gentleman, [land history and metes and bounds description identical to Oct. 1723 deed of this land by William Rogers to their father John Tennison], provided that Sarah Tennison mother of the aforesaid Jesse and Ignatius who now lives on part of the land and premises before mentioned shall remain thereon without any disturbance during her nautural life, and use, occupy and enjoy such part with the orchard thereon, except that the said John Wathen shall have liberty of placing a tenant on that part of the land immediately where Ignatius Tennison lately lived and receive the rents thereof. Signed Jesse Tennison and Ignatius Tennison [signatures, not marks]. Witnesses: George Dent and Elenor Dent. There follows a

Sep. 14, 1745, Memorandum that Rachel Tennison, wife of Jesse, and Elizabeth Tennison, wife of Ignatius, were privately examined by two Justices of the Peace out of the hearing of their husbands, at which time they stated that they relinquished their right of dower and willingly consented to the sale. The deed and wives' consent was recorded Oct. 28, 1745.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber Z No. 2, pp. 67-69.

Comment: John Tennison deeded this land to only Ignatius in Jan. 1742, but both Ignatius and his brother Jesse make this deed.

Jan. 1760 - The list of Sperate Debts due to the estate of Michael Dowden, late of Frederick Co., Md., deceased, lists a 5 shillings, 4 pence debt owed by Jesse Dennis. The list of debts is not dated; Jan. 1760 is the date of Dowden's inventory.

Source: Frederick Co., Md. Inventories, Book A1 1749-1762, p. 533.

Comment: I do not know if this and the Jan. 1767 record below are for Jesse or not, given the surname "Dennis" at such late dates.

Dec. 1762 - See Charles Co., Md. record of a Justinian Tennison in Part IX Unconnected Tennisons.

Jan. 1767 - The list of Desperate Debts due to the estate of James Dickson, late of Frederick Co., Md., deceased, lists a debt owed by Jesse Dennis.

Sources: (1) Frederick Co., Md. Inventories, Book B1 1763-1771, p. 259, and (2) Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Inventories of the Prerogative Court of Maryland 1726-1729," p. 73.

Comment: Source (2) shows this 1767 debt list as a separate item at the end of the 1726-29 inventories covered by this book.

10. JOHN TENNISON, JR. (WIFE UNKNOWN)

The following records have been found for John Tennison, Jr.

Mar. 1722/23 - Charles Co., Md. Court. The Grand Jury presents Thomas Holland, William Harguiss, Justinian Tenneson and John Tenneson, Jr., for killing wild hogs contrary to ye Act of Assembly, by ye information of Mr. Henry Hawkins and Thomas Hawkins; Matthew Stone, foreman.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber N No. 2, p. 30.

Comment: The immediately preceding record on this page is one for their father John Tennison.

Mar. 1722/23 - Charles Co., Md. Court. John Teneson, Jr., of Charles Co., Md., planter, came into court and acknowledged himself to stand indebted to the Lord Proprietary in the sum of 20 pounds current money, and also in like manner came Thomas Reed, of Charles Co., planter, and acknowledged himself to stand indebted to the Lord Proprietary in the sum of 10 pounds which they yielded and granted should be made and levied of their goods and chattels, lands and tenements and into whosever's hands they should come, to and for the use of his said Lord Proprietary.

On Condition that the said John do appear at ye next court at Portobacco in Charles Co. on the second Tuesday in June next and in ye meantime be of good behaviour and not depart ye same court without license.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber N No. 2, p. 33.

Comment: The next two records on p. 33 are identically worded except that Thomas Holland and William Harguiss are in John's place (20 pounds) and a David Hopper and Thomas Smoot are in Reed's place (10 pounds.) These are follow-on proceedings to the hog killing record above, with the principals being released until the next court as a result of posting their personal 20 pound bonds and securing 10 pound backup bonds from others.

June 1723 - Charles Co., Md. Court. Thoas Holland, being presented for killing wild hogs jointly with William Harguiss, John Teneson, Jr., and Justinian Teneson, comes here into Court and desires that he may be tried severally/severably. William Harguiss makes his choice for the same kind of trial. John Teneson, Jr., likewise desires to be tried severally/severably.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber N No. 2, p. 88.

June 1723 - Charles Co., Md. Court. John Teneson Sr. [father of John, Jr.] and Marmaduke Semmes, of Charles Co., planters, post a bond of 20 pounds each to secure the appearance of John Teneson, Jr., at the next (August) Court.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber N No. 2, p. 95.

Aug. 1723 - Charles Co., Md. Court. Lord Proprietary vs. John Tennison, Jr. This is the hog killing case initiated by the grand jury above. The indictment charged that Holland, Harguiss, and the two Tennisons, of Charles Co., planters, on Jan. 23, 1722/23, in Charles Co., did kill, take and carry away 2 unmarked wild hogs not belonging to them and not on their property, such being a felony.

At the Aug. 1723 court, Thomas Holland, in the companion case against him, set forth his petition to Lord Calvert about this matter, together with Calvert's reply, which directed the court to drop the case against Holland and the others. Holland's petition to Lord Calvert set forth that, having been commissioned to be ranger of Charles Co., he supposed himself authorized to take wild hogs within the county, and that acting by virtue of such commission (and without any felonious intent) he, together with Harguiss and the two Tennisons, hunted the great swamp of Zachiah in the said county which is uninclosed where they found 2 unmarked hogs near 12 months old, and that they being wild, killed and converted them to his own use, all of which he thought did not infringe any law. Holland claimed that the prosecution against him and the others was initiated by Henry Hawkins who thought that the hogs might have been killed on his land.

Holland requested that Lord Calvert halt the proceedings against him and the others because their continuation was so financially detrimental to him and the others and their families. Holland's argument was really in the alternative: either what he had done was permissible as a ranger, or, if it was not, that he had already suffered enough for his innocent mistake.

Lord Calvert agreed, and directed the Charles Co. Court to drop the cases against Holland and the others. Calvert's reasoning was somewhat cumulative. He stated that it appeared to him that Holland was acting pursuant to his ranger's commission, further that wild hogs as well as other wild creatures and strays belonged to the Lord Proprietary, and further that the proposed felony prosecution was unduly harsh in this case.

The Charles Co. Court ordered that cases against Holland, Harguiss, and the two Tennisons be dropped, but did require

each defendant to give security for fees that were due the Court. John Tennison, Sr., posted security for the fees that were due from both Justinian Tennison and John Tennison, Jr.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber N No. 2, pp. 124-127.

Comment: Was it only Holland who was a ranger? Was that why he requested a separate trial? Were the cumulative reasons for discharging the defendants necessary to take care of Harguiss and the Tennisons?

Oct. 1766 - William Tackett, by his power of attorney to John Tennison, of Amherst Co., Va., sells Amherst Co. land on Porrage Creek to John Lemaster.

Source: Davis, Bailey F., "The Deeds of Amherst County, Virginia 1761-1807 and Albemarle County, Virginia 1748-1763," p. 97.

Comment: This is probably a record of either John Tennison, Jr., or his nephew John Sims Tennison, the son of Henry Tennison, Sr. John Lemaster was the first cousin of John Tennison, Jr. and the first cousin, once removed, of John Sims Tennison.

11. HENRY TENNISON, SR., AND WIFE MARY ANN _____ (probably SIMS.)

Introduction.

From the Charles Co. record of him, Henry Tennison was b. by 1712. This is consistent with the Amherst Co., Va. records of him which show that he was born at the very latest by 1719, and probably considerably before that. Mary Ann's surname is thought to be Sims because Henry and Mary Ann named a son John Sims Tennison, and there are numerous Sims/Semmes/Simms etc. families in Charles Co., a couple of whom are even related to the Tennisons.

Henry Tennison, Sr., was in Amherst Co., Va. by July 1762, and died there Jan.-Aug. 1763. Also in Amherst Co. at this time were his first cousin John Lemaster and perhaps his brother John Tennison, Jr.

Issue:

- a. Henry Tennison, Jr.
- b. John Sims Tennison

The following is the only record found to date for Henry in Charles Co., Md.

Nov. 1733 - Charles Co., Md. Administration Account of John Nalley, deceased. Cash payment of 2 shillings received by the estate from Henry Tenison.

Sources: (1) Charles Co., Md. Administration Accounts, 1708-1738," p. 439, and (2) Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Administration Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, 1731-1737," p. 47.

Comment: The surname is somewhat difficult to read in the original handwriting in Source (1) which I have. It could be read as "Tevison" or "Terrison," but neither of those is a surname of which I have ever heard, and it looks at least as much like "Tenison." Moreover, John Nalley was an immediate neighbor of John Tennison [Henry's father], which was the only Tennison family in Charles Co. at this time.

The following is a summary of data found on Henry and Mary Ann's children in Amherst Co., Va.

- a. Henry Tennison, Jr., m. Rebekeh _____. Henry probably died between Jan. 1786 and June 1787 in Amherst Co. and Rebekah predeceased him. Issue:

- (1) John Tennison.
- (2) Susannah Tennison, m. Thomas Gresham.

b. John Sims Tennison, m. Ann _____. John died between Aug. 1790 and Sep. 1794 in Amherst Co., Va. See Oct. 1766 record under his uncle John Tennison, Jr. Issue:

- (1) Henry Tennison, m. Peggy Alley.
- (2) Levi Tennison, m. Phebe Robinson in 1787.
- (3) Sarah Tennison, m. Evan Lewis.
- (4) Jesse Tennison. There is a Jesse Dennis in the 1800 tax list of Amherst Co., Va. (white male over 21, no horses). "The Virginia Genealogist," Vol. 5, p. 82.
- (5) Thomas Tennison, m. Mary _____.
- (6) Shadrick Tennison, m. Elizabeth _____.
- (7) Samuel Tennison.
- (8) Leonard Tennison.

K. John Tennison and Sarah Lemaster.

Aug. 1692 - Charles Co., Md. Court. After laying out Charles Co. into 4 parishes, military officers are appointed to raise men in each of the parishes, with Portobacco Parish broken down into two military districts: Capt. Philip Hoskins to raise his company on the West side of Portobacco Creek, and "Major James Smallwood to raise his company on ye East Side of Portobacco Creek and ye north side of Potomac River within ye bounds of Portobacco parish and to have his officers that lives on ye West side of Portobacco Creek and one Dennis a carpenter that desires to march under him."

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber R, p. 460.

Comment: Given the age of Justinian Tennison, Sr., this is probably a record of his son John Tennison (Dennis).

1700 - The official citation for the Apr. 1700 Certificate of Survey of John Tennison's 32 acre tract in Charles Co., Md. called "Hazard" is Maryland Land Office Register, Liber DD5, p. 8. The official citation for the Oct. 1, 1700 patent of "Hazard" to John Tennison is Maryland Land Office Register, Liber 34 (WD), p. 212.

Sources: (1) Coldham, Peter W., "Settlers of Maryland, 1701-1730," p. 154 (Certificate), and (2) Coldham, Peter W., "Settlers of Maryland, 1679-1700," p. 170 (Patent).

Comment: In Coldham's 1679-1700 book, he erroneously puts "Hazard" in Cecil Co.; this is corrected to Charles Co. in Coldham's 1701-1730 book.

Apr. 1707 - The Charles Co., Md. administration account of Samuel Lockett shows that Lockett's estate made a payment to John Dennison [sic].

Source: Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Administration Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, 1699-1708," p. 46.

1727 - Maryland State Assembly. "An Act to Make Valid a Deed of Bargain & Sale from William Rogers & Mary his wife to John Tenneson of Charles County when Recorded.

John Tenneson of Charles County having by his humble petition set forth that in the year 1712 he purchased of a certain Philemon Hemsley and Mary his wife 135 acres of land part of an other tract called 'Strife' for the valuable consideration of 12000 pounds of tobacco and that tho he often importuned them to execute a deed for that purpose drawn and had made several fruitless journeys to Annapolis for that end and been at great expense and fatigue yet was always put off with frivolous excuses and delays till after the death of the said Philemon and intermarriage of the said Mary with Mr. William Rogers, when being by him again

solicited, they promised the said Tenneson to execute a deed and send the same down to him without occasioning him any further trouble or expense for the fulfilling of which the said Tenneson waited until he heard of the death of Mrs. Rogers, when again coming up to Annapolis on that occasion he found a deed had been executed in the lifetime of the said Mary bearing date Oct. 26, 1723 and he had neither notice given according to promise or any knowledge thereof till that time being May 1726 whereby the said Tenneson became entirely deprived of the benefit of having the same enrolled according to law wherefore the said Tenneson hath in humble manner prayed leave to bring in a bill to supply the defect aforesaid and for that the truth of the said Tenneson's allegations is made appear to this General Assembly and the deed aforementioned produced signed and acknowledged in due form of law before the Honorable John Mackall, Esq., one of the then Justices of the Provincial Court, Tis therefore prayed that it may be enacted."

"And be it Enacted by the Rt. Honorable the Lord Proprietary by and with the advice and consent of his Lordship's Governor and the Upper and Lower houses of Assembly and the authority of the same that it shall and may be lawful for the said John Tenneson at any time within 6 months after the end of this session of Assembly to enroll or cause to be entered on the records of Charles County the deed of sale of the tract of land aforesaid purchased from the said Philemon and Mary his wife made over by William Rogers and the said Mary as aforementioned and when so enrolled the said John Tenneson his heirs and assigns forever shall by virtue thereof and of this Act be invested with the same estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand of, in, and to the said tract of land, part of a tract of land called "Strife" and shall have, hold, occupy and possess and enjoy all and singular the rights, members and appurtenances to the same belonging and in any wise appertaining in as full and ample manner to all intents, constructions and purposes in the law whatsoever as if the said deed had been recorded within 6 months from the date and acknowledgement of the said deed"

Source: Archives of Maryland, Vol. 38, pp. 403-4.

Comment: The legislative history of this Act as it moves through the Lower and Upper Houses of the Maryland State Assembly in Oct. 1727 may be seen in Archives of Maryland, Vol. 36, pp. 16, 20, 26, 55, 63, 65, 67 and 70. This Act is mentioned in the Oct. 1723 and Oct. 1727 records under John in "The Tenneson Family of Southern Maryland."

Mar. 1733/4 - Charles Co., Md. Court. William Winter, administrator of the estate of Walter Winter, deceased, sued Charles Appleby for 404 pounds of tobacco. The Court authorized the Sheriff to attach any property of Appleby's

that could be found, and the Sheriff located such property in the hands of George Brett (garnishee), and ordered Brett to appear at court and show cause before William Cooksey and John Dennis, "two good and lawful men of my bailiwick," why such property should not be taken for Winter's benefit. Brett failed to appear so the Court ordered condemnation for 404 pounds of tobacco and 300 pounds of tobacco in costs, and that William Winter have execution to that amount.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber R No. 2, pp. 466-68.

Mar. 1736/7 - Charles Co., Md. Court. "John Tenneson, Sr. on his petition is set levy free."

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber T No. 2, p. 298.

Comment: Such petitions were granted when the person requesting them was deemed too old or infirm to continue working.

Nov. 1746 - The Charles Co., Md. Administration Account of Vincent Askin shows that Askin's estate received a payment of 403 lbs. of tobacco from Sarah Teneson.

Sources: (1) Charles Co., Md. Administration Accounts, 1738-1759, p. 226, and (2) Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Administration Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, 1744-1750," p. 66.

June 1752 - Charles Co., Md. Court. Sarah Tenison vs. William Cooksey. Trespass on the Case. Agreed. [annotated case caption only]

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber B No. 3, p. 100.

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P. Christian Tennison, Samuel Cooksey, and John Lemaster.

1690 - "In 1690, Samuel Cooksey, a Protestant, was appointed Naval Captain of the North Potomac District to succeed John Coode."

Source: Apr. 1997 letter from Julie Carter.

May 1692 - The Maryland Assembly appointed a Committee on the Impost of 2 Pence per Hogshead. The Committee met on May 30, 1692, and "Ordered that the Naval Officers appointed for the several districts within this Province for the Receiving of the Moyety of the Impost of 2'd p hhd [hogshead] for the Countreyes use since the Revolution be summoned to appear here before the Committee tomorrow morning by seven of the Clock, viz., Capt. Samuel Bourne for Petuxent District, Major King for Pokomoke District, and Samuel Cooksey for Potomack District."

