

of things did not continue long. On the day of January 1677, a body of regular soldiers arrived from England, which had been sent out at the request of Sir William Berkeley, made many months before. With this force, there came Commissioners, duly authorized by the King to inquire into the causes and authors of the disturbances. ~~And~~ soon after this, the tranquillity of the Colony was restored permanently.

Such is the history of Bacon's Rebellion. A commotion, which, in its commencement, seems to have had no other object, than to secure the inhabitants of the frontier against the incursions of the hostile Indians. The imprudence of Sir William Berkeley, the Governor, by inducing him to thwart this necessary and proper attempt, gave fair occasion for the breaking out of other discontents, which had long been felt in other parts of the country. The steps then taken, necessarily caused the co-operation of the two classes of malcontents, who, being a majority in the Assembly, were so able to accomplish all the attainable objects of either. Here the commotion would probably have stopped, but for the second indiscreet proclamation of the Governor. This, by destroying all the remaining confidence of the country in him, forced the malcontents into insurrection, which, however, even then, had no other than a personal object; as is sufficiently proved by the ill-concerted scheme of Giles Bland, to seize the person of the Governor. The failure of this project, while it excited the indignation of the old Governor more highly, gave a new character to the insurrection. It might then have assumed a new object, possibly, but for the death of General Bacon. While he lived, but few excesses were committed. But the numerous depredations and cruelties, practised by the Governor's party, after Bacon's death, provoked retaliation on the part of the insurgents; and this must certainly have ended in a dreadful state of things, but for the seasonable arrival of the troops and Commissioners from England, and the recall of Sir William Berkeley.

that he could have had but little to do with the proceedings of that body. The Assembly summoned afterwards, by General Bacon and his associa ~~l~~ ~~l~~, in August 1676, never met.

The other important event occurring during the life of Colonel Southy Littleton, in which he had any agency, was, as has been said, The Treaty⁺ with The Five Nations, concluded at Albany in New-York in 1677. It must be a matter of curiosity to most of the present generation, to learn what circumstances could possibly exist, in 1677, to render it desirable to The government of Virginia to send agents to Albany in New-York, there to negotiate a Treaty with The savages dwelling on the great lakes. To explain this extraordinary matter, it will be necessary to give some account of these people.

Before The English established their first settlement in America, at James-town, the French had discovered Canada and made a settlement there at Quebec. By the French historians, we are told that when this settlement was made, about the year 1603, the French found a numerous tribe of Indians, who they call Iroquois, dwelling on the river Saint Lawrence, in the vicinity of the present town of Montreal. This tribe of Iroquois, better known to The English afterwards as Mohawks, and who called themselves Mingos, occupied the region above the mouth of the Iroquois river, now called the Sorel, and on the lakes Iroquois and Sacrament, or Champlain and George.

From these their primitive seats, probably, the Mingos extended their conquests, on both sides of the river Saint Lawrence, above Quebec, and on both sides of the lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron. In this career of conquest, unlike most other savage tribes, they successively incorporated their vanquished enemies into their confederacy, which confederacy was afterwards distinguished as "the Five" "Nations"; and upon a subsequent addition of another tribe to the confederacy, it received the appellation of "the Six Nations"

See Golden's Five Nations. Vol: I. page 37

The Senecas, who live to the west; the Mohawks, to the east; and the Onondagas between them, are the elder tribes. The Cayugas and Oneidas are the younger tribes. The Monacans or Tuscaroras, who were taken into the confederacy, in 1712, make the sixth nation. See Jefferson's soon of the seal

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Governor Pownall says, in his "Administration of the British Colonies," that about the year 1664, this Confederacy had carried its arms as far south as Carolina, and as far west as the Mississippi, over a vast country, extending twelve hundred miles in length and about six hundred miles in breadth, where they destroyed whole nations, of whom there were no accounts then remaining. Every part of this region they visited in their periodical expeditions, either for hunting, or war; passing to the south as the cold weather approached, and returning to their more northern habitations, with the advancing spring.

During these expeditions, they sometimes encountered the Indians tribes dwelling about the head of Chesapeake Bay and to the West and north-west of Virginia. Some of these tribes, either driven by the power or flying from the expected ravages of such a formidable foe, fell, in their turn, upon the Virginia Indians, dwelling in the immediate vicinity of the colonists. The usual consequence of this, was a border war between the colonists and their savage neighbors, whose necessities as well as habits induced them to perpetrate many acts of hostility and barbarity.

