

580. JAMES WADE

Born probably c1665-67

Died 1740 Hanover County, Virginia

Married 581. -----

Born

Died

Known children:

Henry Wade

b. 30 Jun 1689 New Kent County, Virginia

d.

m. Judith Via

Margaret Wade

b. 01 May 1694

d. May 1773

m. John Hampton Jr c1710

290. James Wade Jr

b. probably 1697

d.

m. 291. Elizabeth (Ballinger?)

Anthony Wade

b.

d.

m.

Mary Wade

b.

d.

m.

Sarah Wade

b.

d.

m.

Possible children (order of birth unknown):

Edward Wade

b. probably c1690

d.

m.

Andrew Wade  
b.  
d. 1766 Halifax County, Virginia  
m. Susanna -----

Richard Wade  
b. c1700  
d. 1757 Goochland County, Virginia  
m. Griselle ----- c1723

Robert Wade  
b. c1700  
d. c1770 Halifax County, Virginia  
m. Elizabeth Hampton

John Wade  
b.  
d.  
m.

William Wade  
b.  
d.  
m.

Circumstances suggest that James Wade of New Kent and Hanover counties, Virginia, were the same person but it has not been proved. Coincident facts of time and place indicate that the following contemporaries could have been his sons:

Robert Wade	Goochland 1729	Hanover c1720	Halifax 1770
John Wade	Goochland 1732	Hanover 1737	
Richard Wade	Goochland 1733		Henrico 1723
James Wade	Goochland 1736	Hanover 1725	James City 1749
Andrew Wade	Goochland 1739		Halifax 1766
Henry Wade		Hanover 1734	
Edward Wade		Hanover 1734	
William Wade		Hanover 1734	

James Wade was taxed for 150 acres in New Kent County in 1704: (THE QUIT RENTS OF VIRGINIA, 1704, Annie Laurie Wright Smith, Richmond, 1957, reprinted Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1977.)

Waid, James	New Kent County	150 acres
Waid, Edward	James City County	150
Waid, Henry	James City County	150

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Waid, Thomas	James City County	100
Wade, Armiger	York County	424
Wade, Thomas	York County	375
Wades Orphans	Warwick County	100

On 24 March 1725, for 35 shillings, James Wade received a patent for 350 acres in Hanover County, Virginia, on both sides of Hollowing Camp Creek. (Patent Book 12, page 356, CAVALIERS AND PIONEERS, Volume III, Nell Marion Nugent, Virginia State Library, Richmond, 1979.) Neighboring land owners were Alexander Snead, George Sims, Benjamin Brown, Charles Snelson, William Pulliam and John Hill. They and James Wade had land adjoining 400 acres in Hanover County that were patented to John Clements on 17 August 1725. (Patent Book 12, page 246.) A patent was issued to Richard Bullock, Jr. on 25 August 1731 for 400 acres adjacent to James Wade. (Patent Book 14, page 219.) On 28 September 1732 a patent for 400 acres of lapsed land, previously granted to Nathaniel Dickenson on 28 September 1728, was granted to Joseph Moutray. The tract was bounded by Wade's line and the land of John Clement. (Patent Book 14, page 480.)

Margaret Wade, who married John Hampton, Jr. about 1710, has been identified as a daughter of James Wade. John Hampton, Jr. was born about 1690 and died in 1748. Margaret Wade Hampton appears to have been born on 01 May 1694 and died in May 1773. The second son of John Hampton and Margaret Wade was Anthony Hampton, who had a son, Wade Hampton, who was born in Halifax County, Virginia, before Anthony moved to the middle fork of Tyger River in (now) Spartanburg, South Carolina. Wade Hampton became distinguished for his Revolutionary War service from South Carolina. (THE WADE QUARTERLY, Evelyn Wade, Llano, TX, Volume 4, Issue 3, December 1977.)

John Hampton, Sr., who lived in King William County, Virginia, was a son of the Reverend Thomas Hampton, Jr. whose father the Reverend Thomas Hampton came to Virginia from England about 1629 and was a minister at Jamestown in 1630. He died in 1648.

The chronology and the Halifax County connection suggest that the father of Margaret Wade Hampton, was James Wade, Sr. who died in Hanover County in 1740. King William County was established in 1702 from part of King and Queen County which was split from New Kent County in 1691. Hanover County came from New Kent County in 1721. (State of Virginia Highway maps.)

There are some coincidences that suggest that Robert Wade, Sr. of Halifax County, Virginia, was Robert Wade, Jr., the son of Robert and Elizabeth Sprigg Wade of Prince Georges County, Maryland. It has been estimated that Robert Wade, Sr., who died about 1770 in Halifax County, was born about 1700. Robert Wade, Jr., son of Robert Wade and Elizabeth Sprigg, was born in 1707. Elizabeth, the wife of Robert Wade, Sr.

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of Halifax County has been identified as, but not proved to be, Elizabeth Hampton. The wife of Robert Wade, Jr. of Prince Georges has been identified as Elizabeth Hamilton. Since her parentage has not been established, perhaps the name Hamilton actually should have been Hampton. Robert Wade, Sr. of Prince Georges County had a brother, Richard Wade (c1664-1727), whose first wife was Ann Jones. Robert Wade, Sr. of Halifax County had a nephew and legatee named Stephen Jones.

Robert and Elizabeth Wade of Halifax County named a son, Hampton Wade, which supports the likelihood that her maiden name was Hampton and indicates a connection with John Hampton, Jr. who married Margaret Wade. This suggests that Margaret Wade Hampton, whose son was in Halifax County, was a sister of Robert Wade.

Since Margaret Wade Hampton has been described as a daughter of James Wade, she probably was a sister of Andrew Wade, Sr., another resident of Halifax County, who has been identified as a son of James Wade. The probability of a sibling relationship between Robert Wade, Sr. and Andrew Wade, Sr. of Halifax County is supported by the fact that Robert Wade witnessed the wedding of one of the daughters of Andrew and Susanna Wade. The first marriage bond issued in Halifax County was for Elizabeth Wade, daughter of Andrew Wade, and Nathaniel Hunt on 15 May 1753, with Andrew Wade as bondsman and Robert Wade and James Foulis as witnesses. (WADE WAID WAIDE, Mrs. Jeff Wade, Bragg City, MO, 1975.) Nathaniel Hunt undoubtedly was related to Memucan Hunt who married Mary Wade, daughter of Robert Wade and Elizabeth Hampton, in Halifax County on 09 March 1754 (bond date).

The first meeting of the justices for newly-formed Halifax County was made at the home of Hampton Wade on 19 May 1752. At this meeting Andrew Wade was appointed, with William Irby, to "take a list of tithables from the Point of Fork of Dan and Staunton Rivers up to Buffalo upon Staunton." Before Halifax County was erected in 1752 from Lunenburg County, Robert Wade, Sr. and his sons, Stephen and Robert, Jr. were on a list of tithes in Lunenburg County in 1748, taken by Hugh Lawson for the area between Hounds Creek and Meherrin River: (SUNLIGHT ON THE SOUTHSIDE: LIST OF TITHES, LUNENBURG COUNTY, VIRGINIA, 1748-1783, Landon C. Bell, 1931, reprinted Baltimore, 1974.)

Stephen Wade, Robert Wade, Junr., Robert Wade, Senr. - 7 tithes

All of the persons named on the tithe lists were 16 years of age or older. The first name in a group of names was the head of household or the primary resident. On 10 June 1749 Lydell Bacon prepared a list that included:

Stephen Wade, Silvak Walker - 5 tithes; 15 crows heads  
Edward Davis, Rob. Wade - 6 tithes

The Lunenburg tithe list taken by Bacon in 1750 included:

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William Stone, Robert Wade, Jr., Robert Wade, Sr. - 8 tithes

Cornelius Cargill assessed the area of Lunenburg County which now is all of Halifax, Pittsylvania, Franklin, Henry and Patrick counties. His 1750 list included:

Saml. Harris, Stephen Wade - 5 tithes

Robert Wade does not appear on Lunenburg tithe lists subsequent to 1750, but Stephen was counted in 1752 by Cargill:

Saml. Harris, Stephen Wade, Charles Harris, Daniel York - 6 tithes

The association of Robert Wade and William Stone provides additional circumstantial evidence linking Robert Wade of Halifax County to Robert Wade of Prince Georges County, Maryland. Theodosia Wade, sister of Robert Wade, Sr. of Prince Georges County, married William Stone, who may have been a grandson of Captain William Stone, who went from the eastern shore of Virginia to Maryland, where he became governor. Elizabeth Sprigg Wade's father Thomas Sprigg also moved from Virginia to Maryland. Thomas Sprigg married Katherine Graves Roper, widow of Captain William Roper and daughter of Captain Thomas Graves, both also of the eastern shore of Virginia. Verlinda Graves, sister of Katherine, was the wife of Captain William Stone, Governor of Maryland. They had a son, Thomas Stone, who had a son, William Stone, who was of the generation to have married Theodosia Wade. Perhaps William and Theodosia Wade Stone moved from Maryland to Virginia where they lived with Robert Wade, Sr. in 1750.

James Wade, Jr., who was born in 1697, could have been a brother of Henry Wade, who was born in New Kent County on 30 June 1689 and married Judith Via. Henry Wade was a son of James Wade of New Kent County, Virginia, who was born about 1665-1667 and had, at least, five children, son Henry Wade, who was born in New Kent County on 30 June 1689 and married Judith Via, who was born in New Kent County on 11 April 1699; son Anthony Wade; daughter Margaret Wade; daughter Mary Wade; and daughter Sarah Wade. Henry Wade and Judith Via had a son Henry Wade, Jr. who was born in Hanover County, Virginia, in 1740 and married Lucy Turner of Hanover County on 30 August 1761. Lucy Turner Wade was born in 1744, probably in Hanover County. (THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 6, Issue 1, June 1979, query by Irene Lovell Wade, St. Louis, MO; and Volume 4, Issue 1, June 1977, data of Barbara Gates, Seattle, WA, including excerpt from a Bible possessed by Florence Wade Becker, Bluefield, WV.)

I, Henry Wade, son of Henry, was born in Hanover County, Va., in 1740, married to Lucy Turner of said County, August 30, 1761.

Son, Luke, married Martha Stanley of Halifax County, Nov. 10, 1775.

Son, Andrew, married Sarah Petty of Halifax County, Dec. 2, 1790.

“ “ married 2nd Elizabeth Kimball of Anson Co., N.C. Nov 24, 1795.

Daughter, Pollie, married Thomas Stokes of Lunenburg, Feb. 22, 1797.

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Son, Zackfield, married Polly Johnston of Campbell Co., Aug. 15, 1799.  
Daughter, Oreander, married Richard Jones of Halifax Co., Oct. 15, 1806.  
Son Henry, married Polly Stone of Halifax Co., March 27, 1806.  
“ “ married 2nd Polly Wain, Jan. 23, 1810.  
Daughter, Sarah married Matthew Hobson of Halifax Co., Dec. 24, 1811.  
Son, John married Elizabeth Hobson of Halifax Co., Dec. 24, 1812.

Elizabeth Hobson was a daughter of Elizabeth Mosby, a descendant of Bartholomew Trueheart, who came from England with his son Daniel and settled near Meadow Bridge in Hanover County. Daniel Trueheart married Mary Garland. His daughter Susannah married General Wade Mosby, Jr., a son of Littleberry Mosby and wife Elizabeth Netherland.

The fact that children of Henry Wade, Jr. went from Hanover to Halifax County suggests a connection with Philip Wade of Prince Edward County, whose son Daniel Fountain Wade was born in Halifax County in 1760, and, also, with the Andrew Wade who died in Halifax County in 1766 and Robert Wade, Sr. who died there about 1770. A closeness of relationship between Henry Wade, Sr. and Robert Wade, Sr. may be indicated by the marriages of Robert Wade, Jr., who died about 1765 in Halifax County, to Ann Stokes and by Polly (Pollie) Wade, daughter of Henry Wade, Jr., to Thomas Stokes of adjoining Lunenburg County in 1797.

Although the published Bible record of Henry Wade, Jr. gave the name of the first wife of Henry Wade III as Polly Stone, (THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 4, Issue 1.) a published list of Wade marriages in Halifax County gives her name as Bettie. (WADE WAID WAIDE.) Whatever the case, she undoubtedly was related to William Stone which reinforces the probability that Henry Wade, Jr., Robert Wade, Sr. and Andrew Wade, Sr. of Halifax County were near kin. Robert Wade was a witness when Luke Wade, son of Henry, Jr., was married. Furthermore, Henry Wade, Jr. named a son Andrew and Andrew Wade, Sr. named a son Henry.

The Hanover County reference to the lands of Henry Wade, Jr. and Edward Wade, Jr. in 1734, indicates that, to be landowners, they were of age, born by 1713, and that their respective fathers were alive at the time, somewhere nearby and probably born by 1690.

There was a Pleasant Wade, who was born in Hanover County in February 1759 and lived in Henrico County in 1774. He served several tours of duty during the Revolutionary War. He was in Greenbriar County (now West Virginia), from 1784 until 1788, guarding the frontier settlement against the Indians, under the command of Captain William Clendenin and Lieutenant Alexander Clendenin at the fort at the mouth of Elk River on Kanawha where Charleston now stands. In 1793 he served at the mouth of the Kanawha on Ohio River. He married Dorcas Hamblett in Henrico County in 1795 and lived in Greenbriar County in April 1834, when he was 75 years old. (THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 2, Issue 4, March 1976.)

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In addition to the contradictory given name for the first wife of Henry Wade III, the list of Wade marriages in Halifax County also shows a different name for his second wife. Identified as Polly Wain in the transcript of the Bible record, she was shown as Mary Walne in the marriage list. Of course, Polly was a nickname for Mary and the "i" in Wain (Waine, Wayne) apparently was misread as an "l" in the bond transcription. The marriage year of 1775 given for Luke Wade in the Bible record is shown as 1785 in the marriage list, which is more than likely correct, given the marriage dates for other of the children of Henry Wade, Jr.: ( WADE WAID WAIDE.)

Luke Wade of Charlotte County and Martha Stanley, daughter of John Stanley,  
10 Nov 1785; surety John Weaver; witnesses Robert Rickman, Robert  
Wade and Martha Stanley; married by the Reverend Thomas Dobson  
Andrew Wade and Sarah Petty 22 Nov 1790; surety Francis M. Petty  
John Wade and Elizabeth Hobson 29 May 1812

The marriage of Polly Wade, daughter of Henry Wade, Jr., and Thomas Stokes, on 22 February 1797, occurred in Campbell County, Virginia. (THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 2, Issue 3.)

The will of Robert Wade, Sr. of Halifax County, dated 01 May 1767, was witnessed by Thomas Cobbs and Susannah Cobbs, which suggests a connection with the Wades of Hanover County who lived near Vinkler Cobbs about 1734.

Two other pieces of circumstantial evidence substantiate the plausibility of a connection between the Wades of Virginia and the Wades of Maryland. Robert Wade, Sr. of Prince Georges County, Maryland, was a son of Zacharias (Zachary) Wade and Mary Hatton of Charles County, Maryland, where Zacharias died in 1677. One of his legatees was William Hatton, whose relationship was not described in the will. In 1660 Edward Wade, a church warden in Hampton Parish, York County, Virginia, presented William Hatton to the York County Court for making slanderous statements about the justices of the Court. Hampton Parish may have taken its name from the Reverend Thomas Hampton, Sr., who came to Virginia from England about 1629 and was minister at Jamestown in 1630. He died in 1648. His son, the Reverend Thomas Hampton, Jr. had a son, John Hampton of King William County, Virginia, whose son, John Hampton, Jr. (c1690-1748) married Margaret Wade about 1710.

There was a Presbyterian minister at Snow Hill in Somerset County, Maryland, from 1707 to 1718, named John Hampton, who may have been related to the Hamptons of Virginia.

Various undocumented family records pertaining to Robert Wade, Sr. appear in issues of THE WADE QUARTERLY. One such submission apparently identifies Robert Wade (Jr.) as a son of Tinsley Wade and a descendant of Stephen Wade of Jamestown, Virginia. It is so confusing and obviously erroneous that it defies credibility. For instance,

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Tinsley Wade is shown as a brother of Edward Wade, who was born in 1791, and the father of Robert Wade, who died in 1763. (Volume 3, Issue 2, September, 1976.) Another questionable record, full of inaccuracies, identified Robert Wade, Sr. as a son of Edward Wade, without documenting the source. (Volume 4, Issue 3, December 1977.) Many documented corrections to this submission, by another contributor, appeared subsequently, but did not refer to the parentage of Robert Wade, Sr. (Volume 5, Issue 1, June 1978.)

Robert Wade was listed in the old vestry book for Lunenburg County. In 1758 the General Assembly provided that the soldiers, who had seen active service in a war, should be paid and Captain Robert Wade, Jr. was paid 475.8.6 for himself, his officers and a company of militia: (WADE WAID WAIDE from THE HISTORY OF PITTSYLVANIA COUNTY, VIRGINIA, Maud Carter Clement, Lynchburg, VA, 1929, pages 73 and 76.)

“Captain Robert Wade’s company of Halifax Militia took a range along the frontier in the summer of 1758. John Echols, a member of the company, was probably detailed to keep a record of the expedition, for in his journal we read that in the month of August, ‘Capt. Robert Wade march’t from Mayo fort with 35 men in order to take a range in the New River in search of our enemy Indians. We marcht about three miles that day to a plantation where Peter Rentfro formerly lived and took up camp. Next morning we marcht along to a place called Gobling Town where we Eat our Brakefast, and so continued our march and took up our camp that night at the Foot of the Blew Ledge (Blue Ridge) ...”

Robert Wade, Sr. of Halifax County served in the Virginia House of Burgesses for the terms 1758-1761 and 1761-1765.

Robert Wade, Sr. of Anheim Parish, Halifax County, Virginia, died after 01 May 1767, when he wrote his will, and before 19 April 1770 when it was proved. To his wife Elizabeth, he bequeathed the land on which he lived, another tract of land on Difficult Creek and as much personal estate as she thought proper during her life and widowhood. After her death or remarriage, his estate was to be sold and the proceeds divided among his children, with the share of his dead son Robert Wade, Jr. to be distributed among his orphans. Son John Wade, who already had received his portion of the estate, was bequeathed twenty shillings for the purchase of a ring. Son Stephen Wade, who also had already gotten his share of his father’s assets, was bequeathed a slave. He left a another slave to his son Stephen and his wife Susanna, who was to go to their son Robert Wade, after their deaths. He willed a slave to his daughter-in-law Ann Wade, widow of Robert Wade, who was to go to her son Hampton Wade when she remarried or when he became 21 years old. He left one slave to his son Charles Wade and another one to Robert Wade, son of Charles Wade, to be kept by Charles until his death. He bequeathed 50 pounds to his daughter Mary Hunt, having previously given her a slave. A similar bequest went to his daughter Sarah Stokes. He left his mill and land on the north side of Difficult Creek and another tract on the south side of Difficult

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Creek to his son Edward Wade, along with some slaves. Edward had no children at the time. He made a bequest of 4 pounds to his grandson Benjamin Walker, to be applied to his schooling. He left a slave to his grandson Robert Wade, son of Hampton and Jean Wade. He bequeathed the land upon which he lived, which was on Staunton River, and some land on Difficult Creek to his grandson Robert Wade, son of Robert Wade, deceased. Son Edward Wade was to manage this property for the grandson until he became 21 years old and see that young Robert received six years of education. He left five pounds or a horse of that value to his nephew Stephen Jones. He appointed his son Edward Wade, Memucan Hunt and William Stokes as executors and signed the will in the presence of Thomas Cobbs, Susannah Cobbs and John Bradley. The heir-at-law William Wade was present when the will was proved and had no objection to it.

(transcript, WADE WAID WAIDE.) The description of William Wade as heir-at-law indicates that he was the eldest son and legal heir under the law of primogeniture who had to agree to its terms. He probably was not included in the will because he already had received sufficient property from his father. The family of Robert Wade, Sr. of Halifax County, described in his will, were wife Elizabeth Wade; son Robert Wade, who was dead, leaving a widow named Ann and two sons, Hampton and Robert Wade; son John Wade; son Stephen, whose wife was named Susannah and who had a son, Robert Wade; son Charles Wade, who had a son named Robert Wade; daughter Mary Hunt; daughter Sarah Stokes; son Edward Wade, who had no children in 1767; an unnamed daughter, who married a man named Walker and left a son, Benjamin Walker; son Hampton Wade, whose wife was named Jean and who had a son named Robert Wade;

and the heir at law William Wade. (Halifax County, Virginia, Will Book O, page 218, abstract, Shirley Wilcox, THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 7, Issue 4, March 1981.)

By naming nephew Stephen Jones as a legatee, Robert Wade, Sr. indicated that either he had a sister married to a Jones or that his wife Elizabeth had a sister married to a Jones. Stephen Jones could not be the a son of a brother of Elizabeth Wade, whose maiden name was Hampton.

The marriage records of Halifax County contain the following bonds that pertain to the family of Robert Wade, Sr.: (WADE WAID WAIDE.)

Mary Wade and Memucan Hunt 09 Mar 1754; surety Robert Hunt  
Sarah Wade and William Stokes, 19 Apr 1759; surety Robert Wade, Jr.;  
witness William Wright  
Charles Wade and Isabell Boyd 06 Feb 1761; surety John Armstrong  
Jane Wade and Samuel Perrin 24 Dec 1764; surety Thomas Covington;  
witness Thomas Tunstall  
William Wade and Sarah Wade 26 Jun 1772; surety Samuel Perrin  
Lettice Wade and Charles Edwards 30 Apr 1779; surety Stephen Wade;  
witness Henry Goare  
Susanna Wade, daughter of Stephen Wade, and John Bond 07 Feb 1780;  
surety John Harvey; witness Henry Goare

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Sally Wade, daughter of Stephen Wade, and Thomas Townes 14 Aug or 17 Mar 1780; surety Robert Woodling  
Robert Wade and Sally (Sarah) Boyd, daughter of George Boyd, 08 Jun 1786; surety William LeGrand; witness Obediah Hendrick  
Jane Wade, daughter of Charles Wade, and Patrick Boyd 03 or 20 Dec 1791; surety Moses Dunkley; witness B. W. Wade  
Patsy Wade and Thomas Tindall 31 Dec 1792; married by the Reverend H. Landrum  
John Wade and Patsey East, daughter of Thomas and Agga East, 14 Nov 1793; surety Thomas Tuck; witness William White; married by the Reverend Reuben Pickett  
Polly "Mary" Wade, daughter of Charles Wade, and Scare Torian 25 Mar 1800; surety Hampton Wade; witness Thomas Torian; married 27 Mar by the Reverend Reuben Pickett

**ROBERT WADE SR**

Born probably c1700

Died c1770 Halifax County, Virginia

Married Elizabeth Hampton

Born

Died

Children (order of birth unknown):

William Wade

b.

d. c1782 Halifax County, Virginia

m. Sarah Wade 26 Jun 1772 Halifax County, Virginia (bond date)

c. Edward Wade

Ann Wade

William Stokes Wade

Robert Wade Jr

b.

d. c1765 Halifax County, Virginia

m. Ann Stokes

c. Robert Wade III m. Ann ----- (16 Sep 1789?)

Sarah Wade m. William Wade 26 Jun 1772 Halifax County, Virginia  
(bond date)

Hampton Wade m. (1) Elizabeth Torian Sep 1779

Elizabeth "Betty" Wade

Hampton Wade

b. 1727 Lunenburg County, Virginia

d. before 24 Dec 1764

m. Jean (Jane) Ellis

c. Elizabeth "Betsy" Wade m. James LeGrand 20 Nov 1763 Halifax  
County, Virginia (bond date)

William Wade

Richard Wade m. Mary Boyd

Robert Wade m. Sarah "Sally" Boyd 08 Jun 1786 Halifax County,  
Virginia (bond date)

Horatio Wade m. Sarah "Sally" Wyatt 14 Dec 1785 Halifax County,  
Virginia (bond date)

Stephen Wade

b.

d.

m. Susannah -----

c. Robert Wade

Susannah Wade m. John Bond 07 Feb 1780 Halifax County, Virginia  
(bond date)

Sally Wade m. Thomas Townes 14 Aug or 17 Mar 1780 Halifax County,  
Virginia (bond date)

Edward Wade

b.

d. 1776 Halifax County, Virginia

m. Lettice (Letitia) "Letty" Martin 15 Oct 1768 Halifax County, Virginia  
(bond date)

c. Betty Marshall Wade m. Green Duke

William Wade

Abraham Martin Wade

Washington Wade

Mary Wade

b. 1736

d. 1825

m. Memucan Hunt 09 Mar 1754 Halifax County, Virginia (bond date)

c. Thomas Hunt m. Betty Duke

Charles Wade

b. c1739

d. c1814

m. Isabella (Isabel) Boyd 06 Feb 1761 Halifax County, Virginia (bond  
date)

c. Robert Wade

Jane Wade m. Patrick Boyd 03 or 20 Dec 1791 Halifax County, Virginia  
(bond date)

John Jones Wade m. Patsy East 14 Feb 1793 Halifax County, Virginia  
(bond date)

Mary Wade m. Scare Torian 27 Mar 1800 Halifax County, Virginia

Hampton Baird Wade

Margaret Wade m. ----- Downey

Sarah Wade m. ----- Wilson

Sarah Wade

b.

d.

m. William Stokes 19 Apr 1759 Halifax County, Virginia (bond date)

c. unknown

John Wade

b.

d. (c1786 Halifax County, Virginia?)

m.

c. (Allin Wade?)

(Tinsley Wade?)  
(Edmund Wade?)  
(Polly Wade?)  
(Patty Wade?)

(Susannah?) Wade  
b.  
d. before 01 May 1767  
m. (Sylvanus Walker 04 Aug 1782?)  
c. Benjamin Walker

Robert Wade, Jr. of Anheim Parish, Halifax County, died after he wrote his will on 19 January 1764 and before it was proved on 20 June 1765. He gave his wife Ann, during her widowhood, her choice of either the plantation on which he lived or that on which his father lived and bequeathed two slaves, his personal property and stock of cattle to her. He left 750 acres of land on Linvilles Creek in Bedford County, part of 1500 acres which was recorded jointly in his name and that of Edmund Booker, and also a slave to his daughter Sarah Wade. He bequeathed the plantation on which his father lived, after his father's death, and a slave to his son Robert Wade. He left the plantation on which he lived and a slave to his son Hampton Wade. He gave a slave to his daughter Betty Wade. He instructed his executors Paul Carrington Clement, Memucan Hunt and Hampton Wade to sell the balance of his land and his stock of horses to pay debts, dividing the balance among his four children. Edward Wade, John Armstrong, William Borroum, William Wade and James (McDnarscill?) witnessed his signature. (Halifax County, Virginia, Will Book O, page 201, transcript, WADE WAID WAIDE.) A distribution of the estate of Ann Wade in 1775 went to Betty Wade, Sarah Wade, Hampton Wade and Robert Wade.  
(Book 1, page 121.)

Jean or Jane Ellis, who married Hampton Wade, was a daughter of John Ellis, of Nottoway Parish, Amelia County, Virginia, who made a deed of gift of some slaves to his daughter Jean, wife of Hampton Wade, for distribution to her children, William, Robert, Richard and Betsy Wade, on 19 September 1753. (Amelia County, Virginia, Deed Book 5, page 57, abstract, Shirley Wilcox, THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 5, Issue 1.) Although Hampton Wade was not described as dead in his father's will in 1770, he apparently was since only his son Robert, and not he, was named as an heir. He must have died before 24 December 1764 when his widow Jean (Jane) Ellis Wade married (2) Samuel Perrin, by a Halifax County bond bearing that date, which was secured by Thomas Covington and witnessed by Thomas Tunstall. (WADE WAID WAIDE.) In her will, dated 04 November 1785 and proved on 19 January 1786, Jean (Jane) Ellis Wade Perrin made bequests, among others, to her daughter Betsy LeGrand and her son Richard Wade. (Halifax County, Virginia, Will Book 2, page 177, THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 5, Issue 1.) Richard Wade, son of Hampton Wade and Jean (Jane) Ellis, was born in Amelia County, Virginia, in 1751, married Mary "Polly" Boyd and died in Halifax County in 1812. Polly Boyd Wade was born in Halifax County

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in 1758 and died there in 1815. Hampton and Jean Ellis Wade also had a son Horatio Wade, who was born in Lunenburg County about 1764, married Sarah "Sally" Wyatt and died in Richmond County, North Carolina, in 1815. Sally Wyatt Wade was born in Caroline County, Virginia, about 1768 and died in Richmond County, North Carolina. Horatio Wade and Sarah Wyatt were bonded to marry on 14 December 1785, with Edmund Wade as surety. On the same day Edmund Wade and Tabitha Wyatt got a bond, with Horatio Wade as surety and William P. Martin as witness. Tabitha Wyatt signed her own consent. (WADE WAID WAIDE.)