The Committee met the next day (May 31, 1692), and heard the reports from Major King, Naval Officer for Pocomoke District, Samuel Cooksey, Naval Officer for Potomack District, and John Lewellin on behalf of Capt. Samuel Bourne, Naval Officer for Petuxent District. The report of Samuel Cooksey is as follows:

"Mr. Samuel Cooksey, Naval Officer for Potomack District appeared here to render his account and rendered an account what Capt. John Coode had received before his voyage to England and since the time of his being Naval Officer."

Source: Archives of Maryland, Vol. 13, p. 407 (Proceedings of the Maryland Assembly).

Oct. 1692 - Maryland Provincial Court. Samuel Cooksey vs. Cornelius Watkinson, of Calvert Co., planter. George Plater, atty. for Cooksey; William Dent, atty. for Watkinson. Samuel had alleged in his complaint that Watkinson was indebted to him on Mar. 30, 1691 at Calvert Co. in the sum of 1600 pounds of tobacco. Specifically, Samuel claimed that Watkinson agreed to be responsible to Samuel for 1600 pounds of tobacco paid by Samuel to George Curwin?, the bookkeeper to Mr. Broome? The case came on to be heard at the Oct. 1692 Court, at which time "the said Samuel Cooksey being called came not by himself nor his attorney but made default." The Court then dismissed the case but ordered that Samuel pay Watkinson _____ [amount left blank in court record] pounds of tobacco for his costs and charges.

Source: Maryland Provincial Court, Judgment Record, Liber DSC, p. 91.

Aug. 1695 - Maryland Provincial Court, held at Annapolis. George Brent vs. Samuel Cooksey. William Dent, atty. for Brent; George Plater, atty. for Cooksey. Brent sued Samuel for 2437 pounds of tobacco which Brent stated was owed him

by Cooksey as of Aug. 1694 at Newtown in St. Mary's Co. The debt was for "diverse attorneys fees and other services done and performed by the said George Brent, and for diverse sums of tobacco paid to several persons by the order and request of the said Samuel." Brent set forth his statement of account which covered the period 1688-1694, showing both the debts incurred by Samuel Cooksey and the various payments that were made on the account, the balance due being 2437 pounds of tobacco. A jury trial was held, and they found for Brent for the full amount sued for. The Court also awarded Brent 1135 pounds of tobacco for his costs.

Source: Maryland Provincial Court, Judgment Record, Liber TL No. 1, p. 346.

ca. 1696 - The St. Mary's Co., Md. Administration Account of Mark Cordea shows that Cordea's estate had made a payment to "Slye & Cooksey."

Source: Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Inventories and Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, 1688-1698," p. 57.

Comment: Cordea died ca. Nov. 1685 (will probated then), and his Inventory is dated Dec. 1685. Then there is over a decade's delay before this administration account is filed. The administration account is not dated, but the nearby Prerogative Court filings are mostly dated 1696. However, since the administration account is a wrap-up of Cordea's estate, the payment to Slye & Cooksey may have been made at any time in the 1686-1696 period.

Slye & Cooksey sounds like a business enterprise of some sort in which the two men were engaged, the two being, doubtless, Gerrard Slye and Samuel Cooksey. There is a continued nexus between these men. See the Jan. 1697/8 record below where they are allegedly co-conspirators in a political intrigue, and the May 1699-May 1701 record below where Samuel is Slye's lessee.

1696-1698 - The original source for the 1696-1698 record on p. 117 of "The Tennison Family of Southern Maryland" appears to be "Proceedings of the Council of Maryland, 1696/7-98," as reported in Vol. 23 of the Archives of Maryland, p. 128. It appears to me that Samuel was probably only appointed a Justice for St. Mary's Co. for a 1 year term, although the term may have crossed different years, e.g., Mar. 1696/7-Mar. 1697/8.

Aug. 1697 - Prince George's Co., Md. Court. A List of Judgments Obtained in the Provincial Court by his Majesty's Attorney General on Navigation Bonds. Dec. Court, 1696 [Provincial Court]: ...His Majesty vs. Samuel Cooksey on Christopher Monkes bond....

Source: Prince George's Co., Md. Court Records, Liber

A, p. 195.

Comment: One would think that these Provincial Court records are being recorded at the Prince George's Co. Court because there is some nexus with Prince George's Co. However, Liber A of the Prince George's Co. Court records (1696-1699) does not contain any other references to either Cooksey or Monkes.

Jan. 1697/8 and July 1698 - Proceedings of the Council of Maryland, held at Annapolis.

Jan. 1697/8 - Gerrard Slye had filed with the Lord Justices of England a list of charges (called "Articles", and there were at least 17 of them) against Francis Nicholson, Governor of Maryland, and stated that there were various persons in Md. who could attest to the truth of the charges. At the Jan. 1697/8 Council, 11 of these "witnesses," including Samuel Cooksey and John Shanks, were called by Governor Nicholson to tell what they knew of the charges against him. Samuel Cooksey testified with respect to three of the charges:

--Art. 5. The Governor hath often by an arbitrary and military power seized men's estates and writings. Samuel Cooksey testified that he knew of no such thing.

--Art. 16. The Governor hath put the country to an unreasonable charge by building churches too big and too expensive for the country, to the great prejudice of so good a work, and upon land belonging to private persons, and in places not proper nor convenient to build churches on. Samuel Cooksey testified that he knew of no such thing, but was sensible that the Vestry of every Parish were left to their own discretion to build churches as they saw fit, and as [long as] the 40 [pounds of tobacco] per poll would hold out.

--Art. 17. There is 40 pounds of tobacco per head settled on the Church and Clergy throughout the Province which he [the Governor] abuseth by not applying as intended, and orders the Clergy to be defrauded. Samuel Cooksey testified that Mr. Thomas Davies, minister of his Parish, was allowed more than his due out of the 40 per poll, and that he doesn't know his Excellency ever defrauded the Vestry of any Parish out of the 40 per poll. [Note - knowledge of Davies' parish would provide a residence for Samuel.]

All of the persons giving testimony also swore that they never had the least notice from his Excellency or direction or knew what they were summoned about till their now being sworn to the Articles before mentioned.

[So far things seem rather innocuous insofar as Samuel Cooksey was concerned, but such was not the case.]

July 1698 - At the July 1698 meeting of the Council of Maryland, Lt. Col. Henry Low, High Sheriff of St. Mary's Co. made return to the Clerk of the Praecept he had to apprehend John Cood, Sr., Gerrard Slye, Robert Mason, and

Philip Clark, and their Associates Samuel Cooksey, and William Harpam. Low's return of the praeccept stated that by virtue thereof he had taken the body of Gerrard Sly of St. Mary's Co. and Samuel Cooksey, but that as to John Cood he was fled, Philip Clark absconded, and Robert Mason was languishing. [none of these men except Samuel had given testimony at the Jan. Council meeting, but they were mentioned in those proceedings.]

Governor Nicholson, being by the Clerk of the Council made acquainted therewith, and that Lt. Col. Low had brought Gerrard Sly to town, together with Mr. Cooksey, ordered that Mr. Sly immediately be brought before him. After an interesting interchange between Nicholson and Sly, Nicholson ordered Low to keep Sly in custody until the next Council meeting.

Samuel Cooksey was then brought before the Governor and was "informed of his the said Cooksey's with Sly, Cood, Mason and Clark etc., that he had been privy to several of their cabals and combinations against this Government," and Richard Beard, High Sheriff of Ann Arundell Co. was ordered to take the said Cooksey into his custody and to keep him separate from the said Sly.

Various persons then were asked to give their knowledge of the "undue and illegal practices" of Sly, Cood, Mason, and Clark and their Associates. Some of this was to be done by written deposition and some oral testimony was taken. None of the oral testimony mentioned Samuel Cooksey.

Sly had requested the right to take his own depositions against Nicholson and been refused, and hearing of this, Nicholson had Sly brought back before him where Sly repeated the request. Nicholson ordered that Sly be permitted to take depositions at the next Provincial Court, and that if the persons whose depositions were requested refused to give them, they would be compelled to do so. Nicholson also authorized Sly to have free copies of any governmental records that he requested in order to prove the Articles against him [Nicholson.]

Sly and Cooksey were ordered to remain in custody and to be brought before the Council on Monday next.

Source: Proceedings of the Council of Maryland, as reported in Archives of Maryland, Vol. 23, pp. 374-8 (Jan. 1697/8), and pp. 447-450 and 486-7 (July 1698).

Comment: No further activity in this matter mentioning Samuel Cooksey has been found.

May 1699-May 1701 - Maryland Provincial Court, held at Annapolis. Two cases: (1) Samuel Cooksey, Lessee of Gerrard Slye vs. William Watts; Michael Curtis named additional defendant, and (2) Samuel Cooksey, Lessee of Gerrard Slye vs. John Shanks; Michael Curtis named additional defendant. These cases began as ejectment actions brought by Samuel

Cooksey, but later turned into actions to try title between Gerrard Slye and Michael Curtis. Samuel Watkins, atty. for Cooksey; William Dent, atty' for Curtis. These are long, confusing and hard to read cases, but here is what appears to have happened.

On May 10, 1699, Gerrard Slye leased to Samuel Cooksey for 5 years, 50 acres of "Bushwood" which contained a dwelling house. On that same day (May 10), Samuel entered the premises and was ejected by John Shanks.

On June 10, 1699, Gerrard Slye leased to Samuel Cooksey for 3 years, another 50 acre part of "Bushwood" which contained 2 dwelling houses and tobacco barns, from which Samuel was ejected by John Shanks on July 2, 1699.

Although no title is given him, John Shanks, who ejected Samuel "by force and arms" in both cases, seems to have been either Michael Curtis' overseer or perhaps a law enforcement official. At the time, the May 1699 50 acres was already being leased by William Watts from Michael Curtis, and the June 1699 50 acres was being leased by Robert Allen from Michael Curtis.

Samuel brought 2 ejectment actions in the Provincial Court. The Court ordered, first, that the properties in question be resurveyed and platted, with the results reported back to the Court, and second, that the real party in interest, Michael Curtis, appear and defend the actions or the Court would rule in favor of Cooksey. It was also necessary that Slye appear because he, rather than Samuel, was the real plaintiff, just as Curtis was the real defendant, the other parties being pawns in the boundary dispute between these two powerful men.

Curtis appeared to defend his interests and requested that title to the lands in question be determined by the Court.

The surveys ordered by the Court were made and returned to the Court.

The cases came on to be heard at the May 1701 Court. With regard to the June leased land, Slye appeared and stated that he would not proceed further. The Court ordered judgment for Curtis, and further that Slye pay him 2300 pounds of tobacco for his costs and charges.

With regard to the May leased land, a jury was convened to try the case. The jury found in favor of Curtis, which the Court approved, and further ordered that Slye pay Curtis 2020 pounds of tobacco for his costs in this action.

Source: Maryland Provincial Court, Judgment Record, Liber WT No. 3, pp. 310, and 757-765.

Comment: These cases arose in St. Mary's Co. At one point Slye's land is referred to as "Bushwood Manor, said to contain 1000 acres." Gerrard Slye was a son of Robert Slye and Susanna Gerrard, dau. of Thomas Gerrard, the lord of St. Clement's Manor. Bushwood Manor, located on the west side

of St. Clement's Manor, was a present that Thomas Gerrard gave to Robert Slye and his daughter Susanna when they were married. After Robert Slye died, Susanna m. John Coode. The reader will find numerous references to Coode in this and the previous volume. Coode was perhaps the most famous/infamous character of his time.

Michael Curtis owned St. Clement's Manor at this time. It came to him in the following way. When Thomas Gerard died, he left St. Clement's Manor to his son Justinian Gerrard. Justinian Gerrard d. in 1688 without any children, and his widow Sarah m. Michael Curtis. The above summary on the Gerrards, Robert Slye, and Michael Curtis is from Mary Louise Donnelly's book "Colonial Settlers, St. Clement's Bay, 1634-1780" (pp. 105-106.)

The survey brought into the Provincial Court in the above cases is very hard to follow, but mentions among its various external bounds, the Wicocomico River, Capt. Slye's line, and Samuel Cooksey's Spring. This makes it appear that Samuel Cooksey may have already owned adjacent land. Was this perhaps "Prevention?" (see Jan. 1708/9 record below)

The St. Mary's Co. Rent Roll does not show a tract called "Bushwood Manor." The only use of the name "Bushwood" in the Rent Roll is as follows:

"Bastard Bury," containing 829 acres in St. Clement's Hundred of St. Mary's Co., was surveyed Oct. 1678 for Gerrard Slye on the N.E. side Tomakokin Creek main branch; this land was let fall and by the said Slye again resurveyed Mar. 1704/5 for 606 acres and then called "Bushwood Lodge." St. Mary's Co., Md. Rent Roll, 1639-1771, p. 47.

July 1705 - Chancery Court of Maryland, sitting at Annapolis. Samuel Cooksey vs. Mason's Executors. "Struck off."
[annotated case caption only]

Source: Chancery Court Records, 1671-1712, p. 520.

Sep. 1706 - Samuel Cooksey witnesses a Charles Co., Md. deed from Philip Lynes to John Nicholls of land called "Masemore."

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber C No. 2, p. 19.

Sep. 1706 - Samuel Cooksey witnesses a Charles Co., Md. deed from John Nicholls and wife Bathsheba to Philip Lynes of land called "Rome," formerly in Charles Co., but now in Prince Georges Co.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber C No. 2, p. 21.

1707 - The Index to Liber Z of the Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records states that on p. 278 of Liber Z is "Tennis, Christian, her deed of gift from her father." The actual record cannot be found because the surviving part of Liber

Z ends at p. 276. The last pages of Liber Z are records for the year 1707. This makes the Index item puzzling. How can Justinian Tennison make a deed of gift to Christian anywhere near 1707 when Justinian has been dead for 7 years, and Christian has been Christian Cooksey, not Tennison, for at least 5 years? The only explanation I can readily conceive is that whatever property Justinian was deeding (land, slaves, livestock etc.) reserved a life estate for Justinian's wife Katherine. Since the last record found for Katherine is Nov. 1706, I would guess that she has recently died, and it only now becomes timely for Christian to record the deed.

June 1707 - Samuel Cooksey witnesses a Charles Co., Md. deed from Thomas Sympson and wife Mary to John Wathen of part of a tract of land called "St. Thomas."

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber C No. 2, p. 56.

Comment: James Williams also witnessed this deed. The wives of Samuel Cooksey and James Williams were the Tennison sisters Christian and Elizabeth.

July 1707 and Apr. 1709 - Chancery Court of Maryland.

July 1707 - Samuel Cooksey vs. Michael Curtis et ux, executors of Justinian Gerret [sic]. "Continued." [annotated case caption only]

Apr. 1709 - Samuel Cooksey vs. Michael Curtis. "Abated by death." [annotated case caption only]

Source: Chancery Court Records, 1671-1712, pp. 578 and 616.

Comment: The death referred to in Apr. 1709 was the death of Samuel Cooksey. Samuel Cooksey's will provided that the children of his 1st marriage, Samuel Cooksey, Jr., Mary Cooksey Short, and Elizabeth Cooksey would be paid legacies out of a judgment against Capt. Jerratt's [Capt. Justinian Gerrard's] estate. As this record shows, the anticipated judgment was never realized. Nonetheless, Samuel Cooksey's July 1711 administration account shows that Mary Cooksey Short and Elizabeth Cooksey each received 2000 pounds of tobacco from Samuel's estate.

Justinian Gerrard and Michael Curtis are discussed in the Comment under the May 1699-May 1701 record above.

Jan. 1708-09 - The Charles Co., Md. will of Samuel Cooksey leaves 70 acres "Prevention" to sons Justinian, John and William Cooksey.

At the time of Samuel Cooksey's death, there were two tracts of land called "Prevention" in St. Mary's Co. and two tracts of land called "Prevention in Prince George's Co. However, before 1696, all four of these tracts called "Prevention" were in either Calvert or Charles County. The Rent Rolls for the four counties mentioned (which were

constructed not long before Samuel died, but which also show changing land ownership in later decades) do not mention either Samuel Cooksey or his sons in connection with any of the four "Preventions." Nor is any of the "Preventions" said to contain 70 acres. Charles and Prince George's Co. Deed Books do not mention any Cooksey in connection with land called "Prevention." St. Mary's and Calvert Co. Deed Books have been destroyed.

I have made an analysis of the various "Preventions" to try and determine which was Samuel Cooksey's as mentioned in his will. The results were inconclusive. Without going into detail, it remains unclear to me whether Samuel's Prevention was (after 1695) in St. Mary's or Prince George's Co. About all I can determine is that if it was in Prince George's Co. it was not land on which Samuel lived for any considerable period of time.