The outrages which caused the first expedition of General Bacon against these Indians, in 1675, were, very probably, traceable to the causes I have stated. To prevent a repetition of such mischiefs, by removing the cause from which they generally proceeded, was a subject that occupied the early attention of the government of Virginia, very soon after tranquillity was restored to this colony upon General Bacon's death.

The Colony in Maryland, had been exposed to similar mischiefs, by the same causes. And as the Five Nations were in close amity with the English in New-York, Maryland endeavored to use the influence of that colony, to establish a firm and lasting peace with these savages. For this purpose Colonel Coursey had been sent by Maryland, as an envoy, to Albany. To this gentleman, Sir Herbert Jeffries, the Governor

of Virginia, had committed the interests of this colony also, until he could dispatch Commissioners of his own to the same place. Colonel Southy Littleton and Colonel William Kendall, were afterwards appointed such Commissioners, on the part of Virginia. They proceeded to Albany, and there confirmed the peace which Colonel Coursey had already concluded with the Five Nations.

Colonel Southy Littleton died, in Albany, during this negotiation; and the Treaty was signed by Colonel Kendall alone, on the part of Virginia. The chief objects of this Treaty, were that the Five Nations should recall all their warriors from Maryland and Virginia; and that they should not thereafter molest the Indians within these colonies.

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III. Gertrude Littleton.

Gertrude Littleton, the youngest child of Colonel Southey, was born in Virginia, Littleton, and was very young at her father's death, in 1679. By his will, he committed her to the guardianship of Major Edmund Bowman, who I presume was her uncle. This is the same man, who our ancient ^{records} historians state to have been ordered to appear before the Council, for treasonable words used concerning King James the Second; and of whom the Justices of Accomack were ordered to take bond with surety, for his appearance and good behavior. This was in 1686, during the administration of Lord Howard of Effingham. But the history of that day, will probably satisfy all who read it, that the circumstance stated, ought rather to be considered as evidence of the sagacity of Major Bowman than of his turbulence and evil disposition. He may have been, very probably, the first in Virginia to utter openly what many of the wisest and best in England then thought; and what, very soon afterwards, was proclaimed throughout the realm of Great Britain, by the authority of the Parliament itself.

When Gertrude Littleton grew up, she married Henry Harmanson, a descendant of one of the oldest and most reputable families on the Eastern shore of Virginia. He died in the year 1709, leaving a will now recorded in Northampton County Court. Gertrude Harmanson, survived her husband many years, but never married again. She died in 1732.

It appears by her will, a copy of which I have, that she had had several children, none of whom were then living, however, except her son Henry and her daughter Sophia. Two others of her daughters had married and died, during their mother's life. One of these daughters Esther, had married John Stratton, and left no issue. The other had married — Eyre, and had left a son Littleton Eyre, the grandfather of the present John Eyre esq: of Eyre Hall in Northampton County. To this grandson of hers, Gertrude Harmanson devises part of her estate.

If the accounts which tradition has handed down to me concerning this lady are correct, she was a most singular woman indeed. After the death of her husband, she

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managed all her estates herself, with as much industry, skill and attention, as any man could have done. Mounted on horseback, she rode from one end to the other of the Eastern shore, visiting her different plantations; and was reputed one of the best managers there. During her widowhood, she acquired, by her own enterprise and exertion, several landed estates and much other property, for the settlement of which, according to her own inclination, she procured the passage of an Act of Assembly. By some means or other, she had picked up some knowledge of the law; and she was said to have prepared, with her own hands, not only all her own deeds contracts and other legal instruments, but even to have given written opinions upon legal questions submitted to her by her neighbors and friends. The honourable James Henry, who was still one of the Judges of the General Court, after I came to the bar, has often told me, that during the period he practised on the Eastern shore, where he resided in the early part of his life, he had seen several of these legal opinions given by Mrs. Harmanson, formerly, which were even then held in high repute there; and as he thought, were singularly correct. But my grandfather Waller, who I have heard say that this lady had been a client of his, and that he too had seen many of her legal opinions, did not appear to consider them so remarkable for their correctness, as being female productions. However, if the Act of Assembly referred to above, or her own will, be, either of them, her own composition, and traditions affirm that both are, they manifest, unquestionably, no mean specimen of the legal skill of that day.