Lettice (Letitia) "Letty" Martin, who married Edward Wade, was a daughter of Abraham Martin. William Wade was surety on their Halifax County marriage bond on 15 October 1768. After the death of Edward Wade, his widow Letty Martin Wade was bonded to marry (2) Charles Edwards on 30 April 1779 in Halifax County, with Stephen Wade as surety and Henry Goare as witness. She married (3) Leonard Cheatham before 1792, when he was named in a petition by Abraham Martin Wade, son of Edward Wade, deceased. (Mecklenburg County, Virginia, Order Book 7, page 465, THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 5, Issue 1.) Edward Wade died after 12 February 1776, when he made his will, and before 19 September 1776 when it was proved. Edward Wade of Halifax County bequeathed his entire estate to his wife Letty Wade until his daughter Betty Marshall Wade became 16 years old, at which time all of it was to be sold and the money divided equally between his wife Letty, daughter Betty Marshall Wade, and his sons William Wade, Abraham Martin Wade and Washington Wade. None of his children had issue and all apparently were minors, since he instructed his executors Memucan Hunt, William Stokes, William Rawlins and Samuel Perrin to see that his children were educated. Edward Wade signed his will in the presence of Charles Wade, William Wade, P. Moss and Ann Wade. (Halifax County, Virginia, Will Book 1, page 157, transcript, WADE WAID WAIDE.)

The marriage bond of Charles Wade and Isabell Boyd was dated 06 February 1761, with John Armstrong as surety. (WADE WAID WAIDE.) Charles Wade gave his consent to the issuance of marriage bonds to his daughter Jane Wade and Patrick Boyd on 03 or 20 December 1791 and to his daughter Mary Wade and Scare Torian on 25 March 1800 in Halifax County. (THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 5, Issue 1.) Moses Dunkley was bondsman for Patrick Boyd and B. W. Wade was witness. Polly Wade and Scare Torian were married by the Reverend Reuben Pickett on 27 March 1800 against a bond dated 25 March and secured by Hampton Wade. Thomas Torian was witness. Patsy East, who married John Jones Wade, was a daughter of Thomas and Agga East. Thomas Tuck was surety on their marriage bond on 14 November 1793, which was witnessed by William White. They also were married by the Reverend Reuben Pickett. (WADE WAID WAIDE.)

The will of Charles Wade was dated 17 April 1813 and proved on 23 May 1814 in Halifax County, naming as legatees, son Robert Wade, son John Jones Wade, son Hampton Baird Wade, daughter Margaret Downey and her son Robert Downey, daughter Sarah Wilson, daughter Mary Torian, and granddaughter Isabel Boyd,

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daughter of Jane Boyd. The will was witnessed by Nathaniel Torian, Royal (Henley?) and James Simmons. (Halifax County, Virginia, Will Book 9, page 151, THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 6, Issue 3, December 1979.)

There was a Charles Wade, born on 22 August 1777, who married Polly Nichols in Halifax County on 10 February 1802, who has not been connected with the family of Robert Wade, Sr. (THE WADE QUARTERLY Volume 5, Issue 2.) He may have been Charles Wade, Jr., who possibly died, without issue, before his father, which would account for his absence from the will of Charles Wade.

Robert Wade, Jr. was surety on the marriage bond of William Stokes and Sarah Wade on 19 April 1759, with William Wright as a witness. (WADE WAID WAIDE.)

Robert Hunt was bondsman for Memucan Hunt and Mary Wade on 09 March 1754. John Wade, son of Robert Wade, Sr., may have died about 1786, when a Halifax County will for a John Wade was recorded, including as legatees, Allen (Allin) Wade and heirs, Tinsley Wade and heirs, Edmund Wade and heirs, Polly Wade and heirs, Patty Wade and heirs, and granddaughter Polly Wade and heirs (Halifax County, Virginia, Will Book 2, page 221.) Allen Wade and Polly Boxley were married by the Reverend Reuben Pickett in Halifax County on 13 March 1784 (1794?) against a bond dated 11 March, with William Boxley as surety. Benjamin Boxley consented to the wedding, but his relationship to Polly is not stated. Edmund Wade got a bond to marry Tabitha Wyatt on 14 December 1785, with Horatio Wade as surety and William P. Martin as witness. Tabitha Wyatt signed her own consent. On the same day Edmund Wade was bondsman for Horatio Wade and Sarah Wyatt. (WADE WAID WAIDE.)

Sarah Wade, who married William Wade against a Halifax County bond dated 26 June 1772, with Samuel Perrin as surety, was his niece, the daughter of Robert Wade, Jr. and Ann Stokes. Ann Stokes Wade died about 1775 when a probate record of her estate shows that William Wade received the legacy of his wife Sarah Wade. (THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 5, Issue 1.) The will of William Wade of Antrim Parish, Halifax County, was dated 21 June 1780 and proved on 16 May 1782. He instructed his executors James LeGrand and Hampton Wade to sell his land in Bedford County and distribute the proceeds among his wife and children and to spend the funds necessary to see that his children were educated. He left the rest of his estate to his wife, until his son Edward Wade became 21 years, at which time it was to be divided equally between his wife and three children Edward, Anne and William Stokes Wade. The will was signed by William Wade in the presence of Samuel Perrin, Richard Wade and Horatio Wade. (Transcript, WADE WAID WAIDE.)

Robert Wade III apparently died in Caswell County, North Carolina. Robert Wade, with wife Anne, whom he married on 16 September 1789, moved from Halifax County after the Revolutionary War, in which he served as a lieutenant, to Person County, North Carolina, and then to Caswell County, where he died in October 1820, leaving his widow Anne and nine children. (THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 5, Issue 1.) Two of

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these children apparently were daughters who married Nathaniel Torian. Nathaniel, who witnessed the will of Charles Wade in 1813, was a son of Andrew Torian. Under the age of 21 in 1793 and born about 1775, Nathaniel Torian married (1) Margaret "Peggy" Wade in 1813 and (2) Martha "Patsy" Wade, both daughters of Robert Wade. Nathaniel Torian moved to Person County, North Carolina. (THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 6, Issue 3.)

Elizabeth Torian, who married Hampton Wade, son of Robert Wade, Jr. and Ann Stokes, in September 1779, was a daughter of Peter Torian. She died in Halifax County in 1800 and he remarried on 30 September 1804 and died in Christian County, Kentucky, in 1816. Hampton Wade was born on 22 March 1757. (THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 4, Issue 3.) The 1812 Halifax County will of Peter Torian included as legatees, Edward Wade, Robert Wade, Hampton Wade, and David Wade (Halifax County, Virginia, Will Book 9, page 136.) These were sons of Hampton Wade and Elizabeth Torian who also had a daughter Polly Wade. (THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 4, Issue 3.) On 12 December 1803 Polly Wade, daughter of Hampton Wade, and William Burton got a marriage bond in Halifax County. (WADE WAID WAIDE.) Hampton Wade, Jr., son of Hampton and Elizabeth Torian Wade, appears to have been born about 1780. On 06 October 1801 Hampton Wade, Jr. got a bond to marry Sally Smith in Halifax County. She must have died soon afterward because on 08 June 1807 Hampton Wade, Jr. obtained a bond to marry Elizabeth Wade, whose parents have not been determined. (WADE WAID WAIDE.) Other than Hampton Wade, who married Elizabeth Torian, there was no Hampton Wade to have a Hampton, Jr. However an undocumented family record reports that Hampton Wade, who was born on 02 July 1795 and died, while in the Army at Fort Hampton in New Orleans, on 21 January 1814, aged 18 years, 6 months and 19 days, was the son of Hampton and Elizabeth Torian Wade. (THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 4, Issue 3.) This poorly organized record is so full of mistakes as to cast doubt on any of the statements in the article.

Sarah "Sally" Boyd, who married Robert Wade, son of Hampton Wade and Jean Ellis, by a bond dated 08 June 1786, was a daughter of George and Amy Boyd. William LeGrand was surety on their bond, which was witnessed by Obediah Hendrick. (Halifax County, Virginia, Marriage Book 1, page 8.) Mary Boyd, who married Richard Wade, was her sister and Patrick Boyd, who married Jane Wade, daughter of Charles Wade and Isabella Boyd, by bond dated 03 or 20 December 1791, was their brother. Moses Dunkley secured the bond, which was witnessed by B. W. Wade. The 1803 Halifax County will of George Boyd included as legatees, Mary Wade and heirs and Sarah Wade and heirs. (Halifax County, Virginia, Will Book 6, page 470.) Other heirs included wife Amy Boyd and sons Patrick Boyd and John Boyd. Hampton Wade, Sr. was one of the witnesses. (THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 5, Issue 1.) The 1789 Halifax County will of John Boyd named Margaret Wade as a legatee. (Halifax County, Virginia, Will Book 2, page 302.) She probably was his daughter and the wife of William Wade. William Wade obtained a Halifax County bond to marry "Miss Bord (illegible)" on 19 March 1772. (WADE WAID WAIDE.) William Wade may have been the son of Hampton Wade and Jean Ellis.

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Robert Wade, son of Hampton Wade and Jean Ellis, who married Sally Boyd, apparently died about 1810. The 1810 Halifax County will of Robert Wade, Sr. included as legatees, Sally Wade, Amy Wade and heirs, Lucy Wade and heirs, Rachel Wade and heirs, George Wade and heirs, Richard Wade and heirs, Elizabeth Wade and heirs, Ellis Wade and heirs, and Robert Wade (Jr.) and heirs. (Halifax County, Virginia, Will Book 8, page 374.) Recorded on 22 October 1810, the will was witnessed by George Claughton, George Boyd, Richard Wade and William (McCrach?). Sally Wade and George Wade were the executors and Hampton Wade and George Boyd, Jr. joined them on their bond as sureties. The heirs were wife Sally Wade and children. (THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 5. Issue 1.)

On 15 October 1842 Robert Wade of Halifax County sold 538 acres on the state line, adjoining the land of William Branden, to George Wade and his wife Sarah L., Hampton Wade and his wife Elizabeth, Edward Boyd and his wife Amy, Ralph Crisham, attorney for Stephen Hughes and his wife Rachel, Richard Wade and his wife Elizabeth, Ellis Wade and his wife Susan, and Jane Stone, all of Halifax County, excepting Hampton Wade and his wife and Stephen Hughes and his wife who resided in Tennessee. (Halifax County, Virginia, Deed Book 48, page 467.) George Wade and Sarah L. Lawson got a marriage bond in Person County, North Carolina, on 15 April 1823, with Robert Jones as surety. Ellis Wade obtained a bond to marry Susan Boyd on 29 January 1836 in Person County, with Robert Wade as surety. (THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 5, Issue 1.) The identity of Jane Stone has not been determined.

James LeGrand, who married Elizabeth "Betsy" Wade, daughter of Hampton Wade and Jean Ellis, was a son of Peter LeGrand and Jane Magdalen Michaux. James LeGrand got a bond to marry Betsy Wade on 30 November 1763 in Halifax County, with Hampton Wade as bondsman. James LeGrand was born in Goochland County in 1734 and died in North Carolina in 1805. Betsy Wade LeGrand was born in 1742 in Virginia and died there in 1797. (THE WADE REGISTER, Volume 8, Issue 1.)

Betty Duke, who married Dr. Thomas Hunt, son of Memucan Hunt and Mary Wade, was a daughter of Green Duke and Betty Marshall Wade, the daughter of Edward Wade and Letty Martin.

Andrew Wade, Sr. of Halifax County died after 14 January 1766, when he wrote his will, and before 17 July of that year, when it was proved. He left negroes to son Henry Wade, son Benjamin Wade, son Andrew Wade, son Joseph Wade, his grandson Benjamin Wade, son of John Wade, and granddaughter Isabel (Isabell) Wade, daughter of Benjamin Wade. To his son William Wade he left 245 acres of land on Blue Stone, which had been purchased from son-in-law William Robinson, with the proviso that son William Wade pay the balance due on the purchase price. Andrew also left six negroes, his riding horse and saddle, and a feather bed and furniture to son William, on the condition that William went ahead with his plans to marry Dorothy Brookes. In the event that the wedding did not occur, some of the slaves were to go to sons Benjamin,

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Andrew and Joseph. The will also stipulated that the legacies to son Andrew were for his lifetime only and that at his death they were to be divided among the children of Andrew, which apparently was to circumvent their passing to the wife of Andrew. He left 50 pounds to his son-in-law William Robinson. The residue of his estate was to be equally divided among his five sons

Benjamin, Joseph, Henry, Andrew and William. He left 1 shilling to his son John Wade, whom he named as executor with his son-in-law William Robinson. Andrew Wade signed his will before witnesses Richard Browne, Thomas Tunstall and William Scott. (Transcript, WADE WAID WAIDE.)

Susanna, the wife of Andrew Wade, Sr., apparently died before him since she was not named as a legatee in his will.

Andrew Wade, Sr., who died in Halifax County in 1766, has been identified as a son of James Wade who died in Hanover County, perhaps in 1740. William Wade, son of Andrew Wade, Sr., married Martha Russell. They both died in Mecklenburg County, Virginia, he in 1779. (WADE WAID WAIDE.)

Andrew Wade, Jr., who probably died in North Carolina, had a son William Wade, who was born about 1779 or 1780, either in Virginia or North Carolina, married Mary "Polly" Callicut (Callicoat, Collicutt) and died after 1830, in Butler County, Kentucky. Polly Callicut Wade, daughter of Beverly Callicut, was born in 1781 and died in Ohio County, Kentucky, in 1865. (WADE WAID WAIDE; THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 6, Issue 3.) William Wade and Polly Callicut had at least six sons, of whom only three have been identified, Josiah Wade, who was born in North Carolina in 1800, Andrew Wade, whose son Seth Wade of Randolph County served in the North Carolina legislature for 18 years and was married to his cousin Elizabeth Wade, daughter of Josiah Wade of Prince William County, Virginia, and William Wade, his sixth son, who was born in Lincoln County, Kentucky, on 06 February 1812.

As a cousin of Andrew Wade, it appears more likely that Josiah Wade would have been a resident of Prince Edward County instead of Prince William County, which is in the northern part of the state near Fairfax County and Washington, D.C. Other of the children of Andrew Wade, Sr. moved to North Carolina. Joseph Wade of Randolph County, North Carolina, and Elizabeth Wade of Montgomery County, North Carolina, issued their power of attorney, signed by Andrew Wade, to Joseph Claxton of Granville County, North Carolina, to represent them in obtaining their legacies from William Robinson (Robertson) of Mecklenburg County, Virginia,, executor of the will of Andrew Wade, late of Halifax County, Virginia. (THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 1, Issue 4.)

Andrew Wade was on the Lunenburg County tithe lists of Cornelius Cargill in 1748, 1749 and 1750: (SUNLIGHT ON THE SOUTHSIDE.)

Andrew Wade, John Wade, Benjamin Wade, Henry Wade, negro bob and Lucy -  
6 tithes

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Anderson Wade, John Wade, Heneary Wade, Beniam Wade, Andrew Wade, Jr.  
7 tithes, 26 scalps and heads

Andrew Wade, Senr., John Wade, Henry Wade, Benjm. Wade, Andrew Wade,  
Jr. ,Bob, Pompey, Gloster and Lucy - 9 tithes

These assessments indicate that Andrew Wade's sons John, Benjamin and Henry were at least 16 years of age in 1748 and born before 1732. Andrew Wade, Jr. became 16 after the tithe list in 1748 and before the 1749 tabulation, so he must have been born about 1733. Andrew Wade, Sr. and his sons do not appear on later tithe lists in Lunenburg, which indicates that they lived in the part of Lunenburg that became Halifax County. (SUNLIGHT ON THE SOUTHSIDE). One of the named slaves, Lucy, was mentioned in the 1766 Halifax County will of Andrew Wade, Sr.

Andrew Wade was a vestryman for Antrim Parish, Halifax County in 1752.

ANDREW WADE SR

Born

Died 1766 Halifax County, Virginia

Married Susanna -----

Born

Died before 14 Jan 1766

Children (order of birth unknown):

John Wade

b. by 1732

d.

m.

c. Benjamin Wade

Jean Wade m. John Gwinn 30 Oct 1780 Halifax County, Virginia (bond date)

David Wade m. Isabella Smith 31 Oct 1780 Halifax County, Virginia (bond date)

Benjamin Wade

b. by 1732

d.

m.

c. Isabel Wade

Henry Wade

b. by 1732

d.

m.

c.

Andrew Wade Jr

b. c1733

d.

m.

c. William Wade m. Mary "Polly" Callicut

Elizabeth Wade

b.

d.

m. Nathaniel Hunt 15 May 1753 Halifax County, Virginia (bond date)

c.

Joseph Wade

b. after 1733

d.

m.

c.

William Wade

b. after 1733

d. 1779 Mecklenburg County, Virginia

m. Martha Russell

c. William Wade Jr

Margaret Wade

(daughter) Wade

b.

d.

m. William Robinson

c.

Josiah Wade, son of William Wade and Polly Callicut, who was born in 1800 in North Carolina, moved to Kentucky before 1830, when his son, William, was born there. He lived in Butler County, Kentucky, in 1850: (Federal Census Microcopy 432, page 215, house 7, family 7.)

Josiah Wade	50 M Farmer born	NC property value \$138
Nancy H Wade	44 F	VA
William Wade	20 M Farmer	KY
James H Wade	18 M Farmer	KY
Jordan M Wade	15 M Farmer	KY
Virginia L Wade	14 F	KY
Sally Wade	12 F	KY
Eliza C Wade	10 F	KY
Nancy Wade	7 F	KY
Josiah W Wade	4 M	KY
Elsimeon Wade	2 F	KY

The earlier Josiah Wade, described as of Prince William County, whose daughter, Elizabeth Wade, married Seth Wade, son of William Wade and Mary Callicut, was married to ----- Allen (Allin). They had four known children, Robert Wade, who was born in Virginia in 1767, married Mary Callicut and died in Henry County, Tennessee, in 1833; William Wade, who was born in Virginia in 1769, married Mary Leach and died in Cumberland County, Kentucky; Josiah Wade, Jr., who was born about 1771-1772 in Virginia, married ----- Callicut and died in Greenup County, Illinois; and Elizabeth Wade who married her cousin Seth Wade of Randolph County, North Carolina. They also had two other daughters.

Robert Wade and Mary Callicut had William Wade, born in 1797 in North Carolina and died in 1867; Allen (Allin) Wade, born in 1800 and died in Henry County, Tennessee, in 1873; Elizabeth Wade, born in 1803, and died in Weakley County, Tennessee, in 1867;

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Jane Wade, born in 1804 and died in Nacogdoches County, Texas, in 1824; Rhoda Wade, born in 1806; Seth Wade, born in 1808 and lived in Carroll County, Missouri; Mary Wade, born 1812 and lived in Marshall County, Kentucky; and Pleasant Callicut Wade, born 1818 and lived in Henry County, Tennessee.

Excepting for his direct line from John Utley Wade, which has been carefully documented, the compiler has collected and attempted to collate various facts and traditions about other branches of the Wade family, from various secondary sources, without attempting to verify or prove them. Although possible relationships have been construed from time, place and circumstance, anyone referring to this material is cautioned to consider it as a speculative effort by the compiler. At best this exercise in conjecture may serve as a base for future research into primary sources.

The coincidental appearances of members of the various Wade families in the same localities simply may be a ratio of the high number of Wades living at a given time against current migratory patterns and popular areas of residential settlement. However the commonalities certainly shape a network that tends to bind the various groups together. For example, William Wade, son of Robert Wade, Sr. of Halifax County, owned land in Bedford County, Virginia, in 1780 when he wrote his will. Also in Bedford County about that time were Isaac Wade and Jacob Wade, brothers and sons of Jeremiah Wade and Charity Ballinger, who moved to Bedford County from Goochland County, Virginia. Isaac and Jacob volunteered for military service during the Revolutionary War from Bedford County in 1777. (National Archives pension file W6389; Virginia State Library military records.) Richard Wade III, son of Richard Wade, Jr. of Goochland County, also was in Bedford County when he enlisted in the military service and went to Boonesborough in Kentucky in 1778. (National Archives military records.) Richard Wade III lived in Cumberland County, Kentucky, in 1833, where, as previously stated, William Wade, son of Josiah Wade, died.

On 12 February 1777 Isaac and Jacob Wade enrolled for one year in Captain George Lambert's Company of the 14th Virginia Regiment of the Continental Line, under the command of Colonel Charles Lewis. They fought in battles at Brandywine and Germantown in Pennsylvania. Later, Isaac Wade enlisted in the Bedford County, Virginia, militia, which was called-up in August 1781 to go to Little York for the planned battle with Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. There he witnessed the surrender of the British to generals Washington and Lafayette. He was discharged from the militia on the battlefield, immediately after the victory in October 1781. (THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 2, Issue 2.)

Charity Ballinger, who married Jeremiah Wade, was a daughter of Joseph Ballinger and Charity Wade who came to Goochland County, Virginia, from New Jersey. Joseph Ballinger, a son of Henry Ballinger and Mary Harding, was born in 1691 in Burlington, New Jersey, and married Charity Wade in New Jersey about 1720. Joseph Ballinger and Charity Wade were in Goochland County by 1729, when they purchased land there. Joseph Ballinger was born and raised as a Quaker but became a member of the Church

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of England in Virginia. Two of his brothers, Henry and Josiah Ballinger, migrated to the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia where they continued their memberships in the Society of Friends. Perhaps Joseph went his separate way, to Goochland County and the Anglican Church, with his wife's family and because of their influence. Mary Ballinger, a sister of Charity Ballinger, who married Jeremiah Wade, married his brother, Pearce Wade, about 1747. According to family tradition, Ballinger Wade, son of Pearce Wade and Mary Ballinger, served in the Revolutionary War with George Washington and was present at Yorktown when Cornwallis surrendered. Ballinger Wade was born on 24 March 1748 in Amelia County, Virginia, married Sally Watts, daughter of James and Rachel Watts, and owned land in Fluvanna, Amherst, Franklin and Henry counties, Virginia, before moving to Kentucky where he died on 24 December 1824 in Cumberland County. (THREE CENTURIES OF BALLINGERS IN AMERICA, Emma Barrett Reeves, Texian Press, 1977.) Residency in Cumberland County ties in with the representatives of the other family branches, Richard Wade III of Goochland County and William Wade, son of Josiah.

Pearce Wade was born in 1720 and it was speculated that the brothers, Pearce and Jeremiah Wade, may have been sons of Robert Wade of Hanover County. It certainly is logical that they were relatives, perhaps nephews, of Charity Wade Ballinger and that their father came to Goochland County about the same time as Joseph and Charity Wade Ballinger, whose New Jersey home was not far from Prince Georges County, Maryland, where Robert and Elizabeth Sprigg Wade lived in 1713. The parents of Charity Wade Ballinger, who was born in New Jersey in 1694, have not been determined, but she was of the same generation as Robert Wade, who appeared in Hanover County about 1720 and probably lived in Goochland County in 1729; as Richard Wade, Sr., who appeared in Henrico County in 1723 and Goochland County in 1733; as James Wade, who appeared in Hanover County in 1725 and, apparently, in Goochland in 1736; as John Wade, who was in Goochland in 1732 and, perhaps, in Hanover in 1737; and as Henry Wade, Sr., Edward Wade, Sr. and William Wade of Hanover in 1734.

The Wades, who were early settlers in the area around Philadelphia, were Quakers. Edward Wade and his wife Prudence, of Buttolph Aldgate in London, came to America from England in the ship Griffin which was commanded by Robert Griffin, Master. They brought Nathaniel Champneys, Nathaniel Champneys, Jr., Joseph Ware, John Burton and Francis Smithey with them as servants. The Griffin arrived in the Delaware River on the 23rd of the 9th month 1675 and the Wades settled in New Jersey, where they were members of the Salem Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends which was established on the last day of the fifth month 1676. Edward and Prudence Wade were with the group on the Griffin that accompanied John Fenwick to New Jersey to claim the part of that colony which had been conveyed to Fenwick by John, Lord Berkeley. Robert Wade, John Wade and Samuel Wade also came with Fenwick. Jane Wade, wife of Samuel, came to America in the ship Henry and Anne. Samuel Wade, who was the son of John Wade, was born in Northampton, England, in 1645 and married Jane Smith, daughter of Thomas Smith, in West Chester, Pennsylvania, between his arrival on the 23rd of 09th

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month 1675 and the birth of their son Samuel Wade, Jr., on the 1st of the 06th month 1685. (THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 2, Issue 2; HISTORY OF CHESTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, J. Smith Futhey and Gilbert Cope, Louis H. Everts, Philadelphia, 1881, reprinted Unigraphic, Inc., Evansville, IN, 1978.)

In addition to Samuel Wade, Jr., Samuel Wade and Jane Smith apparently had a daughter Jane Wade who was reported to the Quakers on the 24th of the 06th month 1701 for marrying contrary to the tenets of the church. Samuel Wade, Jr. married Mary Powell about the 26th of the 11th month 1701 and they had a son Joseph Wade, who was born on the 28th of the 07th month 1703. Joseph Wade and his wife Hannah had a daughter Millicent Wade, who was born on the 29th of the 06th month 1729. Millicent Wade married Joseph Reeves about the 26th of the 09th month 1750. (THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 2, Issue 2.)

Edward Wade, a Quaker of Salem, New Jersey, was a commissioner in the 1670's, as was Robert Wade. Samuel Wade resided in West New Jersey in 1677. Edward and Robert Wade owned land on Chohansink (Cohanzey's) and Alloway creeks (RECORDS OF THE ARCHIVES OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY, Volume 1 (1631-1687), quoted, THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 5, Issue 1.)

Edward Wade and Samuel Wade were brothers. In his will, dated 12 November 1692 and recorded on 04 December 1694, Edward Wade of Monmouth River, Salem County, New Jersey, yeoman, made bequests to his brother, Samuel Wade, and his brother's son, Samuel. His principal heiress and executrix was his wife Prudence Wade, indicating that he had no surviving issue. By a codicil, dated 05 November 1694, he bequeathed legacies to Charles and Wade Oakford and named Abel (Abell) Nicholson as co-executor. William Hall and Thomas Woodroffe witnessed the will and Joseph Ware and Jeremiah Powell witnessed the codicil. Edward Wade died after adding the codicil and before 14 November 1694 when an inventory of his estate was made by John Haddocks and William Tyler. (Salem County, New Jersey, Wills A, pages 126-127, abstracts, THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 5, Issue 2; index, THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 2, Issue 3.)

The will of Prudence Wade, of Alloway (Allaways) Creek, Salem County, New Jersey, widow, dated 02 April 1698 and recorded on 27 May 1698, contained bequests to brother-in-law Samuel Wade, Sr., kinsman Samuel Wade, Jr., Joseph Ware, Jr., Hester Gleaves, Jr., Elizabeth Pare, Mary Hancock, Nathaniel Champneys, Jr., Hester Ware and her daughter Hester, Mary Oakford (Oxford), William Page and the meeting at Alloway (Allawayes) Creek. Her executors were brother-in-law Samuel Wade and Nathaniel Champneys and the witnesses were Joseph Ware and Jeane Daniel. Her estate was inventoried in 1698. (Salem County, New Jersey, Wills 3, pages 1-4.)

The will of Samuel Wade of Alloway (Allaway) Creek, Salem County, was dated 17 July 1698 and recorded on 25 January 1700/1701. His heirs were wife Jane (Jeane), son

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Samuel Wade and Joseph Ware. His executors were his wife and Joseph Ware. Charles Oakford (Oxford) and John Hancock witnessed the will. An inventory of the estate was made on 16 (October?) 1698 by Nathaniel Champneys and John Hancock. (Salem County, New Jersey, Will Book 3, pages 66-68.)

Joseph Wade died intestate in June 1730 and his widow Hannah married Renier Gregory in Salem County on 10 February 1731. The estate of Joseph Wade of Salem Town and County, cordwainer, was administered on 12 March 1731 by Renier Gregory, gentleman, and his wife Hannah, of the same place. Daniel Westayer secured their bond. Edward Price and John Rolfe were witnesses. On 23 February 1731 Samuel Wade of Salem County, yeoman, stated in a memorandum that Joseph Wade died "In June last" and that his widow and administrator had since married Renier Gregory, "a young man who may waste the estate," and praying a faithful administration. The estate was inventoried on 29 July 1731 by Abel Nicholson and Warwick Rundle. (Salem County, New Jersey, Wills 3, page 179.)