Feb. 24, 1708/9 - The Charles Co., Md. Inventory of Samuel Cooksey was appraised by Michael Martin and William Kinline and valued at 128/5/0. Samuel's inventory contained the following property:

| | |
|--|--------|
| --1 Negro man named Jack | 50/0/0 |
| --3 small mullattos, aged from 7 to 12 | 33/0/0 |
| --2 cows, 1 yearling and 5 three year old cattle | 9/10/0 |
| --2 two year old heifers | 2/0/0 |
| --2 old gray horses and 1 young horse | 5/0/0 |
| --2 mares and 1 yearling | 4/0/0 |
| --7 head hogs | 3/0/0 |
| --3 old feather beds and old furniture | 12/0/0 |
| --1 feather bed without any covering | 3/10/0 |
| --1 old flock bed and an old copper? | 4/10/0 |
| --2 looking glasses and some old clothes | 3/0/0 |
| --100 weight of pewter | 4/10/0 |
| --5 old iron pots and 1 small brass kettle | 4/0/0 |

Other property was 1 pair of tobacco stillirds?, 1 set of wedges and some old "goones" [guns?], 1 old handmill and some old harnesses, 2 old trunks and chests, some old leather chairs, tables, 1 iron bound case?, and lumber.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Inventories, 1673-1717, p. 240.

Comment: Query whether the Negro slave Jack is the same Jack found in the Apr. 1740 inventory of John Lemaster.

Feb. 1710/11 - Maryland Prerogative Court. On the petition of John Lemaster and Christian ux, executrix of Samuel Cooksey, commission ordered and issued to Mr. Joseph Manning to pass their account. Charles Co.

Source: Maryland Prerogative Court, Testamentary Proceedings, Book 21, p. 315.

Dec. 1722 - Maryland Prerogative Court. On Dec. 28, 1722,

"Were exhibited [before the Maryland Prerogative Court] the following proceedings from Charles Co., by Samuel Hanson, Gent., Deputy Comm'r there...Abraham Limaster [sic] his will and testamentary bond in common form by John Limaster [sic] his executor, with John Semmes and John Higon his sureties in 100 pounds sterling. Dated Dec. 6, 1722."

Source: Maryland Prerogative Court, Testamentary Proceedings, Book 26, p. 97.

Sep. 1723 - Maryland Prerogative Court. On Sep. 10, 1723 at the Maryland Prerogative Court, "the following proceedings were exhibited from Charles County by Mr. Samuel Hanson, Deputy Comm'r there...Abraham LeMastre his account by John LeMastre his executor, which bond is ordered to be filed and the proceedings recorded."

Source: Maryland Prerogative Court, Testamentary Proceedings, Book 26, p. 191.

Sep. 1723 - See record of this date under James Williams [M.]

Jan. 1724/5 - Maryland Prerogative Court. Charles Co. Returns at the Feb. 4, 1724/5 Court. Benjamin Higon his administration bond in common form by John Higon his administrator, with John Lemaister and Cleborn Simms his sureties in 100 pounds sterling. Dated Jan. 12, 1724/5. Bond ordered to be filed.

Source: Maryland Prerogative Court, Testamentary Proceedings, Book 27, p. 145.

Jan. 1724/5 - Maryland Prerogative Court. Charles Co. Returns at the Feb. 4, 1724/5 Court. Richard Smith his administration bond in common form by John Lemaister his administrator, with Thomas Reed and Cleborn Simms his sureties in 50 pounds sterling. Dated Jan. 12, 1724/5. Bond ordered to be filed.

Source: Maryland Prerogative Court, Testamentary Proceedings, Book 27, p. 145.

Feb. 1724/5 - Maryland Prerogative Court. Charles Co. Returns at the Mar. 18, 1724/5 Court. John Ellis' administration bond in common form by John Higon his administrator, with John Lemaster and Cleborn Semmes his sureties in 100 pounds sterling. Dated Feb. 23, 1724/5. Bond is ordered to be filed.

Source: Maryland Prerogative Court, Testamentary Proceedings, Book 27, p. 154.

Sep. 1725 - Maryland Prerogative Court. Charles Co. Returns at the Sep. 29, 1725 Court.

--Richard Smith his account by John Lemaistre his administrator [no date];

--John Wilkinson his administration bond in common form by John Williams and Anne his wife, administrators, with Thomas Sympson and John Lemaster sureties in 500 pounds sterling dated Sep. 7, 1725...which account is ordered to be recorded and which bond is ordered to be filed.

Source: Maryland Prerogative Court, Testamentary Proceedings, Book 27, p. 213.

Feb. 1725/6 - Maryland Prerogative Court. Charles Co. Returns at the Mar. 15, 1725/6 Court. William Rouse his will and testamentary bond in common form by Thomas Williams and Anne his wife, executors, with John Lemaistre and Thomas Reed sureties in 300 pounds sterling, dated Feb. 24, 1725/6, which bond is ordered to be filed.

Source: Maryland Prerogative Court, Testamentary Proceedings, Book 27, p. 256.

Feb. 1737/8 - The Charles Co., Md. administration account of Dr. John Haw shows that a payment was made to Haw's estate by John Lamester [sic].

Source: Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Administration Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, 1737-1744," p. 3.

Mar. 1737/8 - Charles Co., Md. Court. "John Lemastre's petition concerning the reappraisement of the Negroes belonging to Eleanor Wilkinson is rejected."

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber T No. 2, p. 431.

Feb. 1738/9 - The Charles Co., Md. administration account of John Fairfax shows that a payment was made to Fairfax' estate by John Lemaistre.

Source: Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Administration Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, 1737-1744," p. 30.

Mar. 1740/1 - The Charles Co., Md. administration account of John Smallwood shows that a payment was made to Smallwood's estate by John Lamaster.

Source: Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Administration Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, 1737-1744," p. 75

Mar. 1740/1 - The Charles Co., Md. administration account of James Maddox shows that a payment was made to Maddox' estate by John Lanaster [sic].

Source: Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Administration Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, 1737-1744," p. 76.

Comment: This is doubtless a record of John Lemaster who,

together with many of the others making payment to Maddox' estate, lived in the same part of Charles Co. as Maddox. There is also a John Lancaster on the list.

Oct. 1741 and Mar. 1743 (see record of this date in Vol. 1, p. 138) - The preliminary and final administration accounts of John Lemaster by his widow Christian are also abstracted in Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Administration Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, 1737-1744," pp. 103 and 141. Skinner states that Justinian Cooksey and Daniel Murphey were sureties for Christian's administration of the estate (not witnesses to the account as previously stated.) Skinner is probably correct about this. However, Skinner erroneously reports the preliminary account under the name John "Lancaster."

Nov. 1741 - The Charles Co., Md. administration account of Daniel McPherson shows that McPherson's estate made a payment of 5 shillings to John Lamaster.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Administration Accounts, 1738-1759, p. 48.

Comment: By the time of this account Daniel McPherson's widow Elizabeth had remarried to John's nephew Ignatius Tennison. The account is abstracted in Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Administration Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, 1737-1744," p. 104, but Skinner misreads "Lamaster" as "Damster."

Feb. 1741/2 - The Charles Co., Md. administration account of James Glascock shows that Glascock's estate received a payment of 11 shillings, 2 pence, from John Lemaster, Sr.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Administration Accounts, 1738-1759, p. 30.

Comment: Glascock's account is also summarized in Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Administration Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, 1737-1744," p. 108. Skinner misreads John's name as "John Lancaster, Sr." The late date of this record is not a problem for John because Glascock, who operated an inn, had died by Oct. 1740, and had a list of about 200 persons who owed him money at the time of his death. The John Lemaster, Jr., whose existence is implied by this record, is not John's son but his nephew.

Nov. 1742 - Charles Co., Md. Court. John Goodwin, Esq. vs. Christian Lemaster, of Charles Co., widow and administratrix of John Lemaster, late of said county, planter, who died intestate. Henry Darnall, atty. for Goodwin; Thomas Clark, atty. for Christian. Goodwin alleged that as of Oct. 1738, John Lemaster's account with Goodwin stood at 1070 pounds of tobacco, that during John's lifetime he did not pay the account though requested to do so, and that after his death

Christian did not pay the account although requested to do so.

Goodwin then set forth the account of John Lemaster showing how the 1070 pounds of tobacco was arrived at. Nearly all of the purchases by John were items that would be used for making clothing: over 100 yards of several different kinds of cloth, thread, buttons, "hair", and so forth. The other items were 1 pair of mens stockings, 1 pair of shoes, 1 narrow ax, 1 pound 5 shillings in paper money, and what looks like an extension of credit to Abraham Wood by Goodwin at John's request. Some items in the account were indecipherable. The only payments that had been made on the account were 1 hogshead of tobacco and a repayment by Wood.

The case had been brought by Goodwin in 1741 but was continued from court to court until the Nov. 1742 court when the parties agreed to submit the matter to referees appointed by the Court. The referees (William Middleton and Walter Hanson) found for Goodwin in the full amount. Based upon that recommendation, the Court awarded judgment to Goodwin for 1070 pounds of tobacco, plus 293 pounds of tobacco for his costs and charges.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber 39, pp. 478-80.

Mar. 1743/4 - Charles Co., Md. Court. The final account and distribution of the estate of John Lemaster by Christian Lemaster, administratrix. Christian's sureties are Justinian Cooksey and Daniel Murphey.

| | |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| Value of estate | 101/15/9 |
| Less disbursements allowed | -13/14/2 |
| To be disposed of according to law | 88/1/7 |

| | |
|---|------------------------|
| To widow, one third | 29/7/2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Remainder to deceased's grandson Cleburn Semmes | +58/14/4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | 88/1/7 |

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber 39, p. 705.

Comment: 58 pounds sterling was a very large amount of money. Easily enough to set Cleburn Jr. up on a farm of his own. One wonders if he ever received the benefit. His father, Cleburn Semmes, Sr., bound out both Cleburn Jr. and his half brother John Semmes as indentured servants. In Nov. 1744 the young men petitioned the Charles Co. Court, seeking to be relieved of their servitude stating that they were being misused by their master. The Court denied their petition and ordered that "they continue to serve their master according to the terms of their indenture." About 1748 Cleburn Sr. and his new wife Mary left Charles Co. and moved west to Frederick Co., Md. where he opened an ordinary. Cleburn Jr. is never heard of again

June 1745 - Charles Co., Md. Court. James Middleton and Ignatius Gardiner, executors of Vincent Askins, late of Charles Co., deceased, vs. Thomas Warren, of Charles Co., planter, Ralph Shaw, of Charles Co., planter, and Christian Lamaster, of Charles Co., widow. Thomas Clark, atty. for plaintiffs; Jeremiah Chase, atty. for defendants.

In June 1745, Thomas, Ralph and Christian signed an obligation (produced in court) in which they agreed that they would pay Vincent Askins the sum of 2198 pounds of tobacco plus "legal interest" on that amount by Mar. 1 next, and that if they did not do so, they would confess judgment in the amount of 4390 pounds of tobacco. Not having paid the 2198 pounds of tobacco, although requested to do so, the plaintiffs brought suit for the 4390 pounds of tobacco.

The case was heard at the Mar. 1745/6 Court and the defendants offering no defense, the Court found for the plaintiffs in the amount of 4390 pounds of tobacco, plus plaintiffs' costs of 481 pounds of tobacco. After the case is this notation: "Memo: Plaintiffs release the penalty on payment of principal, interest and damages."

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber Y No. 2, p. 589.

Mar. 1747/8 - Charles Co., Md. Court. Robert Gill vs. John Macdonald. In Feb. 1747/8, Gill gave Christian Lemaster 440 pounds of tobacco based on Macdonald's promise to repay Gill that amount. Macdonald did not repay Gill and Gill sued Macdonald for the 440 pounds of tobacco. The case includes the receipt by Christian for the 440 pounds of tobacco from Gill, dated Feb. 3, 1747/8, but there was no attempt by Gill to recover same from her, it being clear that the obligation to repay Gill was Macdonald's not Christian's.

Macdonald was reported to have absconded from his late abode, so Gill sought and obtained a writ of attachment against Macdonald's property in Feb. 1747/8. The Sheriff attached tobacco of Macdonald's that was in the hands of William Cooksey (Christian's son), plus a few other items of Macdonald's personal property that he located. The property attached by the Sheriff was appraised by Justinian Cooksey (Christian's son) and others, and was condemned at the Mar. 1747/8 Court for Gill's use.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber 41, p. 404.

1753 - The Charles Co., Md. Rent Roll of 1753 shows that Christian Lemaster owns 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of "Simkins Coat Back."

Source: TLC Genealogy, "Charles County, Maryland, Rent Roll of 1753," p. 52.

Comment: This Rent Roll shows that the remainder of "Simkins Coat Back" is owned by Thomas Barron (50 acres)

and Justinian Cooksey, John Cooksey, and William Cooksey (87½ acres each.)

Dec. 1755 - Charles Co., Md. Court. At the June 1755 Charles Co., Md. Court, Garrard Boarman requested a land commission for "part of Boarman's Manor" and "part of George's Rest." The commissioners took the following deposition in Dec. 1755 which was reported back to the Mar. 1756 court.

Isaac Lemaster, aged 65 or thereabouts, declares that about 20 years ago, John Lemaster and Thomas Haise [sic; should be "Hays"] proved a stump in a branch which leads through Garrard Boarman's plantation to be a third boundary of Betters [sic; should be "Betty's"] Delight.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber E No. 3, pp. 388-9.

Comment: Isaac Lemaster was John's brother. The reference in Isaac's deposition to John Lemaster proving a boundary of Betty's Delight refers to Isaac's 1736 land commission for Betty's Delight. See Aug. 1736 record in Vol. 1 (p. 135.)

1757-1761 - Christian Lamaster is shown in the 1757-1761 Charles Co., Md. Debt Books with 87½ acres of "Simpson's Coatback."

Source: Charles Co., Md. Debt Books 1757-1761, MSA Microfilm Roll No. SR8231: 1757 (p. 52); 1758 (p. 52); 1759 (p. 26); 1760 (p. 31); 1761 (p. 31).

Comment: In these same Debt Books the remainder of Simpson's Coatback is owned by Thomas Barron (50 acres) and Justinian, John and William Cooksey (87½ acres each).

July 1758 - The Charles Co., Md. administration account of Dr. Francis Parnham shows that Parnham's estate received a payment from Christian Lamaster.

Source: Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Administration Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, 1754-1760," p. 180.

Nov. 1782 - Charles Co., Md. Land Records. The depositions of William Simpson, Zephaniah Murphy, Ledstone Smallwood and Susannah Smallwood, all of Charles Co., were taken in Nov. 1782 in Charles Co., Md. in an ejectment action brought by Thomas Reed Cooksey of Charles Co. against Hezekiah Dent, William Dent and Justinian Cooksey of Charles Co. The depositions of William Simpson and Zephaniah Murphey were taken at the house of Mr. Dent Suit. The depositions of Ledstone Smallwood and Susannah Smallwood were taken at the house of Ledstone Smallwood. A summary of the 4 depositions appeared in "The Tennison Family of Southern Maryland," at pp. 134 and 141. Set forth below is a more complete record of the depositions.

(1) William Simpson, age 91 years, deposes that Christian Lemaster lived longer than her husband John Lemaster, that Christian Lemaster was allowed to be the daughter of John [sic; should be Justinian] Tennison, that this deponent was sent for by Christian Lemaster to write her will in Aug. 1758, and that he made out a form of a will the same annexed to this deposition, which was never published, as the will of said Christian Lemaster, that said Christian Lemaster died in the Spring after his writing the annexed form of her intended will as near as he can remember, that Justinian Cooksey was about 5 years younger than [sic; than?] he this deponent, that this deponent believes that Thomas Reed Cooksey is the eldest son of [Justinian] Cooksey, and that Justinian Cooksey was always esteemed to be the eldest son of Christian Cooksey, who afterwards became Christian Lemaster by marrying John Lemaster, that this deponent does not remember her having more than two sons by Cooksey, Justinian and William Cooksey [this error corrected in Murphey and Smallwood depositions below], that this deponent was at the burying of Christian Lemaster, the Spring after he wrote her intended will, and that William Cooksey asked him about said will, and that Christian Lemaster was buried on the top of a hill where a Protestant Church formerly stood. Signed - William Simpson.