Part of the plate bequeathed by this will to her grandson Littleton Tarwell, marked G.H., was still preserved in my family a few years since, having been handed down to me from generation to generation since her death, now more than a hundred years ago. Other similar plates, I have recently seen in the possession of John Eyre esquire, derived to him, in like manner, from his grandfather Littleton Eyre.

Henry Harmanson, the husband of Gertrude Littleton, was a native of Northampton County. I have not obtained any particular information concerning him from the records of that county. His whole life was spent in the county and his

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family, was one of the oldest there. Mention is made of a Mr. Harm
(for this is the name of Harmanson as it was formerly written and
still generally pronounced on the Eastern shore) in a patent granted
to one Roger Saunders, in 1632. This Mr. Harmann, who I doubt not was
the ancestor of Henry Harmanson, is described in this patent as
being a landed proprietor, at its date. His land was coterminous to
with that granted by this patent to the said Saunders, which land
was situated in the Old Plantation of Accomacke. Therefore, this
Mr. Harmann must have been a very early settler on the Eastern shore,
and was established there, probably, before Colonel Nathaniel
Settleton settled himself in this region.

Henry Harmanson was a widower at the time of his
intermarriage with Gertrude Settleton. It appears, by his will,
that he left several children, by each of his two marriages. Of these,
Matthew Harmanson, who was afterwards distinguished as Major
Matthew Harmanson, and who became a man of some notoriety in
the County of Northampton, was his eldest son by ~~his~~ his first wife.
Henry Harmanson the other son, was the child of Gertrude
Settleton, and was born after his father's death. The youngest
child of Henry Harmanson and Gertrude his wife, who was
born during her father's life, was a daughter, Sophia Harmanson.
It will be of her only I shall have occasion to speak hereafter.

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certainly, through a line of ancestors among the most conspicuous persons in the country during that period, and having married her other daughters into the most reputable families then existing in that region, neither this old lady herself, or her connexions, would ever have assented to such a marriage, unless the situation of William Tazewell (who was then quite a young man) had been unexceptionable at least.

He was a lawyer by profession, and seems to have had a very extensive practice in the County of Northampton, where he resided. I have seen many declarations, pleas &c., in the records of that county, which are drawn and signed by him. Indeed, I do not recollect to have found a single important case there, in which he is not mentioned as being of counsel with one of the parties litigant.

A mourning ring, now in the possession of my wife, informs me that he died July 6th 1752, aged sixty one years. And as the will of Gertrude Harmonson, dated in 1752, shews that he was then a married man, having had five children by his wife, I infer that he came to Virginia about the year 1715. This supposition is confirmed by the date of a deed for some land bought by him of one Sa age, which deed is of record in Northampton County Court; as well as by the fact that he is one of the subscribing witnesses, and probably the draughts man, of the will of Sarah Custis before mentioned, which will bears date April 14th 1720.

The records of Northampton county, in which county he lived & died, give but little information concerning William Tazewell nor did I expect to find much there. For although the early records of this and of the other ancient counties of Virginia, contain a good history of all ^{the events} that occur'd there soon after their settlement commenced yet before the year 1700, these records had become what they now are, the depositories of the common assurances of property and the mere histories of the judicial proceedings in the county courts. From such sources, but little biographical information can, of course, be derived. I will mention a single extract only, as descriptive of the manners of the times. In the year 1728, an order of Northampton County Court is entered, making an allowance of twenty five pounds of tobacco to William Tazewell, for squirrels heads produced by him. There seems to have been a custom prevalent in the County of Northampton at this time, that every

house keeper should produce a certain number of the heads of crows or squirrels, for each tithable in his family; and in default of doing so, that he should pay a certain quantity of tobacco for every head, not produced. Those who produced more heads than were required of them, had credit for the surplus, to be paid by the delinquents; and all the accounts were arranged each year, when the County levy was laid. This custom, afterwards became a law, which embraced the whole Eastern shore and Northern Neck of Virginia.

In the order mention'd above, and in several other instances wherein he is mention'd in the records of Northampton County, he is distinguished as Captain William Tazewell; and old Mr. Brickhouse of that county, the only one who knew him personally, with whom I have ever conversed, always called him old Captain Tazewell. Mr. Brickhouse could recollect little else of him however, than that he was an old man when he (Brickhouse) first saw him; that he was much afflicted with the gout; and that he always wore a large white wig.