Samuel Wade, Jr. died in 1734. The will of Samuel Wade of Alloway (Alloways) Creek, Salem County, was dated 18 July 1734 and proved on 29 July 1734. His legatees were daughters Lidia Tomlinson (Thomlinson), Mary Wade, Esther Wade, Hannah Wade and Millicent (Meliscent) Wade. He named his son-in-law Joseph Tomlinson (Thomlinson) and daughters Mary Wade and Esther Wade as executors with Abel Nicholson and Joseph Clowes to serve as assistants. Richard Bowen, John Steward and John Tyler witnessed the will. Because she was a minor, Esther Wade was not included on the letters of administration granted to Joseph Tomlinson and Mary Wade. (Salem County, New Jersey, Will Book 3, page 448.)

The association of the Wade family with the Hancock and Tyler families later occurs with the family of Richard Wade of Goochland County, Virginia. The Ware family also was represented in Goochland County. Charles and Wade Oakford were identified as brothers in a Salem County deed, dated 25 February 1706/7, in which Charles Oakford of Little Neck, near Alloway (Allowaies) Creek in Salem County, husbandman, conveyed 80 acres to Stephen Butler, now of Mannington Precinct, in the same county, bachelor. The tract, which adjoined Joseph Ware, was part of the land bought by the grantor, and his brother Wade Oakford, from Abel Nicholson. (Salem County, New Jersey, Deeds 7, page 261, PATENTS AND DEEDS AND OTHER EARLY RECORDS OF NEW JERSEY, 1664-1703, William Nelson, 1899, reprinted Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1976.) New Jersey records for this period also refer to a Wade Samuel Oakford.

Abel Nicholson was the youngest son of Samuel and Anne Nicholson, whose eldest son was Samuel Nicholson, Jr. Samuel Nicholson, husbandman, of Wiseton in Nottinghamshire, and his wife Anne, got 500 acres of land in Fenwick's Colony in New Jersey from John Fenwick on 14 June 1675 and, as previously noted, came to America on the ship Griffin with Fenwick and the Wades (PATENTS AND DEEDS OF NEW JERSEY).

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Alloway Creek, which sometime also was called Monmouth River, arises near Daretown, southwest of US 40 in Salem County, and flows past the communities of Alloway, Quinton and Hancocks Bridge to join the Delaware River south of the town of Salem. (Rand, McNally Atlas.)

Some of the arrivals on the ship Griffin settled at Upland on the west bank of the Delaware. Robert Wade (Robberd Waede) was assessed for one tithe in Upland in 1678. On 13 September 1681 Mr. Robert Wade was a justice of the court at Upland in Pennsylvania. On 11 December 1681 the ship Bristol Factor, commanded by Robert Drew, arrived from England and landed at "the place where Chester now stands .. the passengers seeing some houses, went on shore at Robert Wade's landing, near the lower side of Chester Creek ..." The Burlington, New Jersey, Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends met at the house of Robert Wade in Upland on the 15th of the 09th month 1681. Subsequently, on the 10th day of the 11th month 1681, the Quakers who resided on the western shore of the Delaware River met independently, for the first time, at his house. Meetings continued to be held there until 1683, at least. Robert Wade was a juror for the trial of Margaret Matson as a witch before William Penn and his Council in Philadelphia on 27 February 1684. Accused of having bewitched her neighbors' cattle on several occasions, Margaret Matson was found by the jury to be guilty of having the reputation of a witch, but not guilty of the charges in the indictment. The name of Robert Wade appears in numerous court records in Chester County in subsequent years and he was taxed there in Chester Township in 1693. (HISTORY OF CHESTER COUNTY.) His acquisition of land in Chester County in 1682 and 1683 is recorded in Volume 3, pages 243 and 507, according to an index. (WARRANTS AND SURVEYS OF THE PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Allen Weinberg and Thomas E. Slattery, City of Philadelphia, Department of Records, Philadelphia, 1965.) The wife of Robert Wade was named Lydia and he had a brother Richard Wade living nearby. (THE WADE REGISTER, Volume 8, Issue 1.)

Robert Wade and George Pearce appear on a list of land-holders in Chester County in 1689. George Pearce and his wife Ann Gainer, who were married on 01 February 1679, came to Chester County in 1684 from Bristol, England, with their first three children. None of his early descendants is known to have married a Wade, but such a marriage could account for the use of the name Pearce as a given name in the Wade family. (Pearce data of compiler.) More likely, however, the Wade-Pearce connection is through James Pearce (Peirce, Pierce), a contemporary of the first Wades in Salem County, New Jersey. James Pearce bought 250 acres of land from William Shattock on 23 August 1681 on Chohansink (Chohanzick) River, which he sold to Mark Reeve on 15 September 1684. James Pearce (Peirce) of Shrewsbury Neck on Chohansick (Chohansey) River, West Jersey, blacksmith, acquired 250 acres between Shattock's plantation and Wee-hat-quack Creek from William Worth on 20 September 1688. He got 50 acres on Chohansick Creek from Samuel Hedge on 22 September 1693. (PATENTS AND DEEDS OF NEW JERSEY.)

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Robert Wade probably was a brother of Edward and Samuel Wade, since Robert and Edward both resided in London, England, when they joined John Fenwick for the colonization of New Jersey. Edward Wade, citizen and cloth-worker of London, and wife Prudence, received a patent on 08 April 1675 from John Fenwick for 1000 acres to be surveyed in New Jersey. On 28 June 1675 Robert Wade of London, citizen and carpenter, received a patent from John Fenwick for 500 acres in Fenwick's Colony. (PATENTS AND DEEDS OF NEW JERSEY.) Since many of these original grants contain the name of the wife and some do not, it is likely that the single grantees were unmarried, including Robert Wade, when they came to America.

John Fenwick of Binfield, Berkshire, Esquire, received a deed for one-half of New Jersey from John, Lord Berkeley, Baron of Stratton, on 18 March 1673/4. Later, Edward Billing of Westminster, claimed and received half of the grant, which covered West Jersey. He and Fenwick sold half of their interest to William Penn, Gawen Lawrie and Nicholas Lucas, on 10 February 1674/5 and then Billing and Fenwick divided the remaining portion into 100 shares, with Billing getting 90 and Fenwick 10 shares. John Fenwick was sworn as Governor of Fenwick's Colony in New Jersey on 21 June 1676 and one of the first acts to follow was a settlement agreement by the chief purchasers and residents of the Colony dated 25 June 1676, which included Robert Wade and Edward Wade: (PATENTS AND DEEDS OF NEW JERSEY.)

Agreement of settlement and division of lands by the chief purchasers of Fenwick's Colony and others now residing there, to wit; every purchaser to have half of his land in the liberties of Chohansick, the other half in the liberties of Allowayes; a neck or two to be laid out for a town at Chohansick, half for the Chief proprietor, the other half in town lots for purchasers; the lots to be of 16 acres; the Town of New Salem to be divided by a street, the land S.E. of that street to be laid out in 16 acre lots for purchasers, the other side to be disposed of by the Chief proprietor for the encouragement of trade. Signed: J. Fenwick, Edward Wade, John Smith, Richard Noble, Samuel Nicholson, John Adam his mark, Hipolite LeFevre (Lefeure), Edward Champneys, Richard Whiteacre (Whitacar), William Malster, Robert Wade.

John Adams, a clothier from Reading in Berkshire, married John Fenwick's eldest daughter Elizabeth, got 2000 acres in New Jersey from Fenwick on 15 March 1674/5 and came to America with him on the ship Griffin, accompanied by his wife and three children, Elizabeth, Fenwick and Mary Adams. Edward Champneys, a joiner from Almondsbury in Gloucestershire, who was married to Fenwick's daughter Priscilla, obtained a patent from Fenwick for 2000 acres in Fenwick's Colony on 07 June 1675 and sailed with him on the Griffin, accompanied by his wife, two children, John and Mary Champneys, and three servants. In the spring, following their arrival in New Jersey, John Fenwick's third daughter Ann married Samuel Hedge, who had come with them on the Griffin. (PATENTS AND DEEDS OF NEW JERSEY.).

On 05 July 1676 Robert Wade, Samuel Nicholson, Edward Champneys (Chamnes) and

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Richard Whiteacre, all planters; William Hancock (Handcock), cordwinder; William Malster, gentleman; John Cann, tailor; and Samuel Land, tailor, all of New Salem, took an oath of allegiance to John Fenwick. (PATENTS AND DEEDS OF NEW JERSEY.)

On 16 August 1676 Edward Wade of New Salem, planter, obtained a warrant from John Fenwick for the survey of 968 acres adjoining John Smyth in the half allotment of Alloway (Allowayes), having had 16 acres in New Salem and to have 16 acres in Chohansick. Robert Wade got his warrant for the survey of 468 acres in the whole allotment of Alloway (Allowayes), adjoining Edward Wade, with 16 acres in Salem and 16 acres in Chohansick, totalling 500 acres, on 10 September 1676. William Hancock, uncle of the surveyor Richard Hancock, had 968 acres, called Whiteacres plantation, next to Robert Wade's land on Alloway Creek. Robert Wade apparently obtained his land across the river in Pennsylvania before 16 November 1676, when he was called a resident of Upland in the Duke's Province (Pennsylvania), carpenter, on his survey for the 468 acres in the second half allotment of Alloway (Allowayes on Allowayes Creek), along the east side of the plantation of Edward Wade. Previously, Edward Wade of Salem, planter, had 16 acres in the Township of New Salem on the highway and Salem marsh, adjoining Edward Champneys, surveyed for him by Richard Hancock on 25 September 1676. A few days later, on 29 September, Edward Wade, described as of New Salem, planter, received the survey, by Richard Hancock, for his 968 acres in the second half allotment of Alloway (Allowayes), along the south side of Alloway (Allowayes) Creek. (PATENTS AND DEEDS OF NEW JERSEY.)

Chohansink River, which was spelled Cohansick, Chohansey, Cohansey and many other ways, was also known as Cesaria River.

On 07 March 1680/1 Robert Wade of Upland on Delaware River, carpenter, sold 200 acres of the 500-acre tract on Alloway (Allowayes) Creek, granted to him by John Fenwick on 08 July 1675, to Nathaniel Champneys (Chamneys) of Alloway (Allowayes) Creek in West Jersey, planter. On 16 March 1681/2 Robert Wade of Upland, Pennsylvania, bought a river lot in Burlington Island, West Jersey, from George Bartholomew, his wife Mary, and William Cooper, which Mary Bartholomew had purchased from Edward Taylor before her marriage to George Bartholomew. On 07 September 1692 Robert Wade of Upland, also known as Chester, Pennsylvania, yeoman, sold this lot to Seth Hill of Burlington, mariner. In the meantime, on 20 February 1685, Robert Wade of Chester, Pennsylvania, yeoman, acquired 200 acres in West Jersey from Joseph Helmsley by a judgement against a debt. On 09 June 1686 Robert Wade deeded this tract to John Skene of Aberdeen, Scotland, in exchange for 250 acres in West Jersey which Skene obtained from Edward Billing (Byllinge) on 14 and 15 June 1682. Robert Wade of Upland in Chester County, Pennsylvania, made a bargain with Thomas Smith of Chohansick (Chohanzy) in West Jersey on 04 June 1686 for keeping two cows. (PATENTS AND DEEDS OF NEW JERSEY.)

As the executor of the will of Isabella Hancock, widow of William Hancock, and guardian of her nephew John Hancock, Edward Wade of Alloway (Allowayes) Creek, Salem

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County, planter, made a conveyance of land on 13 June 1687. William Hancock, who came from Shoreditch, County of Middlesex, England, and his wife Isabella were dead before 07 March 1680/1 when Edward Wade, described as of Monmouth River in West Jersey, and Richard Guy of Elsenburgh in West Jersey, executors of Isabella Hancock, sold some of her land. (PATENTS AND DEEDS OF NEW JERSEY.)

Henry Ballinger (Ballenger) lived at Burlington in West Jersey in 1695, (PATENTS AND DEEDS OF NEW JERSEY.) which is up the Delaware River from Salem. Since Robert Wade is the only Wade known to have been involved in Burlington real estate, perhaps Charity Wade who married Joseph Ballinger was his daughter.

In Virginia, Jeremiah Wade and Charity Ballinger lived in Goochland, Cumberland, Albemarle and Bedford counties. Goochland came from Henrico County in 1728 and spawned Albemarle in 1744 and Cumberland in 1749. Bedford County was formed from parts of Lunenburg and Albemarle counties in 1754. Amherst County was cut from Albemarle in 1761. Franklin County was established in 1786 from areas of Bedford and Henry counties. Henry County came from Pittsylvania County in 1777. Pittsylvania emerged from Halifax County in 1767. Halifax broke from Lunenburg County in 1752. (Virginia State Highway maps.)

In addition to their sons Isaac and Jacob Wade, it appears that Jeremiah Wade and Charity Ballinger probably had a son Jeremiah Wade, Jr. since an Albemarle County deed dated 17 February 1772 identified the grantor as Jeremiah Wade, Sr. (THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 1, Issue 3.) Jeremiah and Charity undoubtedly were the parents, also, of Mary Ballinger Wade who married Whitehead Ryan, Jr. in Bedford County on 15 December 1778, with Jesse Hilton as surety, and Kitty Wade, who married Stephen Mitchell there on 08 March 1783, with Isaac Wade as bondsman: (Bedford County, Virginia, Marriage Bonds, THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 1, Issue 3, and Volume 3, Issue 1.)

15 Dec 1778 Mary Ballenger Wade and Whitehead Ryan, Jr; surety Jesse Hilton  
08 Feb 1779 Isaac Wade and Mary Stevens; surety Alexander Gibbs  
22 May 1780 Pierce Wade and Elizabeth Thurmond, daughter of John Thurmond  
08 Mar 1783 Kitty Wade and Stephen Mitchell; surety Isaac Wade  
28 Oct 1786 Joshua Wade and Ann Boatwright, daughter of William Boatwright

Since Joshua Wade, who married Ann Boatwright, apparently was not a son of Pearce Wade and Mary Ballinger, he must have been a son of Jeremiah Wade and Charity Ballinger. The Boatwright marriage provides an indirect connection with Richard Wade, Sr. of Goochland County, whose daughter Elizabeth Wade was married to Benoni Boatwright.

Jesse Hilton, who was bondsman for Mary Ballinger Wade and Whitehead Ryan, Jr., also witnessed the will of Jeremiah Wade, with Abraham Ervine and Elizabeth Mitchell, on 08 July 1772. Jeremiah Wade named Richard Ballinger, James Hilton and Nathan

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Hilton as his executors. (Bedford County, Virginia, Will Book 1, pages 163-164.) As previously noted, the association with the Hilton family provides linkage with the family of John Utley Wade, whose son John was connected with the Hilton family later in Floyd County, Virginia.

Angelica Wade, who gave birth to John Utley Wade in Goochland County in 1739, could have been a sister of Pearce and Jeremiah Wade. On 21 May 1745 Jeremiah Wade of Goochland County bought from John Denny of the same county, for 45 pounds, 150 acres in Goochland County on Great Byrd Creek, bounded by the creek and lands of John Martin, John Hinson, Ebenezer Adams, deceased, and the land on which John Denny resided. The deed was signed by John Denny and Sarah Denny with their marks and witnessed by Pearce Wade, James George and Joseph Pare. Sarah Denny relinquished her dower right on the same day. (Goochland County, Virginia, Deed Book 4, page 534, abstracts, Mrs. Louis C. Hill, Gonzales, TX, 1973, data of Lloyd H. Buchwald, Santa Fe, NM, 1977.)

Jeremiah Wade and his wife Charity of Goochland County sold this land to John Faris of the same place, for 45 pounds, on 20 December 1748. The parcel of 150 acres was described as being on Byrd Creek in Goochland County, next to Richard Adams, John Hinson (Henson) and Colonel John Martin. John Mosely, Jr., William Robards, and Benjamin Denny (Deney) witnessed the signature of Jeremiah Wade. The deed was proved by Jeremiah and Charity, who gave up her dower right, on the same day. (Goochland County, Virginia, Deed Book 5, page 501.) Byrd Creek rises in Fluvanna County and flows into Goochland to join James River. Fluvanna County was created from Albemarle County in 1777 and Albemarle came from Goochland County in 1728.

Six days later, on 26 December 1748, Jeremiah Wade of Goochland County purchased from Charles Rayley of the same place, for 70 pounds, 197 acres in Goochland County on old Johns Creek, which was part of 394 acres granted to Rayley by a patent on 25 August 1731. The parcel adjoined the lands of Stephen Hughes, Daniel Stoner, William Runnals, and John Rayley. The deed was signed by Charles Rayley and witnessed by Robert Hughes, Tucker Woodson, Robert Hughes, Jr., and R. Walton. It was acknowledged on 21 March 1748/9 by Rayley and his wife Tabitha, who released her dower right. (Goochland County, Virginia, Deed Book 5, page 522.) Jeremiah Wade was a resident of Albemarle County on 02 July 1752, when he sold the Rayley land to David Siser of Goochland County. The tract now was in Cumberland County which was formed from Goochland County in 1749. He conveyed 197 of 394 acres on old Johns Creek which had been granted to Charles Rayley (Raley) by patent in 1740 (sic). The deed was witnessed by Tarleton Woodson, Jr., Ben Watkins, Jr., Stephen Tampton, Jr., Drury Woodson and Thomas Pleasants. (Cumberland County, Virginia, Deed Book 2, page 4, THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 2, Issue 1.) Meanwhile Jeremiah Wade apparently resided on the Rayley land because he was identified as a resident of Cumberland County on 24 February 1749, when he and Pearce Wade of Albemarle County secured a bond of 400 pounds for John Britt of Goochland County, executor of the estate of John Britt. (Goochland County,

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Virginia, Deed Book 6, page 64.) On 11 April 1750 Jeremiah Wade of Cumberland County and Pearce Wade and Thomas Cothon of Albemarle County, executors of the estate of Joseph Ballenger, sold to John Britt of Goochland County, for 60 pounds, 128 acres on Byrd Creek in Goochland County, on which Britt then lived. Bounded by the stream and lands of John Haden, Bryan Connely and Arthur Hopkins, the tract was left by Ballenger to be sold by his executors. Jeremiah Wade and Pearce Wade signed the conveyance but Thomas Cothon did not. Witnessed by James George, William Britt and John Faris, the deed was acknowledged on 15 May 1750. (Goochland County, Virginia, Deed Book 6, page 61.)

Surely Thomas Cawthorn (Cothon) was related to Christopher Cawthorn (Cawthon), whose daughter Ann married William Wade in Goochland County about 1754. This provides another link between Jeremiah and Pearce Wade and Richard Wade, Sr. of Goochland County.

Jeremiah Wade was identified as a planter of Albemarle County on 12 July 1751, when he bought 180 acres there on Thrashers Creek from Howard Cash, planter, of the same place. The deed was witnessed by David Wade, Michael Smith and Chisley Daniel. (Albemarle County, Virginia, Deed Book 1, page 310, abstract, Richard Brenneman, THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 1, Issue 3.) Jeremiah Wade of Albemarle County sold this land to David Wade of the same place on 02 April 1752. The deed described the tract as being adjacent to land of Pearce Wade. It was witnessed by Pearce Wade, James George and Christly Daniel. (Albemarle County, Virginia, Deed Book 1, page 478). David Wade and his wife Elizabeth, of the Parish of St. Anns, Albemarle County, conveyed this tract to William Parker of the same place on 12 November 1760. It was described again as being next to land of Pearce Wade. David Wade signed the deed and Elizabeth made her mark before a witness named Elizabeth Wade, whose relationship with David Wade is not known. She probably was the wife of John Wade of Albemarle County in 1761, whose spouse was named Elizabeth. (Albemarle County, Virginia, Deed Book 3, pages 34 and 51.) To be old enough to witness a deed in 1751 and to own land in 1752, David Wade must have been born by 1730 and, as a contemporary of Jeremiah Wade, perhaps was his brother.

On 02 November 1763 Jeremiah Wade of Albemarle County, with Pearce Wade, Joseph Ballenger and Richard Ballenger of Amherst County, sold 2 tracts, of 400 acres each, in Amherst County to George Seaton of Amherst County. Recently in the tenure and occupancy of Jeremiah and Pearce Wade, the tracts had been granted to Joseph and Richard Ballenger by patent and then conveyed by them to Jeremiah and Pearce Wade in fee simple. The following day a second deed, pertaining to this transaction, was recorded in which the tracts were described as being bounded by Mays line. The witnesses were Patrick Rose, William Hansbrough and Alexander Reid. (Amherst County, Virginia, Deed Book A, pages 147-149, abstract, Richard Brenneman, THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 1, Issue 3.) Jeremiah Wade of St. Anns Parish, Albemarle County, sold 378 acres in Amherst County on the headwaters of Thrashers and Franklin creeks to John Parks of Amherst County on 20 August 1768. The deed

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was witnessed by Matthew Tucker, Drury Tucker and Joseph Ballenger. On the same day he conveyed to Joseph Ballenger of Amherst County 114 acres in Amherst County on top of Smiths Mountain next to land of William Cabell, Jr. and Joseph Ballenger. (Amherst County, Virginia, Deed Book B, pages 348, 353 and 436.)

Thrashers, Franklin and Stonehouse creeks drain Panther Mountain and Chestnut Ridge into the south fork of the Buffalo River in northcentral Amherst County which was formed in 1761 from Albemarle County. Rockfish River was in the part of Amherst that became Nelson County in 1807. Rockfish rises in two forks in northern Nelson County and flows south through the eastern part of the county, forming a section of the border between Nelson and Albemarle counties before entering James River. Rockfish River passes Butler Mountain near Schuyler, Virginia. Davis Creek is in central Nelson County, where it joins Rockfish River at the town of Woods Mill. (Virginia State Highway maps.)

Jeremiah Wade of Albemarle County sold three negroes, for 91 pounds, 8 shillings and 2 pence, to Hector McAllister for Donald and Company. Jeremiah Wade, Neil Campbell and others sold 400 acres on Rockfish Creek in Albemarle County to George Donald and Company. (Undated abstracts, Albemarle County, Virginia, Deed Books 4, page 342, and 5, page 320). On 17 February 1772 Jeremiah Wade, Sr. of Albemarle County conveyed 378 acres of land in the fork of the James River in Albemarle County, adjoining Matthew Tucker, Drury Tucker and Lacy Sine, to Richard Bennett of Albemarle County. (Albemarle County, Virginia, Deed Book 6, page 73.) Jeremiah Wade must have used the appellation, "Senior," in 1772 because he had a son and namesake who had become an adult by that time. None of these records could pertain to his nephew, Jeremiah Wade, son of Pearce Wade and Mary Ballenger, because he was a juvenile and required a guardian in 1779 after Pearce Wade died. (Amherst County, Virginia, Will Book 1, page 492.)

Shortly after he sold his land in Albemarle County, Jeremiah Wade, Sr. must have moved to Bedford County, Virginia, with his children, since he died there between 08 July 1772, when he made his will, and 28 September 1772, when it was proved in Bedford County Court by the oaths of witnesses Abraham Ervine and Jesse Hilton. Elizabeth Mitchell also witnessed the will, which directed that his estate be sold and the proceeds divided equally among his children. Charity Ballenger Wade must have died before the will was composed, since Jeremiah did not mention his wife in it: (Bedford County, Virginia, Will Book 1, pages 163-164.)

\*In the Name of God Amen I Jeremiah Wade of Bedford County being verry Sick and Weak in Body but of perfect mind and memory, Thanks be to God for it, and knowing that it is appointed Once for all men to Die do make and Ordain this my Last Will and Testament, first I give and Recomend my Sole into the hands of Almighty God that gave, and my Body to the Earth to be Buried in a Desent Christian manner at the Discretion of my Exetors. and for my Worldly Estate wherewith it hath plesed God to Bless me with in this Life I give and Bequeath as followeth, But first my

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Will and Desire is that my Estate be Sold at the Discretion of my Exetrs. and not Appraised and after my Estate is Sold my Will and Desire is that my Just Debts Shall all be Paid and then an Equal Division made among my Children and I doe appoint Richard Ballanger, James Hilton and Natha N. Hilton to be my Exetors. to pay my Debts & Receive what is due to me and this I Ordain my Last Will and Testament In Witness whereof I hearunto I have Set my hand Seal this Eight Day of July 1772

Test

Abraham Ervine Jesse Hilton  
Elizabeth X Mitchell

Jeremiah Wade (LS)

At a Court held for Bedford County September 28th 1772

This Last Will and Testament of Jeremiah Wade Decd. was Proved by the Oaths of Abraham Ervine Jesse Hilton and Ordered to be Recorded and on the Motion of James Hylton one of the Executors therein Named who made Oath thereto Certificate Granted him for Obtaining Probate thereof in Due form giving Security Whereupon he Together with Guy Smith his Security entered into and Acknowledged their Bond in the Penalty of Two hundred and fifty Pounds for the Said James Hyltons due and faithfull Administration of the Said Decedents Estate and performance of his Will, Liberty being Reserved to the other Exors. named in the Said Will to Join in the Probate thereof when they Shall think fit.

Teste Ja: Steptoe Cl: Cur:

James Hilton made an inventory and appraisalment of the estate of Jeremiah Wade on 10 October 1772 and returned it to Bedford County Court on 22 November 1779. (Bedford County, Virginia, Will Book 1, pages 360-361.) It included household furnishings, livestock and corn, but no tools or implements, which suggests that Jeremiah Wade probably lived on a farm with one of his children and did not actively participate in the heavy labor. He may have lived on rented land, since a deed of purchase of land in Bedford County by Jeremiah Wade apparently does not appear in the county records. The earliest Wade deeds in Bedford County involved his sons Isaac and Jacob. On 22 October 1787 Isaac Wade bought 163 acres from William Goring, Sr. and Jacob Wade bought 100 acres on Big Otter River from George Stone. (Bedford County, Virginia, Deed Book 8, pages 31 and 33, THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 1, Issue 3.)

Isaac Wade was a bondsman for the executors of the will of James Hilton which was proved on 25 September 1786. (Bedford County, Virginia, Will Book 1, pages 512-513.)

The Hilton family was also connected with the Ballenger family. Charity Ballenger Hilton married Thomas Wright on 24 February 1790 in Bedford County, with the consent of Lucy Hilton. Benjamin Watts was surety.

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Prior to his deed of acquisition of land in Bedford County, Jacob Wade was one of the purchasers of personal property at the estate sale for John Bates on 02 May 1778. (Bedford County, Virginia, Will Book 1, pages 522-526.) Jacob Wade appears to have married (1) Ann ----- and (2) Mary Branch. Jacob Wade and his wife Ann sold land at the fork of the Great Otter and Little Otter rivers to Thomas Fuqua on 22 July 1788. (Bedford County, Virginia, Deed Book 8, page 98.) The Big Otter and Little Otter rivers rise at Cobbs Mountain in Bedford County and flow across the central part of the county, north of the town of Bedford. After passing under US 460, east of Bedford, they merge and continue as the Big Otter River into Campbell County. (Virginia State Highway map.) Jacob and Ann Wade sold 61 acres in Bedford County to William McClellan on 16 October 1794, with George Stone as one of the witnesses to the deed. (Bedford County, Virginia, Deed Book 9, page 469). Jacob Wade married Mary Branch in Bedford County on 31 October 1800, with George Stone as surety. Jacob and Molly Wade then sold 70 acres in Bedford County to John Mosely on 01 September 1813. (Bedford County, Virginia, Deed Book 14, page 119, THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 1, Issue 3.)

Jacob Wade had only one surviving daughter and heir: (Bedford County, Virginia, Order Book 22, page 203, undated abstract, THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 1, Issue.)

Established that Elizabeth Bondurant is the dau. and only heir-at-law in fee to Jacob Wade dec'd late a soldier of the regiment of the \_\_\_\_\_ line in Continental establishment

Elizabeth Wade and Ephraim Bondurant were married on 06 December 1815 in Bedford County with Joseph Bondurant as surety. (THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 1, Issue 3.)

Jacob Wade may have had a son who died before him. The 1810 census of Bedford County shows Jacob Wade, aged 45 and over, with 1 female aged 45 and over (Mary Branch Wade), 1 female aged 16-26 (Elizabeth Wade) and 1 male aged 10-16 (son?). In 1820 the Bedford County census showed Jacob Wade as aged 45 and over, with 1 female (Mary Branch Wade) in the same age group. (THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 1, Issue 3.) Since she married Ephraim Bondurant in 1815, Elizabeth Wade would have been gone from home in 1820. If the boy of 1810, who would have been in the 16-26 group in 1820, was a son of Jacob Wade, perhaps he died before 1820, leaving Elizabeth Wade Bondurant as the only heir. He apparently was neither of the two male Wades who was married in Bedford County between 1810 and 1820. Bedford County records suggest that they were sons of David Wade and Frances Simmons: (THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 3, Issue 1; Volume 1, Issues 3 and 4.)