"I, Christian Lemaster of Trinity Parish in Charles Co., seamstress, being in sound and perfect mind and memory, and concerning the uncertainty of this life, make this, my last will and testament. After my just debts and funeral expenses are paid, I give to my son Jestren [sic] Cooksey, 1 feather bed, 1 old chest, 2 cows and calves, 1 heifer, and 3 pewter plates. I give to my son William Cooksey, 1 feather bed, 1 square table and 3 pewter plates. I appoint [blank] my sole executors. Signed Aug. [blank day], 1758 - [blank]. Witnesses - [blank]."

(2) Zephaniah Murphey, age about 37, deposes that he was acquainted with Christian Lemaster, that she had 3 sons, Justinian, John, and William Cooksey, that John Baptist Dyson has been dead 22 years. Christian Lemaster died before John Baptist Dyson. This deponent helped to remove the house in which Christian Lemaster lived, at the request of Justinian Cooksey, about 20 or 21 years ago, and that she had been dead some time before the removal of the said house, that this deponent was at a reaping at the house of Thomas Reed Cooksey 19 years ago, that he and some others, through curiosity, went at the time of the reaping to where the old church mentioned in William Simpson's deposition stood, to view the graves, and that this deponent does not remember to have seen one grave look fresher than another.

(3) Ledstone Smallwood, age about 62 years, deposes that he was acquainted with Christian Lemaster, the widow of John Lemaster, who was, before her marriage to John Lemaster, the widow of Samuel Cooksey, and that he always understood

that her maiden name was Tennison, and that he also understood that [s]he had by her husband Cooksey, 3 sons and 1 daughter. The names of the sons were Justenian, John, and William, and the daughter's name was Precella [sic], and that [this] deponent was frequently at the house of Justenian and William Cooksey aforesaid, and that he has often heard his brother, William Smallwood, who is since dead, say that he and his father, Ledstone Smallwood, were at John Lemaster's drinking, that he, said William, went for a Doctor Adair to draw deeds for the said Christian Lemaster to give her land to her 3 sons aforesaid, Justenian, John, and William, and that he heard his brother William also say that Doctor Adair did go and draw deeds for the said land, and that the 3 brothers occupied their different parts of the said land, that he, this deponent, lived at John Cooksey's and heard and understood from William Cooksey that John and William Cooksey had their parts of the land laid off to them, but that he does not know it of his own knowledge, that John Lemaster died many years before his wife, that Christian Lemaster has been dead 22 or 23 years, that she died before old Justenian Burch, who has been dead upwards of 22 years, that he always understood that Justenian Cooksey, the father of the present plaintiff, was the eldest son and that Thomas Reed Cooksey is the reputed heir at law to the said Justenian Cooksey.

(4) Susannah Smallwood, age about 71, deposes that Christian Lemaster aforesaid died some time before this deponent's father, Justinian Burch aforesaid, and that her said father has been dead 22 years or near upon it, and that when she went to see her father, she said, "so father, Aunt is gone before you." Her father replied and said, "Yes, she is."

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber Z No. 3, pp. 2-4.

Comment: That Christian was a seamstress explains the purchases in the Nov. 1742 record above.

Issue of Samuel Cooksey and Christian Tennison.

"The Tennison Family of Southern Maryland" gave minimal information on the four children of Samuel Cooksey and Christian Tennison: Justinian, John, William, and Priscilla. I have set forth below a more detailed outline of their families.

A. Justinian Cooksey, b. 1702, d. 1778 in Charles Co., Md. (will probated Feb. 3, 1778), m. Sarah Reed (dau. of Thomas Reed and Elizabeth _____), b. 1703. Issue:

1. Christian Cooksey, b. Feb. 9, 1728, m. William Scott.
2. Thomas Reed Cooksey (1730-1783), m. Mar. 12, 1757 in Charles Co., Md. to Elizabeth Matthews (nee Barnes), widow of William Matthews. Elizabeth d. 1783.
3. Justinian Cooksey, Jr., b. May 8, 1731, d. Aug. 1773 in Charles Co., Md. (inventory).
4. Samuel Cooksey, b. Jul. 16, 1733, d. 1781.
5. Mary Cooksey, b. Sep. 25, 1735.
6. John Cooksey, b. Mar. 21, 1738, d. 1796, m. Ann Burch.
7. Sarah Catherine Cooksey, b. Mar. 21, 1740.
8. Elizabeth Cooksey, b. Feb. 8, 1744, m. Richard Moreland, b. 1740.
9. Susanna Cooksey, b. Mar. 2, 1746.
10. Eleanor Cooksey, b. 1749.

B. John Cooksey, d. May 1758 (will probated) in Charles Co., Md., m. Mary Reed (dau. of Thomas Reed and Elizabeth _____), b. 1711, d. 1788 in Charles Co., Md. After John's death, Mary remarried (by Apr. 1760) Jacob Hudson. Issue:

1. John Baptist Cooksey (1730-1806), m. 1st Mary _____, m. 2nd Mary "Polly" Slate.
2. Lemaster Cooksey, b. 1732, m. Nancy _____ (Ward?)
3. Ann Cooksey, b. 1734, m. Thomas Nalley.
4. Thomas Cooksey (1736-1794), m. Elizabeth McPherson (1747-1801).
5. Hezekiah Cooksey (1738-1825), d. Warren Co., Ga., m. Jul. 13, 1780 Elizabeth Gray (dau. of James Gray and Sophia _____).
6. Mary Cooksey, m. Philip Moreland.
7. Sarah Cooksey, m. Edward Flannery.
8. Charity Cooksey, m. Jan. 10, 1778 Francis Mastin.

C. William Cooksey, b. 1702-1704, d. May 1773 (will probated) in Charles Co., Md., m. 1st Anne Semmes (dau. of John Semmes), m. 2nd Barbara _____, living Jul. 1775. Issue (from both wives):

1. Samuel Cooksey. An adult record for him in Mar. 1749/50 indicates he was b. 1729 or earlier. Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber 42, p. 660.
2. Christian Cooksey.
3. William Cooksey, Jr., b. 1726, d. Dec. 17, 1776, m. Mary Hudson.
4. Sarah Cooksey.
5. Shadrach Cooksey, d. 1801, m. Jemima _____.
6. Ledstone Smallwood Cooksey (1755-1833), m. Elender _____, b. 1762.
7. Abednego Cooksey (1756-1800), m. Elizabeth Corman, b. 1757.

8. John Cooksey.
9. Elinor Cooksey.
10. Justinian "Jesse" Cooksey.

D. Priscilla Cooksey, m. Thomas Barron, d. Mar. 1757 (date of inventory) in Charles Co., Md. Priscilla predeceased

Thomas. Probable issue:

1. John Barron, b. by 1729.
2. Samuel Cooksey Barron, b. 1729-30.
3. Thomas Barron, Jr., b. by 1733.
4. Abraham Barron, b. by 1736.
5. Justinian Barron, b. Mar. 27, 1741.
6. Lemaster Barron, b. Sep. 1743.
7. Mary Barron, has illegitimate child in 1750.

Note - The birthdates given for Justinian Cooksey and William Cooksey are based on depositions in which they state their age. As to birth order, when listing their sons in Samuel Cooksey's will and in Christian Lemaster's deed, the order is Justinian, John, William.

Samuel Cooksey's first family.

In "The Tennison Family of Southern Maryland" I suggested that the wife of Samuel Cooksey before Christian Tennison (the mother of Samuel Cooksey, Jr., Elizabeth Cooksey and Mary Cooksey Short) may have been a Gerrard or a Smith. It now appears to me that she was Susanna Smith, widow of John Smith.

This conclusion is based on further research on the Gerard family that seems to eliminate them, and on further research on the Smith family, specifically, the following 5 records:

- (1) The Feb. 1676/7 St. Mary's Co., Md. will of John Smith (wife Susanna). The Maryland Calendar of Wills, Vol. 1, p. 191.
- (2) The Nov. 1705 Charles Co., Md. will of John Smith (son of John and Susanna), names sister Elizabeth Cooksey. Charles Co., Md. Wills, 1705-1733, pp. 3-5. Don't use The Maryland Calendar of Wills record (Vol. 3, p. 71) as it contains errors.
- (3) The Feb. 1708/9 Charles Co., Md. administration account of John Smith shows legacies paid to Elizabeth Cooksey and Mary Cooksey Short. Charles Co., Md. Administration Accounts, 1708-1738, p. 3.
- (4) The Aug. 1714 Charles Co., Md. deed of Elizabeth Mahoney (dau. of John and Susanna Smith who m. Timothy Mahoney.) Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber F No. 2, p.

25.

(5) June 1722 St. Mary's Co., Md. Deposition of Elizabeth Mahoney (names her mother as Susanna Cooksey). Hooper, Debbie, "Abstracts of Chancery Court Records of Maryland 1699-1782," p. 50.

The following record suggests that Elizabeth Cooksey, the dau. of Samuel Cooksey and his first wife (now believed to have been Susanna Smith), may have married 1st Gilbert Lewis, and 2nd John Harris.

Apr. 1730 - Jesse Cooksey and William Cooksey are next-of-kin in the Charles Co., Md. inventory of Gilbert Lewis. The administratrix of Gilbert Lewis' estate is Elizabeth Harris, wife of John Harris.

Source: Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Inventories of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, 1728-1734," p. 21.

Comment: This brief record may seem a slender reed to support my position. I offer the following. First, if one is at all familiar with early estate administrations, it will be recognized that Elizabeth Harris is almost surely the widow of Gilbert Lewis who has remarried John Harris. Second, Justinian (Jesse) Cooksey and William Cooksey were half brothers to Elizabeth Cooksey (thus kin), and sufficient information is known of the Cooksey family that I cannot see any other reasonable way in which Jesse and William Cooksey might be related to Gilbert Lewis, his widow Elizabeth or John Harris. Third, the July 1714 Charles Co. inventory of Elizabeth's full brother, Samuel Cooksey [Jr.], is approved by Gilbert Lewis. Source: Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Inventories and Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, 1712-1716," p. 27.

Vol 2

PART VIII. GRANDCHILDREN OF JUSTINIAN TENNISON, SR.
(children of John Tennison K. and Sarah Lemaster)

In addition to the 4 sons of John Tennison and Sarah Lemaster that were included in Vol. 1, and for whom newly found records are set forth below, we now add Barbara Tennison #12 as a daughter of John and Sarah. In Vol. 1, Barbara was listed as an unidentified Tennison on pp. 171-2.

8. IGNATIUS TENNISON AND WIFE MRS. ELIZABETH MCPHERSON.

Introduction.

We find records of Ignatius Tennison in Prince George's/Frederick Co. during the period ca. 1745-1755, and during this time there are no records of an Ignatius Tennison in Charles Co. Then we find records of an Ignatius Tennison in Charles Co. during the period 1758-1771, with no records of an Ignatius Tennison in Prince George's/Frederick Co. Thus, it still is not clear whether Ignatius Tennison returned to Charles Co. or whether the 1758-1771 Charles Co. Ignatius Tennison is a new, younger man.

The five children of Elizabeth by her 1st husband Daniel McPherson were Richard, Basil, Alexander, Mary and Elizabeth McPherson. See p. 158 of "The Tennison Family of Southern Maryland."

Nov. 1741 - Charles Co., Md. Court. The Charles Co. Court of Nov. 1743 sets forth the final account and distribution, dated Nov. 1741, for the estate of Daniel Macpherson by Ignatius Tenneson and Elizabeth his wife, executrix. The account shows that the total estate assets were 90/1/6, that disbursements had been made amounting to 82/19/2, leaving a balance of 7/2/4 to be disposed of according to law and Daniel's will. The sureties for Elizabeth's executorship were Alexander Macpherson, Sr., and William Macpherson, Jr., both of Charles Co.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber 39, p. 668.

June 1743 - Charles Co., Md. Court. Ann Greenfield vs. Edward Briscoe, of Charles Co., merchant. At the June 1744 Court Ann proved Briscoe's account with her, showing that Briscoe owed her 33 pounds, 10 shillings sterling. The account shows that during the period Apr.-June 1743 Ann provided a total of 33½ barrells of corn to 12 different people for Briscoe's account (including 4 barrells of corn supplied to Ignatius Tennison in June 1743 at 1 pound sterling per barrell or 4/0/0). The case was continued for several courts and at the June 1745 Court, Briscoe putting in no defense, Ann was given judgment for the amount sued for plus costs.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber Y No. 2, pp. 360-2.

Mar. 1743/4 - Ignatius Tennison and Matthew Tennison sign, as next-of-kin, the St. Mary's Co., Md. inventory of Samuel Tennison #3.

Source: Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Inventories of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, 1744-1748," p. 7.

Comment: This is the only record ever found for the name Ignatius Tennison in St. Mary's Co. Both the St. Mary's location and the relationship to Samuel Tennison suggest this is not a record of Ignatius #8, yet there is no other Ignatius to whom the record may be assigned.

July 1745 - The Charles Co., Md. administration account of Benjamin Robey shows that Robey's estate received a payment from Ignatius Tennison.

Source: Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Administration Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, 1744-1750," p. 30.

Aug. 1745 - The Charles Co., Md. administration account of John Butler shows that Butler's estate received a payment from Ignatius Tenneson.

Source: Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Administration Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, 1744-1750," p. 31.

Nov. 1747 - Ignatius posts bond for his brother Justinian [#9.] in Prince George's Co., Md. Their surname is given as "Dennison." See the 1743-1748 record under Justinian for further particulars.

Nov. 1747-Nov. 1748 - Prince George's Co., Md. Court. Peter Wood vs. Ignatius Tennison. Jeremiah Chase, atty. for Wood; Henry Darnall, atty. for Ignatius. The Sheriff was commanded to bring Ignatius Tennison to the Nov. 1747 Court to answer a plea of trespass on the case that had been filed against him by Peter Wood. The parties appeared at the Nov. 1747 Court, and Ignatius requested a continuance until the Mar. 1747/8 Court. Additional continuances were sought and obtained by Ignatius to the June 1748, Aug. 1748, and Nov. 1748 Courts.

At the Nov. 1748 Court, the parties appeared and Peter Wood stated that he would not further prosecute the case against Ignatius. Therefore, the Court ordered that the case be dismissed, and further ruled that the said Ignatius do recover against Wood _____ [blank space left in the court record for the amount] pounds of tobacco for his costs and charges, and that the said Ignatius Tennison have execution.

Source: Prince George's Co., Md. Court Records, Liber

KK, pp. 64-5.

July 1750 - Frederick Co., Md. Deeds. Abraham Davenport, of Charles Co., Md., blacksmith, and Ignatius Tennison, of Frederick Co., Md., planter, and his wife Elizabeth, deed to Joseph Glaze, of Charles Co., carpenter, for 8000 pounds of tobacco, a parcel called "Dann" in Frederick Co., Md., beginning at the 3rd line of a parcel formerly conveyed to William Collier by Samuel Beall, containing 93 acres.

Source: Frederick Co., Md. Land Records, Liber B, pp. 215-18.

Comment: See Apr. 1748 record on p. 160 of "The Tennison Family of Southern Maryland."

Nov. 1751 - Frederick Co., Md. Court. Dr. Gustavus Brown sues Ignatius Tennison on a debt but the parties reach agreement on the matter before the case comes to trial.

Source: Rice, Millard M., "This Was the Life; Excerpts from the Judgment Records of Frederick County, Maryland, 1748-1765," p. 90.

Nov. 1752 - Frederick Co., Md. Court. List of the "Evidences" [Witnesses] who were sworn to attendance at the Nov. 1752 Court: ... Daniel Thomas, 6 days attendance as a witness for the defendant in the case of Messrs. Dunlops vs. Ignatius Tennison.

Source: Frederick Co., Md. Court Minutes, 1750-1762, p. 42. (MSA Microfilm Roll No. CR 12,257)

1758-1771 - For the Charles Co., Md. records of an Ignatius Tennison during the period 1758-1771, see pp. 173-4 of "The Tennison Family of Southern Maryland."

Nov. 1774 - See #67. Mrs. Elizabeth Tennison. She may be Ignatius' wife. If so, they have a son John Tennison.

9. JUSTINIAN TENNISON AND WIFE RACHEL.

Introduction.

The St. Mary's Co., Md. records for a Justinian Tennison that were tentatively placed under this Justinian in Vol. 1 have now been moved to [new] Justinian Tennison #5.

It seems clear that this Justinian #9 lived in Charles Co., Md. until ca. 1742, and then in Prince George's Co., Md. from ca. 1743-1748. Thereafter, the situation is clouded in the same way it is with Justinian's brother Ignatius. That is, did Justinian return to Charles Co. (see the 1747, 1749 and 1762 records) or did he live in Frederick Co., Md. (see the 1759, 1760, and 1767 records)?