My grandmother has frequently told me, that after her marriage with my paternal grandfather, a letter was received by him, which was address'd to his father, this William Tazewell, but did not get to hand until after this old man's death. This letter was written by some connexion of his in England, who requested that the old man would send one of his sons to the writer, which son the writer promised to make his heir. The writer stated in the letter, that domestic calamity had deprived him of all nearer male relatives, and that he felt a desire to keep the estate in the family. My grandfather propos'd to send over his brother John, when he grew old enough; but the death of my grandfather, prevented this plan from being carried into execution. My father also inform'd me, that his uncle John Tazewell had mention'd the same thing to him, while he was a boy, and was about to send him to England: but that he was prevented from going, by some cause which I have now forgotten.

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Connecting all these circumstances, and considering them as facts, as I have no doubt they are, the following sketch will probably exhibit the true history of William Tazewell. He was the younger son of respectable English parents, who, although in competent circumstances, yet had not enough to provide well for all their children, who were numerous. This younger son, therefore, after receiving a good education, was put to study the law. When he had acquired some knowledge of this profession, he came to Virginia, about the year 1735, to push his fortunes here; and he then settled himself in the County of Northampton. Here he commenced the practice of the law; and some years afterwards, he married Sophia Farmanson, the daughter of an old, wealthy, and most respectable family, long established in that region of the country. Some ten or twelve years after his marriage, his wife's mother died. Under her will he acquired a considerable augmentation of his fortune; and being afterwards afflicted with the gout, he then quitted the practice of his profession and passed the residue of his life in a retirement made in some measure necessary by this disease. After his departure from England, the family he left behind him there, with which he seems to have kept up a regular intercourse while he lived, became nearly extinct, in its male branches at least; and its name now, most probably, remains no longer, except with such of his male descendants as yet exist in Virginia.

William Tazewell, as I have stated, died July 6. 1752. He lived about two miles from the present court house of Northampton County, at Elkington, now the seat of Mr. Alfo Parker, one of his descendants. Here his remains are interred together with those of his wife, in the brick grave yard nearly in front of, and not very far from the present dwelling house.

Sophia Tazewell did not survive her husband long. They had several children all of whom died without issue during the life time of their father except
Since writing the above, I have seen, in a Canadian newspaper, from an obituary notice of "The Reverend Samuel Tazewell," who seems to have been an Englishman and the Rector of one of the Parishes in Upper Canada. This is the only instance in which I have ever met with the name of Tazewell, in all my reading, except as that of William Tazewell or of some of his descendants.

several children during their marriage. Of these four only Littleton, Gertrude, Ann and John, survived their parents. Three others Henry, William and another daughter called Ann, had died infants and without issue during their fathers life.

Gertrude Tagewell, the eldest daughter, intermarried with Mr. John Stratton, of Northampton County, and left descendants, of whom I shall have occasion to speak hereafter. Ann, the youngest daughter, was brought by her brother Littleton, who was her guardian, after the death of their parents, to the County of Brunswick, where he then resided. Here, she married, first, the Reverend William Newson, the Rector of the parish of Saint Andrew in that County, by whom she had children. She survived her husband, and after his death she married, a second time, the Reverend Arthur Emerson, by whom she had children also. Of these descendants I shall have occasion to speak hereafter.

John Tagewell, the youngest child of his father, was brought by his brother Littleton, who was his guardian, after the death of their parents, to the County of Brunswick, where he then resided. Here he commenced the study of the law, under the direction of his brother: but he dying before John had completed his legal studies, he then removed to the City of Williamsburg. There he finished his legal education, and having obtained a licence, he commenced the practice of the law in that vicinity. He attained eminence as a lawyer, and enjoyed the most lucrative practice of any one ^{then} at the bar, probably. At the commencement of the Revolution, John Tagewell succeeded Mr. Wythe as Clerk of the House of Burgesses. From this situation he was transferred to the Bench as one of the Judges of the General Court. This office he continued to hold so long as he lived. He died about the year 1780, much esteemed and regretted by all who knew him.

John Tagewell married Sarah Bolling, the daughter of Colonel John Bolling, of Chesterfield. By her he left several children, all of whom, however, are dead, and their issue has become extinct, except in the case of Doctor William Tagewell, his second son. He too has died recently, in the City of

Richmond, but leaving a son and several daughters. With these
together with myself and my own children, the name of
Bazewell now exists. There is none other of this name in the
United States, I believe.