12 Jan 1813 James Wade and Sally Mosby, daughter of Sally Mosby  
10 Nov 1817 David Wade and Matilda Hewitt, consent of Fanny Hewitt

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Jacob Wade and Isaac Wade, Sr., veterans of the Revolutionary War, are buried in the Wade Cemetery in Bedford County, as is Isaac Wade, Jr., a veteran of the War of 1812. The graveyard covers about an acre in size. (THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 3, Issue 4.)

Polly Gibbs Stevens, who married Isaac Wade on 08 February 1779, with Alexander Gibbs as surety, (THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 3, Issue 1.) was a daughter of Robert Gibbs (THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 3, Issue 2.) and the widow of Thomas Stevens, Jr., by whom she had one son, William W. Stevens, who was born in October 1775. Isaac Wade signed the inventory and appraisement of the estate of Thomas Stevens, Jr., which was dated 15 June and presented to court on 28 June 1779, apparently because he had married the widow. His signature was in the place where an administrator or executor usually signed, but he was not designated as either. Neither was he one of the appraisers. (Bedford County, Virginia, Will Book 1, page 340.)

Among the residents of Bedford County, who testified for Polly Gibbs Stevens Wade in 1839 on behalf of her application for a pension as the widow of Isaac Wade, were her son, William Stevens, her son Alexander Wade, Mary E. Wade, daughter of Samuel Mitchell, who helped Polly Wade with the gathering of her corn fodder during the fall of 1781, when Isaac Wade was at Yorktown, Jesse Witt, who was in the Army with Isaac Wade at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, John Arthur, who served in the militia with Isaac Wade at Yorktown, and Mary B. Ryan, who was 78 years old when she testified on 03 May 1839. Mary B. Ryan, who signed with her mark, must have been Mary Ballenger Wade Ryan. This is strong evidence supporting the likelihood that Mary Ballenger Wade, who married Whitehead Ryan, Jr., was a sister of Isaac Wade. These depositions identify the birth date of Jeremiah Wade, the first child of Isaac and Polly Wade, as 18 January 1780. (National Archives pension file.)

Stephen Mitchell, brother of Samuel Mitchell, enlisted in the Army with Isaac Wade in 1777. Stephen Mitchell apparently married Isaac Wade's sister, Kitty, in Bedford County on 08 March 1783. Mary Mitchell Wade undoubtedly was the wife of Isaac Wade's son, Alexander Wade, who married Polly E. Mitchell in Bedford County on 02 February 1820: (THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 3, Issues 1 and 2.)

28 Nov 1803 Archibald Wade and Nancy Weeks; surety Anderson Weeks  
26 Nov 1808 Isaac Wade and Polly Stevens; surety John Stevens  
19 Dec 1808 Henry Stevens and Nancy Wade, daughter of Isaac Wade  
02 Feb 1820 Alexander Wade and Polly E. Mitchell  
01 Jan 1822 Paschall B. Wade and Frances Barteau; surety Alexander Wade

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Patsy Wade and Samuel Adams were married on 25 November 1800 in Bedford County, with the consent of Isaac Wade, which indicates that she was under age and born after 1779. Archibald Wade was surety. Patsy Adams was not involved with the other children of Isaac Wade in 1834, when they tried to get a land grant for his service in the Revolutionary War, so she probably died before then.

The will of Isaac Wade was dated 11 May 1821 and proved on 22 September 1823 in Bedford County. In it he made bequests to his wife Polly Wade, to sons Jeremiah Wade, Archibald Wade, Isaac Wade, Jr., Alexander Wade and Paschal Wade, and to daughters Patsy Adams, Polly Gibbs, Nancy Stevens and Sally Ballenger. He also mentioned an open account between Jeremiah Wade, Archibald Wade, Alexander Wade, Gilbert Gibbs, Richard Ballenger, Henry Stevens and himself, without specifying his relationship with Gibbs, Ballenger and Stevens. His wife Polly Wade, Jeremiah Wade and Archibald Wade were appointed to be the executors. (Bedford County, Virginia, Will Book 6, page 1, THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 2, Issue 1.)

The names of the spouses of the children of Isaac Wade appear in two deeds dated 11 August 1826 from Mary Wade, widow of Isaac Wade, deceased, Jeremiah Wade and his wife Margaret, Archibald Wade and his wife Nancy, Samuel Adams and his wife Martha, formerly Martha Wade, Isaac Wade and his wife Mary, Henry Stevens (Stephens) and his wife Nancy, formerly Nancy Wade, Alexander Wade and his wife Mary, Paschal (Pascal) Wade and his wife Frances, Richard Ballenger and his wife Sally, formerly Sally Wade, legatees and heirs of Isaac Wade, deceased, all of Bedford County, to Gilbert Gibbs and his wife Mary, formerly Mary Wade. (Bedford County, Virginia, Deed Book 20, pages 44 and 46, abstracts, THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 1, Issue 3.)

The wife of Jeremiah Wade, Jr. may have been named Mildred, since an index of Bedford County deeds indicates that a Jeremiah Wade and his wife Milley conveyed 100 acres to Beverly Lee in 1800. (Bedford County, Virginia, Deed Book 10, page 251, THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 1, Issue 3.) There was a Jeremiah Wade, who resided in Cumberland County, Virginia, on 04 February 1787, when he bought 360 acres of land there on Angola Creek from William Lee. (Cumberland County, Virginia, Deed Book 6, page 422). He sold 30 acres to James Anglea on 28 July 1788 (Cumberland County, Virginia, Deed Book 6, page 472.) and 60 acres to Bartlett Anglea on 17 January 1790. (Cumberland County, Virginia, Deed Book 7, page 29.) Burton (Bartlett?) Anglea was married to Anny Wade, an heir and probably a daughter of Jeremiah Wade, who died in Cumberland County, Virginia, before 1798 when an inventory was made of his estate. (VIRGINIA WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS, 1632-1800, Clayton Torrance, Richmond, 1930, reprinted Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1978.) On 09 December 1807 Anny, wife of Burton Anglea, one of the distributees of Jeremiah Wade, deceased, relinquished her dower right in 15 acres. (Cumberland County, Virginia, Deed Book 11, page 61, THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 2.)

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**JEREMIAH WADE**

Born

Died 1772 Bedford County, Virginia

Married Charity Ballenger before 20 Dec 1748

Born

Died before 08 Jul 1772

Children (order of birth unknown):

Isaac Wade

b. 1760

d. 09 Aug 1823 Bedford County, Virginia

m. Mary "Polly" Gibbs Stevens 08 Feb 1779 Bedford County, Virginia

Jacob Wade

b.

d. Bedford County, Virginia

m. (1) Anne -----

(2) Mary "Molly" Branch 31 Oct 1800 Bedford County, Virginia

Jeremiah Wade Jr

b.

d.

m. (Mildred "Milly" -----?)

Probable children:

Mary Ballenger Wade

b. c1761

d.

m. Whitehead Ryan Jr 15 Dec 1778 Bedford County, Virginia

Kitty Wade

b. probably c1760-1765

d.

m. Stephen Mitchell 08 Mar 1783 Bedford County, Virginia

Joshua Wade

b. probably c1760-1768

d. before 12 Dec 1818 Bedford County, Virginia

m. Ann Boatwright 28 Oct 1786 Bedford County, Virginia

JACOB WADE

Born

Died Bedford County, Virginia

Married (1) Ann -----

Born

Died before 31 Oct 1800

Children (1):

Elizabeth Wade

b. c1784-1794

d.

m. Ephraim Bondurant 06 Dec 1815 Bedford County, Virginia

(son?) Wade

b. c1794-1800

d. probably before 1820

m.

Married (2) Mary "Molly" Branch 31 Oct 1800 Bedford County, Virginia

Born

Died

Children (2):

apparently none

ISAAC WADE

Born 1760

Died 09 Aug 1823 Bedford County, Virginia

Married Mary "Polly" Gibbs Stevens 11 Feb 1779

Born 1761 Bedford County, Virginia

Died

Children (order of birth unknown):

Jeremiah Wade

b. 18 Jan 1780 Bedford County, Virginia

d.

m. Margaret "Peggy" Weeks 20 Dec 1800 Bedford County, Virginia

Archibald Wade

b. 14 Mar 1782 Bedford County, Virginia

d. 07 Mar 1864 Bedford County, Virginia

m. Nancy Weeks 05 Dec 1803 Bedford County, Virginia

Martha "Patsy" Wade

b. c1785 Bedford County, Virginia

d. probably before 1834

m. Samuel Adams 25 Nov 1800 Bedford County, Virginia

Mary "Polly" Wade

b.

d.

m. Gilbert Gibbs

Sally Wade

b.

d.

m. Richard Ballenger

Isaac Wade Jr

b. probably c1790

d. probably c1885 Bedford County, Virginia

m. Mary "Polly" Stevens 26 Nov 1808 Bedford County, Virginia

Nancy Wade

b.

d.

m. Henry Stevens 19 Dec 1808 Bedford County, Virginia

Alexander Wade

b.

d.

m. Mary "Polly" E Mitchell 02 Feb 1820 Bedford County, Virginia

Paschal B Wade

b.

d.

m. Frances Barteau 01 Jan 1822 Bedford County, Virginia

Archibald Wade was born on 14 March 1782, married Nancy Weeks on 05 December 1803 and died on 07 March 1864. He joined Otter Baptist Church on 04 May 1833 and became a deacon there on 05 September 1835. Nancy Weeks Wade was born on 02 January 1783 and died on 05 October 1860. She was a daughter of Elder Anderson (Alderson) Weeks, one of the founders of Difficult Creek Baptist Church, which he served as pastor. (THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 2, Issues 2 and 3.)

Isaac Wade, Jr. and his wife were photographed when Isaac was about 94 years old. (THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 3, Issue 4.) Since they were married in 1808, he must

have been born about 1790 and died after his 94th birthday, perhaps about 1885.

He probably was the Isaac Wade of Bedford County whose daughter Mary married, on 29 September 1845, Isaac Boone, son of Peter Boone and Catherine Willis and grandson of Jacob Boone.. (PIONEER FAMILIES OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, VIRGINIA, Marshall Wingfield, Berryville, VA, 1964).

Pearce Wade and Joshua Fowler promised to pay 55 pounds to Drury Tucker on 28 March 1763. William Cabell, Jr., Robert Yancey and Richard Powell witnessed the note. (Amherst County, Virginia, Deed Book 1, page 152.) In August 1764 Pearce Wade and his wife Mary conveyed 105 acres on the west side of Harris Creek in Amherst County to John Godwin. (Amherst County, Virginia, Deed Book A, page 253.) On 01 July 1765 Pearce (Pierce) Wade of Amherst County sold the land on which he lived in Amherst County to Alexander McCaul. The tract, containing 308 acres, adjoined the lands of John Goodwin, John Wales, William Stanton, James Crews and Edward Eidson. The deed was witnessed by Neill Campbell, Richard Harris and John Rippen. (Amherst County, Virginia, Deed Book B, page 26.)

After Mary Ballenger Wade died, Pearce Wade married (2) Elizabeth Hardwick (Pettyjohn?) by whom he had at least two children, perhaps three or four. The children of Pearce Wade are identified in Amherst County probate records: (THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 1, Issue 3, contributed by Richard Brenneman.)

Pearce Wade will; wife Elizabeth; daughter Susanna Wade, under age; and Abigail Hardwick Wade (Will Book 1, page 161)

Lucrecia Wade, orphan of Pearce Wade, deceased; Richard Ballenger and Frances Satterwhite, guardians, 05 July 1779; acknowledged and recorded;

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Abigail Hardwick Wade, orphan of Pearce Wade; John Hardwick, administrator of Pearce Wade; and Clary Wade, orphan of Pearce Wade, deceased (Will Book 1, page 485)

Ballenger Wade and Richard Ballenger, guardians of Jeremiah Wade, orphan of Pearce Wade, deceased (Will Book 1, page 492)

Ballenger Wade summoned to court as guardian of Jeremiah Wade (Will Book 3, page 13)

Richard Ballenger summoned as guardian of Abigail Hardwick Wade (Will Book 3, page 13)

David Woodson summoned as guardian of Clary Wade (Will Book 3, page 50)

In March 1785 an action in Amherst County Chancery Court occurred, involving Lucretia Wade and Abigail Hardwick (Harding) Wade, infants and children of Pearce Wade, deceased, by their guardian Richard Ballenger; Clary Wade, infant and child of Pearce Wade, deceased, by her guardian David Woodruff; Jeremiah Wade, by his next friend John Dawson; David Wade; Pearce Wade; I. White and his wife Mary; John Dawson and his wife Charity; and Jane Wade; infants and children and sons and daughters of Pearce Wade, deceased, plaintiffs, vs. John Hardwick, administrator of Pearce Wade, deceased, and Ballenger Wade, heir-at-law of Pearce Wade, deceased, defendants. The administrators were ordered to make an accounting of the decedent's estate. (Amherst County, Virginia, Will Book 3, page 67.) The description of Ballenger Wade as heir-at-law of Pearce Wade, deceased, suggests that he was the eldest son and principal heir.

The probate of the estate of Pearce Wade, Sr. continued and his children, Lucretia Wade, Abigail Hardwick Wade, Clary Wade, Jeremiah Wade, David Wade, Pearce Wade, I. White and his wife Mary, John Dawson and his wife Charity, and Jane Wade were named in an action in Amherst Chancery Court in September 1785. John Hardwick was ordered to appear in court regarding his administration of the estate of Pearce Wade and give counter-security to Ballenger Wade. (Amherst County, Virginia, Will Book 3, pages 302 and 344.)

Pearce Wade died about 1769 when his will was recorded in Amherst County. (VIRGINIA WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.)

Born in 1748, Ballenger Wade would have been about 21 when his father died and the rest of the children would have been minors. Susanna, Jeremiah, Clara, Lucretia and Abigail were young enough to require guardians. Mary Ballenger Wade died in 1764, (WADE WAID WAIDE.) so Pearce Wade could not have married his second wife

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Elizabeth Hardwick (Pettyjohn?) until after that, which indicates that his daughters Abigail and Lucretia, who were born after 1764, were children of Elizabeth Hardwick (Pettyjohn?) Wade. Susanna, who was born before 1760, was by Mary Ballenger Wade. Jeremiah and Clara may have been born to Mary Ballenger Wade in the period 1760-1764, after the birth of Susanna and before Mary Ballenger Wade died in 1764.

The birth year of Susanna Wade is based on her marriage record. She was of age and gave her own consent to her marriage to Robert Mays in 1780, so she was born before 1760. Lucretia Wade was a minor when she married James Mays in 1786, because her guardian Richard Ballenger had to consent to her wedding. This means that she was born after 1765. Abigail Hardwick Wade was 21 when she married John Reynolds in 1788. Her birthday was about 16 January 1767. Jeremiah Wade was born sometime before 1768, since he was old enough to act as bondsman when Abigail was married in 1788. This act may indicate that he was her full brother rather than a half-brother. However the birth continuity of the time, suggests that he was born before 1764. The terms "spinster" and "bachelor" generally indicated that the person was not previously married: (Amherst County, Virginia, marriages, THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 1, Issue 3 and Volume 3, Issue 1.)

Susanna Wade, spinster, and Robert Mays, bachelor, 11 Mar 1780; Richard Ballenger, surety; consent by Susanna  
Lucretia Wade, spinster, and James Mays, bachelor, 24 Jan 1786; Ballenger Wade, surety; consent by Richard Ballenger, guardian  
Abigail Hardwick Wade, spinster, and John Reynolds, bachelor, 24 Aug 1788; Jeremiah Wade, surety; consent by Abigail; Robert McCulloch testified that she was 21 and Elizabeth Fowler testified that she was 21 about 16 Jan 1788

Sarah "Sally" Watts, who married Ballenger Wade, was a daughter of James and Rachel Watts. Ballenger Wade was born on 24 March 1748 in Virginia and died in Cumberland County, Kentucky, on 24 December 1824. His will was dated 03 September 1824 and proved in Cumberland County in January 1825. (Cumberland County, Virginia, Will Book B, page 267, THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 2, Issue 3.) His wife Sally (Sallie) Watts was born in 1750 in Virginia and died in August 1824 in Cumberland County, Kentucky. Ballenger and Sally Watts Wade moved from Amherst County to Henry County, Virginia, and from there to Cumberland County, Kentucky, in 1815. (WADE WAID WAIDE; THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 4, Issue 1, and Volume 7, Issue 2.)

Elizabeth Thurmond, who married Pearce Wade, Jr. in Bedford County, Virginia, on 22 May 1780, was a daughter of John Thurmond. (THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 3, Issue 1.) Her mother was named Molly. Pearce Wade, Jr. and his family also moved to Kentucky, where his will was dated 31 July 1818 and proved on 12 October 1818 in Lincoln County. (Lincoln County, Kentucky, Will Book G, page 37, THE WADE

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QUARTERLY, Volume 3, Issue 4.) His heirs were wife Elizabeth Wade, son William Wade, son John Wade, son Ballenger Wade, daughter Polly Kenly, daughter Pamela Miller, son Jerry Wade, daughter Charity, daughter Elizabeth, son Pearce (Pierce) Wade and son Willis Wade. He also mentioned a legacy from his father-in-law John Thurmond, who was dead, and his mother-in-law Molly Thurmond.

David Wade, the son of Pearce Wade, probably married Frances Simmons, daughter of James Simmons, and lived in Bedford County, Virginia, where he died in 1831. (THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 1, Issues 3 and 4.) In 1772 Ballenger Wade witnessed a deed of James Simmons in Amherst County (Amherst County, Virginia, Deed Book C, page 325, THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 1, Issue 3.) which provides a familial relationship that does not appear in connection with the other David Wades of the time and place.

David Wade, son of Pearce, must have been born after his brother Ballenger Wade, who was born in 1748, and, therefore, not old enough to be the David Wade of Albemarle County in 1751 and 1760, who must have been born by 1730. This elder David Wade, whose wife was named Elizabeth, also was associated with Ballenger Wade. David and Elizabeth Wade lived in Fluvanna County, Virginia, on 19 August 1779 when, with Ballenger Wade and his wife Sarah of Amherst County, they conveyed 400 acres on both sides of Thrashers Creek in Amherst County, adjoining land of Pearce Wade, to Perin Giles of Amherst County. The deed, signed by David Wade, Sr., Elizabeth Wade and Ballenger Wade, was witnessed by Charles Ellis, Ashcraft Roach and John Giles. (Amherst County, Virginia, Deed Book F, page 626.) The appellation "Senior" indicates that the grantee David Wade, Sr. was not the brother of Ballenger Wade. Since David Wade, the brother of Ballenger Wade, probably was not born before 1750, he would have been a relatively young man in 1779 and his children would have been minors which suggests that is unlikely that he would have identified himself as "Senior." Furthermore, the description of the land, conveyed in this deed, implies that it was near or next to the 180 acres that David and Elizabeth Wade acquired from Jeremiah Wade in 1752 and sold to William Parker in 1760. Perhaps the elder David Wade, who may have been a brother of Jeremiah and Pearce Wade, owned the tract jointly with Pearce, with Pearce's share descending, at his death, to his son Ballenger Wade.

In September 1786 David Wade of Fluvanna County received payment, by order of Amherst County Court, from William Bill, the administrator of the estate of John Ryan, for travelling 50 miles from Fluvanna to appear in Amherst Court and prove a deed from John Henry and Syme to John Ryan, deceased. (THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 1, Issue 3.) This act may signify that David Wade was a close relative; perhaps his wife Elizabeth was a Ryan. There may be a connection with Whitehead Ryan, Jr. who married Mary Ballenger Wade in Bedford County in 1778.

David Wade of Bedford County had land on the James River, which separates Bedford and Amherst counties as it flows from the mountains past Nelson, Albemarle,

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Fluvanna, Goochland and Henrico counties to the sea. Fluvanna County, where David and Elizabeth Wade resided in 1779, was formed in 1777 from Albemarle County.

David Wade, who was identified as a resident of Henrico County on 10 October 1782, when he bought land in Albemarle County from John Sledd (Sled) of Hanover County, (Albemarle County, Virginia, Deed Book 8, page 25, THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 1, Issue 3.) could have been David Wade, Jr. of Albemarle County.

The connection with the Sledd family recurs in 1831 when James Sledd was one of the witnesses to the will of David Wade in Bedford County. James Sledd later served as a guardian of two of the children of David's son Edmund Wade.

One David Wade died in Albemarle County before 1791 when his inventory was recorded. (VIRGINIA WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.)

PEARCE WADE

Born 1720

Died c1769 Amherst County, Virginia

Married (1) Mary Ballenger c1747

Born

Died 1764

Children (order of birth unknown):

Ballenger Wade

b. 24 Mar 1748 Virginia

d. 26 Dec 1824 Cumberland County, Kentucky

m. Sarah "Sally" Watts

David Wade

b.

d.

m. (Frances Simmons?)

Charity Wade

b.

d.

m. John Dawson before Mar 1783

Mary Wade

b.

d.

m. I (Isaac?) White before Mar 1783

Pearce Wade Jr

b. c1755

d. 1818 Lincoln County, Kentucky

m. Elizabeth Thurmond 22 May 1780 Bedford County, Virginia

Jane Wade

b.

d.

m.

Susanna Wade

b. before 1760

d.

m. Robert Mays 04 Sep 1780 Amherst County, Virginia

Jeremiah Wade

b.

d.

m.

Clara (Clary) Wade

b.

d.

m.

Married (2) Elizabeth Hardwick (Pettyjohn?) after 1764

Born

Died

Children (order of birth unknown):

Lucretia (Lucrecia) Wade

b. after 1765

d.

m. James Mays 21 Jan 1786 Amherst County, Virginia

Abigail Hardwick Wade

b. c16 Jan 1767

d.

m. John Reynolds 24 Aug 1788 Amherst County, Virginia

Probable child:

Mourning Wade

b. 08 June 1770

d.

m. John Bailey 28 Dec 1791 Amherst County, Virginia

Elizabeth Hardwick, the second wife of Pearce Wade, Sr. apparently was married first to ----- Pettyjohn. On 22 February 1777 Elizabeth Wade conveyed all of her "living and possessions" to her eldest son Jacob Pettyjohn, including 7 head of cattle, 3 hogs and household goods. The deed was witnessed by John Henry Goodwin, Richard Harrison, Jr., George Bond and William Pettyjohn. (Amherst County, Virginia, Deed Book D, page 440, THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 1, Issue 3.) Mourning Wade, spinster and John Bailey, bachelor, were married on 28 December 1791 in Amherst County, with Jacob Pettyjohn as bondsman. Mourning stated that she was of age and gave her own consent. Jacob Pettyjohn swore that she was his half-sister and that she was born on 08 June 1770. William Hughes verified that she was of age. (THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 1, Issue 4, and Volume 3, Issue 1.) Although Mourning Wade was not mentioned in the Amherst County records pertaining to the estate of Pearce Wade, Sr., she probably was a posthumous daughter, appropriately named.

The will of Ballenger Wade of Cumberland County, Kentucky, was dated 03 September 1824 and proved in January 1825. (Cumberland County, Kentucky, Will Book B, page

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267, THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 2, Issue 3.) His wife Sally must have died first, because she was not among his heirs, who were his children, Pearce (Pierce) Wade, Richard Wade, James Wade, Jeremiah Wade, Mary King, Sally Williams, Elizabeth Hays, Rachel Gray, Judith Craig and Tinsey Cooksey. He left the proceeds, amounting to five or six hundred dollars, from a judgement against Jeremiah Wade, Sr. in Salisbury, North Carolina, Court, to Edward Wade, whose relationship was not stated, with the stipulation that Edward would have to arrange to collect it.

Ballenger and Sally Wade were residents of Franklin County, Virginia, on 05 March 1795 when they sold 74 acres on Clarks Creek in Amherst County to Martin Parks. They lived in Henry County, Virginia, on 13 March 1799 when, with James Mays, son of Robert Mays, of Amherst County, they conveyed 170 acres on Stonehouse Creek in Amherst County, which had been granted to Pearce Wade, father of Ballenger Wade, on 20 September 1758. Ballenger Wade was still in Henry County on 19 February 1810, when he sold land in Amherst County to Eaton Carpenter (Amherst County, Virginia, Deed Book G, page 586, Book H, pages 169 and 600, Book L, page 324, THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 1, Issue 3.) Ballenger Wade of Henry County, Virginia, acquired two tracts of land on the south side of Mays River in Henry County, containing 80 and 135 acres, from Miles Jennings of Wilkes County, Georgia, for two negro boys on 17 August 1789. He later got another tract of 215 acres from Miles Jennings and on 29 November 1790 he bought 254 acres on branches of Mays River from Bradley Smith of Henry County. (Henry County, Virginia, Deed Book 4, pages 24, 124, and 155, THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 2, Issue 2.) On 12 November 1814 Ballenger Wade of Henry County issued a power of attorney to Peter Scales of Patrick County, Virginia, for title to four tracts of land on Mays River. Ballenger and Sally Wade were in Cumberland County, Kentucky, by 26 February 1816, when they sold 281 acres on Mays River to William Clinkscales of Henry County, Virginia. (Henry County, Virginia, Deed Book 8, pages 62 and 119, THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 2, Issue 3.)

Family records give 1778 as the birth year for both Sally Wade Williams and Richard Wade.

**BALLENGER WADE**

Born 24 Mar 1748 Virginia

Died 26 Dec 1824 Cumberland County, Kentucky

Married Sarah "Sally" Watts

Born 1750 Virginia

Died 1824 Cumberland County, Kentucky

Children (order of birth unknown):

Pearce Wade

b.

d.

m. Fereby Hutchins 28 Nov 1796 Henry County, Virginia

Sarah "Sally" Wade

b. 03 Feb 1778 Virginia

d. 1848 Cumberland County, Kentucky

m. Osborne Williams 27 Feb 1797 Henry County, Virginia

Elizabeth Wade

b.

d.

m. William Hays Jr 30 Oct 1798 Henry County, Virginia

James Wade

b.

d.

m.

Mary Wade

b.

d.

m. ----- King

Richard Wade

b. Apr 1778 Amherst County, Virginia

d. 01 Jan 1841 Henry County, Missouri

m. Doshia Palmore 15 Oct 1800 Amherst County, Virginia

Rachel Wade

b. c1782-1784 Virginia

d. c1860 Cumberland County, Kentucky

m. William Gray 25 Mar 1805 Henry County, Virginia

Judith Wade

b.

d.



m. (1) Jesse Mays 25 Dec 1811 Henry County, Virginia  
(2) ----- Craig

Jeremiah Wade

b. 10 Mar 1796 Virginia

d. 28 Mar 1838 Kentucky

m. Sarah Sanford Alexander 09 Oct 1821 Kentucky

Tinsey Wade

b.

d.

m. ----- Cooksey

PEARCE WADE

Born

Died 1818 Cumberland County, Kentucky

Married Elizabeth Thurmond

Born

Died

Children (order of birth unknown):

William Wade

b.

d.

m.

Ballenger Wade

b.

d.

m.

Polly Wade

b.

d.

m. ----- Kinly

Permelia (Parmelia) Wade

b.

d.

m. ----- Miller

Jeremiah "Jerry" Wade

b.

d.

m.

John Wade

b.

d.

m.

Charity Wade

b.

d.

m. ----- Thurmond

Willis Wade

b.

d.

m.

Elizabeth Wade

b.

d.

m.

\*N\*

Pearce Wade Jr

b.

d.

m.

DAVID WADE

Born

Died 1831 Bedford County, Virginia

Married Frances Simmons

Born

Died after 22 Jan 1831

Children (order of birth unknown):

Mary Wade

b. after 1771

d. before 22 Jan 1831

m. John Hensley 24 Dec 1792 Bedford County, Virginia

Anna (Ann) Wade

b. before 1778

d.

m. Thomas Smith 11 Sep 1798 Bedford County, Virginia

James S Wade

b. c1777 Virginia

d. 15 Jun 1854 Barren County, Kentucky

m. Sally Mosby 13 Jan 1819 Bedford County, Virginia

Elizabeth Wade

b. after 1779

d.

m. Cornelius Roach 17 Feb 1800 Bedford County, Virginia

John Wade

b.

d.

m. Jemima Reynolds 09 Dec 1809 Bedford County, Virginia

Frances "Fanny" Wade

b.

d.

m. Benjamin Bellamy 15 Feb 1813 Bedford County, Virginia

Edmund Wade

b.

d. before 22 Jan 1831

m. Mildred Marshall before 11 Feb 1815

David Wade Jr

b.

d.

m. (Matilda Hewitt 10 Nov 1817 Bedford County, Virginia?)