Notice that there are no records of Justinian during the decade 1749-1759 in Charles, Prince George's or Frederick Counties. Another puzzling point is that all three of the Frederick Co. records call him Jesse Dennison, not Tennison. In this regard, note that in the 1743-1748 record below both Justinian and Ignatius are called Dennison.

If the Prince George's Co. Justinian and the Frederick Co. Justinian are the same man, it is not necessary that Justinian physically relocated because Frederick Co. was created in 1748 out of Prince George's Co. And, if they are the same man, then the Charles Co. Justinian is a new younger man.

1743-1748 - Prince George's Co., Md. Court. Mathew Hopkins & Co. vs. Jesse Dennison, of Prince George's Co., planter. Attachment. Thomas Clark, atty. for Hopkins & Co.; Henry Darnall, atty. for Jesse. In Mar. 1746/7, Hopkins & Co. alleged that in Apr. 1744 Jesse Dennison stood indebted to them in the sum of 3 pounds, 19 shillings, 6 pence current money by virtue of the following account which was produced in Court.

| Jesse Dennison | | |
|---------------------|---|---------------|
| <u>Date of debt</u> | <u>Item</u> | <u>Amount</u> |
| Aug. 1743 | 1 large black padlock | 0/2/6 |
| Sep. 1743 | 1 perch line and 6 hooks | 0/1/6 |
| Oct. 1743 | 1 quart rum | 0/2/6 |
| Nov. 1743 | 1 small bored gun | 1/10/0 |
| Dec. 1743 | 2 quarts rum | 0/5/0 |
| Jan. 1743/4 | ½ lb. gunpowder, 1 bushel salt | 0/7/6 |
| | 1 pair men's yarn stockings | 0/3/0 |
| | 1 pair men's shoes | 0/8/0 |
| | 8 ells ozna. and 7½ yards linen | 1/11/0 |
| Feb. 1743/4 | 1 quart rum and 2 narrow hoes | 0/10/6 |
| | 2 quarts rum, 500 takes [tacks?], and 1 oz. cinnamon | 0/8/6 |
| Mar. 1743/4 | 1 quart rum | 0/2/6 |
| | 1 quart rum, 2 lbs. brown sugar, | |

| | | |
|-------------|------------------------|--------------|
| Apr. 1744 | and 1 pair men's shoes | 0/13/6 |
| | paper money | 0/3/6 |
| | | <hr/> 6/9/6 |
| | Credits | |
| | 1 hogshead tobacco | -2/10/0 |
| Balance Due | | <hr/> 3/19/6 |

At the Mar. 1746/7 Court, the Sheriff was directed to have Jesse at the June 1747 Court to answer the complaint against him filed by Hopkins. At the June 1747 Court, the Sheriff reported that Jesse Dennison was not to be found in his bailywick. The Court then directed the Sheriff to have Jesse before the Aug. 1747 Court. At the Aug. 1747 Court, the Sheriff again reported that Jesse was not to be found in his bailywick. Hopkins then requested that a writ of attachment be issued against Jesse's property in the amount of 3/19/6, plus an unspecified amount for his costs and charges, which request was granted by the Court.

At the Nov. 1747 Court, Ignatius Dennison, of Prince George's Co., planter, appeared and became pledge and security for Jesse, agreeing to pay any judgment rendered in favor of Hopkins & Co. against Jesse if Jesse did not pay it. The case was then continued from court to court until the Court of Nov. 1748 when the parties appeared, and Jesse denied that he owed Hopkins & Co. At that point Hopkins & Co. stated that they would not further prosecute the case. The Court then dismissed the action against Jesse, and further ordered that Jesse recover from Hopkins & Co. _____ [amount left blank in court record] pounds of tobacco for Jesse's costs and charges.

Source: Prince George's Co., Md. Court Records, Liber GG, pp. 225-7 (attachment proceedings) and Liber KK, pp. 56-59 (subsequent developments).

Comment: Although the name is spelled Jesse "Dennison" many times throughout this case, and also Ignatius "Dennison," these men seem clearly to be Jesse and Ignatius Tennison. From the history of this case, it looks like Jesse might have been out of Prince George's Co. for some part of the period between Apr. 1744 and Nov. 1747.

Sep. 1747 - The Charles Co., Md. administration account of John Wathen shows that Wathen's estate had made a payment to Justinian Tenison.

Source: Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Administration Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, 1744-1750," p. 90.

Comment: Wathen's inventory is dated Apr. 1746 so his debt to Justinian would have been incurred before that date.

Mar. 1748/9 - Charles Co., Md. Court. Justinian pays Barbara Tennison's fine and posts bond for her when she is convicted

of bastardy. See record of this date under Barbara Tennison [#12.] for complete record and source.

Oct. 1759 - The Frederick Co., Md. administration account of John Rawlings shows that Rawlings' estate made a payment to Jiss [sic] Dennis.

Source: Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Administration Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, 1754-1760," p. 154.

Jan. 1760 - Frederick Co., Md. record on p. 165 of "The Tennison Family of Southern Maryland."

Dec. 1762 - Charles Co., Md. record on p. 175 of "The Tennison Family of Southern Maryland."

Jan. 1767 - Frederick Co., Md. record on p. 165 of "The Tennison Family of Southern Maryland." The list of desperate debts owed to the estate of James Dixon, on which Jesse Dennis' name occurs, contains over 1400 names, the longest I have ever seen. It obviously covers a period of several years before Dixon's death, the date of which I do not know. This, plus the fact that the debt is "desperate" (meaning uncollectible), means that Jesse's debt to Dixon may have been incurred a long time before 1767.

10. JOHN TENNISON, JR. (WIFE UNKNOWN)
No new records found.

11. HENRY TENNISON AND WIFE MARY ANN _____ (SIMS?).

Aug. 1742 - Charles Co., Md. Court. Henry Tewson (possibly "Teneson") presents to the Court his servant woman named Anne Stewart, and makes appear to the Court that he has expended 1170 pounds of tobacco, besides the clerk's fees still due to the Clerks of the St. Mary's County and Charles County Courts upon her being accused of felony. The Court orders that she serve her said master three years as satisfaction for the same.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber 39, p. 447.

Comment: Henry's surname looks more like Tewson than Teneson. Tewson and its possible variant spellings is a very rare Charles Co. name, but it does exist. I searched through about 40 books containing Charles Co. records and saw not a single reference to the name Tewson/Tewsen or Twoson/Twosen. However, I did find one record of a Zara Tuson in 1664, and two records of a Robert Tuson/Tueson in 1773-1778.

It was while reading the unpublished Charles Co., Md. court records that I found the Aug. 1742 record above, and also the two bastardy cases for Lucy Tewson/Tuson [#59.] in Aug. 1736 and Nov. 1743. One would hope to find another record of Henry Tewson to verify that there was indeed a Henry in that very small family.

Feb. 1744/5 - Charles Co., Md. Court. In Feb. 1744/5, Henry Tennison, of Charles Co., planter, signed a bond to John Biggs, Gentleman, of Charles Co., in which he (Henry) agreed that if he did not pay Biggs the sum of 847 pounds of tobacco on demand, that he was obligated to Biggs in the sum of 1694 pounds of tobacco (or twice the the amount of the debt). Henry made his mark ("H"), and the witnesses were John Prescott and Daniel Murphey.

John Biggs appeared before the Court in July 1745 and stated that Henry had not paid him any of the 847 pounds of tobacco, and further that he had "lately absconded from the place of his abode and is runaway." The Court then issued a writ of attachment to the Sheriff to attach the goods and chattels of Henry Tennison in the amount of 847 pounds of tobacco, plus 600 pounds of tobacco for Biggs' costs.

At the August 1745 Court, the Sheriff appeared and stated that in July 1745 he had attached property of Henry Tennison that was already in the hands of John Biggs, and that it was worth 1600 pounds of tobacco, as set out in the following schedule.

Appraisal of the Effects of Henry Tennison (in tobacco)

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| --a parcel of wheat in the | 700 |
| --4 young barrows, 2 sows, 6 pigs | 600 |
| --a parcel of lumber | 300 |
| | <u>1600</u> |

Signed: Thomas Reed, Hudson Wathen, John Wathen, Thomas Barron.

Henry Tennison, although solemnly called, came not but made default, and the Court ordered that Biggs have condemnation of the property worth 1600 pounds of tobacco which was already in his own hands.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber Y No. 2, pp. 436-7.

June 1745 - Charles Co., Md. Court. Henry posts bonds for Barbara Tennison when she is convicted of bastardy. See this date under Barbara Tennison [#12.] for complete record and source.

July 1762 - Amherst Co., Va. Deeds. Henry Tennison, Sr., of Amherst Co., deeds to John Sims Tenison for 5 shillings...100 acres. Lines: Henry Tenison, Jr. and Sr.

Source: Davis, Bailey F., "Amherst County, Virginia Courthouse Miniatures; An Abstract of all Items in Deed Book A, 1761-1765, Amherst County, Virginia," p. 7.

Comment: There is no proof that the Henry Tennison in Charles Co., Md. through 1745 and the Henry Tennison in Amherst Co., Va. in 1762-3 are the same person, given the 17 year gap in the records. Interestingly, the situation is almost identical for Henry's 1st cousin John Lemaster (son of Richard Lemaster, the brother of Henry's mother Sarah Lemaster Tennison). John Lemaster is in Charles Co., Md. records through 1748 and next appears 15 years later (1763) in Amherst Co., Va. Also, recall that Henry's brother John Tennison, Jr. (#10.) may also be in Amherst Co., Va. at this time. See p. 168 of "The Tennison Family of Southern Maryland."

July 1762 - Amherst Co., Va. Deeds. Henry Tenison, Sr., of Amherst Co., deeds to Henry Tenison, Jr., for 5 shillings...100 acres. Lines: James Christian on Porrage Creek.

Source: Davis, Bailey F., "Amherst County, Virginia Courthouse Miniatures; An Abstract of all Items in Deed Book A, 1761-1765, Amherst County, Virginia," p. 7.

July 1762 - Amherst Co., Va. Deeds. Henry Tenison witnesses a deed from Sarah Lynch of Bedford Co. to George McDaniel of Amherst Co.,...400 acres on Headwaters of Bowling's and

Stovall's Creek.

Source: Davis, Bailey F., "Amherst County, Virginia Courthouse Miniatures; An Abstract of all Items in Deed Book A, 1761-1765, Amherst County, Virginia," p. 7.

July 1762 - Amherst Co., Va. Deeds. Henry Tenison witnesses a deed from Sarah Lynch of Bedford Co. to George McDaniel of Amherst Co.,...100 acres on Head branches of Stovall's Creek.

Source: Davis, Bailey F., "Amherst County, Virginia Courthouse Miniatures; An Abstract of all Items in Deed Book A, 1761-1765, Amherst County, Virginia," p. 7.

July 1763 - Amherst Co., Va. Land Records. Henry Tennison of Amherst Co. (makes his mark) signs a deed of trust until June 1, 1764 to Alexander McCaul of Henrico Co.,...200 acres on both sides of Porridge Creek where Tennison now lives.

Source: Davis, Bailey F., "Amherst County, Virginia Courthouse Miniatures; An Abstract of all Items in Deed Book A, 1761-1765, Amherst County, Virginia," p. 16.

Aug. 1763 - Amherst Co., Va. Deeds. Mary Ann Tenison (makes her mark) witnesses a deed from Joseph Crews and wife Agnes of Amherst Co. to William Dillard, of Hanover Co.,...195 acres, both sides of Rocky Run, a branch of Buffalo River, and part of a 400 acre tract where James Warren now lives.

Source: Davis, Bailey F., "Amherst County, Virginia Courthouse Miniatures; An Abstract of all Items in Deed Book A, 1761-1765, Amherst County, Virginia," p. 16.

Issue of Henry Tennison, Sr., and wife Mary Ann.

11a. Henry Tennison, Jr.

11b. John Sims Tennison.

The following records have been found for the two sons.

11a. Henry Tennison, Jr., and wife Rebekeh.

July 1762 - See record of this date under Henry Tennison, Sr., for a deed of 100 acres in Amherst Co., Va., to Henry Tennison, Jr.

Jan. 24, 1786 - The Amherst Co., Va. will of Henry Tennison (probated June 4, 1787) leaves 20 shillings to son John, and the remainder of his estate to daughter Susannah Gresham. Executor: Son-in-law Thomas Gresham. Witnesses: John Robinson, William Robinson, John Robinson, Jr.

Source: King, J. Estelle Stewart, "Abstracts of Wills, Inventories, and Administration Accounts of Albemarle County, Virginia (1748-1800), Amherst County, Virginia (1761-1800)," p. 22.

Comment: It appears that Henry's wife Rebekeh is deceased since she is not mentioned in the will.

The Gresham connection is most interesting. See Part X. Research on Greshams in Amherst Co. needs to be done. Research on the name Dennis also needs to be done in Amherst Co. William M. Sweeny's "Marriage Bonds and Other Marriage Records of Amherst County, Virginia, 1763-1800" (p. 25), shows a Dec. 1780 marriage of Elisha Dennis and an Oct. 1794 marriage of a Jesse Dennis. There is also a Jesse Dennis in the 1800 Tax List of Amherst Co., Va.

Further complicating matters, John Sims Tennison has a son Jesse Tennison in Amherst Co. at this time. Thus, the confusion between the surnames that began 150 years earlier is still going on.

June 14, 1787 - Amherst Co., Va. Inventory of Henry Tennison. Value of estate: 22/11/9.

Source: Davis, Bailey F., "The Wills of Amherst County, Virginia, 1761-1865," p. 349.

11b. John Sims Tennison and wife Ann.

July 1762 - See record of this date under Henry Tennison, Sr., for a deed of 100 acres in Amherst Co., Va., to John Sims Tennison.

Dec. 1787 - John Tennison is surety on the Dec. 14, 1787 Amherst Co., Va. marriage bond of Levy Tennison, bachelor, and Phebe Robinson spinster. Consent of her father John Robinson.

Source: Sweeny, William M., "Marriage Bonds and Other Marriage Records of Amherst County, Virginia, 1763-1800," p. 74.

Comment: Levy was a son of John Sims Tennison. Phebe was the dau. of John and Lucy Robinson. "The Wills of Amherst County, Virginia, 1761-1865" (p. 303), by Bailey F. Davis shows John and Lucy Robinson and their children, including Phebe.

Nov. 1791 - The Nov. 8, 1791 Amherst Co., Va. marriage bond of James Ridgeway, bachelor, and Elizabeth Tennison, spinster. Henry Tennison [Elizabeth's brother] is surety on the bond, and makes oath that Elizabeth Tennison, dau. of John Tennison, deceased, is 21 years of age. The Certificate of Marriage between James and Elizabeth was signed by the Rev. Mr. Coleman, and dated Dec. 9, 1791.

Source: Sweeny, William M., "Marriage Bonds and Other Marriage Records of Amherst County, Virginia, 1763-1800," p. 65.

Comment: This record gives us 2 new items of information beyond what is contained in "The Tennison Family of Southern Maryland" (p. 170.) First, it narrows the date of John's death to Aug. 1790-Nov. 1791. Second, Elizabeth is a previously unknown dau. of John.

Mar. 1792 - Margaret Tennison m. Patrick Higgins on Mar. 21, 1792 in Amherst Co., Va., Thomas Hays, surety.

Source: Sweeny, William M., "Marriage Bonds and Other Marriage Records of Amherst Co., Virginia, 1763-1800," p. 39.

Comment: This is the only record found for Margaret Tennison, and there is nothing in the record to establish that she is a dau. of John Sims Tennison. The only circumstantial evidence I can point to that suggests such a conclusion is that the will of Henry Tennison, Jr., does not mention a dau. Margaret. For the list of children of John Sims Tennison, see p. 170 in "The Tennison Family of Southern Maryland," and the the Nov. 1791 record above.

On Mar. 29, 1792, Patrick Higgins returned the favor to Thomas Hays by standing surety for Hays' Amherst Co., Va. marriage to Winifred Coffee.

Sep. 15, 1794 - George McDaniel, Jr., and Ambr. Rucker post the administration bond for George McDaniel, Jr.'s administration of the estate of John Tennison in Amherst Co., Va.

Source: Davis, Bailey F., "The Wills of Amherst County, Virginia, 1761-1865," p. 349.

Oct. 1795 - The Oct. 24, 1795 Amherst Co., Va. marriage bond of Henry Tennison, bachelor [son of John Sims Tennison], and Peggy Alley, spinster. Thomas Ridgway, surety; consent of Peggy's father, Josiah Alley.