V. Littleton Bazewell.

Littleton Bazewell, the eldest child of William Bazewell
and Sophia his wife who survived his parents, was born in
the County of Northampton, about the year 1728. When he
attained the proper age, he was placed by his father in the
Secretary's Office, in the City of Williamsburg, about the
year 1745. After completing the customary term of five years
in this Office, he returned to the County of Northampton,
and there commenced the study of the law, under his father.
For those designed for this profession, the Secretary's Office
was an admirable preparatory school; therefore, Littleton
Bazewell, being so prepared, ^{soon} made such proficiency in his
legal studies as to obtain a licence to practice. As the course
of his future life was probably regulated very much by the
circumstances of his having been brought up in the Secretary's
Office, an excellent institution, which has long since ceased
to exist, this will be the proper place to give some account of
this valuable establishment, the regulations of which have
now passed into very general oblivion.

The Office of Secretary of State, was of ancient origin
in Virginia. In the Ordinance established by the London
Company, on the 24th of July 1621, as a Constitution for the
Colony, there is to be found the name of Christopher
Davison, who was thereby appointed Secretary of State;
and our ancient histories inform us, that Mr. John Rolfe
and Master John Pory had each of them been Secretaries
of State, before that period. So that the Office was probably
coeval with the Colony itself. By the Ordinance above refer-
red to, the Secretary was made one of the Council of State,
and he derived his authority directly from the Superior
Council of the Company in England.

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After the dissolution of the charter granted to the London Company, in the provisional government then appointed for the colony, by the king, the office of Secretary of State was continued as before; and we find the name of William Claiborne there mentioned as such Secretary. This office was continued ever afterwards, during the existence of Virginia as a colony of England; and it ceased with the revolution only. The Secretary of State derived his appointment directly from the crown. But after the death of Mr. John Carter, as I have heard, the office was granted by the king, as a mere sinecure, to some favorite in England; and Mr. Thomas Nelson who succeeded Mr. Carter, and who was the last Secretary in Virginia, although nominally such, was really but the Deputy of a principal Secretary in England, to whom he paid an annual stipend for his office.

In dignity, the office of Secretary was next to that of Governor; and in emolument, the office of Secretary was thought to be the better. Besides the rents or profits of several estates in different parts of the Colony, which were annexed to his office, the Secretary was entitled to his fees of office, (including the clerkship of the General Court) to a certain portion of the annual fees of the Clerks of all the County Courts, and to other perquisites. These emoluments, exclusive of those received from the Clerks of the County Courts, exceeded One Hundred and Ten Thousand pounds of Tobacco, when Beverley wrote.

It was the business of the Secretary, to keep the public records of the country, and to take care that they were fairly, and regularly made up; to issue all writs both ministerial and judicial; to make out and record all patents for land; to register the return of all inquests of escheat, all probates of wills and letters of administration, of all births, burials, marriages and emigrants; of all tavern licences, of all public officers in the country, and of many other things. From this office, always kept at the seat of government, all writs of

✓ election issued, and in it all Proclamations were recorded.

As an incident to the ^{general} duty of keeping all the public records the country, and taking care that these were regularly and fairly made up, the Clerk of the General Court and the Clerks of all the County Courts were considered as but surrogates of the Secretary, from whom all these received their appointments, originally. Of this enormous patronage the Secretary was deprived, in the year 1645, and it was then bestowed upon the Governor. But the act making this change was repealed, in 165 $\frac{1}{8}$, and by a new law then passed, the power of appointing their own clerks was vested in the County Courts respectively. These clerks, however, were even then required "to pay the Secretary the usual composition and fees as formerly."

Both these Acts were repealed at the general revision of all the Statutes, made in 166 $\frac{1}{2}$, after the Restoration. In consequence of the repeal of these two acts, the power of appointing the Clerks of the County Courts became again vested in the Secretary, as an incident of his office. But by an Act of Assembly, passed in 1676, the power of appointing, and removing, their clerks, was declared to be "an inherent and unquestionable right belonging to the County Courts". All the Acts of this Assembly, however, were afterwards abrogated by a Royal proclamation, and were also repealed by the Assembly itself. The power of appointing these Clerks, then reverted to the Secretary, as was generally supposed, and this power ~~was~~ constantly exercised by him ever afterwards, without question or doubt, until a short time before the commencement of the Revolution.