Jeremiah Wade

b.

d.

m.

James Wade was surety for Anna Wade and Thomas Smith on 11 September 1798. Since Anna gave her own consent, she was at least 21. David Wade and Frances Wade gave their consent for the marriage of Mary Wade and John Hensley on 24 December 1792, with Samuel Hensley as bondsman. James Wade also secured the bond for Elizabeth Wade and Cornelius Roach on 17 February 1800. David and Frances Wade consented to the wedding of Elizabeth Wade. These consents indicate that Mary and Elizabeth were minors when they wed: (Bedford County, Virginia, marriages, THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 1, Issue 3 and Volume 3, Issue 1.)

11 Sep 1798 Anna Wade and Thomas Smith; surety James Wade

17 Feb 1800 Elizabeth Wade and Cornelius Roach; surety James Wade; consent of father David Wade and of mother Fanny Wade

09 Dec 1809 John Wade and Jemima Reynolds, daughter of Jesse Reynolds

15 Feb 1813 Fanny Wade and Benjamin Bellamy; surety Jones (Jesse?) Reynolds

10 Nov 1817 David Wade and Matilda Hewitt; consent of Fanny Hewitt

13 Jan 1819 James Wade and Sally Mosby, daughter of Sally Mosby

James S. Wade, son of David Wade, died in Barren County, Kentucky, on 15 June 1854, aged 77 and a native of Virginia. (THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 1, Issue 4.)

On 09 February 1824 Edmund and Mildred Wade of Campbell County, Virginia, sold 120 acres in Bedford County, adjoining land of someone named Dawson, which had been deeded to them by David and Frances Wade, to John Wade of Bedford County for \$1.00. The deed, witnessed by Robert Burton, James Wade and Isaac Thomas, was signed by Edmund Wade and Mildred Wade. On 25 September 1824 David and Frances Wade retroactively conveyed 120 acres in Bedford County, which they had purchased from Isaac Thomas, to their son, Edmund Wade, for love and affection (Bedford County, Virginia, Deed Book 19, pages 5 and 14, THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 1, Issue 3.) Edmund and Mildred Marshall Wade were living in Campbell County in 1815. On 11 February 1815 Milly Wade, formerly Milly Marshall, and Edmund Wade, heirs and distributees of William Marshall, of Campbell County, sold 6 acres and 330 acres in Campbell County to Nathaniel W. Payne. (Campbell County, Virginia, Deed Book 11, page 380, THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 2, Issue 1.) Edmund and Milly were involved in other deeds in Campbell County through 1824. Edmund Wade died before 22 January 1831, when his father made his will, and Mildred Marshall Wade apparently was dead also. William Wade and Richard Wade, children of Edmund Wade, appeared in Bedford County Court in April 1831 and choose James Sledd as their

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guardian. (Bedford County, Virginia, Order Book 23, page 274, THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 1, Issue 3.) Edmund and Milly also had a daughter Catherine Wade, who was, with her brothers, a legatee of her grandfather David Wade.

Mary Wade Hensley also must have died before her father, since she was not in his will and her son James Hensley was an heir.

David Wade made his will on 22 January 1831 and it was proved on 28 February 1831. His heirs were wife Frances Wade, son James Wade, grandson James Hensley, daughter Elizabeth Roach and her husband Cornelius Roach, daughter Frances Bellamy, grandchildren William Wade, Richard Wade and Catherine Wade, who were to divide \$400 intended for son Edmund Wade, daughter Ann Smith, son John Wade, son Jeremiah Wade and son David Wade. David signed the will with his mark. It was witnessed by James Sledd, Edmund Bunton, John S. Thomson, James B. White and David Douglas. (Bedford County, Virginia, Will Book 7, page 548, THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 1, Issue 4.)

Some family records have identified Richard Wade, who was born in April 1778 in Amherst County, Virginia, married Dosha Palmore on 15 October 1800 in Amherst County, and died on 01 January 1841 in Henry County, Missouri, as a son of Richard Wade III, who was born in Goochland County, Virginia, in 1752, married Judith Hancock there in 1772, lived for a while in Bedford County, Virginia, and was a resident of Cumberland County, Kentucky, in 1833, when he claimed a Revolutionary War pension. However the War of 1812 military and bounty land records of Elisha Wade, son of Richard Wade III and Judith Hancock, identified his siblings as a sister Rosanna (Rosannah) Wade, who was born in Goochland County, Virginia, in 1776 and married William Henry, and a brother John Wade, who was born in 1781 at Boone's Fort in Kentucky. The files contain a deposition by John Wade, stating that Elisha Wade was his only brother. (Data of Mrs. Dorothy Keeran, Frisco, TX, 1977.) On the positive side, Richard Wade, son of Ballenger, has been described as a physician and Richard Wade, who was in Henry County, Missouri, in 1833, was a doctor and his wife was named Dosha (Dacha, Dasha). Furthermore, the 1850 census for Henry County, Missouri, lists a Ballenger Wade, aged 25, who was enumerated there in 1860 as Richard B. Wade, aged 35. Additionally, Pearce Wade, who was in Boone County, Missouri, in 1826, with wife Fereby, must have Pearce Wade, son of Ballenger, who married Fereby Hutchins. John Wade of Boone County, Missouri, in 1830, also must have been the son of Ballenger. There he was an heir of Pearce Wade, but since he was not a son, he must have been a brother. (THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 7, Issue 2.)

There was a John Wade in Albemarle County in 1752 and 1761, whose relationship to Jeremiah and Pearce Wade is unknown. Since he was old enough to own and sell land in 1752, he must have been a contemporary and, perhaps, as the elder David Wade, a brother of Jeremiah and Pearce. It is not known how and when he acquired it, but John Wade of Albemarle County sold land there to John Green on 09 June

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1752 (Albemarle County, Virginia, Deed Book 1, page 437,) and, with his wife Elizabeth Wade, sold 200 acres on Davis (Devils) Creek to William Trotter of Albemarle County on 09 April 1761. (Albemarle County, Virginia, Deed Book 3, page 51.) On 05 September 1763 John and Elizabeth Wade of Amherst County deeded 200 acres on the north fork of Davis Creek, a branch of Rockfish (Backfish) River to William Whitsitt of Amherst County. It was half of a tract of land purchased from William Wright. (Amherst County, Virginia, Deed Book A, page 129.) John and Elizabeth Wade of Amherst County sold 114 acres, part of 214 acres on which they lived, and 300 acres on Davis Creek, to William Howell on 04 May 1767. (Amherst County, Virginia, Deed Book B, page 174.) On 07 March 1775 John Wade of Amherst County sold the 80 acres on which he lived, which was partly on Butlers Ridge, to Samuel Denny. He sold 50 acres to James Cull on the same day. (Amherst County, Virginia, Deed Book D, pages 245 and 248.) In October 1777 John Wade sold 150 acres on Davis Creek, adjacent to Denny and William Allen, to Archelaus Coffey. The deed was witnessed by James Cull, Charles Tate (Charealas Tet) and Samuel Denny. He sold 60 acres on the north branch of the north fork of Davis Creek to William Allen. (Amherst County, Virginia, Deed Book D, pages 456 and 459.) Subsequently John Wade acquired 50 acres on the south branch of the north fork of Davis Creek from Archelaus Coffey. (Amherst County, Virginia, Deed Book E, page 54.) John Wade died in Amherst County about 1785, when his will was recorded. (VIRGINIA WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.) His heirs were wife Elizabeth Wade, Dawson Wade and Eleanor Chastain (Elinor Shasteen), wife of Jesse. (THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 5, Issue 1.) Dawson Wade and Eleanor Chastain must have been surviving children. If so, the use of the name Dawson suggests that the maiden name of Elizabeth, the wife of John Wade, was Dawson.

Eleanor Wade married (1) Archelaus Coffey about 1772-1775, perhaps in Amherst County, and (2) Jesse Chastain (Shasteen). Archelaus Coffey was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, in 1755, married Eleanor Wade (Elon Waid), moved to Wilkes County, North Carolina, and died before 1786, leaving four sons, James M., John W., Hezekiah and Bailey Coffey. (THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 7, Issue 3.) Eleanor Wade Chastain (Shasteen) probably died in Wayne County, Kentucky. (THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 5, Issue 1.)

Dawson Wade of Amherst County bought 60 acres on the south branch of the north fork of Davis Creek, next to John Wade, in Amherst County on 01 June 1760. He sold it to Charles Tate on 01 October 1765. (Amherst County, Virginia, Deed Book A, page 3, and Book B, page 55.) One Dawson Wade married (1) Abigail Alexander, daughter of James, and (2) Rachel Burnsides. (THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 5, Issue 1.)

**JOHN WADE**

Born

Died c1785 Amherst County, Virginia

Married Elizabeth (Dawson?)

Born

Died after 1785

Probable children (order of birth unknown):

Eleanor Wade

b.

d. (Wayne County, Kentucky?)

m. (1) Archelaus Coffey c1772-1775

(2) Jesse Chastain (Shasteen)

Dawson Wade

b.

d.

m. (1) Abigail Alexander?)

(2) Rachel Burnside?)

Dawson Wade, the probable son of John Wade of Amherst County, apparently lived in Botetourt County, Virginia, in 1784 and Fayette County, Virginia, in 1787: (VIRGINIA TAX PAYERS, 1782-87.)

Dawson Wade	1 poll tax Botetourt County	1784
Dawson Wade	1 poll tax Fayette County	1787
Dawson Wade Jr	1 poll tax Fayette County	1787
John Wade	0 poll tax Fayette County	1787

Dawson Wade of Botetourt County apparently was he who married (1) Abigail Alexander and (2) Rachel Burnside, because Dawson Wade and his wife Rachel of Botetourt County sold 141 acres on Glade Creek, a branch of the Roanoke (Roan Oak) River, to James Ritchey on 10 August 1779. (WADE WAID WAIDE.)

Botetourt County, which was erected in 1770 from Augusta County, gave rise to Fincastle County in 1772. The name of Fincastle County was changed to Kentucky County in 1777 and Kentucky County was divided into Fayette, Jefferson and Lincoln counties in 1780. Before this western area of Virginia became the State of Kentucky in 1792, Bourbon and Woodford counties were created from Fayette County; Nelson County was cut-away from Jefferson County; and Madison and Mercer counties were formed from Lincoln County. Either Dawson Wade, Sr. or Jr. was taxed in Madison County, Kentucky, on 18 April 1789. ("FIRST CENSUS" OF KENTUCKY, 1790,

Charles B. Heinemann, Washington, 1940, reprinted Genealogical Publishing

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Company, Baltimore, 1971.) Dawson (Dorson) Wade was assessed in Cumberland County, Kentucky, in 1800. ("SECOND CENSUS" OF KENTUCKY, 1800, G. Glenn Clift, Frankfort, 1954, reprinted Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1970.) Madison County came from Lincoln County in 1786 and Cumberland County was split from Green County in 1799. Green came into being in 1793 from parts of Lincoln and Nelson counties.

The 1810 Kentucky census index shows a Dawson Wade in Montgomery County, which was formed in 1797 from Clark County, and a Dawson Wade in Wayne County. Clark was erected from parts of Bourbon and Fayette counties in 1793 and Wayne was created in 1801 from Cumberland County.

Richard Wade III was in Madison County, Kentucky, in 1800 and Wayne County in 1810. Richard Wade, son of Ballenger, was in Cumberland County in 1810.

John Utley Wade must have been a nephew of Richard Wade, Sr. of Goochland County, since his father John Utley III and Richard Wade, Sr. both had land in Tuckahoe Creek in Goochland County and all three of them were members of Dover Church in St. James Northam Parish, Goochland County. The parents and siblings of Richard Wade, Sr., who was born about 1700 and died in Goochland County in 1768, have not been determined. The parents of his wife Griselle also are not known, but her maiden name may have been Dabney, since her son William Wade named a son, Dabney Wade. The children of Richard and Griselle Wade are identified in their wills. Some of the children of Richard and Griselle Wade were married at Dover Church by the Reverend William Douglas: (THE DOUGLAS REGISTER, William Douglas, edited, William Macfarlane Jones, J. W. Ferguson and Sons, Richmond, VA, 1928.)

Richard Wade & Eliz: Barker, both in this parish, 1755, feb: 5  
Lucy Wade & Jos: Barnet, both in this parish, Oct. 3, 1754  
Frances Wade & John Evans, both of this parish, Aug: 3 1766  
Martha Wade, in this parish, & James Ricket in Amelia Aug. 7 1768  
Jo: Wade & Susanna Bowles, both in Goochland, 1770, Oct. 15

Richard Wade was granted 400 acres of land in Henrico County, Virginia, on 20 February 1723, for 40 shillings and the headrights of eight persons for whom he had paid the transportation costs to the colony, Frances Nicholas, Philip Lake, William Stewart, William Clerk, Elizabeth Taylor, Katherine French, William Browne and Miller Harris. (Patent Book 11, page 309, CAVALIERS AND PIONEERS, Volume 3.)

A patent to Robert Willis dated 17 August 1725 described his 350-acre tract in Henrico County as being on the north side of the James River and the north side of Hardins Branch, next to land of Richard Wade. On the same day Robert Willis also got 400 acres adjoining Richard Wade. (Patent Book 12, pages 310 and 320.) On 28 September 1728 Richard Wade received a patent for 400 acres in Goochland County in

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the fork of Tuckahoe Creek adjacent to the lands of Robert Willis, Rene LaForce and Wood or Ware. (Patent Book 13, page 374.) John Utley also had a patent for land adjoining Rene LaForce, which indicates that he and Richard Wade, Sr. were neighbors and provides for a close relationship between Richard Wade and Angelica Wade who had a bastard son by John Utley III.

The fork of Tuckahoe Creek apparently referred to the junction of Tuckahoe Creek and Little Tuckahoe Creek at the boundary between Goochland and Henrico counties, about 14 miles west of Richmond today. Goochland was formed from Henrico in 1728.

Richard Wade, Sr. sold several parcels of land in Goochland County between 1733 and 1751 (abstracts, Mrs. Louis C. Hill.) On 15 January 1733 Richard Wade of St. James Parish, Goochland County, sold to William Maynard, for 40 pounds, 200 acres on the north side of the James River in the Parish and County of Goochland. The tract was bounded by lands of Robert Willis and LaForce, as well as that of Richard Wade, where the boundary crossed Hazle Branch. Signed by Richard Wade, the deed was witnessed by Anthony Hoggatt, Joseph Dabbs, John Phelps, Peter Ware and Thomas Hinson (Hinton). (Deed Book 1, page 446.) On 17 March 1734 Richard Wade of Goochland County, planter, conveyed to Leonard Henley of Blissland Parish, James City County, for one year, for 5 shillings sterling, 202 acres on Little Tuckahoe Creek and lying in both Goochland and Henrico counties. The boundaries were in a flat valley near the head of Little Drinkinghole Creek, a small branch on the west side of Little Tuckahoe Creek in Goochland County, next to Thomas Hardin, on the north side of the same branch in Henrico County and on the west side of Little Tuckahoe Creek in Goochland County. On the following day a subsequent deed for the same purpose involved another payment of 10 pounds, 10 shillings. (Deed Book 2, pages 65-66.) On 15 November 1736 Richard Wade deeded to James Wade, both of St. James Parish, Goochland County, 240 acres in that county in the fork of Tuckahoe Creek, where James Wade was living. It was the remainder of a tract, granted to Richard Wade by patent dated 28 September 1728, from which Richard Wade had previously conveyed a portion to William Maynard. Signed by Richard Wade, the deed was witnessed by William Street and John Utley. Richard Wade acknowledged it in court on 16 November 1736. Griselle (Grissell) Wade, wife of Richard, relinquished her dower right in court in March 1746. (Deed Book 2, pages 264 and 272.)

On 18 June 1743 Richard Wade bought 200 acres for 25 pounds from William Gray and his wife Elizabeth, who was the executrix of the will of William Chamberlayne, deceased. The tract, adjoining Leonard Henley, Richard Wade, John Price, Rene LaForce, Giles Letcher and James Wade, had been occupied formerly by William Maynard, who had mortgaged it to William Chamberlayne. William Gray was described as a gentleman of New Kent County, Virginia, when Richard Wade sold part of this tract to William Wildey on 15 November 1743. (Goochland County, Virginia, Deed Book 4, pages 196 and 272, abstracts, Mrs. Louis C. Hill). This provides continuity between Richard Wade, Sr. and Pearce Wade who married Mary Ballenger and moved from Goochland County to Amherst County, Virginia. Through their son, Ballenger

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Wade, Pearce and Mary had a granddaughter, Rachel Wade, who married a later William Gray on 25 March 1805 in Henry County, Virginia.

The will of Richard Wade, Sr. was dated 21 August 1755 and proved in Goochland County Court on 15 November 1757. Sons John and Joseph Wade received the land on which their father lived for equal division. The legacies of sons William and Richard Wade were the lands and goods that were in their possession. Daughters Elizabeth Boatwright (Elisabeth Bootwright) and Joanna Tyler (Tilor) were bequeathed the pewter which they already had. Daughter Lucy Barnett got a cow and two sows. The rest of the estate was to be divided between the two youngest sons, John and Joseph, and two youngest daughters, Frances and Martha, after his wife had taken her dower right. He named his wife as executrix. He signed his will before Robert Willis, Richard Barnett and Edward Barnett and it was proved by Robert Willis and Edward Barnett. (Goochland County, Virginia, Deed Book 7, page 214, abstract, Mrs. Louis C. Hill.)

Richard Wade of Goochland County gave 45 acres of land to his son William Wade, for love and affection, on 09 July 1748. William was already residing on the tract, which was on Little Tuckahoe Creek adjoining lands of Price, Willis and Henley. The deed, which was signed by Richard Wade and marked by Griselle (Grizel) Wade, was witnessed by Daniel Price, Rene LaForce and Samuel Shepard. It was acknowledged by Richard Wade and his wife Griselle (Grizel) on 19 July 1748. (Goochland County, Virginia, Deed Book 5, page 436.) On 19 August 1751 Richard Wade, Sr. of St. James Northam, Goochland County, conveyed for love and affection to his son Richard Wade, Jr. 75 acres on Deep Branch of Little Tuckahoe Creek in the same parish and county. The tract, on which Richard, Jr. was then living, was adjacent to the lands of Rene LaForce, Giles Letcher and Dan Price. The deed was signed by Richard Wade and Griselle (Grizzel) Wade, who made her mark. (Goochland County, Virginia, Deed Book 6, page 163, abstract, Mrs. Louis C. Hill.)

In her will, dated 12 January 1768, Griselle (Grisle) Wade bequeathed her estate to her four youngest children, John Wade, Joseph Wade, Frances Evens (Franses Evens) and Martha Wade, for equal division. She signed her will with a mark before witnesses, Richard Wade, Nathaniel Wade and Joseph Lively. It was proved in Goochland County Court by Richard Wade and Joseph Lively on 15 March 1768. (Goochland County, Virginia, Deed Book 9, page 132, abstract, Mrs. Louis C. Hill.)

Mary Williams, who married John Wade, was a daughter of Samuel Williams. On 15 June 1752 Samuel Williams conveyed to his son-in-law John Wade and his daughter Mary Wade, for love and affection, 200 acres in Goochland County on Castle Branch of Beaverdam Creek next to land of Edward Curd, deceased. (Goochland County, Virginia, Deed Book 6, page 210, abstract, Mrs. Louis C. Hill.)

Nathaniel Wade was the eldest son of Richard Wade, Jr., who had three children by a first wife who has not been identified. Excepting for their first son Daniel Wade, the

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children of Richard Wade, Jr. and his second wife Betty Barker, were baptized by the Reverend William Douglas and their birth dates recorded in his register:

- Richard Wade & Betty Barker a Son named William born Mar: 4, 1757.  
Baptized 1757 May 22
- Richard Wade & Betty Barker a son named Hood born Jun: -- 1759.  
Baptized 1762 feb: 21
- Richard Wade & Betty Barker a Daughter named Elizabeth born Nov: 24 1761.  
Baptized 1762 feb: 21
- Richard Wade & Betty Barker a son named Obadiah born Ap: 15 1764.  
Baptized Jun: 17 1764
- Richard Wade & Betty Barker a son named Michael born Sep: 14 1766.  
Baptized Oct: 16 1766
- Richard Wade & Betty Barker a Daughter named Patty born Dec. 24  
1768. Baptized Mar: 26 1769
- Richard Wade & Betty Barker a son named Joseph born May 11, 1771.  
Baptized Jul. 14, 1771
- Richard Wade & Betty Barker a son named Reuben born Dec. 20, 1773.  
Baptized Mar. 28, 1774
- Richard Wade & Betty Barker a daughter named Lucy born Sep. 1, 1776.  
Baptized Oct. 20, 1776.

Other grandchildren of Richard and Griselle Wade were baptized by the Reverend William Douglas:

- Will: Wade & Ann Cothan a Daughter named Joanna born Jun: 23, 1757.  
Baptized 1757 Oct: 9
- Joseph Barnet & Lucy Wade (Red) a son named Joseph Royal born Oct: 10, 1758.  
Baptized 1758 Dec: 3
- Joseph Barnet & Lucy Wade a son named Micajah born May 13, 1760.  
Baptized 1760 Jun: 24
- John Evans & Frances Wade a son named Archie born Jun: 7 1770.  
Baptized Aug: 12 1770

The use of the name Joseph Royal Barnett for a son by Joseph Barnett and Lucy Wade and the use of the name Royal Wade for a son by John Utley Wade and Alice Woodrum is a significant coincidence, but a connection between the Wade family and the Royal family has not been discovered.

Ann Cawthorn (Cothan), who married William Wade, was a daughter of Christopher Cawthorn. She and eight of their children were named by William Wade in his will which was dated 02 November 1771 and proved on 16 March 1772. (Goochland County,

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Virginia, Deed Book 10, page 200). He left all of his lands on Lickinghole Creek in Goochland County to his three sons, Dabney Wade, William Abinadab Wade and Jonadab Wade, to be divided equally. To wife Ann he bequeathed his "manour plantation" for the term of her widowhood and 1/8 part of his estate for life, which, at her death, was to be divided equally among his children, when they reached the age of 21, Dabney Wade, William Abinadab Wade, Jonadab Wade, Rosannah Wade, Joannah Wade, Hannah Wade, Anna Wade and Susannah Morriss, which, it was noted, already had her legacy. In case he died before he completed a deed to Pleasant Wallace for 245 acres on Tuckahoe Creek, he instructed his executors, wife Ann, son Dabney and friend Joseph Woodson, to sell it to Wallace, with son Dabney making the deed. He admonished his wife to keep the estate together and divide it as the children came of age. The will was witnessed by Benjamin Herndon, John Herndon and Nathaniel Wade.

Since he made to no reference in his will to an expected child, William Wade apparently was unaware that his wife was pregnant at the time. However Ann Cawthorn Wade had a son named Reuben Wade after William died. On 25 November 1776 Dabney Wade, Samuel Coleman Morriss and his wife Susannah, Benjamin Herndon and his wife Rosannah, Devereux Jarrett, all of Goochland County, and Peter Leak and his wife Hannah of Cumberland County, made a deed to Ann (Anne) Wade, widow of William Wade, and her son Reuben Wade. (Goochland County, Virginia, Deed Book 11, page 176, abstract, Mrs. Louis C. Hill.) The conveyance stated that William Wade "lent Anne 1/8 part of his estate and manor plantation as his widow ... she's raised & educated the children ... and is inclined to accept a proposal of marriage by Maddox Stanley, to secure to her during her natural life and to her son, Reuben Wade, in fee simple at her death, the 1/8th part (but not the manor plantation) in consideration of love and affection to Anne & 10L." The deed was signed by Dabney Wade, Samuel C. Morriss, Benja. Herndon, Devereux (Deverex) Jarratt and Peter Leak.

Joannah Wade Jarrett, who was married in 1775, probably died before the 1776 deed, since she did not participate in it with Devereux Jarrett.

Ann Cawthorn Wade married (2) Maddox Stanley of Hanover County on 19 December 1776 with William Douglas as minister.

The Reverend William Douglas officiated at the weddings of three of the daughters of William and Ann Cawthorn Wade: (THE DOUGLAS REGISTER.)

Rosannah Wade & Ben. Herndon, in Goochland Dec: 26 1771  
Joanna Wade & Devreux Jerrat, both of ys parish Jan: 26 1775  
Hannah Wade & Peter Leek, both of this parish Ap: 19 1775

Susannah Wade married Samuel Coleman Morriss on 16 October 1766 in Goochland

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County and Anna Wade married David Jarrett there on 18 December 1780, with Devereux Jarrett as surety. (WADE WAID WAIDE.) William Abinadab Wade apparently married Ann Bailey, Jonadab Wade married Mary Ann -----, and Dabney Wade, who was born about 1754, married Sarah ----- and died about 1805 in Goochland County. It has been surmised that Abinadab and Jonadab are "Portmanteau" names, achieved by combining the names Abner and Jonah with the first syllable of the surname Dabney. (GENEALOGIES OF VIRGINIA FAMILIES, Volume IV, Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1981, from VIRGINIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.)

Joannah Wade Jarrett, who was married in 1775, probably died before the 1776 conveyance since she did not participate in the deed with Devereux Jarrett.

Ann Cawthorn Wade married (2) Maddox Stanley of Hanover County on 19 December 1776 with William Douglas as minister.

On 07 May 1792 Maddox Stanley and his wife Ann, sold to Dabney Wade, for 100 pounds, 80 acres on Lickinghole Creek and Plum Tree Branch in Goochland County that had been given to Ann by Christopher Cawthorn. In the deed, whereby Dabney Wade and wife Sarah sold this tract to William James on 20 August 1792, for 80 pounds, the land was identified as that which Christopher Cawthorn gave to his daughter. (Goochland County, Virginia, Deed Book 16, pages 83 and 98.)

Ann Cawthorn Wade Stanley, her sons, Reuben and Jonadab Wade, and sons-in-law, Samuel C. Morriss and Peter Leak, moved to Henry County, Virginia, where Ann Stanley sold 5 negroes to her son Reuben Wade, probably in 1803. (Undated abstract, Henry County, Virginia, Deed Book 6, page 241.) Jonadab Wade, acting with a power of attorney for Edward Adams, sold land on Marrowbone Creek to Reuben Wade on 25 March 1803. (Henry County, Virginia, Deed Book 6, page 240.) Reuben Wade and others were bonded to build a jail in Henry County. (Undated abstract, Henry County, Virginia, Deed Book 6, page 499.) On 12 January 1804 Reuben Wade conveyed 100 acres on Marrowbone Creek to John Mullins for debts. (Henry County, Virginia, Deed Book 6, page 542.) Reuben Wade and his wife Lucy Wade made a deed to John Smith. (Undated abstract, Henry County, Virginia, Deed Book 6, page 647.) Jonadab bought 156 acres on Marrowbone Creek from John and Charity May on 25 July 1796. On 17 April 1797 Jonadab Wade, his wife Mary Ann Wade and Samuel C. Morriss sold 154 acres on Little Horse Pasture Creek to Peter Leak. (Henry County, Virginia, Deed Book 5, pages 267 and 337.) Jonadab Wade later moved to Rockingham County, North Carolina, where he lived when he and his wife Mary Ann sold land on Marrowbone Creek in Henry County, Virginia, to Nicholas West. (Undated abstract, Henry County, Virginia, Deed Book 8, page 124, abstracts of Henry County Deeds, THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 2, Issues 2 and 3.)

Lucy Martin, who married Reuben Wade in Franklin County, Virginia, on 30 January 1804, was a daughter of Hugh Martin. John Mullins was surety on their bond. (WADE

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WAID WAIDE.)

Samuel C. Morriss moved to Henry County about 1776 and lived in the part of the county that became Patrick County in 1790. He died in Patrick County between 13 September 1825, when he made his will, and March 1826, when it was proved in Patrick County Court. (GENEALOGIES OF VIRGINIA FAMILIES, Volume IV.)

On 15 August 1785 Richard Wade and his wife Betty and John Pace (Peace) and his wife Elizabeth, of Goochland County, sold to Daniel Wade of the same place, for 134 pounds, 100 acres in Goochland County on a branch of Tuckahoe Creek. The boundaries of the tract were described as an old tobacco house belonging to Richard Wade, and lands of John Wade, Hezekiah Henley and Strangeman Hutchins. The deed was signed by John Pace (Peace) while Richard Wade, Betty Wade and Elizabeth Pace (Peace) made their marks. It was acknowledged on the same day and Betty Wade and Elizabeth Pace (Peace) relinquished their dower. (Goochland County, Virginia, Deed Book 14, page 173, abstract, Mrs. Louis C. Hill.)