Source: Sweeny, William M., "Marriage Bonds and Other Marriage Records of Amherst County, Virginia, 1763-1800," p. 74.

12. BARBARA TENNISON.

Introduction.

Barbara Tennison was listed as an unidentified Tennison in "The Tennison Family of Southern Maryland" (pp. 171-2). The two records that were reported for her there are repeated here for ready reference. Although the records for Barbara rather strongly imply that she was the dau. of John Tennison and Sarah Lemaster, conceivably she was their granddaughter. She is not a widowed daughter-in-law of John and Sarah because in the Mar. 1748/9 record she is called "spinster."

As the reader will see below, Barbara had at least 4 illegitimate children. I say "at least" because where court records have survived she has these children quite regularly, but there are several years for which the court records have been lost (June 1739 to June 1741, Mar. 1745/6 to Mar. 1746/7, Mar. 1747/8 to Mar. 1748/9, and Nov. 1750 to Mar. 1752.) Thus, an additional child (or children) for Barbara would not be surprising.

What were the names of Barbara's children? Those that lived to adulthood should have the Tennison surname. If it is true that all of Barbara's brothers were gone from Charles Co. by 1750 (and there is some evidence to suggest that this was the case), then it may be that one or more of the Tennisons who appear in Charles Co. in the 1750's and beyond (Abinah in 1753, Ignatius in 1758-1771, and Justinian in 1762) are Barbara's illegitimate children.

Barbara seems to function as an emancipated and accepted member of the community. See her Sep. 1745 and Dec. 1757 records. There is surely an interesting story here, and one can only speculate at what it was.

The following records have been found for Barbara.

Aug. 1736 - Charles Co., Md. Court. In Mar. 1736, the Charles Co. Grand Jury presented Barbara Tennison for bearing a bastard child. The case was heard at the Aug. 1736 Court where Barbara, by her attorney Thomas Clark, says "that she is guilty of the bastardy aforesaid." The Court fined Barbara 30 shillings or 600 pounds of tobacco "and that the said Barbara be taken etc." Then came Philip Key and William Cooksey before the Court: Key became pledge and security to pay the fine, and Cooksey became pledge and security to pay the fees due to officers and ministers of the Court.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber T No. 2, pp. 141 and 226.

Comment: The language that "Barbara be taken etc." means that she was to be taken to the whipping post, stripped to the waist, and given a number of lashes "well laid on." This plus the fine and fees was the standard punishment in such cases.

June 1743 - Charles Co., Md. Court. "We the Grand Jury do present Barbbery Tennerson [sic] for a base born child. Information made by Charles Love, Constable."

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber 39, p. 557.

Comment: At this time Charles Love was Constable for the Lower Part of Newport Hundred which helps to pinpoint where Barbara resided. An investigation into the Constable's jurisdiction could be used in Barbara's other cases to ascertain whether they also arose in Newport Hundred.

In the great majority of court sessions over the years the word "bastard" is used. Occassionally, as here, all the women at a particular court are charged with having "base born" children rather than "bastards," although the meaning is the same. I have even seen both terms used in the same case.

June 1744 - Charles Co., Md. Court. Lord Proprietary vs. Barbara Tennerson [sic]. Barbara confesses to the bastardy charge against her and is fined 600 pounds of tobacco or 30 shillings current money. Thomas Clark, her attorney, pays the fine of 30 shillings, and William Cooksey, of Charles Co., planter, becomes pledge and security for the aforesaid Barbara to pay the several fees arisen due to the officers and ministers of the Court here by occasion of the premises.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber Y No. 2, p. 23.

Comment: Why is this trial taking place so long after the presentment?

June 1745 - Charles Co., Md. Court. The Grand Jury presents Barbara Tennison for bearing a bastard child by information of Charles Love, Constable.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber Y No. 2, p. 327.

June 1745 - Charles Co., Md. Court. Lord Proprietary vs. Barbara Tennison. Thomas Clarke, atty. for Barbara. Barbara confesses to the bastardy charge against her and is fined 600 pounds of tobacco or 30 shillings current money, and to be taken etc. Henry Tennison, of Charles Co., becomes pledge and security for Barbara to pay the fine and also for the several fees arisen due to the officers and ministers of the Court here by occasion of the premises.

Ruled that Barbara Tennison find sufficient security in the sum of 40 pounds currency for keeping the bastard child from being an expense to the County. Henry Tennison, of Charles Co., acknowledges himself to stand indebted unto his Lordship in the sum of 40 pounds current money of Maryland, on condition that the said Barbara do save, keep harmless and indemnify the County of Charles from any charges

or expenses that may happen by occasion of providing for or maintaining the bastard child.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber Y No. 2, p. 352.

Comment: The 40 pound bond provision in this case is not a standard feature of bastardy cases. It is a special provision to allow the mother to keep the child. Otherwise, the child would be taken from the mother and bound out by the county. The county's aim was to prevent the child from being a public charge. So, the alternatives were binding the child out (where its new master would bear the financial responsibility for the child) or this special bond to guarantee that the mother and/or her surety (Henry Tennison) would be able to provide for its care.

Sep. 1745 - The Charles Co., Md. administration account of Ignatius Boarman shows that Boarman's estate made a payment of 11 shillings to Barbara Tennison.

Sources: (1) Charles Co., Md. Administration Accounts, 1738-1759, p. 195, and (2) Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Administration Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, 1744-1750," p. 29.

Comment: Payments were also made by Boarman's estate to William Cooksey and Isaac Lemaster.

Mar. 1748/9 - Charles Co., Md. Court. Lord Proprietary vs. Barbara Tennison. Thomas Clark, atty. for Barbara. Barbara confesses to the bastardy charge against her (the presentment by the Grand Jury was at this same Mar. 1748/9 court), and is fined 600 pounds of tobacco or 30 shillings current money, and that the said Barbara be taken etc. Justinian _____ [a blank space is left in the court record for his surname], of Charles Co., planter, comes into court and becomes pledge and security for Barbara to pay the fine and also for the several fees due.

Memo: fine paid in court to Sheriff 30 shillings currency.

Ruled that Barbara Tennison find sufficient security in the sum of 40 pounds current money for keeping the bastard child from being an expense to the County. Whereupon the aforesaid Barbara Tennison, of Charles Co., spinster, acknowledges that she is bound to the Lord Proprietary in that amount, and also in like manner comes Justinian _____ [same blank space left as above] and also acknowledges himself to stand indebted unto his Lordship in the sum of 40 pounds current money, the condition of their joint obligation being that the said Barbara do save, keep harmless and indemnify the County of Charles from any charges or expenses that may arise by reason of her not providing for or maintaining the bastard child.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber 42, p. 333.

Comment: It seems obvious to me that Justinian _____ is Justinian Tennison. Barbara never names the father of the child in these cases. Often that was done, in which case the father was separately charged with "bastard begetting." Barbara is always represented by counsel in these cases. Often that was not the case.

Dec. 1757 - Barbara Tennison witnesses the Charles Co., Md. will of John Cooksey.

Source: The Maryland Calendar of Wills, Vol. 11, p. 208.

Comment: Another witness to John's will was Elizabeth/Easter Newman Williams who was the dau.-in-law of James Williams and Elizabeth Tennison. Ignatius Tennison signed John Cooksey's inventory as kin, and was also a creditor of Cooksey's estate.

Vol 3
K. JOHN TENNISON, AND WIFE SARAH LEMASTER.

Dec. 1753 - Charles Co., Md. Court. At a land commission for part of "Saint John's," owned by Daniel Murphy, the following depositions were taken in Dec. 1753, and reported back to the Court in Mar. 1754.

John Dyson, Sr., aged 71 years or thereabouts, deposeth that a swamp red oak that about 30 years ago was standing and now down and gone was the beginning tree of a tract of land called "Saint John's." The said tree stood in the fork or very nigh where Gilbert Swamp and the White Oak Swamp meet, and that when he was a boy he was present at the taking up of said tract of land by his father Thomas Dyson deceased and John Teneson also deceased and that they bounded the above mentioned tree as the beginning tree.

John Dyson, Sr., aged 71 years or thereabouts,....
[describes the 2nd bound tree of "St. John's."]

John Dyson, Sr., aged 71 years or thereabouts, deposeth that a white oak now standing upon the East side of the main branch that falls into Piles Fresh is the last bound tree of a tract of land called "Saint John's," and the beginning tree of a tract of land called "Dyson's Chance."

Thomas Burch, Sr., aged 69 years or thereabouts, deposeth that about 44 years ago Thomas Williams, Sr., deceased, told him that a red oak then standing and now down and in the fork or very nigh it where Gilberts Swamp and the White Oak Swamp meet was Daniel Murphy, Sr., deceased, his bound tree.

John Dyson, Sr., aged 71 years or thereabouts,....
[describes the tree that his father Thomas Dyson deceased and John Teneson also deceased agreed to as the division between them of "St. John's."]

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber D No. 3, pp. 234-5.

Comment: See the Sep. 1694 record under John Tennison in Vol. 1, p. 80.

Nov. 1756 - Charles Co., Md. Court. Sarah Tenison's petition to the Court for an allowance is rejected.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber F No. 3, p. 198.

Vol 3
P. CHRISTIAN TENNISON, AND HUSBANDS SAMUEL COOKSEY AND JOHN LEMASTER.

Introduction.

The birth order of Christian Tennison and Samuel Cooksey's sons as Justinian, John, and William Cooksey is shown by (1) Samuel Cooksey's Jan. 1708/9 will, (2) the Feb. 1731 deed of Christian and John Lemaster, and (3) the Nov. 1782 depositions of Zephaniah Murphey and Ledstone Smallwood. In addition, the Nov. 1782 deposition of William Simpson (together with Christian's 1758 will, which Simpson quotes), mentions Christian and Samuel's sons as Justinian and William, son John apparently being omitted because he had died in 1758. Simpson's deposition specifically states that Justinian Cooksey was the eldest son.

Apr. 1704 - The citation for the record of this date in Vol. 1, p. 119, is Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Supplement to the Abstracts of the Inventories and Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, 1691-1706," p. 10.

Dec. 1704 - Maryland Prerogative Court. Was exhibited the administration bond of Daniel Gerard of Charles Co., Md., by Samuel Cooksey, administrator. Oliver Birch and Thomas Williams security in the amount of 60 pounds sterling.

Source: Maryland Prerogative Court, Testamentary Proceedings, Vol. 20, p. 89.

Mar. 26, 1706 - Charles Co., Md. Court. A 12 man jury (including Samuel Cooksey) was summoned and sworn by virtue of a Writ of Enquiry into ye ancient metes and bounds of a tract of land in Charles Co. called "Free Gift" in possession of John Contee, Esq. Having examined the evidence the jury does find upon a knowl or hill pointing to Swamp or branch called White Oake Branch upon the said knowl or spot was the place where a certain red oak stood proved to be the second bound tree of the abovesaid tract of land, and also the second bounder of a tract of land of Wattson called "Eagleton" now in the possession of John Willson. Signed Mar. 26, 1706 by the jurors (Samuel Cooksey signs his name.)

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber B No. 2, p. 238.

PART VIII. GRANDCHILDREN OF JUSTINIAN TENNISON, SR.
(Children of John Tennison "K" and Sarah Lemaster)

8. IGNATIUS TENNISON, AND WIFE ELIZABETH NEVITT MCPHERSON.

Introduction.

It now appears that the maiden name of Elizabeth, the wife of Ignatius Tennison, was Nevitt, and that her parents were Richard and Mary Nevitt. After Richard Nevitt died (1724), his widow Mary remarried the widower Edmond McAtee. Edmond McAtee died in Charles Co., Md. in Oct. 1764, his will naming wife Mary and his 9 children by his 1st wife. Maryland Calendar of Wills, Vol. 13, pp. 54-5. Mary McAtee died in Charles Co., Md. in Dec. 1774. Maryland Calendar of Wills, Vol. 16, p. 35. Mary's will names her 4 children by her 1st husband Richard Nevitt as follows:

--John Nevitt

--Richard Nevitt

--Elizabeth Tennison, mother of John Tennison [Elizabeth Nevitt m. 1st Daniel McPherson and m. 2nd Ignatius Tennison]

--Ann Birch [Ann Nevitt m. Oliver Burch, son of Justinian Burch, Sr.]

There is some confusion over the status of a Rosamond Macatee who is named in both Edmond's and Mary's will; is she perhaps the only child of the marriage between Edmond and Mary? Rosamond is a Macatee not a Nevitt name. Although it may appear from Mary's will (made Nov. 1774) that her dau. Elizabeth Tennison was deceased at the time, later records indicate that was not the case.

That the wife of Ignatius Tennison was Elizabeth Nevitt McPherson gets further support from the facts that (1) Elizabeth and her 1st husband Daniel McPherson name children Richard and Mary, probably for Elizabeth's parents Richard and Mary Nevitt, and (2) the witnesses to both Edmond and Mary Macatee's wills were all McPhersons.

Assuming that Elizabeth was Daniel McPherson's only wife, Elizabeth appears to have been b. by ca. 1713. This is derived from the fact that at the death of Daniel McPherson (Oct. 1740), she and Daniel had 5 children (apparently all minors.) This would make their 1st child b. by ca. 1730, and Elizabeth and Daniel m. by ca. 1729. If Elizabeth was 16 or older when she m. Daniel, she would be b. by ca. 1713.

Feb. 1741/2 - The Charles Co., Md. administration account of James Glascok shows that Glascok's estate received a payment from Ignatius Tenneson.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Administration Accounts, 1738-1759, p. 30.

Comment: The abbreviated name "Igns" was misread as "Tyne" in Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Administration Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, 1737-1744,"

p. 108.

1744 - Ignatious Tonacson [sic] signs a petition of Prince George's Co., Md. inhabitants to the Governor and Maryland Assembly requesting the division of Prince George's County into 2 counties.

Source: "Calendar of Maryland State Papers. No. 1. The Black Books." (Clearfield Co. reprint, item no. 461.)

Apr. 1748 - Prince George's Co., Md. Deeds. Samuel Beall, Jr., of Prince George's Co., planter, and wife Eleanor, deed to Ignatius Tenison (Teneson) in Prince George's Co., planter, for 20 pounds sterling, part of a tract of land called "Dann," containing about 93 acres, beginning at the end of the 3rd line of a part of "Dann" conveyed to William Collier by the aforesaid Samuel Beall, dated today.

Source: Prince George's Co., Md. Land Records, Liber EE, p. 425.

Comment: The next deed recorded is Beall's same day deed to William Collier of 67 acres of "Dann." Collier's portion of "Dann" is said to begin at a marked red oak standing on the north line of the aforesaid tract ("Dann") and on the west of a Main Road (commonly called Rock Creek Main Road) adjacent to Mr. Edward Burch's land. Barbara Collier, the wife of William Collier (see Nov. 1751 record below) and Edward Burch were both Tennisons.

Aug. 1748 - Prince George's Co., Md. Deeds. Ignatius Tennison, of Prince George's Co., planter, and wife Elizabeth, deed to Abraham Davenport of Charles Co., for 8000 pounds of tobacco, 93 acres of a tract of land in Prince George's Co. called "Dann," beginning at the end of 41 perches of the 3rd course of the part of "Dann" sold to William Collier, it being an east course, the 41 perches ending at the Main Road that leads from Rock Creek to Lawrence Owens.

Source: Prince George's Co., Md. Land Records, Liber EE, p. 511.

Nov. 1751 - Frederick Co., Md. Court. Dr. Gustavus Brown vs. Ignatius Tennison. "Debt. Second Writ Returned Cepi and copy in time Agreed 2." [annotated case caption only]

Source: Frederick Co., Md. Court, Judgment Record, 1751-1752 (Liber D), p. 299.

Comment: Dr. Gustavus Brown was a resident of Charles Co. He has had to come into the Frederick Co. courts to obtain jurisdiction over Ignatius.

Nov. 1751 - Frederick Co., Md. Court. Barbara Collier vs. Ignatius Dennis [sic.] Trespass on the Case. First Writ returned Cepi, then agreed says plaintiff. [annotated case caption only]

Source: Frederick Co., Md. Court, Judgment Record, 1751-1752 (Liber D), p. 304.