Then, although no new law had been enacted, in reference to this matter, the County Courts, in several instances, began to assert a claim to this power, as their necessary and inherent right. In the beginning of this contest, the County Courts, while asserting such a right on their part, yet regularly appointed and qualif

the nominee of the Secretary. So avoiding all controversy with that Officer. But afterwards, as I have heard, the County Court of Brunswick, upon the death of Sillitton Jarrell, refused to qualify the appointee of the Secretary; and appointed a Mr. Fisher ^{and} in his stead. This caused a legal investigation of the subject; The question was brought before the old General Court. By this Court, it was decided in favour of the Secretary. An Appeal from this decision, was thereupon taken by Mr. Fisher, to the King, in Council. The Revolution came on before this Appeal was decided; and the new Constitution, by continuing in office all the then existing Clerks of the County Courts, and by directing that future vacancies in such offices should be supplied by the respective County Courts, put an end to all such doubts.

The office of Secretary of State, to which such multifarious and burthensome duties, as I have before mention'd, were attached, necessarily required many subordinate agents, to aid in the performance of these duties. The compensation of such agents, if they had been procured in the usual mode, would have absorbed a large portion of the emoluments of the Secretary, especially after the deduction ^{made} from these emoluments, by the payment of the annual stipend to the principal Secretary in England. To avoid this, the following judicious plan was adopted by the Secretary, at a very early day, I believe; and it was continued ever afterwards during the existence of the office.

By the permission of the Secretary, any young man, of a respectable family, of proper age and who wrote a fair hand, upon either his own, or the application of his father or guardian, might enter the office, upon these conditions. He was to continue in the office, as a Clerk, for the term of five years, if not sooner discharged by the Secretary. During this whole period, the young man was to be maintained at his own charge; and was to receive no wages. At the expiration of the five years, if he had conducted himself properly during that term, he was at liberty to continue in the office, upon wages, if he thought proper to do so; or he might leave it. Whether the young man then left the office or not,

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however, if he continued to maintain a good character, he was entitled to have the first clerkship of any County Court that might be vacant and which he desired. He did not forfeit his right to a clerkship so earned, by refusing to accept the first or any other vacancy that might occur. He retained this right as before, until such a vacancy happened as he liked to fill; and he was at liberty then to claim it.

If any young man, who had served out his probationary term satisfactorily, did not wish to accept a Clerkship, he was at liberty to dispose of his privilege to any other in the like situation and the contract was always approved by the Secretary, who did not hesitate to bestow the vacant clerkship upon the alienee. In that case, however, the claims of both parties were considered as being fully satisfied. No deviation from any of these rules was ever made, except as to the counties of York, Gloucester, Hanover and Caroline. These four clerkships, Secretary Nelson retained for himself; and bestowed them upon the members of his own family, who had been brought up in his office, like others.

The Clerk of the General Court, who had the general superintendance of the Secretary's office, was he upon whose report of the qualifications of the young men, the Secretary always relied, in granting his permission to enter the office, upon the terms above mentioned. And a report made to the Secretary, by this officer, of the misconduct of any person attached to the office, was surely followed by the discharge of the reported delinquent.

Such was the Secretary's office, into which Littleton Tazewell was introduced about the year 1745, when he was about eighteen years of age. While he sojourned in the City of Williamsburg, as a probationer in this office, during a casual visit to some friend in the neighbouring County of Surry, made in the Christmas vacation, he there met with Miss Mary Gray. A mutual attachment was the consequence of their acquaintance, which was afterwards ripened into an engagement between them. After he left the Secretary's Office and had obtained a licence to practice the law, he

76 returned to the western shore, to fulfill his engagement. This time the Clerkship of the County of Brunswick becoming vacant, Littleton Tagewell applied for and obtained this Clerkship from Secretary Nelson. This appointment was the more desired by him, because Brunswick was then a large County contiguous to that of Southampton, where the family of his intended wife resided.