The husband of Elizabeth Wade, daughter of Richard Wade, Jr., was identified, apparently incorrectly, as William Pace, son of John Pace of Goochland County. William Pace died in Scott County, Virginia, about 1815. Elizabeth Wade Pace, who was born in 1761, was an heir of her father by his 1794 Goochland County will. (THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 5, Issue 2.)

The will of Richard Wade (Jr.) of Goochland County and the Parish of St. James Northam was dated 18 September 1794 and proved in Goochland County Court on 17 November 1794. (Goochland County, Virginia, Deed Book 16, pages 340-342, abstract, Mrs. Louis C. Hill.) To his wife Elizabeth, he lent two negroes, Bristol and Toby, until his daughter Lucy Wade married and then Toby was to be hers, plus a mare named Fly. At Elizabeth's death, Richard's personal property was to be distributed equally among his children, Hood Wade, Obadiah Wade, Michael Wade, Joseph Wade, Reuben Wade and Lucy Wade. He stipulated that his son Hood Wade would get his share of the personal estate upon paying the bond and expense of a lawsuit brought against the testator by Henry Anderson. In addition to their shares of his personal estate, he bequeathed the land upon which he lived to his sons, Michael, Joseph and Reuben Wade, in equal 1/3 portions. In addition to the negro man named Toby, he also left a mare called Kentucky to his daughter Lucy Wade. He instructed his son Daniel Wade, "son of my present wife," to pay 120 pounds to Hood, Obadiah, Michael, Joseph, Reuben and Lucy on account of the land and property previously bestowed upon him. The legacies of his daughters, Winifred Low, Elizabeth Pace and Patsy Morriset, and sons, Nathaniel Wade, Richard Wade and Obadiah Wade, were the properties already given to them. He appointed friend Matthew Vaughan, son Joseph Wade, and wife Elizabeth Wade as executors. Matthew Vaughan, Tarlton Hines and Henry Hudson Vaughn witnessed his signature to the will, which later was proved by Matthew Vaughan and Tarlton Hines.

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The description of his son, Daniel Wade, as, "son of my present wife," indicates that Richard Wade, Jr. had been married before, but the statement is confusing since Betty Barker also was the mother of William, Hood, Obadiah, Michael, Joseph and Reuben Wade. Since Daniel reputedly was born in December 1755, after Richard Wade, Jr. and Betty Barker were married on 05 February 1755, perhaps the description was intended to be "first son by my present wife," but why? Maybe his birth month is wrong and Betty was pregnant with him when she married Richard.

Since William Wade was not named as a legatee, nor were any children by him, he apparently died before his father, without issue and perhaps, unmarried. This suggests that William Wade, who was married to Ann Bailey, was William Abinadab Wade, son of William Wade and Ann Cawthorn. The Reverend Douglas baptized a son of William and Ann Bailey Wade in 1784: (THE DOUGLAS REGISTER.)

Will: Wade & Ann Baily a son David born Feb. 17 1784. Baptized Jul: 18 1784

Betty Barker Wade died in Barren County, Kentucky, where her will, dated in September 1822, was proved in November 1826. Her heirs were son Daniel Wade of Goochland County, daughter Betsy, who resided in Georgia when last heard from, son Obadiah Wade of Barren County, son Michael Wade of Virginia, daughter Lucy Mantelow (Mentlo) of Barren County, heirs of deceased daughter Patsy, late of Virginia, namely William, Daniel, Elizabeth and Matilda Morriset, heirs of deceased daughter Milly, namely Thomas and Patsy (surname not included in transcript), and grandson Thomas W. Wade, eldest son of Obadiah Wade, who was the principal heir and executor. Her bequests referred to land owned in Goochland County on Tuckahoe Creek. She stated that she moved from Virginia to Kentucky in 1807 and referred to the "Gigg or chair" that she rode in on the trip and the bay mare that she drove. (Barren County, Kentucky, Will Book 3, page 2, THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 2, Issue 4.)

Since Richard Wade, Jr. did not mention a daughter named Milly in his will, perhaps that name in the original will of Betty Barker Wade was Winny, for Winifred, and transcribed in error as Milly.

Daniel Wade was surety for Lucy Wade and James Mantelow, who were married by the Reverend William Webber on 16 February 1795. (WADE WAID WAIDE.)

Richard Wade III and his brother Daniel Wade were married by William Douglas, whose baptismal records also indicate that Nathaniel Wade was married to Mary Taylor: (THE DOUGLAS REGISTER.)

Daniel Wade & Mary Neves, both in this parish 1776, May 30

Rich: Wade & Judith Hancoke, both in Goochland 1772, Nov: 8

Nath: & Mary Wades a Son Daniel born Ap. 27, 1782. Baptized July 28, 1782

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Nathaniel Wade & Mary Taylor a son John born Mar: 7 1784, Baptized May 30  
1784

Richard Wade & Judah Hancoke a son named Elisha born Sep. 30 1773. Baptized  
Nov. 5, 1773

Rich: Wade & Judith Hancoke a daughter named Rosanah born Jun. 26, 1776.  
Baptized Oct 15, 1776

In his application for a pension for Revolutionary War service, Richard Wade III stated that "Parson Douglas christened me, married me, and christened two of my children." (Data of Dorothy Keeran, Frisco, TX, 1978.)

Nathaniel Wade, who was born in 1750 and died in 1826, (THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 3, Issue 4.) apparently moved to Amherst County, Virginia, where he bought 224 acres of land on Rockfish River from Joseph Lively on 05 October 1796. Joseph Lively and Nathaniel Wade were witnesses to the will of Giselle Wade in 1768. Nathaniel Wade and his wife Mary of Amherst County sold 225 acres on Rockfish River to John Faris on 19 December 1803. (THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 1, Issue 3.)

Obadiah Wade of Goochland County married Caroline Walthall, daughter of Elizabeth Walthall, who consented, on 01 November 1793, in Chesterfield County, Virginia. Henry Walthall witnessed the consent. (WADE WAID WAIDE.) Obadiah Wade was a private in the Virginia militia during the Revolutionary War. Although his birthdate was 15 April 1764, he was described as aged 71 on 28 January 1833, when, as a resident of Barren County, Kentucky, he received an annual pension of \$60.00 for his service. (Report from the Secretary of War, Washington, 1835; KENTUCKY PENSION ROLL OF 1835, Southern Book Company, Baltimore, 1959.)

Richard Wade III apparently moved from Goochland County to Bedford County in July 1777. Before moving, he served a tour of duty during the Revolutionary War at Williamsburg, Virginia, and afterward he participated in the war in Kentucky: (National Archives pension file S3443, quoted, THE CAPTURE OF DANIEL BOONE'S SALTMAKERS: FRESH PERSPECTIVES FROM PRIMARY SOURCES, William Dodd Brown, THE REGISTER OF THE KENTUCKY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Volume 83, No. 1, Winter 1985.):

In the month of March, 1777, I was called on to serve a tour of duty to Williamsburg ... I returned and in July of the same year, I went into Bedford [County, Virginia]. I there enlisted in a company raised by Captain Charles Watkins for the period of six months to guard the frontier. From there I marched with the company to Kentucky and to the best of my memory arrived at Boonesborough on the twelfth day of October, 1777.

From this place I with twenty-eight or nine others were ordered to go to Blue Lick with Daniel Boone to make salt for the garrison, where we remained until the

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eighth day of February, 1778, when we were taken prisoners by the Indians commanded by old Blackfish.

We were taken to the Indian towns on the Miami. Some of the prisoners were taken to Detroit soon afterwards, but John Brown and myself remained until after they were done planting corn. We were then taken to Detroit and given or sold to the British ...

We remained [at Detroit] until the next summer when seven of us escaped and started home. A few miles above where the Little River St. Joseph and St. Marys meets, we were taken by the Maumie Indians and carried back to Detroit. We were then put in irons on board a ship and sent down to Montreal where we were kept in prison ...

[Then in July of 1781] six of us, to wit, John Brown, John Morton, and myself from Virginia and James Flack, George Finly, and William Marshall of Pennsylvania, were taken out of prison to work on a mill race. From here we escaped and after nine days traveling through the wilderness, we came to the headwaters of Connecticut River to a station commanded by Captain Lovell. He sent a guard with us the next day eighteen miles to General Bayley who gave us a pass to the governor, John Hancock, at Boston. On our arrival there the governor gave us a pass with orders to draw provisions homewards.

We proceeded as far as Carlisle in Pennsylvania where Brown and Morton went on to Virginia, the Pennsylvanians to their homes, and I to Fort Pitt to get a passage down the river.

I arrived at the Falls of Ohio about three weeks before Christmas in 1781 and there gave my pass to Gen. George Rogers Clark and returned to Boonesborough.

The article notes that the memory of Richard Wade was excellent. On the way to Cumberland Gap and the Virginia settlements, George Rogers Clark met Captain Gwatkin's company near Richland Creek on 10 October 1777. Charles Gwatkin (1741-1806), Captain of Virginia militia in the Revolutionary War, filled several important civil and military offices in Bedford County during his lifetime. He was lieutenant colonel of militia in 1787, sheriff in 1788, and colonel of militia in 1791. Owner of over three thousand acres of land, he built a home and settled near Charlemont in Bedford County.

John Morton, who escaped with Richard Wade and John Brown, also was one of the saltmakers captured at the Blue Licks. The article lists the captured saltmakers as Daniel Boone (Boon), Bartlett Searcy (Scercy), Nathl. Bullock, Jesse Copher (Coker), Wm. Hancock (Hencok), James Callaway (Calloway), Micajah (Cager) Callaway, Ancel (Ansel) Goodman, John Holley (Hollay), John Dunn, Wm. Staggs, Wm.

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Tracey (Trasey), Georg. Hendricks, Andrew Johnson, Benjamin Kelly, Wm. Umphress, Danl. Asbury (Asbry), James Robson (Robertson?), Richd. Wade, Jas. Mankins, John Morton (Mortin), Thomas Foot, John Brown, Jonathan Ketcham, Wm. Brooks, Saml. Brooks and Joseph Jackson.

Captured by Shawnee, the prisoners were taken to the Indian village, Little Chillicothe, on the Miami River in Ohio. Some of them, including Boone, were adopted by the Indians and then, about three weeks later, ten of them were taken by the Shawnee to Lieutenant Governor Henry Hamilton at Detroit, who had promised to pay Indians twenty pounds for each healthy prisoner delivered to him. Six of the captured saltmakers, including Richard Wade, later made lengthy sworn statements about their experiences, which are still available for reference. Ansel Goodman, who also was in Captain Gwatkin's Company, described Blue Licks as being about 70 or 80 miles from Boonesborough. He identified the leader of the Shawnee as Chief Blackfish. Goodman escaped after eight months of captivity, during which he was subjected to intense abuse and cruelty. He described being stripped of his clothing during the march to Ohio and, naked in the freezing weather, forced to carry a heavy load of buffalo meat with his hands tied. On arriving at the village, he was one of the prisoners who had to run the gauntlet, still naked, between rows of facing Indians, who beat him savagely as he passed. Afterward, all of the captives had to dance, in the fashion of the whites, for the amusement of their captors. Joseph Jackson of Gwatkin's Company, who was one of the men adopted by the Indians, identified the other officers of the company as being Lieutenant John Milum and Ensign David Crews.

Members of the expedition who were not caught were Thomas Brooks and Flanders Callaway, who were away from camp, scouting and hunting, and William Cradelbaugh, Stephen Hancock and Jesse Hodges, who had returned to Boonesborough with salt.

Daniel Boone and his salt-making expedition to the lower Blue Licks on Licking River left the fort on 08 January 1778. Boone was captured on 07 February 1778 and 26 of his salt-boilers were taken the following day. (THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF DANIEL BOONE, Michael A. Lofaro, The University Press of Kentucky, Lexington, 1978.)

Richard Wade continued in military service until the end of the war and then remained at Boonesborough for a time before moving to Tennessee. (Data of Dorothy Keeran.) Despite his statement of having enlisted in Bedford County, Virginia, the record of Richard Wade III indicates that he was of North Carolina when he enlisted for revolutionary service in the North Carolina militia. Apparently because Boonesborough was established by North Carolinians, with the understanding that Kentucky was a part of that colony at the time, militiamen assigned to Boone there were considered to be residents of North Carolina. Daniel Wilcoxson of North Carolina came to Boonesborough in 1775 and later entered military service there, but his records show that he was in North Carolina when he joined the North

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Carolina line. (National Archives military and pension files.)

On 26 September 1833, Richard Wade III was awarded a pension of \$80.00 per year for service in the North Carolina militia. A resident of Cumberland County, Kentucky, he was identified as Richard Wade, Sr., aged 82. (KENTUCKY PENSION ROLL OF 1835.)

John Wade, son of Richard and Judith Hancock Wade, is buried in the Community Cemetery at Cartwright in Clinton County, Kentucky. His tombstone contains an engraving of Fort Boonesborough and is inscribed, "Born in Boone's Fort, Ky. Sept. 22, 1781; Died Apr. 14, 1868." He died at Camp Douglas, Illinois. His wife Mary "Polly" James Wade was born on 14 April 1791, died on 03 August 1860 and is buried in Community Cemetery also. (Data of Dorothy Keeran; data of Kaye Wade Cross, Cincinnati, OH, 1975; THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 2, Issue 2; BOONESBOROUGH POST, Volume II, February 1977.) However, the birth year of John Wade, 1781, may be an error, unless Judith Hancock Wade got pregnant by another man while her husband Richard Wade was a prisoner of the British in Montreal. Richard Wade was a captive from 1778 until July 1781 when, according to his deposition, he finally escaped and got back to Kentucky about three weeks before Christmas. Given his clear recollection of the facts of his military service and captivity, it is unlikely that Richard was mistaken about the year of his escape, so John probably was not born until 1782.

Judith Hancock Wade probably was closely related to William and Stephen Hancock who were engaged with her husband in the salt-making expedition. It has not been determined whether Judith came out to Kentucky with her husband and the militia company or if she joined him at Boonesborough after his escape. Stephen and William Hancock were in Captain John Holder's Company, with Daniel Wilcoxson, at Boonesborough in June 1779. (BOONESBOROUGH, George W. Ranck, The Filson Club, Louisville, 1901.)

Family record data about Richard Wade, Sr., and his sons Richard, Jr. and William, were obtained through correspondence with Dorothy Keeran and Lloyd H. Buchwald and from THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 3, Issue 4; Volume 4, Issue 1; and Volume 7, Issue 2.)

**RICHARD WADE**

Born c1700

Died 1757 Goochland County, Virginia

Married Griselle (Dabney?) c1723

Born c1704

Died 1768 Goochland County, Virginia

Children (order of birth unknown):

William Wade

b.

d. between 02 Nov 1771 and 16 Mar 1772 Goochland County, Virginia

m. Ann Cawthorn probably before 1750

Richard Wade Jr

b.

d. 1794 Goochland County, Virginia

m. (1) ----- probably c1748

(2) Elizabeth "Betty" Barker 05 Feb 1755 Goochland County,  
Virginia

Elizabeth Wade

b.

d.

m. Benoni Boatwright before 21 Aug 1755

Joanna Wade

b.

d.

m. ----- Tyler before 21 Aug 1755

Lucy Wade

b.

d.

m. Joseph Barnett 03 Oct 1754 Goochland County, Virginia

John Wade

b.

d.

m. Mary Williams before 15 Jun 1752 Goochland County, Virginia

Joseph Wade

b.

d.

m. Susanna Bowles 15 Oct 1770 Goochland County, Virginia

Frances Wade

- b.
- d.
- m. John Evans 03 Aug 1766 Goochland County, Virginia

Martha Wade

- b.
- d.
- m. James Rickett 07 Aug 1768 Goochland County, Virginia

WILLIAM WADE

Born

Died between 02 Nov 1771 and 16 Mar 1772 Goochland County, Virginia

Married Ann Cawthorn probably before 1750

Born

Died after 1803

Children (order of birth unknown):

Susannah Wade

b. c1750

d.

m. Samuel Coleman Morriss 16 Oct 1766 Goochland County, Virginia

Dabney Wade

b. c1754 Goochland County, Virginia

d. c1805 Goochland County, Virginia

m. Sarah -----

William Abinadab Wade

b. after 1750

d.

m. (Ann Bailey?)

Jonadab Wade

b. after 1750

d.

m. Mary Ann -----

Rosannah Wade

b. after 1750

d.

m. Benjamin Herndon 26 Dec 1771 Goochland County, Virginia

Joannah Wade

b. 23 Jun 1757 Goochland County, Virginia

d. before 25 Nov 1776

m. Devereux Jarrett 26 Jan 1775 Goochland County, Virginia

Hannah Wade

b. after 1750

d.

m. Peter Leak 19 Apr 1775 Goochland County, Virginia

Anna Wade

b. after 1750

d.

m. David Jarrett 18 Dec 1780 Goochland County, Virginia

Reuben Wade

b. after 02 Nov 1771

d.

m. Lucy Martin 30 Jan 1804 Franklin County, Virginia

All of the children of William and Ann Cawthorn Wade were under the age of 21 when he made his will on 02 November 1771, so all of them were born after 02 November 1750. Since she was old enough to marry Samuel Morriss on 16 October 1766, Susannah Wade must have been born shortly after 02 November 1750.



**RICHARD WADE JR**

Born

Died 1794 Goochland County, Virginia

Married (1) -----

Born

Died before 05 Feb 1755

Children (1) (order of birth unknown):

Winifred Wade

b.

d. probably before Sep 1822

m. ----- Low

Nathaniel Wade

b. 1750

d. 1826

m. Mary Taylor before 27 Apr 1782

Richard Wade III

b. 26 Oct 1752 Goochland County, Virginia

d. 07 Feb 1844 Clinton County, Kentucky

m. Judith Hancock 08 Nov 1772 Goochland County, Virginia

Married (2) Elizabeth "Betty" Barker 05 Feb 1755 Goochland County, Virginia

Born

Died c1826 Barren County, Kentucky

Children (2):

Daniel Wade

b. (Dec 1755?) Goochland County, Virginia

d. c1829 Goochland County, Virginia

m. Mary Neves 30 May 1776 Goochland County, Virginia

William Wade

b. 04 Mar 1757 Goochland County, Virginia

d. before 18 Sep 1794

m. probably not

Hood Wade

b. Jun 1759 Goochland County, Virginia

d. after Sep 1822

m.

Elizabeth "Betsy" Wade

b. 24 Nov 1761 Goochland County, Virginia

d. after Sep 1822

m. John Pace (Peace) before 15 Aug 1785

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Obadiah Wade

- b. 15 Apr 1764 Goochland County, Virginia
- d. c1840 Barren County, Kentucky
- m. Caroline Walthall 11 Nov 1793 Chesterfield County, Virginia

Michael Wade

- b. 14 Sep 1766 Goochland County, Virginia
- d. after Sep 1822
- m.

Patsy (Patty) Wade

- b. 24 Dec 1768 Goochland County, Virginia
- d. before Sep 1822
- m. ----- Morriset before 18 Sep 1794

Joseph Wade

- b. 11 May 1771 Goochland County, Virginia
- d. before Sep 1822
- m. Mrs. Elizabeth Ellis 02 Aug 1797 Henrico County, Virginia

Reuben Wade

- b. 20 Dec 1773 Goochland County, Virginia
- d. before Sep 1822
- m.

Lucy Wade

- b. 01 Sep 1776 Goochland County, Virginia
- d. c1830 Barren County, Kentucky
- m. James J Mantelow (Mantlo/Mentlo) 16 Feb 1795 Goochland County, Virginia

**RICHARD WADE III**

Born 26 Oct 1752 Goochland County, Virginia

Died 07 Feb 1844 Clinton County, Kentucky

Married Judith Hancock 08 Nov 1772 Goochland County, Virginia

Born 1755 Goochland County, Virginia

Died 05 Oct 1831 Clinton County, Kentucky

Children:

Elisha Wade

b. 30 Sep 1773 Goochland County, Virginia

d.

m. Hannah James 1792 Madison County, Kentucky

Rosannah (Rosanna) Wade

b. 24 Jun 1776 Goochland County, Virginia

d. near Danville, Kentucky

m. William Henry 1792 Madison County, Kentucky

John Wade

b. 22 Sep (1781?) Boonesborough, Madison County, Kentucky

d. 14 Apr 1868 Camp Douglas, Illinois

m. Mary "Polly" James

Elizabeth Wade

b. 1787 Kentucky

d.

m.

Polly Wade, the wife of John Wade, was born in Kentucky on 21 April 1791 and died in Clinton County, Kentucky, on 03 August 1860. She is buried in the Wade Cemetery at Cartwright in Clinton County with her husband John Wade, who was a Civil War prisoner in the Federal prison camp at Camp Douglas, Illinois, when he died on 14 April 1868. His body was returned to Clinton County for burial. (Data of Dorothy Keeran.) The burial place of John and Polly James Wade also has been identified as the Community Cemetery which has the graves of numerous Wades. (THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 2, Issue 2.)

Elizabeth Wade, was identified as a daughter of Richard Wade when she married in Wayne County, Kentucky, and she was named as a sister of Elisha Wade in his pension and bounty land records for service in the War of 1812. In a supporting deposition, John Wade declared that he was the only brother of Elisha Wade and that they had sisters Rosanna Wade, who married William Henry, and Elizabeth Wade. The file contains the names of the children of Elisha and Hannah James Wade, who were married in Madison County, Kentucky, in 1792, Richard Wade, who was born in 1794 and married Mary "Polly" Hancock, John Wade, Judith Wade, who married

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Theodorick Burchett, Elizabeth Wade, who married Samuel Pitman, and Thomas Wade, who married Elizabeth Bell. All were born before Elisha entered the War of 1812. (Data of Dorothy Keeran.)

The file also included the names of the children of Rosanna Wade and her husband William Henry, who were married in Madison County, Kentucky, in 1792, with the consent of her father Richard Wade, John Henry, who was born in 1794, William Henry, who was born in 1796, Polly Henry, who was born in 1798, and Elizabeth "Betsy" Henry, who was born in 1801 and married Icil Burchett. Betsy Henry was reared by her uncle John Wade who apparently had no children of his own. (Data of Dorothy Keeran.)

William Wade, who was born on 09 November 1775 in Virginia, married Ann Johnson in Madison County, Kentucky, on 14 January 1798 and died in Cole County, Missouri, in 1858, has not been connected with Richard Wade III. (THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 3, Issue 1.) He may have been a son of Dawson Wade who was taxed in Madison County on 18 April 1789. ("FIRST CENSUS" OF KENTUCKY 1790.) In 1800 Dawson Wade, Joseph Wade and William Wade were taxed in Cumberland County, Kentucky. ("SECOND CENSUS" OF KENTUCKY 1800.)

It would appear that Joseph Wade of Cumberland County in 1800 also was a son of Dawson Wade but it has been claimed erroneously that Joseph Wade, who married Henrietta Wilson, probably about 1806, was a son of Richard Wade III. (THE NAME AND FAMILY OF WADE AND A HISTORY OF THE RICHARD WADE FAMILY THEIR ANCESTORS AND DESCENDANTS, Reverend Thomas Jefferson Wade, Franklin, KY, 1959.) Joseph and Henrietta Wilson Wade were great-grandparents of the Reverend Wade. Joseph Wade was born in Madison County, Kentucky, about 1785 and, when he was about 16, moved to Wayne County with his family. Later he married Henrietta Wilson who lived in the area that became Russell County, Kentucky, in 1825. It was formed from parts of Wayne, Cumberland and Adair counties. The Reverend Wade also made other family associations without any source documentation. He seems to have assumed that Richard Wade and Judith Hancock had a son named William Wade. He mistook Polly Wade who was born on 12 April 1791 and died on 03 August 1860 as their daughter. He stated that she was unmarried or widowed, living with her brother John Wade in 1850 (Federal census), and is buried near him. At another point he stated that John Wade, son of Richard and Judith Hancock Wade, returned to Madison County, where he is buried. He identified John Wade who died at Camp Douglas as John, Jr. He also claimed that Richard Wade who married Doshia Palmore was a son of Richard and Judith, stating that Richard, Jr. was born at Boone's Fort about 1788. This material cannot be considered credible in view of the testimony by John Wade that he and Elisha Wade were the only sons of Richard and Judith.

There was a prior connection between the Wade and Hancock families that suggests continuity back to 1677 in York County, Virginia. In his will, which was dated 09 November 1675 and proved on 24 April 1677, Edward Wade of Hampton Parish, York

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County, made bequests to wife Jane, who received two servants, William Greystoke and Anne Elmore, and his old grey gelding; son Edward Wade, who got a cow between five and six years old; son William Wade, who was bequeathed 100 acres in Hampton Parish, furniture and a servant John Constant; daughter Dorothy, wife of Thomas Hancock (Huncocke?), who got the first foal to be born of his old mare; daughter Jane, wife of Jeremiah Lundy (Laundy), was residuary heir; grandson Edward Wade received a mare foal and his mare Rose; and grandson Samuel Bond, who apparently was a son of a daughter who died before the will was made, was left 150 acres at the head of Ware Creek in New Kent County. If Samuel died without issue, this land would demise to daughter Jane Lundy. He asked to be buried in the orchard at the place where he lived with his family. (WADE WAID WAIDE; THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 1, Issue 4, and THE WADE REGISTER, Volume 8, Issue 1.)

Edward Wade was in Virginia by 18 March 1662 when, as Mr. Edward Waad, he received a patent for 350 acres of land which were part of a tract of 2000 acres belonging to Mr. Francis Burwell. Wade's parcel adjoined lands of John Johnson and Adam Miles. On 18 June 1663 Mr. Edward Wade (Waad) acquired 150 acres in York County which formerly had belonged to William Cainho who died with the land reverting to the king. A patent to John Overstreet on 07 September 1667 described his 37 acres of land as being in Hampton Parish, York County, adjacent to Edward Wade, Jeoffrey Moore, Thomas Dennet and Zachary Padeyes. (Patent Book 5, pages 342, 351 and 543, CAVALIERS AND PIONEERS, Volume I.) Another record of the patent to Overstreet identified the tract as adjoining Jeffry Moor, Tho. Dennett, Zachary Padrie, Edward Wade, the horse path and his own land. (Patent Book 6, page 209, CAVALIERS AND PIONEERS, Volume II.)

The fact that Edward Wade was addressed as "Mr." in his patents indicates that he was a man of some stature and importance in the colony. He was a church warden in Hampton Parish, York County, in 1660 when he took William Hatton before York Court for making slanderous remarks about the justices of the court.

Jeremiah Lundy (Landy) obtained a patent for 1600 acres of land on the southeast side of York River in New Kent County, Virginia, on 20 April 1685, and another for 361 acres in New Kent County, Blissland Parish, on 20 April 1689. (CAVALIERS AND PIONEERS, Volume II.)

Thomas Hancock died about 1738 when an inventory of his estate was filed in York County. (VIRGINIA WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.)

A patent dated 20 April 1694 to Mr. Edward Wade for 83 acres in James City County must pertain to Edward Wade, Jr. James City County adjoins York County. This parcel was next to land of John Hixe on a branch of Warrany Swamp, land formerly belonging to Mr. Collins, land of Gammase foy (?), Rockahock path and Warrany land. (Patent Book 8, page 328, CAVALIERS AND PIONEERS, Volume II.)

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EDWARD WADE

Born

Died c1677 York County, Virginia

Married Jane -----

Born

Died after 09 Nov 1675

Children (order of birth unknown):

Edward Wade Jr

b.

d.

m.

William Wade

b.

d.

m.

Dorothy Wade

b.

d.

m. Thomas Hancock (Huncock, Harcock)

Jane Wade

b.

d.

m. Jeremiah Lundy (Landy, Laundry)

(daughter) Wade

b.

d. before 09 Nov 1675

m. ----- Bond

Edward Wade, Sr. may have been a brother of Armiger Wade, Sr. of New Poquoson in York County, who also died in 1677. Armiger (or Armigall) Wade, a descendant of Armigall Wade of Bellsizes, England, which is near Hampstead, came to Virginia before 1655 when he was a burgess for York County. (IMMIGRANT ANCESTORS, Frederick

Adams Virkus, Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1980, excerpted from THE COMPENDIUM OF AMERICAN GENEALOGY, Volume VII, Chicago, 1942.) The earlier Armigall Wade (Armagil Waad) was born at Kilnsey near Coniston, England, and died on 20 June 1568. He had twenty children of whom the eldest surviving son was Sir William Wade (Waad) who was born in 1546 and died at Battles Hall, County Essex, England, on 21 October 1623. Sir William had a son Armigall (Armigell) Wade, a son James Wade and five daughters. Son Armigall most likely was the immigrant to

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Virginia. (WADE WAID WAIDE.)