Nov. 1752 - Frederick Co., Md. Court. Messrs. Robert & Thomas Dunlops vs. Ignatius Tennison, of Frederick Co., Md., planter. George Scott, atty. for the Dunlops; Henry Darnall, atty. for Ignatius. The Dunlops alleged that in Mar. 1749/50 at Frederick Co., Ignatius stood indebted to them in the sum of 667½ pounds of crop tobacco, payable on demand, for sundry articles, as shown in the following statement of account, which Ignatius has refused to pay although often so requested.

Account

Nov. 1748

| | |
|---|--------|
| --6½ yards kersey | 2/8/9 |
| --3½ yards plaiding | 0/5/0 |
| --1 felt hat and cotton laces | 0/5/8 |
| --6 ells oznabriggs and 2 single knives | 0/15/6 |
| --2 yards dumblain linen | 0/5/0 |
| --2½ yards glasgow check | 0/10/0 |

Mar. 1749/50

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| -- ells oznabriggs | 0/18/4 |
| --a 4 pieced knife | 0/3/0 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 5/11/3 = 667½ lbs. tobacco |

John Allison, Jr., of Frederick Co., planter, appeared and became pledge and security for Ignatius to pay any judgment rendered against him if Ignatius did not pay it. George Scott became pledge and security for his clients, the Dunlops, to pay Ignatius' costs of suit if the Dunlops lost the case and did not pay his costs.

The case was first heard at the Nov. 1751 Court, but Ignatius requested and was granted continuances to the Mar. 1752, June 1752, Aug. 1752 and Nov. 1752 Courts. At the Nov. 1752 Court, the parties appeared and Ignatius raised as his defense that the statute of limitations barred the case because the alleged debt had arisen more than 3 years before the Dunlops brought their case. The Dunlops countered that their original writ against Ignatius in this action was filed in Oct. 1751.

The parties then moved that the case be referred to two impartial referees for decision, and this the Court did, selecting Nathan Magruder and John Rawlins, Gentlemen, as the referees. The referees retired to decide the matter. [Here the case abruptly ends so that the outcome is unknown; a large blank space was left on the page where the clerk should have filled in the referees' decision and the Court's confirmation of same, but this was not done]

Source: Frederick Co., Md. Court, Judgment Record, 1752-1753, pp. 579-583.

June 1758 and Apr. 1760 - It is now clear that the records of these dates at Vol. 1, pp. 173-4, belong to this Ignatius.

Mar. 1769 - The Charles Co., Md. administration account of Justinian Burch [Jr.] shows that Burch's estate received a payment from Ignatius Tennison.

Source: Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Administration Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, 1768-1771," p. 38.

Dec. 1771 - It is now clear that the record of this date at Vol. 1, p. 174, belongs to this Ignatius.

Nov. 1774 - Elizabeth Tennison is named as dau. in the Charles Co., Md. will of Mary Macatee. The will was first set forth in Vol. 2, p. 105, and is repeated below under Elizabeth's son #8a. John Tennison

Jan. 1777 - Meeting of the Maryland Council of Safety. Ordered that the Western Shore Treasurer pay to Elizabeth Dennis fifteen shillings.

Source: Archives of Maryland, Vol. 16, p. 7.

Comment: Elizabeth is named in a list of 6 Western Shore residents to whom payments were made for assisting the Revolutionary cause in some way. No specific Western Shore county location is given for the payees on this list. Research on the names has shown them to be from different counties stretching from Anne Arundel Co. to Prince George's Co. About all we can say with respect to Elizabeth is that there is no known Elizabeth Dennis or Tennison living on the Western Shore at this time except this Elizabeth, and that payments of this kind to women were usually to widows.

Aug. 1779 - The Charles Co., Md. final administration account of John Crain, by Elizabeth Crain, administratrix, shows that Crain's estate made a payment to Elizabeth Dennis.

Source: T.L.C. Genealogy, "Charles County, Maryland Wills, Administration Accounts, Inventories, and Orphan Court Proceedings, 1777-1780," p. 160.

Comment: The date of John Crain's inventory was Feb. 1775.

Issue of Ignatius Tennison and Elizabeth Nevitt McPherson:

8a. John Tennison/Dennis.

8b. Ignatius Nevitt Tennison/Dennis.

8c. Reuben Tennison/Dennis. Reuben is not sufficiently proved as a son so he is in Unidentified as #87.

8a. JOHN TENNISON/DENNIS, AND WIVES _____ AND
ELIZABETH (BETSY) CHEATWOOD.

Introduction.

John is called both "Tennison" and "Dennis" in his Charles Co. records and in his N.C. records, as is his mother Elizabeth (#8.) in her Charles Co. records, and his brother Ignatius (#8b.) in his N.C. records.

The majority of Charles Co. men appear in 3 different sets of Charles Co. records in 1777-8: the 1777 militia lists; the 1778 Oaths of Allegiance; and the 1778 Census. If John Tennison and John Dennis were two different men we would expect to see both a John Tennison and a John Dennis in at least 1 of these 3 record groupings. In fact, what we find is only John Tennison in the militia lists (no John Dennis), only John Dennis in the Oaths of Allegiance (no John Tennison), and neither John Tennison nor John Dennis in the Census.

That John of Charles Co. and his brother Ignatius of Prince George's Co. are the same John and Ignatius of Caswell Co., N.C., is further demonstrated by the fact that the last record found for John in Md. is in 1778, and the first record found for him in N.C. is 1780; the last record found for Ignatius in Md. is in 1776, and the first record found for him in N.C. is in 1782.

When I say that John and Ignatius moved to Caswell Co., N.C., the reader should be aware that there are a few records of John and Ignatius in Pittsylvania Co., Va., which adjoined Caswell Co. to the north. It is not clear whether John and Ignatius physically lived in both Pittsylvania and Caswell and moved a short distance across the line from one to the other, or whether the boundary between the two was insufficiently clear that their being recorded in both counties was inadvertent. The principal residence of both was in Caswell Co.

The Charles Co., Md. records and the Caswell Co., N.C. records both show that John was not literate (signs by mark.)

Nov. 1774 - The Charles Co., Md. will of Mary Macatee, dated Nov. 8, 1774 (probated Dec. 21, 1774), names:

- son John Nevitt;
- grandson William Miles Nevitt, son Richard Nevitt;
- grandson John Tennison, son of my dau. Elizabeth Tennison;
- dau. Ann Birch;
- dau. Rosamond Macatee;
- Nevitt grandchildren.

Source: Maryland Calendar of Wills, Vol. 16, p. 35.

Comment: This is the first record found for #8a. John Tennison/Dennis.

Jan. 1775 - Charles Co., Md. Land Records. Bill of Sale.

Thomas Smith, blacksmith, for 70 Pounds, sells to John Tennison, 1 Negro woman called Shearer and 1 Negro boy called Henry.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber S No. 3, p. 672.

1777 - John Tennison is a private in Capt. John Hanson's Charles Co. Company of Maryland Militia (12th Battalion) in the Revolutionary War.

Source: Clements, S. Eugene and Wright, F. Edward, "The Maryland Militia in the Revolutionary War," p. 159.

Mar. 1778 - John Dennis takes the Oath of Allegiance to Maryland in Charles Co. before the Hon. Robert Young. John makes his mark ("X").

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber X No. 3, p. 651.

May 1778 - Charles Co., Md. Court Records. John Robey of Richard, Richard Robey, and John Dennis, of Charles Co., confess judgment to Richard Tubman, of Charles Co., for the sum of 500 pounds of tobacco, which sum was recovered in Court by said Richard Tubman against the said John Robey April last. The said sum is to be levied upon if John Robey does not pay Tubman the said 500 pounds of tobacco with costs by Feb. next. [recorded at the Aug. 1778 Court]

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber X No. 3, p. 709.

ca. 1780 - John Tennison/Dennis, together with his 1st wife (name unknown) and their children, moved from Charles Co., Md. to Caswell Co., N.C. About that time, John's brother Ignatius N. Tennison/Dennis, of Prince George's Co., Md., together with his wife Lucretia and their children, also moved to Caswell Co., N.C. The earliest records of John and Ignatius there are as follows:

1780 - John is on the Caswell Co. Tax List.

1781 - John is on the Caswell Co. Tax List.

1782 - Both John and Ignatius are on the Pittsylvania Co., Va. Tax List.

1783 - John is on the Caswell Co. Tax List.

1784 - Both John and Ignatius are on the Caswell Co. Tax List.

In the Caswell Co. records, of which there are many, both John and his brother Ignatius N. are sometimes called "Tennison" and sometimes called "Dennis," and occasionally called both in the same document. Each man is found in the records of the other. As time progressed, John and family gravitated toward use of the surname "Dennis" whereas Ignatius

and family tended toward use of the surname "Tennison."

John was a large land owner (1069 acres in 1803) and slaveholder in Caswell Co.; he remained there until his death in June 1808 (date of will probate). John and his first wife had children in both Charles Co. and Caswell Co., but by 1798 she had died, and on Mar. 3, 1798 John obtained a marriage license in Caswell Co. to marry Elizabeth "Betsey" Cheatwood (b. 1783 in Va.)

John and Betsey had additional children in Caswell Co. After John's death, Betsey remarried (by 1811) Edmond Lyon, and they moved to Overton Co., Tenn. where they were still living in 1850 (Census.)

The records of John, his brother Ignatius, and their children, after they had left Maryland, were compiled over a period of 20 years by Dorothy Williams Potter of Nashville, Tenn. A summary of her data on John has been set forth above, and a summary of her data on John's children is set forth below. Similar summaries of brother Ignatius and his children are set forth under #8b. Ignatius.

Issue of John Tennison/Dennis and his unknown 1st wife:

- (1) Elizabeth Tennison/Dennis.
 - b. by 1775 in Charles Co., Md.
 - d. 1820-1826 in Caswell Co., N.C.
 - m. by 1798 in Caswell Co., N.C.
Henry Cobb (son of Noah Cobb and Elizabeth Walker).
 - b. Feb. 2, 1774 in Orange Co., N.C.
 - d. ? (living 1830 in Caswell Co., N.C.)
- (2) Anna Tennison/Dennis.
 - b. ca. 1775 in Charles Co., Md.
 - d. 1820-1821 in Caswell Co., N.C. (living at time of 1820 Census)
 - m. ca. 1799 in Caswell Co., N.C.
William Cobb (son of Noah Cobb and Elizabeth Walker).
 - b. Oct. 20, 1772 in Orange Co., N.C.
 - d. Apr. 1835 in Caswell Co., N.C. (will probate)
- (3) Levi Tennison/Dennis.
 - b. 1778/9 in Charles Co., Md.
 - d. ca. 1865 in Overton Co., Tenn.
 - m. by 1810 in Caswell Co., N.C.
Susan _____.
 - b. 1778/9 in N.C.
 - d. ? (living 1850 in Overton Co., Tenn.)

- (4) Catherine Tennison/Dennis.
b. ? in Charles Co., Md. or Caswell Co., N.C.
d. ?
m. ? (by 1800?) in Caswell Co., N.C.
Asa Cox.
b. ?
d. ?
- (5) Celia Tennison/Dennis.
b. ? in Charles Co., Md. or Caswell Co., N.C. (see note)
d. Nov. 1854 in Rockingham Co., N.C. (will proved)
m. 1st July 25, 1808 in Caswell Co., N.C.
Turner Patterson.
b. ?
d. Mar. 1825 in Rockingham Co., N.C. (will proved)
m. 2nd ? in Rockingham Co., N.C.

Murphy.
b. ?
d. by 1850 in Rockingham Co., N.C.
- Note - In the 1850 Census, Celia stated she was age 67 and
b. Md. Either she was fudging her age slightly or she was
b. N.C.
- (6) John Tennison/Dennis.
b. 1785/6 in Caswell Co., N.C.
d. ? (living 1870 in Overton Co., Tenn.
m. by 1808.
Mary _____
b. 1790 in N.C.
d. ? (by 1870 in Overton Co., Tenn.)
- (7) James Tennison/Dennis.
b. 1790 in Caswell Co., N.C.
d. 1838 in Overton Co., Tenn.
m. 1st ca. 1812

b. ?
d. ca. 1823/4 in Overton Co., Tenn.
m. 2nd ca. 1823/4 in Overton Co., Tenn.
Pernina Gunnels (dau. of William Posey Gunnels and
Parnina Jones).
b. 1797/8 in Ga.
d. 1875 in Overton Co., Tenn.

Issue of John Tennison/Dennis and 2nd wife Elizabeth
Cheatwood:

- (8) Azariah Tennison/Dennis.
b. 1799/1800 in Caswell Co., N.C.
d. ? (living 1850 in Overton Co., Tenn.)
m. _____

Elizabeth _____

b. 1800 in Tenn.

d. ? (living 1850 in Overton Co., Tenn.)

(9) Reuben Tennison/Dennis.

b. ca. 1800 in Caswell Co., N.C.

d. ? (living 1860 in Morgan Co., Ill.)

m. by 1825 in Overton Co., Tenn.

Susan Arnett (dau. of Thomas Arnett).

b. 1803 in Caswell Co., N.C.

d. ? in Morgan Co., Ill.

(10) Mary Tennison/Dennis.

b. 1800-1807 in Caswell Co., N.C.

(11) Harriet Gregory Tennison/Dennis.

b. 1800-1807 in Caswell Co., N.C.

(12) Nancy Tennison/Dennis.

b. 1800-1807 in Caswell Co., N.C.

8b. IGNATIUS NEVITT TENNISON/DENNIS, AND WIFE LUCRETIA

Introduction.

As was the case with Ignatius' brother #8a. John Tennison/Dennis, the information on Ignatius beyond Maryland, and on his children, was contributed by Dorothy Williams Potter of Nashville, Tenn. The reader should consult the discussion under brother John for further information concerning Ignatius' move to Caswell Co., N.C., and related matters.

The Dec. 1807 record below is of great importance. That Ignatius' middle initial "N." stood for "Nevitt," clearly establishes him as a son of #8. Ignatius Tennison and Mrs. Elizabeth Nevitt McPherson.

Although no record of Lucretia by name is found in Caswell Co., she was there with Ignatius, as is shown by the births of their children. The eldest son of Ignatius and Lucretia was named John B. Tennison/Dennis. If the name that the "B" stands for can be learned, it may be a clue to Lucretia's parentage.

Dec. 8, 1774 - John Dennes [sic], son of Ignatius Dennes and wife Lucresy [sic; Lucretia], b. Dec. 8, 1774 at Broad Creek in King George's Parish, Prince George's Co., Md.

Source: Jourdan, Elise G., "Colonial Settlers of Prince George's County, Maryland," p. 95.

1776 - The 1776 Census of St. John's and Prince George's Parishes, Prince George's Co., Md.

Ignatius N. Dennis, age 31

Lucrecia Dennis, age 33

female Dennis, age 8

female Dennis, age 4

male Dennis, age 1

no slaves

Source: Brumbaugh, Gaius M., "Maryland Records, Colonial, Revolutionary, County and Church, from Original Sources," Vol. 1, p. 77.

Comment: The male age 1 is son John; see previous record. Regarding the identity of the two older daughters, see the records of Ignatius and Lucretia's children below.

Dec. 1807 - Caswell Co., N.C. Deeds. Richard Atwell of Caswell Co. deeds to Ignatius Nevet Tenneson of Caswell Co., 106 acres on Dobbins Creek.

Source: Kendall, Katharine K., "Caswell County North Carolina Deed Books, 1777-1817," p. 282.

Ignatius was a Caswell Co. landowner. The last record found for him there is in 1808. There is no estate record for

Ignatius in Caswell Co., and since the name Ignatius Tennison shows up in Lauderdale Co., Ala., not long after 1808, it is believed that he may have relocated there. With regard to the timing of Ignatius' removal from Caswell Co., notice that brother John [#8a.] died there in 1808. Ignatius' son John B. Tennison was still in Caswell Co. in 1813; there is no estate record for him there. Apparently he moved from Caswell Co. not long after 1813, but to where is not known.

Issue of Ignatius N. Tennison/Dennis and wife Lucretia:

Introduction.

The 1786 State Census for Caswell Co., N.C., shows that Ignatius had 3 males under 20 in his household. We have only sons John B. and Asa T. to fill this billet.