Having obtained this Clerkship and married, Littleton Tagewell purchased a landed estate in the County of Brunswick, situated on Nottoway river, and established himself upon it. Soon after he removed thither, his father William Tagewell died. By this event, Littleton Tagewell acquired an augmentation of his fortune. He thereupon purchased another landed estate, which was then in the County of Brunswick also, but is in the present County of Greenville, and is situated on the Otter-dam Swamp that falls into the Meherrin river. Upon this estate he built and improved it very much; and thither he then removed. Here he ever afterwards lived; and here he died about the year 1761. His remains are interred in the grave-yard near the dwelling house on this estate.

Besides his Clerkship, Littleton Tagewell practiced the law in several of the Courts of the Counties contiguous to Brunswick; and he was doing well in his profession, at the time of his death. He died intestate, in competent circumstances, leaving two children, Henry and Sarah Tagewell. The latter of these children died an infant of tender years, soon after her father. So that the name was then confined to his son Henry and to his brother John Tagewell. The latter, as I have said, was brought by his brother, after the death of their mother, from the County of Northampton to the County of Brunswick; and as he never afterwards returned to the Eastern shore, as a resident, the name of Tagewell then became extinct in that region.

The short life of Littleton Tagewell, furnishes no event in which he had any share, that is worthy of mention,

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except what I have already stated. He died about Thirty Three years of age; and during the brief period of his manhood, he changed the place of his abode several times. From the City of Williamsburg, he returned to the County of Northampton, about the year 1750; from thence he removed, ^{about} in the year 1752, to the County of Brunswick. Here also he changed his residence after his first establishment there; and he was busily employed throughout his whole life there, in the duties of his office, of his profession, and in completing his new establishment on the Otter-dam swamp. This was a task of no easy performance, in a remote region of the Colony, at that day. Yet it was executed by him with both skill and taste. What I have said of him, will show that his ^{conduct} ~~life~~ ^{must have been} ~~was~~ exemplary, and that his life, although not distinguished in any way, was spent innocently and usefully.

Mary Gray, the wife of Littleton Tazewell, was the oldest child of Colonel Joseph Gray and Martha his wife, whose maiden name was Simmons. Both Colonel Joseph Gray and Colonel John Simmons, the father of Martha Simmons, were descendants of two old families in the County of Isle of Wight, whose ancestors had often represented that County in the General Assembly. When the County of Isle of Wight was divided, in 1758, the abodes of both Joseph Gray and John Simmons were found in the new County Southampton, of which they became distinguished inhabitants, held the first offices in it, as did their descendants afterwards for great many years.

Colonel Joseph Gray left seven children, two sons and five daughters. Of his sons, I very well remember Colonel Edwi Gray the eldest. He represented the County of Southampton many years, as well before as during and after the American Revolution. After his death, one of his younger sons, Edwin Gray, succeeded him as the representative of Southampton County in the Virginia Assembly. But about the year 1795, he was elected member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, for the District of which the County of

numerous among respectable county

Southampton was a part. He continued to represent this district for a great many years, and so long as he resided in it. In the latter part of his life, however, he married a second wife, a lady who lived in the town of Portsmouth, after which event, he removed thither. Here he dwelt ever afterwards while he lived; and here he died without issue.

I also remember James Gray, the younger son of Colonel Joseph Gray, but not so well as I remember his brother Colonel Edwin. James Gray resided in the County of Southampton, on the family estate which he derived from his father and on which his father had lived. I recollect visiting him there, when I was a boy, in pursuance of my father's directions. At the commencement of the Revolution, James Gray entered the Army of the United States and served in it throughout the war. He bore the commission of a Captain; and was severely wounded in the battle of Germantown. I am not aware that he ever filled any civil office. He left several children when he died. His eldest son, John C. Gray, was a member of the Virginia Assembly while I was a member of that body. He afterwards succeeded his cousin Edwin, as a member of the House of Representatives of the United States. But he resigned this situation after serving a single term, I believe.

Of the five daughters of Colonel Joseph Gray, I can say but little. Mary his eldest child married Littleton Fagwell, as I have said. She survived her husband and married a second time, the Reverend William Fanning. By this marriage she had a single child, a daughter, Mary Smith Fanning, who when she grew up intermarried with her cousin John Wickham esq. - Of them, I shall have occasion to speak more fully hereafter. Mary Gray survived her second husband and all her children. She died about the year 1807, at the house of her sister Mrs Edmunds, in the County of Brunswick, where she had resided during her latter years.

The second daughter of Colonel Joseph Gray was called Sarah. She married Major James Wall, a respectable gentleman who resided in the County of Brunswick (now Greensville) on the