In what must have been a retroactive patent dated 20 October 1691, Mr. Armiger (Armingier) Wade was granted 165 acres in New Poquoson Parish, York County for the headrights of four persons, Armingier Wade and his wife, Armingier Wade, his son, and Thomas Horton. This indicates that Armiger Wade paid the cost of the voyage of his wife, son and himself, plus Horton, to Virginia. It also suggests that Armiger, Jr. was the eldest child, born in England, and that his daughters were born in Virginia. The tract was on the west side of Robins Creek, next to the lands of Robert Kirby, Mr. Cousens, William Taverner and Anthony Robinson. It also adjoined lands purported to belong to Oldis and to Mr. Parsons. (Patent Book 8, page 188, CAVALIERS AND PIONEERS, Volume II.) On 29 April 1692 Mr. John Persons got a patent for 650 acres of land in New Poquoson Parish, York County. The boundary began at a "gutt parting this & Armingier Wade" and continued on Brice's pond, adjoining Boar Quarter, down Long Creek to Back Creek, near the back river. 400 acres had been bought from Thomas Ouldiss on 17 December 1663, who had purchased it from George Downes who patented it in 1663. 250 acres were for importing 5 persons, Henry Freeman, Matthew Hooper, Ann Crundell (or Crandell), Thomas Carter and John Wood. (Patent Book 8, page 230, CAVALIERS AND PIONEERS, Volume II.) On 23 December 1714 Giles Tavernor acquired a patent for 13 acres and 34 chains in Charles Parish, York County, beginning on the supposed line of Oldis and adjacent to the lands of Peter Manson, Thomas Kerby and Armiger Wade, on the gut of old Robins Creek. It was claimed against the headright of Stephen Pinckney. (Patent Book 10, page 219, CAVALIERS AND PIONEERS, Volume III.)

The will of Armiger Wade of New Poquoson, York County, was dated 15 January 1676/7 and proved in York County Court on 24 April 1677. He asked to be buried as near as possible to the grave of his wife and named his son Armiger Wade as sole executor and principal heir. Son Armiger Wade got all of his lands in New Poquoson but if Armiger, Jr. did not have heirs then the lands were to pass to the children of daughter Mary Hay, deceased, and in their default of issue, to pass to the children of daughter Dorothy Lilly. Daughter Dorothy also was bequeathed his personal feather bed. Son (in-law) John Hay received 3 yards of broadcloth. Son (in-law) John Lilly got a kersey shirt. Grandchild Anne Wade received a diaper tablecloth. He left a duffle coat to Robert Hay, who was not identified, but who must have been a son of John and Mary Wade Hay, since, as a legatee of Armiger Wade, Jr., he was described later as a nephew. Servant Thomas, if he served out his time of servitude, was to get a young horse and a young sow. (WADE WAID WAIDE.)

Armiger Wade, Sr. could not be the progenitor of any of the subsequent Wade families because his only son Armiger Wade, Jr. had no surviving sons. In his will, dated 12 August 1708 and proved 24 November of that year, Armiger Wade of Tinkershaws in York County left his plantation at Tinkershaws to his son-in-law William Trotter, during his life, excepting 40 acres bounding upon the lands of

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Mr. Anthony Robinson and Mr. Kirby, which was devised to his son-in-law John Robinson, provided that his father Mr. Anthony Robinson gave him the same amount of adjoining land. After the death of William Trotter the land at Tinkershaws was to be equally divided between his two grandsons, John and William Trotter. If they died without issue then the land was to pass successively to the other children of his daughter Anne Trotter. He left a negro man named Tom and a negro boy called James to his grandson William Trotter and a negro man named Harry, who lived at the lower plantation, was bequeathed to his grandson John Trotter. To his daughter Anne Trotter, he left a negro woman named Nell. To his son-in-law Edmund Curtis, and his wife Mary, he left the plantation upon which he then lived and the land that he purchased from Stephen Pond, until his grandson Armiger Trotter reached the age of 21. If Armiger Trotter died before that the land would go to his grandson Thomas Trotter when he came of age. In any event, when Armiger Trotter reached 21 the lands were to be divided equally between him and Thomas Trotter. If both died without issue the legacy was to descend to the next succeeding heir of his daughter Anne Trotter. To his daughter Dorothy Parsons he left a negro man named Mingo and a negro girl named Hannah. He left two negro women called Sarah and Jenny to his daughter Mary Curtis. To his granddaughter Frances Curtis he bequeathed a negro girl named Sarah. His daughter Frances Robinson got a negro man named Jack and a negro girl called Frank, plus a sidesaddle, which he had lent to her, and a broken horse. To his grandson Armiger Parsons he devised a negro boy called Billy and an old black mare with her colt. He left his other black mare and a negro boy named Ausy to his grandson James Parsons. To Edmund Curtis, his son-in-law, and his wife Mary, he gave a negro man called Great Harry and the young horse which Curtis was then breaking. His daughter Anne Trotter received a young mare about 16 months old. He devised a white mare to his son-in-law John Robinson, and a young horse about 2 years old went to his daughter Elizabeth Hayward. He left money to his sons-in-law, Henry Hayward, 8 pounds, Humphrey Tompkins, 30 shillings, and James Parsons, 35 pounds, which Parsons owed to the testator. Captain Thomas Nutting and Thomas Roberts, Jr. also received 30 shillings each. His nephew Robert Hay, Sr. got a negro woman named Abigail. The remainder of his personal estate was to be divided equally among his four daughters, Anne Trotter, Dorothy Parsons, Mary Curtis and Frances Robinson. This included money in England and the income from tobacco shipped or about to be shipped, plus what money, goods, cattle and hogs that he had in Virginia. He appointed William Trotter, his son-in-law, as executor with the proviso that if Trotter died before the will was probated that his son-in-law James Parsons would serve in that capacity. The will was witnessed by Gerard Roberts, Anthony Lamb and Bennet Tompkins. (WADE WAID WAIDE.)

Son-in-law Humphrey Tompkins apparently had been married to a daughter of Armiger Wade, Jr., who died before he made his will.

Robert Hay, Sr., the nephew and heir of Armiger Wade, Jr., must have been the Robert Hay who was the legatee of Armiger Wade, Sr. This indicates that he was a

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grandson of Armiger Wade, Sr. and a son of John and Mary Wade Hay. The use of the appellation, "Senior," indicates that Robert Hay had a son named Robert Hay, Jr.

Armiger Wade, Sr. probably has many descendants in the United States but none bearing the name Wade.

Anne Wade who married John Langhorne, Jr. has been identified as a daughter of Armiger Wade. This is not substantiated by the wills of Armiger, Sr. and Jr., nor by the apparent chronology of their families. John Langhorne, Jr. ("the second") was born about 1700. He was sheriff of Warwick County, Virginia, in 1728 and 1729, a burgess from that county in 1748 and a justice of the peace there on 05 March 1750. (COLONIAL FAMILIES OF THE UNITED STATES, Volume II, excerpt, WADE WAID

WAIDE.) Unless this represents a second marriage by Anne Wade Trotter to a younger man, the claim does not seem credible.

**ARMIGER WADE**

Born

Died between 15 Jan 1676/7 and 24 Apr 1677 York County, Virginia

Married

Born

Died before 15 Jan 1676/7

Children (order of birth unknown):

Armiger Wade Jr

b. England

d. 1708 York County, Virginia

m.

Mary Wade

b. Virginia

d. before 15 Jan 1676/7

m. John Hay

c. Robert Hay

b. before 15 Jan 1676/7

d. after 12 Aug 1708

m.

c. Robert Hay Jr

b. before 12 Aug 1708

Dorothy Wade

b. Virginia

d. after 15 Jan 1676/7

m. John Lilly

ARMIGER WADE JR

Born England  
Died 1708 York County, Virginia

Married

Born  
Died before 12 Aug 1708

Children (order of birth unknown):

Anne Wade  
b. before 15 Jan 1676/7  
d. after 1708  
m. William Trotter  
c. John Trotter  
William Trotter Jr  
Armiger Trotter  
Thomas Trotter

Dorothy Wade

b.  
d. after 1708  
m. James Parsons  
c. Armiger Parsons  
James Parsons Jr

Mary Wade

b.  
d. after 1708  
m. Edmund Curtis  
c. Armiger Curtis  
Frances Curtis

Frances Wade

b.  
d. after 1708  
m. John Robinson

Elizabeth Wade

b.  
d. after 1708  
m. Henry Hayward

(daughter) Wade

b.  
d. before 12 Aug 1708  
m. Humphrey Tompkins

Since Anne Wade was the only grandchild named by Armiger Wade, Sr., as an heir in his will dated 15 January 1676/7, she had to be born before that. The other children of Armiger Wade, Jr. probably were born afterward.

The plausibility of a connection between the Wades of Pennsylvania and Virginia may be demonstrated by an event that occurred in 1699. Following an epidemic of yellow fever, which ravaged the city of Philadelphia that year, and probably also affected Chester, William Penn and his family landed at Philadelphia in early November 1699, after a protracted voyage from England. On his way up the Delaware River, Penn stopped at Chester and spent one night at the house of Lydia, widow of Robert Wade. Penn was accompanied by Thomas Story, who had arrived recently from a religious visit to Virginia. (HISTORY OF CHESTER COUNTY.) Perhaps members of the Wade family travelled with Story to and from Virginia or went there in conjunction with church business and stayed to live. Members of the Wade and Story families also were contemporary in the early days of Charles County, Maryland.

Robert and Lydia Wade of Fenwick's Colony in New Jersey, who lived in Chester, Pennsylvania, died without surviving issue. Robert and his brother Richard Wade, who lived near him at Chester, also had a brother Thomas Wade who resided in that colony. Lydia Wade, daughter of Thomas Wade, and niece and heir of Robert and Lydia Wade, married Philip Eilbeck. Lydia Wade Eilbeck sold her land to her cousin John Wade, a nephew of Robert Wade, and moved to Maryland where she and her husband were imprisoned for indebtedness. (THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 1, Issue 4.) John Wade may have been a son of Richard Wade.

The marriage of Lydia Wade and Philip Eilbeck suggests a connection between the Wades of New Jersey and Pennsylvania and the Wade family of Prince Georges County, Maryland, where Richard Wade, son of Robert and Elizabeth Sprigg Wade, married Elizabeth Edgar (1706-1737) and her sister, Sarah Edgar, married William Eilbeck. Both marriages occurred before 03 March 1730/1 when the undated will of their mother Johanna Edgar was proved in Prince Georges County. Her legatees were her son John and her daughters, Johanna Barnes, Margaret Edgar, Sarah Eilbeck and Elizabeth Wade. (Will Book 20, page 156, MARYLAND CALENDAR OF WILLS, Volume VI, Jane Baldwin Cotton, Baltimore, 1940, reprinted Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1968.) Richard and Elizabeth Edgar Wade had at least two children who were heirs of Elizabeth's brother John Edgar. In his will, dated 10 November 1736 and proved in Prince Georges County on 22 November 1736, John Edgar made bequests of personal property to his nephew John Wade and niece Sarah Edgar Wade. John Edgar instructed his executor, his brother-in-law William Eilbeck, to present their legacies when John became 21 years old and Sarah reached 16. Other heirs of John Edgar were his sisters, Sarah Eilbeck, Johanna (Joanna) Milstead and Margaret Tyler. (Will Book 21, page 733, MARYLAND CALENDAR OF WILLS, Volume VII.) Apparently Johanna Edgar Barnes took a second husband between her mother's 1730

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will and her brother's 1736 will. Margaret Edgar also became married during that period. Margaret Edgar Tyler was bequeathed 150 acres of a tract named Market Overton which John Edgar had purchased from Virginia Harrison. Virginia Harrison may have been Verlinda Harrison, daughter of William and Theodosia Wade Stone. On 26 November 1740 William Eilbeck of Charles County, Maryland, and Thomas Stonestreet and Peter Dent of Prince Georges County made a bond in the amount of 400 pounds to cover the legacies of John Wade and Sarah Edgar Wade. (THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 1, Issue 4.)

John Edgar Wade, son of Richard Wade and Elizabeth Edgar, was born on 16 November 1735, married Abigail Brawner (1740-1813) in 1754 and died in 1781 in Montgomery County, Maryland. Some of their family moved to Tennessee. (WADE WAID WAIDE.)

The given name of the husband of Mary Edgar Tyler is not known but surely he was related to Robert Tyler, Jr. who married Mary Wade in Prince Georges County on 07 January 1724/5. (MARYLAND MARRIAGES 1634-1777, Robert Barnes, Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1975.) Mary Wade Tyler has not been connected with the family but the Wade-Tyler marriage suggests a connection with the Wades and Tylers of Goochland County, Virginia. Robert Wade, Jr., brother of Richard Wade who married Elizabeth Edgar, was born in 1707 and married Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter of John Hamilton. Elizabeth Hamilton, wife of Robert Wade, inherited land known as St. Edmonds from her father John Hamilton who got it by deed of gift from John Douglas on 13 August 1678. Douglas acquired it on 16 December 1672 from Edmond Lindsey to whom it had been granted in 1670. Robert and Elizabeth Hamilton Wade sold the tract to Daniel St. Thomas Jenifer on 06 July 1744 for 2000 pounds of tobacco and 10 pounds sterling money.

Elizabeth Sprigg who married Robert Wade was a daughter of Thomas Sprigg, gentleman, (1630-1704) and his second wife Eleanor Nuthall, daughter of John Nuthall. (ACROSS THE YEARS IN PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, Effie Gwynn Bowie, Richmond, 1947, reprinted Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1975.) Thomas Sprigg, Jr., brother of Elizabeth Sprigg Wade, and his first wife Margaret Osborn, had a daughter Priscilla Sprigg, who married Ralph Crabb and had a daughter Sarah Crabb. Sarah Crabb and her second husband Stephen Lee moved to Stafford County, Virginia, where their daughter Lucy Lee married Moses Bridwell. Moses and Lucy Lee Bridwell had a daughter Cavey Bridwell who married James Templeman and had a daughter Lucy Lee Templeman who married Joseph Reddish and moved from Stafford County to Franklin County, Kentucky. There their daughter Emily Eliza Reddish married William C. B. Sheets and had a daughter Lucy Jane Sheets who married Henry Clay Young. They had a daughter Sciota Rebecca Young who married William Benjamin Scroggins, son of William Samuel Scroggins and Mary Edna Wade of Shelby County, Kentucky. Edna Wade Scroggins was a daughter of William Wade, a granddaughter of Royal Wade and a great-granddaughter of John Utley Wade. (Data of compiler).

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Robert Wade, Sr. of Prince Georges County, Maryland, was a son of Zachariah (Zachary) Wade and Mary Hatton of Charles County, Maryland. Robert Wade, Sr. died between 04 November 1713, when he made his will, and 02 February 1714. His wife Elizabeth Sprigg Wade died after 04 November 1713. Robert and Elizabeth Sprigg Wade had at least seven children, Zachariah (Zachary) Wade who married Mary (Meek?), Robert Wade, Jr. who was born in 1707 and married Elizabeth Hamilton, Nehemiah Wade who married Eleanor Magruder, daughter of Colonel Samuel Magruder, Sr. and his wife Sarah Beall, about 1728, Zephaniah Wade who married Verlinda Pottenger, who was born on 18 October 1706, a daughter of John Pottenger by his first wife Mary, Richard Wade who married Elizabeth Edgar and died in 1738, Eleanor Wade who married Samuel Magruder, Jr. (1687-1779), and Ann Wade who married Alexander Magruder, also a son of Samuel Magruder and Sarah Beall. (COLONIAL FAMILIES OF THE UNITED STATES, Volumes I and II, excerpt, WADE WAID WAIDE.) It has not been proven that Sarah, the wife of Colonel Samuel Magruder, was a Beall. (ACROSS THE YEARS IN PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.)

Prince Georges County was formed in 1695 from parts of Charles and Calvert counties.

Sarah Pottenger, a daughter and only child, who was born posthumously, was a ward of her grandfather Pottenger until he died in 1723 and then her uncle Zephaniah Wade became her guardian. (WADE WAID WAIDE.)

Meek Wade, daughter of Zachariah and Mary Wade, married Enoch Magruder. Meek inherited 100 acres of a tract named Stony Harbour, on the southside of Tinkers Run, which had been left to Zachariah Wade by his father Robert Wade. In his will, dated 13 December 1744 and proved on 08 April 1745, Zachariah Wade also named three other daughters as heirs, Ann, Mary and Elizabeth Harrison, deceased wife of Richard Harrison. (ACROSS THE YEARS IN PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.) Since he named a daughter Meek, perhaps the wife of Zachariah Wade was Mary Meek.

On 10 July 1739 Sarah Magruder, daughter of Captain Alexander Magruder and Anne Wade, married John Clagett, son of Captain Thomas Clagett of Weston and his wife Mary. (ACROSS THE YEARS IN PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.)

When Robert Wade, Sr. of Prince Georges County made his will on 04 November 1713, his wife Elizabeth Sprigg Wade was alive, his sons Nehemiah and Zephaniah (Zaphaniah) were under 21 and his daughter Ann was an unmarried minor. In the will, which was proved in Prince Georges County Court on 02 February 1713 (old style calendar; 1714 on modern calendar), he bequeathed parts of a 700-acre tract named Stony Harbour to his eldest son Zachary and son Robert. Sons Nehemiah and Zephaniah were to equally share a 600-acre tract at Pamonkey, which was called Market Overton, when they became 21 years old (the transcript incorrectly gave the

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name of the tract as Margaret Overton). Daughters Eleanor (Elinor) Magruder and Ann Wade inherited 500 acres on Mattawoman known as Forest (Forrest) Green. This tract adjoined that of John and Mary Clark and was in the possession of George Dent at the time. Son Richard was to receive 250 acres named Friendship at the death of his mother and he was the residuary legatee of the land left to daughter Ann, should she die during her minority or unmarried. The children also were bequeathed personal property. Wife Elizabeth was named executrix and inherited the dwelling plantation, the Friendship tract, both during her lifetime, and the remainder of his personal estate. The will was witnessed by John Pritchett, Abel Collyer, J. Fraser and Hickford Leman. (Will Book 13, page 612, MARYLAND CALENDAR OF WILLS, Volume III.)

Zachariah Wade was on a list of taxables in Piscataway Hundred, Prince Georges County, in 1719 which indicates that he was the only son of Robert Wade, Sr. who was of age and holding land at the time. Perhaps his brother, Robert, Jr., had gone to Virginia.

However this theory seems to be invalidated by a 1733 tax list for the upper part of Piscataway Hundred, which includes Robert Wade, Sr. (Jr.), Nehem(iah) Wade and Zecha(riah) Wade. A tax list for the lower portion of Piscataway Hundred listed Robert Wade, Jr. (III?), Zepha(niah) and Richard Wade. (CALENDAR OF MARYLAND STATE PAPERS, NO. 1, THE BLACK BOOKS, Hall of Records Commission, Annapolis, 1943, reprinted Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1967.)

In September 1750 Robert Wade, Sr. and Zachariah Wade were nominated as warehouse inspectors by the vestrymen of King Georges Parish, Prince Georges County.

Zephaniah Wade went to Fairfax County, Virginia, where he sold 5557 acres of land to Thomas Marshall, which Marshall later left to his son. (THE WADE QUARTERLY, Volume 1, Issue 4.) An inventory of the estate of Zephaniah Wade was recorded in Fairfax County in 1747/8. (VIRGINIA WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.)

Another Zephaniah Wade is on a list of principals owing sums of money, due on bonds, to the Maryland Loan Office about 1750. Zephaniah Wade was a resident of All Saints Parish, Frederick County, Maryland, in 1756 when he signed a petition of freeholders and freemen to Governor Sharpe and the Assembly. Also living in Frederick County, when they signed a petition to Governor Sharpe on 05 March 1766, were George Wade, Sr., George Wade, Jr., Thomas Wade, William Wade, John Wade, Sr., and two other John Wades. (CALENDAR OF MARYLAND STATE PAPERS.)

Nehemiah Wade witnessed the will of Elizabeth Gittins in Prince Georges County on 15 January 1740/1. (Will Book 22, page 475, MARYLAND CALENDAR OF WILLS, Volume VIII.)

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Zachariah Wade (1627-1677) and his wife Mary Hatton had three children that lived until adulthood, Richard Wade, the eldest son was born about 1664, married (1) Ann Jones and (2) Mary Glover Meek, and died in 1727, leaving children, Zachariah Wade, Robert Wade, Mary Manning and Ginnitt (Ginnie) Godfrey; Robert Wade who married Eleanor Sprigg and died in 1714; and Theodosia Wade who married William Stone. (THE WADES - A HISTORY OF A FAMILY, Zada Wade Beadles, 1963, excerpt, WADE WAID WAIDE.)

Zachariah Wade probably came to Maryland from Warwickshire, England. He undoubtedly was related to, perhaps a brother of, Dr. John Wade whose undated will was proved in Maryland on 04 September 1658. Zachariah (Zacharias) Wade was named by Dr. Wade to be the administrator of his will and also was a minor heir. The principal legatee of Dr. Wade was his son, Edward Wade, who received all of the property belonging to testator and his wife Mary which was given to them by Edward Atkins of Chilvercoton in Warwickshire, by will or by deed of gift. This suggests that Mary, wife of Dr. John Wade, was a daughter of Edward Atkins. Since she was not otherwise named as a legatee in the will, Mary Wade probably was dead. To his daughter Mary Wade, Dr. Wade bequeathed personal property, which was to be paid to him upon the death of Nicholas Houkins and his wife Elizabeth. The bond for this money was in the hands of John Wade of Chilvercoton. Mary was a minor and, if she died before coming of age, her legacy was to pass to his son John Wade, whose mother Anne Smith formerly lived with the testator in Maryland. Son Edward Wade, Anne Smith and the children of his brother William Wade, of Cecil in Warwickshire, were named as residuary heirs, in turn, of this legacy. The relationship of Dr. Wade and Anne Smith supports the probability that wife Mary was dead. The residue of his estate, both real and personal, was devised equally to Anne Smith and to his children named in the will. Anne Smith apparently had returned to England because Dr. Wade specified that William Wright, Zachariah (Zacharias) Wade, John Harwood and James Johnson were to have his property until the "coming of Anne Smith." Zachariah (Zacharias) Wade was named administrator of the will which was witnessed by Edmond Brent and William Backhaus. (Will Book 1, page 101, MARYLAND CALENDAR OF WILLS, VOLUME I.)

On 16 August 1659 Zachariah (Zacharias) Wade demanded land in Maryland "for transporting of Francis Adams, Mary Fox, Richard Nott and Edward Wade, anno 1658 as appears in the record this year." (THE WADE QUARTERLY Volume 1, Issue 4.) Edward Wade probably was the son of Dr. John Wade.

Zachariah (Zachary) Wade of Charles County, Maryland, died at a relatively young age since his three surviving children and heirs were not parents when he made his will on 05 March 1677. It was proved on 25 May 1677. To eldest son Richard, he devised 550 acres named Limme and Limmes Enlargment, 400 acres called Wadeson and Wadesons Enlargement, half of 1050 acres known as Locust Thicket, which Zachariah Wade and his brother (in-law) Randolph Hinson bought from Thomas Brookes, and land at the head of Piscataway Creek. Son Robert Wade was left a 600-acre portion of

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the tract called Market Overton, 500 acres known as Forest Green, 350 acres on Piscataway Creek named Stony Harbour (Harbor), and 200 acres identified as Friendship. Daughter Theodosia was bequeathed the rest of Market Overton and land on the eastern branch of Piscataway Creek which he and his brother (in-law) Luke Gardner, had taken up. He made a bequest of personal property to Mary Hinson. The residue of his estate was given to his three children and, if any should die without issue, their share or shares were to go to the survivor or survivors. If all three died without issue, the estate was to be divided among the sons (unnamed) of his brother-in-law Randolph Hinson and the son (unnamed) of William Hatton. Brother (in-law) Randolph Hinson and William Hatton were appointed executors and the will was witnessed by Abraham Sapcoate, John Guyott and Richard Hodgson. (Will Book 9, page 16, MARYLAND CALENDAR OF WILLS, Volume I.)

Zachariah and Mary Hatton Wade also had four children who died before their father: (Records of Births, Deaths & Marriages as found in Charles County, Maryland, Chancery Records, Liber P, No. 1, 1688-1689 & 1687-1759, Maryland Genealogical Society Bulletin):

Mary Wade, daughter of Mr. Zachary	born 01 Apr 1661
	died 21 Jul 1661
Sarah Wade, daughter of Mr. Zachariah	born 07 Jul 1662
	died 17 Aug 1662
Edward Wade, son of Mr. Zachary	born 02 Nov 1670
	died 02 Aug 1671
William Wade, son of Mr. Zachary	born Nov 1673

William Hatton was a brother of Mary Hatton who married Zachariah Wade. Randolph Hinson, whose names also appear as Randall and Hanson in Maryland records, was the second husband of Barbara Hatton, a sister of Mary Hatton Wade. Luke Gardner was married to Elizabeth Hatton and Thomas Brooke was married to Eleanor Hatton, both also sisters of Mary Hatton Wade.

When Luke Gardner of St. Mary's County, Maryland, composed his will on 04 December 1673, among his bequests of land were 800 acres on Piscataway Creek adjoining his brother-in-law Zachariah (Zacharay) Wade. His legatees were wife Elizabeth, eldest son Richard, next son John, son Luke and youngest son Thomas, none of whom were 18 years old at the time. If all of them died without heirs, the real estate was to go to wife Elizabeth and when she died it was to pass to the children of his brother-in-law Major Thomas Brooke. Half of his personal estate was for his niece Mary Brooke. The residue of his personal property was devised to the Roman Catholic Church and the poor. The will was proved on 12 August 1674. (Will Book 1, page 631, MARYLAND CALENDAR OF WILLS, Volume I.)

Richard Wade (Wayd) and Philip Dawson witnessed the will of Dorothy Bruton of Anne

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Arundel County, Maryland, on 19 November 1674, in which he was bequeathed personal property, as were Isabel Meek (Isabell Meeck) and Elizabeth Allcock. Eldest daughter Elizabeth received a tract called Solomons Hills and daughter Ann got the balance of his estate. Both daughters were minors and willed to the care, respectively, of Mrs. Sarah Homewood and Mrs. Sarah Haman. Edward Gardner was named as executor. (Will Book 2, page 351, MARYLAND CALENDAR OF WILLS, Volume I.)

Ann Jones, the first wife of Richard Wade, must have been related to Lewis Jones of Charles County whose will was dated 18 February 1702/3 and proved on 16 March 1708/9. His legatees were Richard Wade, to whom he left land bought from John Douglas, and Captain Philip Hoskins, who got land bought from John Davis. Also named as executors, both heirs were devised the remainder of the estate, real and personal. (Part 2, Will Book 12, page 37, MARYLAND CALENDAR OF WILLS, Volume III.)

The will of Richard Wade of Charles County, was dated 07 August 1727 and proved on 18 September 1727. He bequeathed the tracts, Limmes, Limmes Enlargement (Lynn and Lynns Inlargement), Douglas Adventure (Adventor) and Douglas Addition, to his eldest son Zachariah, with personal property after the death of his mother. To son, Robert, he left the tract, Wades Adventure (Adventor) in Prince Georges County, and personal property after the death of his mother. Sons Zachariah and Robert also were named as executors. He devised personal property to his daughters, Mary Manning and Ginnitt Godfrey, after the death of their stepmother (mother-in-law), indicating that they were children by his first wife. The bequests of personal property to daughters, Elizabeth Speake (Speeak) and Theodosia Speake (Speeak), was to occur after the death of their mother. However he made no bequest to his wife in the will, which was witnessed by William Williams, Barbara Barnes and Robert Ferrall or Farrell. On 10 October 1727 Mary Wade, the widow, renounced the will. (Will Book 19, page 232, MARYLAND CALENDAR OF WILLS, Volume VI.) Mary Meek Wade died shortly after her husband Richard Wade. On 06 March 1727/8, as administrator of the estate of Mary Wade, Francis Meek filed a probate report that indicated that John King and Latham Wade were near relatives. (Charles County Probate Records, Inventories, Part I, 1673-1753, MARYLAND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN, Volume 25, Number 1, Winter 1984.) Latham Wade has not been connected to the family. In 1728 Francis Meek, administrator, filed an accounting of the estate of Mary Wade (Wades), deceased widow. (Charles County, Maryland, Administration Accounts, 1708-1738, MARYLAND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN, Volume 28, Number 4, Fall 1985.)