- (1) _____ Tennison/Dennis. (female)
b. 1768 in Prince George's Co., Md.
- (2) Jenny Tennison/Dennis.
b. 1772 in Prince George's Co., Md.
m. Thomas Baxter.
- (3) John B. Tennison/Dennis.
b. Dec. 8, 1774 at Broad Creek in King George's Parish,
Prince George's Co., Md.
m. 1st by 1796 Rachel Grant (d. 1800?)
m. 2nd by 1800? _____.
- (4) Elizabeth Tennison/Dennis.
b. 1774-1784
m. by 1800 George Ford.
- (5) Lucretia Tennison/Dennis.
b. 1774-1784
m. by 1800 James Short.
- (6) Sarah Tennison/Dennis.
b. 1774-1784
m. by 1803 Richard Atwell.
- (7) _____ Tennison/Dennis. (female)
b. 1774-1784
m. by 1807 John Atwell.
- (8) _____ Tennison/Dennis. (male)
b. by 1786 (see Introduction.)
- (9) Asa Thomas Tennison/Dennis.
b. 1784-1786 in Caswell Co., N.C.
m. by 1803 _____.

9. JUSTINIAN TENNISON, AND WIFE RACHEL _____.

Mar. 1748/9 - In Vol. 2, p. 90, I assumed that the Justinian _____ who was surety for #12. Barbara Tennison was this #9. Justinian Tennison. However, it now occurs to me that, given the Cookseys mentioned in Barbara's records, her surety may have been Justinian Cooksey, the son of Christian Tennison and Samuel Cooksey.

Dec. 1762 - Charles Co., Md. Deeds. Nine year lease from Edward Edelin, of Charles Co., planter, to Thomas Barron [Jr.], of Charles Co., planter, for the yearly rent of 1000 pounds of tobacco, part of a tract of land called Edelin's Amendment, bounded by Gilbert Swamp, the land of Justinian Tennison, the run that leads down from William Coon_____ Mill, and Captain Horner's land, containing about 8_ acres.

Source: Charles Co., Md. Court and Land Records, Liber L No. 3, p. 245.

Comment: It appears that after his excursion to Prince George's/Frederick Co., Justinian, like his brother Ignatius, returned to Charles Co. The record is written as if Justinian is an adjoining landowner, but perhaps he was only a lessee of adjoining land. Charles Co. land records do not show Justinian as a landowner at this time. Thomas Barron [Jr.] was a Cooksey cousin of Justinian's. Capt. [Robert] Horner is mentioned in records of others in Justinian's family.

10. JOHN TENNISON, JR. (WIFE UNKNOWN).

No new records found.

11. HENRY TENNISON, SR., AND WIFE MARY ANN _____ (SIMS?)

Jan. 1763 - Amherst Co., Va. Deeds. Henry Tenison, Sr. and John Lamaster, Jr. witness a deed from Elias Dehart, of Amherst Co., to William Tackett, of Amherst Co., 50 acres, part of a larger tract on Porage Creek and on both sides. Lines: Christian; part of tract patented to Elias Dehart Aug. 20, 1760.

Source: Davis, Bailey F., "The Deeds of Amherst County, Virginia 1761-1807 and Albemarle County, Virginia 1748-1763," p. 76.

Jul. 1776 - Amherst Co., Va. Deeds. John Sims Tenison and wife Anne Tenison, of Amherst Co., deed to William Miller [price not stated], part of 400 acres taken up by Edward Eidson and conveyed by him to Henry Tenison, Sr.

Source: Davis, Bailey F., "The Deeds of Amherst County, Virginia 1761-1807 and Albemarle County, Virginia 1748-1763," p. 164.

11a. HENRY TENNISON, JR., AND WIFE REBEKAH _____.

Nov. 1763 - Amherst Co., Va. Deeds. Henry Tenison and John Lemaster witness a deed from James Bonds and wife Mary, of Amherst Co., to Thomas Williams, of Amherst Co., _____ acres on Stovall's Creek.

Source: Davis, Bailey F., "The Deeds of Amherst County, Virginia 1761-1807 and Albemarle County, Virginia 1748-1763," p. 82.

Jan. 1771 - Amherst Co., Va. Deeds. Henry Tenison, of Amherst Co., to Neill Campbell, merchant of Richamond, deed of trust to secure debt of 44/9/3, 200 acres on Porridge.

Source: Davis, Bailey F., "The Deeds of Amherst County, Virginia 1761-1807 and Albemarle County, Virginia 1748-1763," p. 125.

Aug. 31, 1772 - Amherst Co., Va. Deeds. Received of John Gilliland 8/15/10 in full for debt to George Kippen & Co., Glasgow Merchants, for which Henry Tennison mortgaged his land. By William Wilson, Factor.

Source: Davis, Bailey F., "The Deeds of Amherst County, Virginia 1761-1807 and Albemarle County, Virginia 1748-1763," p. 141.

Aug. 31, 1772 - Amherst Co., Va. Deeds. Henry Tennison, of Amherst Co., deeds to John Gilliland, of Amherst Co., for 120 Pounds, 200 acres on Porridge Creek. Lines: John Tennison.

Source: Davis, Bailey F., "The Deeds of Amherst County, Virginia 1761-1807 and Albemarle County, Virginia 1748-1763," p. 145.

Comment: See below where Henry's brother John Sims Tennison sells the adjacent land mentioned in this deed.

Sep. 2, 1773 - Amherst Co., Va. Deeds. Order to Daniel Gaines and Ambrose Rucker, of Amherst Co., J.P.'s, to quiz Rebekah Tennison, wife of Henry Tennison, as to dower wishes in deed to John Gilliland on Aug. 31, 1772. Done and recorded as above.

Source: Davis, Bailey F., "The Deeds of Amherst County, Virginia 1761-1807 and Albemarle County, Virginia 1748-1763," p. 151.

Sep. 6, 1773 - Amherst Co., Va. Deeds. John Sims Tennison, of Amherst Co., deeds to Hugh Gilliland, of Amherst Co., for 30 Pounds, 100 acres on Porage Creek. Lines: Henry Tennison, Jr.

Source: Davis, Bailey F., "The Deeds of Amherst County, Virginia 1761-1807 and Albemarle County, Virginia 1748-1763," p. 150.

11b. JOHN SIMS TENNISON, AND WIFE ANN _____.

Aug. 31, 1772 - Amherst Co., Va. Deeds. Henry Tennison, of Amherst Co., deeds to John Gilliland, of Amherst Co., for 120 Pounds, 200 acres on Porridge Creek. Lines: John Tennison.

Source: Davis, Bailey F., "The Deeds of Amherst County, Virginia 1761-1807 and Albemarle County, Virginia 1748-1763," p. 145.

Comment: The grantor on this deed is John's brother.

Sep. 6, 1773 - Amherst Co., Va. Deeds. John Sims Tennison, of Amherst Co., deeds to Hugh Gilliland, of Amherst Co., for 30 Pounds, 100 acres on Porage Creek. Lines: Henry Tennison, Jr.

Source: Davis, Bailey F., "The Deeds of Amherst County, Virginia 1761-1807 and Albemarle County, Virginia 1748-1763," p. 150.

Jul. 1776 - Amherst Co., Va. Deeds. John Sims Tenison and wife Anne Tenison, of Amherst Co., deed to William Miller [consideration not stated], part of 400 acres taken up by Edward Eidson and conveyed by him to Henry Tenison, Sr.

Source: Davis, Bailey F., "The Deeds of Amherst County, Virginia 1761-1807 and Albemarle County, Virginia 1748-1763," p. 164.

1783 - John Tennison is in the 1783 tax list of Amherst Co., Va. - 12 whites, 2 blacks.

Source: 1790 Virginia Census, p. 48.

Mar. 1784 - Amherst Co., Va. Deeds. Thomas Wright and wife Cordilia, of Amherst Co., and John Teneson, of Amherst Co., deed to John Ward, of Campbell Co., for 150 Pounds, 260 acres on James River. Lines: John Tennison, S. fork crossing.

Source: Davis, Bailey F., "The Deeds of Amherst County, Virginia 1761-1807 and Albemarle County, Virginia 1748-1763," p. 209.

Apr. 1784 - Amherst Co., Va. Deeds. John Tennerson [sic] witnesses a deed from Thomas Wright and wife Cordela/Dillee, of Amherst Co., to John Miller, of Campbell Co., 280 acres on Lynch Ferry Road.

Source: Davis, Bailey F., "The Deeds of Amherst County, Virginia 1761-1807 and Albemarle County, Virginia 1748-1763," p. 213.

1785 - John Teneson is in the 1785 tax list of Amherst Co., Va. - 13 whites, 1 dwelling.

Source: 1790 Virginia Census, p. 85.

Aug. 1787 - Amherst Co., Va. Deeds. John Teneson and wife Ann Teneson, of Amherst Co., deed to William Hansford, of Amherst Co., for 50 Pounds, 73 acres [land location not given.]

Source: Davis, Bailey F., "The Deeds of Amherst County, Virginia 1761-1807 and Albemarle County, Virginia 1748-1763," p. 253.

Issue of John Sims Tennison and wife Ann:

- 11b(1). Henry Tennison.
- 11b(2). Levi Tennison.
- 11b(3). Sarah Tennison.
- 11b(4). Jesse Tennison/Dennis.
- 11b(5). Thomas Tennison.
- 11b(6). Shadrick Tennison.
- 11b(7). Samuel Tennison.
- 11b(8). Leonard Tennison.
- 11b(9). Elizabeth Tennison.
- 11b(10). Margaret Tennison.
- 11b(11)? Elisha Dennis.

11b(1). HENRY TENNISON, AND WIFE PEGGY ALLEY.

Jul. 1803 - Amherst Co., Va. Deeds. Lucy Robinson, of Amherst Co., deeds to Henry Tennison, of Amherst Co., for 45 Pounds, 38 acres [land location not given.] Witnesses include Isaiah Alley.

Source: Davis, Bailey F., "The Deeds of Amherst County, Virginia 1761-1807 and Albemarle County, Virginia 1748-1763," p. 403.

11b(4). JESSE TENNISON/DENNIS, AND WIFE REBECCA TRAIL.

Introduction.

In Vol. 1, p. 170, I reported under this Jesse Tennison, the Jesse Dennis in the 1800 Census of Amherst Co., Va. Is the Amherst Co. Jesse Tennison, son of John Sims Tennison, the same person as the Amherst Co. Jesse Dennis?

1785 - Jesse Tineson is in the 1785 tax list of Amherst Co., Va. - 3 whites, no dwellings.

Source: 1790 Virginia Census, p. 85.

Oct. 20, 1794 - Amherst Co., Va. Marriage Records. Jesse Dennis, bachelor, and Rebecca Trail, spinster, Oct. 20, 1794. Ashford Trail, surety. Consent of Rebecca (she calls herself "Rebe".) Ashford Trail made oath that Rebecca was over 21 years of age.

Source: Sweeny, William M., "Marriage Bonds and Other Marriage Records of Amherst County, Virginia, 1763-1800," p. 25.

11b(5). THOMAS TENNISON, AND WIFE MARY DEHART.

Aug. 1799 - Amherst Co., Va. Deeds. Lalinder Dehart, Thomas Tennison and wife Mary Tennison, James Dehart and wife Catherine, Susannah Dehart, Mary Dehart, wife of Elijah Dehart, of Patrick Co., Va., deed to Matt Stanton, of Amherst Co., Va., for 92 Pounds, 90 acres. Lines: John Nicholas, Sackville King, Porrage Creek, Charles Christian, John Crews. Witnesses: James Turner, James Lewis, Ro. Rowan.

Source: Davis, Bailey F., "The Deeds of Amherst County, Virginia 1761-1807 and Albemarle County, Virginia 1748-1763," p. 357.

Comment: This record appears to be the deed by the children of an [unnamed] Dehart who is deceased. In any event, it establishes that Thomas' wife Mary was Mary Dehart.

Faye Jarvis Moran, in an internet posting of Oct. 1998, stated that Thomas Tennison m. [date not given] in Amherst Co., Va., to Mary (Polly) Dehart, dau. of Aaron Dehart and Malinda _____ (Dennis?). Source not given. Ms. Moran states that Mary Dehart was b. ca. 1763 which, if correct, suggests a marriage date to Thomas of the very late 1770's or early 1780's.

The Amherst Co. Lemasters (from Charles Co., Md.) were also associated with the Amherst Co. Deharts, and in fact, later moved on to Spartanburg Co., S.C. with some of them.

My initial interpretation of this deed was that only Mary Dehart, wife of Elijah Dehart, was of Patrick Co., Va., the other grantors being, presumably, of Amherst Co. That interpretation may be incorrect because there was a Thomas Tennison in Henry Co., Va. in 1786 and 1788, and a Thomas Tennison in Patrick Co., Va. by 1809 (wife Mary in 1834.) Patrick Co. was created from Henry Co. in 1790/1. Therefore, the Thomas Tennison making this 1799 deed (assumed to be the son of John Sims Tennison) may have been of Patrick Co. at that time. Were the witnesses to this deed of Amherst Co. or Patrick Co.? Are there any other records of Thomas Tennison in Amherst Co. after 1786? If not, he is likely to be the Thomas Tennison of Henry/Patrick.

11b(11)? ELISHA DENNIS.

See Vol. 2, p. 95, for an Elisha Dennis in Amherst Co., Va. in 1780. Is he too old to be a son of John Sims Tennison?

12. BARBARA TENNISON, AND HUSBAND WILLIAM COOKSEY.

Mar. 1748/9 - In Vol. 2, p. 90, I assumed that the Justinian _____ who was surety for Barbara was #9. Justinian Tennison. However, it now occurs to me that, given the Cookseys mentioned in Barbara's records, her surety may have been Justinian Cooksey, the son of Christian Tennison and Samuel Cooksey, particularly since Barbara's brother Justinian Tennison is thought to have been in Prince George's/Frederick Co. in Mar. 1748/9.

It now appears that Barbara Tennison was probably the 3rd wife and widow of William Cooksey. William Cooksey, b. 1702-1704, was a son of Samuel Cooksey and Christian Tennison. William Cooksey's Apr. 1773 Charles Co., Md. will, probated May 1773, names wife Barbara, 7 sons (Samuel, William, Shadrack, Abednego, John, Ledstone Smallwood, and Jessy Cooksey), and 3 daughters (Eleanor, Christian and Sarah Cooksey.) Executors: wife Barbary Cooksey and son Jessy Cooksey. The will was witnessed by William McPherson, John Smallwood, and Mary Smallwood. Barbary Cooksey, the widow, renounced the will and demanded her thirds. Maryland Calendar of Wills, Vol. 15, p. 47.

The July 1775 Charles Co., Md. administration account of William Cooksey names the sureties for the administration of his estate as Samuel Cooksey Barron and John Smallwood, son of Leadstone Smallwood. Skinner, V. L., Jr., "Abstracts of the Administration Accounts of the Prerogative Court of Maryland, 1771-1777," p. 155.

William Cooksey's 1st wife is known to have been Ann Semmes, dau. of John Semmes. From William's will and estate records, it appears that William's 2nd wife was a dau. Ledstone Smallwood. It is not correct to surmise from these records that William's widow Barbara was nee Smallwood. In the first place, there is no such person as Barbara Smallwood. Secondly, Barbara's earlier records show that her maiden name was Tennison.

It appears that William Cooksey's 2nd wife was one of the 6 daughters of Ledstone Smallwood, Sr., and his wife Elizabeth Garland, dau. of Randolph Garland. Ledstone Smallwood, Sr., made his Charles Co., Md. will in Jan. 1755, probated Feb. 1755. The will names daughters Susannah Smallwood, Mrs. Charity Mitchell, Mrs. Mary Godfrey, Mrs. Henrietta Nowland, and Elizabeth Smallwood. Maryland Calendar of Wills, Vol. 11, p. 69. It is not known whether the husbands of Charity, Mary, and Henrietta were living in Jan. 1755 or whether they were widows.

From the 1722 will of Randolph Garland, we know that Ledstone and Elizabeth also had a dau. Ann. Maryland Calendar of Wills, Vol. 5, p. 115. Since Ann is not named in Ledstone's will, it is presumed that she was deceased by Jan. 1755. It is not known whether Ann married and had children before she died, but one would suspect that if she did, those children would be referenced in some way in Ledstone's will, and particularly if Ann had a son named Ledstone Smallwood Cooksey.

I have seen a claim that William Cooksey's son, Ledstone Smallwood Cooksey, was b. 1755, but I do not know the source of that claim or how reliable it is. Establishing the birthdate of Ledstone Smallwood Cooksey is an important, perhaps critical, matter in determining the name of his mother. If the 1755 date is accurate, we at least know that (1) Barbara was not his mother because she was still Barbara Tennison as late as Dec. 1757, and (2) that William Cooksey did not m. a dau. of Ledstone Smallwood, Jr. (son of Ledstone Sr.) because Ledstone Smallwood Jr. was not b. until 1720.