Richard Speake (1698-1749) who married Theodosia Wade was a son of John Speake (1665-1732) and his wife Winifred Wheeler. (Data of Eleanor Lee Templeman, Arlington, Va, 1981.) The will of John Speake, innholder of Charles County, was dated 04 December 1731 and proved on 01 January 1731/2. His heirs were sons, John, Richard and Thomas; daughter Jane, who was married to Edward Maddocke; and

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wife Mary, who had been married previously to James Semmes (Will Book 20, page 337, MARYLAND CALENDAR OF WILLS, Volume VI.) Winifred Wheeler Speake apparently died and John married (2) the widow Semmes. The husband of Elizabeth Wade probably was either John or Thomas Speake, the brothers of Richard Speake who married Theodosia Wade. Theodosia Wade Speake died before 29 May 1758 when an action pertaining to the probate of her estate was filed by Richard Speake, her executor. It showed that her nearest kin were John Speake and Hezekiah Speake. (Charles County, Maryland, Probate Records, Inventories, Part II: 1753-1779, MARYLAND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN, Volume 25, Number 2, Spring 1984.)

Zachariah Wade, son of Richard, may have married a daughter of John Courts of Charles County since he named a son John Courts Wade. In his will, dated 30 November 1736 and proved on 03 March 1736/7, Zachariah Wade, planter of Charles County, left the tracts, Douglas Adventure and Douglas Addition, to his eldest son Richard. Douglas Addition was described as being on the little dam. To his two youngest sons, Zachariah and John Courts Wade, he bequeathed Limme (Lim) and Limmes (Lims) Enlargement. Son Zachariah got the land on the north side of Wade's marsh, while John Courts Wade was given the land on the south side of the marsh, after the death of their mother. He specified that his sons, Richard and Zachariah, were to be in the care of his wife until they were 18 years old, and that they were to receive two years of education. The will was witnessed by Joseph Harrison, Francis Harrison and Elizabeth Annis. (Will Book 21, page 748, MARYLAND CALENDAR OF WILLS, Volume VII.) Zachariah Wade apparently had a daughter Charity Wade who married Samuel Adams. As administrators of the estate of Zachariah Wade, Samuel Adams and his wife Charity Adams filed a report on 21 September 1737 which identified Theodosia Speake and Francis Meek as kin. (MARYLAND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN, Volume 25, Number 1.) John Courts, Jr. apparently was married to a sister of Joseph Harrison. An account filed by Verlinda Harrison, executrix of the will of Captain Joseph Harrison, on 18 September 1728, identified his siblings as Richard Harrison, Thomas Harrison, Benjamin Harrison, Elizabeth Hague, who had a daughter Mary Hague, and a sister who was married to John Courts (Jr.). (MARYLAND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN, Volume 26, Number 4.) John Courts, Jr. was a son of Colonel John Courts and his wife Charity Henley, daughter of Robert Henley of Charles County. In his will dated 15 February 1683 and proved on 31 March 1684, Robert Henley (Henly) made bequests to his son-in-law John Courts, his wife Charity Courts and their daughter Charity Courts. (Will Book 4, page 31, MARYLAND CALENDAR OF WILLS, Volume I.)

The will of Colonel John Courts of Charles County was dated 15 March 1702. His heirs were wife Charity, sons Henley, John, Charles and William, and daughters Ann and Charity. (Will Book 11, page 381, MARYLAND CALENDAR OF WILLS, Volume III.)

After the death of Colonel John Courts, his widow Charity Henley Courts married Colonel John Contee of Charles County. In his will, dated in 1708 and proved on 21

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August 1708, John Contee, gentleman, made a bequest to his stepson (son-in-law) John Courts (Coates) and to three other stepchildren (children-in-law) by his marriage with Mrs. Charity Courts (Coates), widow of John Courts (Coates), named Charity, Charles and William. Charity Courts Contee had died before the will was made because Colonel Contee identified his wife at the time as Mary Contee. John Courts, gentleman, aged 17, made a deposition in conjunction with the will. (Will Book 12, page 276, MARYLAND CALENDAR OF WILLS, Volume III.) Aged 17 in 1708, John Courts, Jr. was of the correct age to be the father of a daughter who could have married Zachariah Wade.

Charity Courts, daughter of Colonel John Courts and Charity Henley, married Bayne Smallwood of Charles County. In his will, dated 28 June 17-- and proved on 02 December 1709, Smallwood left all of his estate, which came to him from his father, to his brother James Smallwood. All of his property, that came to his wife Charity from her father Colonel John Courts, was bequeathed to her. (Part 2, Will Book 12, page 208, MARYLAND CALENDAR OF WILLS, Volume III.) Ann Courts, daughter of Colonel John Courts and Charity Henley, married John Rogers, gentleman, of Charles County, and died before he made his will on 04 November 1717. In his will, which was proved on 13 January 1717/8, he bequeathed the interest that he possessed, in the right of his deceased wife, mother of his son, John Rogers, in the estate of Charity Courts, which was in the hand of his son's uncle John Courts. He also left son John a tract of land that Ann Courts inherited from her father in 1702. (Will Book 14, page 521, MARYLAND CALENDAR OF WILLS, Volume IV.)

William Stone who married Theodosia Wade may have been a grandson of Governor William Stone of Maryland. Governor Stone and Thomas Sprigg, Sr., who were brothers-in-law, came to Maryland from Northampton County, Virginia, together. Governor Stone was married to Verlinda Graves, a sister of Katherine Graves Roper who married Thomas Sprigg, Sr. Thomas Stone, the eldest son of Governor Stone and Verlinda Graves, had a son named William who was of the right generation to be the husband of Theodosia Wade. However, Governor Stone also had sons, Richard, John and Matthew, one of whom could have been the father of the husband of Theodosia Wade. The governor also had a brother, Richard Stone, who could have been responsible for the William Stone who married Theodosia Wade.

Apparently Theodosia Wade was the second wife of William Stone, by whom she bore three children. In his will, dated 17 April 1730 and proved on 12 August 1731, William Stone of Charles County bequeathed the tract of land called Market Overton to his daughter Theodosia (no surname in the abstract) and his youngest daughter Bethia Barnes, stating that his wife Theodosia had been obligated to "make over Market Overton to her 2 daus. Theodosia and Bethia before her death or marriage." This must pertain to the passage of her legacy from her father to her heirs. However Theodosia Wade Stone also appears to have been the mother of William Stone's youngest son Richard, who inherited Poynton Manor, the dwelling plantation of William Stone, with the stipulation that "his mother to have use of the house

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and portion of the plan. during life.” In addition to Theodosia, Bethia and Richard, the children of William Stone who survived him as heirs were eldest son Thomas, daughter Mary, wife of Thomas Matthews, daughter Verlinda Harrison, and daughter Precious Jones. William Stone also mentioned a son William, apparently deceased, and cousins, David Stone and Matthew Stone. His wife and sons Thomas and Richard were the executors. (Will Book 20, page 221, MARYLAND CALENDAR OF WILLS, Volume VI.)

On 22 September 1731 a probate record pertaining to the estate of William Stone was filed in Charles County by his executors, Mrs. Theodosia Stone, Thomas Stone and Richard Stone. His nearest relatives were identified as John Manning and Matthew Stone. (MARYLAND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN, Volume 25, Number 1.)

John Manning apparently was the husband of Mary Wade, daughter of Richard Wade. The will of John Manning of Charles County was dated 04 February 1718/9 and proved on 03 September 1735. His heirs were sons John, Joseph and Richard, who were under the age of 18 when the will was composed, and wife Mary Manning, who was appointed as executrix. Thomas Matthews, Matthew Stone and Thomas Stone, Jr. were named as overseers of the will which was witnessed by John Hayes, William Harrell and the Reverend William Maconchie. (Will Book 21, page 437, (THE MARYLAND CALENDAR OF WILLS, Volume VII.) During the probate of the estate of John Manning, his executrix Mary Manning filed a report on 05 November 1735 in Charles County naming his nearest kin as Thomas Stone and Richard Stone. (MARYLAND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN, Volume 25, Number 1.)

Theodosia Wade Stone died before 01 May 1749, when her executor Richard Stone made a probate report in Charles County identifying her closest kin as Thomas Stone and Mary Matthews. (THE MARYLAND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN, Volume 25, Number 1.)

ZACHARIAH (ZACHARIAS, ZACHARY) WADE

Born 1627

Died 1677 Charles County, Maryland

Married Mary Hatton

Born

Died probably before 05 Mar 1677

Children (complete order of birth unknown):

Mary Wade

b. 01 Apr 1661 Charles County, Maryland

d. 21 Jul 1661 Charles County, Maryland

m. not

Sarah Wade

b. 07 Jul 1662 Charles County, Maryland

d. 17 Aug 1662 Charles County, Maryland

m. not

Richard Wade

b. c1664 Charles County, Maryland

d. 1727 Charles County, Maryland

m. (1) Ann Jones

(2) Mary Glover Meek

Edward Wade

b. 02 Nov 1670 Charles County, Maryland

d. 02 Aug 1671 Charles County, Maryland

m. not

William Wade

b. Nov 1673 Charles County, Maryland

d.

m.

Robert Wade

b.

d. between 04 Nov 1713 and 02 Feb 1714 Prince Georges County, Maryland

m. Elizabeth Sprigg

Theodosia Wade

b.

d. 1749 Charles County, Maryland

m. William Stone

**RICHARD WADE**

Born c1664 Charles County, Maryland

Died 1727 Charles County, Maryland

Married (1) Ann Jones

Born

Died

Children (1) (order of birth unknown):

Mary Wade

b.

d.

m. John Manning

Ginnitt (Jennett) Wade

b.

d.

m. ----- Godfrey

Married (2) Mary Glover Meek

Born

Died c1728 Charles County, Maryland

Children (2) (order of birth unknown):

Zachariah Wade

b.

d. c1737 Charles County, Maryland

m. (----- Courts?)

c. Richard Wade

Zachariah Wade

John Courts Wade

Charity Wade

b.

d.

m. Samuel Adams

Robert Wade

b.

d.

m.

Elizabeth Wade

b.

d.

m. ----- Speake

Theodosia Wade

b.

d. before 29 May 1758 Charles County, Maryland  
m. Richard Speake

Richard Wade also may have had a son, Richard, Jr. A record of the probate of the estate of Richard Wade was filed by Zachariah Wade and Richard Wade, executors, on 16 October 1727. It identified his nearest relatives as being Theodosia Stone and Thomas Stone. (MARYLAND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN, Volume 25, Number 1).



**ROBERT WADE**

Born

Died 1713 Prince Georges County, Maryland

Married Elizabeth Sprigg

Born

Died after 04 Nov 1713

Children (order of birth unknown):

Zachariah (Zachary) Wade

b.

d. 1745 Prince Georges County, Maryland

m. Mary (Meek?)

c. Ann Wade

Mary Wade

Elizabeth Wade

b.

d. before 13 Dec 1744

m. Richard Harrison

Meek Wade

b.

d.

m. Enoch Magruder

Robert Wade Jr

b. 1707

d.

m. Elizabeth Hamilton

Nehemiah Wade

b.

d.

m. Eleanor Magruder c1728

Zephaniah Wade

b.

d. c1747 Fairfax County, Virginia

m. Verlinda Pottenger

Richard Wade

b.

d. 1738

m. Elizabeth Edgar 18 Feb 1728 Prince Georges County, Maryland

c. Sarah Edgar Wade

b.

d.

m. John Scott 14 Nov 1754 Charles County, Maryland

John Edgar Wade

b. 16 Nov 1735

d. 1781 Montgomery County, Maryland

m. Abigail Brawner 1754

Eleanor Wade

b.

d.

m. Samuel Magruder Jr

Ann Wade

b.

d.

m. Alexander Magruder after 1713

Elizabeth Hamilton, who married Robert Wade, Jr., was related to John Hamilton and Thomas Harrison. After the death of John Hamilton, his administrator Mr. John King filed a probate record on 27 July 1734 that identified Elizabeth Wade and Charity King as nearest kin. Perhaps Charity King, who may have been the wife of John King, was a sister of Elizabeth Hamilton Wade. However Elizabeth Wade and Charity King also were shown as the nearest relatives of Thomas Harrison in a probate record filed on 05 June 1734 by Francis Meek, the executor of his will. (MARYLAND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN, Volume 25, Number 1.) In his will, dated 24 January and proved on 01 May 1734, Thomas Harrison left personalty to Mary Meek and named Francis Meek as his executor and residuary legatee. The will was witnessed by Alexander Jones and George Brett. (Maryland Will Book 21, page 59, MARYLAND CALENDAR OF WILLS, Volume VII.) Francis Meek was related to Mary Glover Meek, who married Richard Wade, uncle of Robert Wade, Jr. As previously stated, John King also was a near relative of Mary Glover Meek Wade.

John Scott, the husband of Sarah Edgar Wade, may have died before 16 August 1763 when a record of the probate of the estate of John Scott was filed in Charles County by Sarah Scott which showed his nearest kin to be Thomas Burch and William Scott. (MARYLAND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN, Volume 25, Number 2.)

There was a John Wade who died in Charles County before 03 February 1753 whose nearest relatives were Richard R. Wade and Theo Wade. His estate was administered by Charity Wade. (MARYLAND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN, Volume 25, Number 2.)

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WILLIAM STONE

Born 1666

Died between 17 Apr 1730 and 12 Aug 1731 Charles County, Maryland

Married (1) -----

Born

Died

Children (1) (order of birth unknown):

Thomas Stone

b.

d.

m.

William Stone Jr

b.

d. bef 17 Apr 1730

m.

Mary Stone

b.

d.

m. Thomas Matthews

Verlinda Stone

b.

d.

m. Joseph Harrison

Precious Stone

b.

d.

m. ----- Jones

Married (2) Theodosia Wade

Born

Died 1749

Children (2) (order of birth unknown):

Richard Stone

b.

d.

m. not

Theodosia Stone

b.

d.

m.

Bethia Stone  
b.  
d.  
m. ----- Barnes

William Stone, who married Theodosia Wade, was born in 1666 and died in 1730. He had a granddaughter Henrietta Speake whose will was proved in Charles County in 1800. She may have been the wife of Richard Speake of Charles County, whose will was probated in 1779. Another granddaughter of William Stone, whose maiden name is not known, was married to Robert Taylor of Charles County. They both were living in 1782. In 1782 Verlinda Dade, wife of Baldwin Dade, received 1/12 of the intestate estate of Richard Stone, bachelor, who was the last surviving child of William Stone. (MARYLAND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN, Volume 25, Number 3, Questions and Answers Column.)

Captain Joseph Harrison of Charles County, husband of Verlinda Stone, died between 24 December 1726, when he made his will, and 05 May 1727, when it was proved. His heirs were son Richard, son Joseph, daughter Tabitha and wife Verlinda, all of whom inherited land. Verlinda Stone Harrison was pregnant at the time since her legacy was to pass, at her decease, to an unborn child. Richard, Joseph, Jr., Tabitha and Verlinda were instructed to contribute 500 pounds of tobacco annually to the maintenance of son William, who must have been handicapped. He appointed his wife, William Stone, Sr., and Thomas Matthews as executors. (Will Book 19, page 151, THE MARYLAND CALENDAR OF WILLS, Volume VI.) The posthumous child of Joseph Harrison apparently was a daughter whom his widow named Elizabeth. The will of Verlinda Stone Harrison of Charles County was dated 04 December 1739 and proved on 06 February 1739/40. Her heirs were sons Richard and Joseph Harrison and daughters Elizabeth Harrison and Tabitha Hooe (Hoe). Joseph Harrison was a minor and his mother requested that he be considered of age at the time of her death. Young daughter Elizabeth was assigned by Verlinda to the care of her sister Theodosia until Elizabeth became of age or married. Both sons were appointed as executors. The will was witnessed by Francis Meek, John Sewell and Sarah Meek. (Will Book 22, page 18, THE MARYLAND CALENDAR OF WILLS, Volume VIII.) Richard Harrison and Joseph Hanson Harrison, executors of the estate of Verlinda Harrison, filed a probate report on 12 February 1739/40 that identified Thomas Stone and Bethia Barnes as two of her nearest kin. (MARYLAND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN, Volume 25, Number 1.)

A probate record filed 05 July 1727 by Mrs. Verlinda Harrison, executrix of the will of Captain Joseph Harrison, identified him as the son of Jane Evans and a brother of Thomas Harrison. A previous probate record, dated 15 February 1719/20, pertaining to the estate of Richard Harrison, also described him as a son of Jane Evans and brother of Thomas Harrison. Joseph, Richard and Thomas Harrison had a sister Elizabeth Harrison Hague who died before 19 May 1718 when the probate of

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her estate indicated that she was a daughter of Jane Evans and sister of Thomas Harrison. Another report showed her to be a sister of Richard Harrison. (MARYLAND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN, Volume 25, Number 1.) An account filed by Verlinda Harrison, executrix of the will of Captain Joseph Harrison, on 18 September 1728, identified his siblings as Richard Harrison, Thomas Harrison, Benjamin Harrison, Elizabeth Hague, who had a daughter Mary Hague, and a sister who was married to John Courts. (MARYLAND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN, Volume 26, Number 4.)

According to the will of their father Richard Harrison, they also had a sister Tabitha Harrison and Elizabeth Hague apparently was married first to ---- Hambleton. The undated will of Richard Harrison of Charles County was proved on 25 July 1710. It mentioned sons Joseph, Richard and Benjamin and daughters Tabitha Harrison and Elizabeth Hambleton, who had a son John Hambleton and a daughter Elizabeth Hambleton. It also named brothers Francis and Joseph Harrison. (Will Book 13, page 98, MARYLAND CALENDAR OF WILLS, Volume III.) Phonetics may have confused the names Hambleton and Hamilton and Hampton in early public documents. All three names appear in Maryland probate records.

The marriage by Tabitha Harrison into the prominent Hooe and Dade families of Virginia indicates a flow by these people between Maryland and Virginia that could apply as well to the Wade families of both colonies. Tabitha Hooe and Verlinda Harrison Hooe were described as near relatives of Captain Robert Dade during the probate of his estate in Charles County on 27 July 1756. Elizabeth Dade was administratrix. Tabitha Hooe died before 04 September 1758 when her executor Joseph Hooe filed a probate record identifying John Semple and William Gammell as her nearest kin. A probate record pertaining to the estate of Joseph Harrison Hooe, dated 30 March 1761, named his nearest relatives as Richard Harrison and Verlinda Harrison. Robert Townsend Hooe was the administrator. The probate of the estate of Miss Elizabeth Dade by Elizabeth Mastin, the surviving administratrix, on 05 October 1769, described Rose Townsend Knox and Robert Hooe as her nearest kin. (MARYLAND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN, Volume 25, Number 2.)

Zachariah (Zachary) Wade was transported to Maryland in 1641 as a servant. Mr. John Wade, Chirurgeon, immigrated in 1648. Edward Wade, Francis Adams, Mary Fox and Richard Natt were transported in 1658. There appears to be no connection between the other early Wade immigrants to Maryland, excepting Richard and Jane Wade of Anne Arundel County: (THE EARLY SETTLERS OF MARYLAND, Gust Skordas, Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1979.)

		Liber	folio		
Zachary Wade	Transported 1641	Servant		2	575
Mr. John Wade	Immigrated 1648	Chirurgeon		ABH	49, 166
John Wade	" 1648	"	3	25, 26	
Jeremiah Wade	Transported 1653			6	120
Thomas Wade	" 1655		5	259	

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Andrew Wade	“	1657		6	142
Edward Wade	“	1658		4	42
Robert Wade	“	1662		6	48
Robert Wade	“	1667		11	104, 170
John Wade	“	1668		11	338
Mary Wade	“	1670-1		16	482
Edward Wade	“	1671		16	308
Jane Wade	Service	1675	Anne Arundel Co	15	301
Richard Waid	“	1675	“ “ “	15	300
Margaret Wade	Transported	1679		15	567

Zachariah (Zachary) Wade and Mary Hatton were married after 1749, when she came to Maryland with her mother Margaret Hatton, widow of Richard Hatton, and siblings, Barbara, Eleanor, Elizabeth, Richard and William. (Liber ABH, folio 422; Liber 2, folio 613, THE EARLY SETTLERS OF MARYLAND.) There is no record of the arrival of Margaret Hatton’s son, Thomas, who was mentioned in her will, but he may have been the Thomas Hatton, born on 14 March 1642, who was identified as the son of Thomas and Margaret, perhaps in error. (Liber ABH, folio 431, THE EARLY SETTLERS OF MARYLAND.)

Richard Hatton was a brother of Thomas Hatton, Secretary of the Province of Maryland, who transported himself to Maryland in 1748, with his unnamed wife, sons Robert and Thomas, Jr., and servants Patrick Forrest and George Beckwith. Secretary Thomas Hatton, who was a Protestant, made gifts to sons Robert and Thomas and to nephews William and Richard Hatton. (Liber ABH, folios 123 and 430; Liber 2, folio 612-613; THE EARLY SETTLERS OF MARYLAND.)

Thomas, Jr. may have been the Thomas Hatton who was born on 14 March 1642 and identified as the son of Thomas and Margaret (Liber ABH, folio 431, THE EARLY SETTLERS OF MARYLAND.) The name of the first wife of Secretary Thomas Hatton has not been determined and it may have been, coincidentally, Margaret, also. as was the spouse of his brother Richard.

Margaret Hatton, the widow of Richard, appears as the wife of Lieutenant Richard Banks in December 1652, (Liber ABH, folio 314; THE EARLY SETTLERS OF MARYLAND.) but this must be a misunderstanding, since Margaret was still Margaret Hatton when she made her will in 1656. Lieutenant Richard Banks, who immigrated to Maryland in 1646, (Liber ABH, folio 15; THE EARLY SETTLERS OF MARYLAND.) probably was the Richard Banks, who was identified as a brother of Margaret Hatton of St. Mary’s County, Maryland, in her will, which was dated 04 February 1656 and proved on 29 August 1657. Margaret Hatton named Patrick Forrest and her brother Richard Banks as executors. Since the patent books do not show Lieutenant Richard Banks transporting a wife to Maryland, (THE EARLY SETTLERS OF MARYLAND.) he

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probably was not a brother-in-law of Margaret Hatton, but he could have been the husband of Margaret's unnamed sister who was one of her legatees. Margaret Hatton made bequests of personalty to the unnamed sister, to her godson Matthew Stone, and to Joan Ward (Jone Warde), whose relationship was not specified. After the legacies to her sister, godson and Joan Ward were honored, and the cost of tuition for son Thomas was paid, the residue of her estate was to be divided equally among her unnamed children, when they became of age. Philip Land, Thomas Matthews and Robert Macklin were witnesses. (Will Book 1, page 65, MARYLAND CALENDAR OF WILLS, Volume I.)

The emphasis on schooling for Thomas suggests that he was the eldest son, if not the eldest child. If he was born in 1742 and his mother had six other children before emigrating to Maryland in 1649, some of them must have been born before 1742. It appears that Barbara Hatton was married to James Johnson by 1650 and Eleanor Hatton married Thomas Brooke in 1658, so they must have been born about 1630 and 1640, respectively.

Eleanor Hatton, daughter of Richard Hatton of London and niece of Thomas Hatton, Secretary of the Province of Maryland, married Major Thomas Brooke, son of Robert Brooke and Mary Baker, in 1658. Richard Hatton died in England about 1649, leaving his widow Margaret and six children, William, Richard, Barbara, Elizabeth, Mary and Eleanor who came to the province that year. Eleanor Hatton was raised in the family of her uncle Thomas Hatton, who was a member of the Provincial Council. Eleanor Hatton, widow of Major Thomas Brooke, married (2) Colonel Henry Darnall. (ACROSS THE YEARS IN PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, Effie Gwynn Bowie, Richmond, VA, 1947, reprinted, Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, 1975.)

Elizabeth Hatton married (1) Luke Gardner (Gardiner) and (2) Clement Hill, Sr. whose will, dated 17 November 1702, indicates that she died before him, leaving no issue. (ACROSS THE YEARS IN PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.) Elizabeth Hatton Gardner (Gardiner) was a legatee of her first husband Luke Gardner of St. Mary's County, Maryland, by his will, dated 04 December 1673 and proved on 12 August 1674. She inherited the home plantation and was named as executrix. Luke Gardner bequeathed land to his four sons, who were to be considered of age at 18 years. Eldest son Richard got Barberton Manor. Next son John received part of St. Johns. Son Luke was willed 300 acres of St. Johns and tracts named Hillilee and Gardner's Land in St. Mary's County and Grimditch in Charles County. Youngest son Thomas inherited 800 acres on Piscataway Creek, adjoining brother-in-law Zachary (Zacharay) Wade. If any of the children died without heirs, their portions were to go to the survivors. If all died, lands were to pass to wife Elizabeth. At her death, land to descend to the children of brother-in-law Major Thomas Brooke. Half of his personal estate was bequeathed to his goddaughter Mary Brooke and the remainder to the Roman Catholic Church and the poor. The will was witnessed by Robert Carville, Clement Smith, Elizabeth Rider and Richard Lankford. (Will Book 1, page 631, MARYLAND CALENDAR OF WILLS, Volume I.) The marriage of Elizabeth Hatton Gardner and Clement Hill, Sr. is substantiated by

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the will of her son Richard Gardner of St. Mary's County in which he left personal property to his stepfather (father-in-law) Clement Hill and his wife. In his will, which was dated 19 April 1687 and proved on 03 December 1687, Richard Gardner left Barberton Manor in Charles County to his son John and other lands to his son Luke, who was under 18, and wife Elizabeth. His executors were his uncle Colonel Henry Darnall, his stepfather (father) Clement Hill and his brother Luke Gardner, whose wife was identified as Monica (Will Book 4, page 276; MARYLAND CALENDAR OF WILLS, Volume II.)

The will of Major Thomas Brooke of Calvert County, Maryland, who was born at Battel, England, on 23 June 1632, (ACROSS THE YEARS IN PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.) was dated 25 October 1676 and proved on 29 December 1676. He left land to his wife Eleanor (Ellinor) and his children. His sons, who were under 21 years of age, were born in the following order, Thomas, Robert, Ignatius, Matthew and Clement. Daughter Eleanor (Ellinor) was under 18. The age of daughter Mary was not mentioned. Wife Eleanor (Ellinor) and brothers Baker and Roger were named as executors. In the event of their deaths before settlement of the estate, son Thomas and brother (in-law) Clement Hill were to serve in their stead. Personalty went to two Roman Catholic priests, Michael Forster and Henry Carew; godson Baker Brooke, Jr.; and Thomas Gardner. The will was witnessed by Richard Gardner, John Gardner and Thomas Herbert. (Will Book 5, page 123, MARYLAND CALENDAR OF WILLS, Volume I.)

Colonel Henry Darnall, who married Eleanor Hatton Brooke, was a son of Philip Darnall, a barrister of London. Henry Darnall was born in 1645, came to Maryland in 1672, married Eleanor Hatton Brooke after the death of Major Thomas Brooke in 1676 and died on 17 June 1711, aged 66. (ACROSS THE YEARS IN PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.) In his will, dated 28 April 1711 and proved on 17 July 1711, Henry Darnall of Anne Arundel County, Maryland, made bequests to his wife, sons-in-law Charles Carroll, Clement Hill and Edward Digges (who was married to Elizabeth Darnall), stepson (son-in-law) Clement Brooke (son of Eleanor Hatton and Thomas Brooke), daughters Ann Hill and Mary Carroll, sons Philip Darnall and Henry "Harry" Darnall, and some grandchildren. (Will Book 13, page 223, MARYLAND CALENDAR OF WILLS, Volume 3.)

Eleanor Hatton Brooke Darnall of Anne Arundel County, Maryland, died after 31 March 1724, when she made her will, and before 21 February 1725, when it was proved. Her legatees were son Thomas Brooke, daughter Mary Witham, daughter Eleanor, wife of William Digges, and her children Henry and Philip Darnall Digges (Diggs), and children Mary Carroll, Ann Hill and Henry Darnall. She mentioned a debt of son Clement Brooke. (Will Book 18, page 492, MARYLAND CALENDAR OF WILLS, Volume V.)

The will of Richard Hatton (Jr.) of Poplar Hill, St. Mary's County, Maryland, was dated 05 February 1675 and proved on 14 February 1675. He left 100 acres to his wife Ann, during her lifetime, and all real estate to son Richard, when he reached 18 years. Ann and Richard also received personal property, equally. Cousin

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Elizabeth Hanson (Henson) was bequeathed personalty in the event of the death of son Richard during his minority. Isaac Booth, son of Widow Booth, Richard Goodaker and Richard Ringe also were willed personal property. Brothers William Hatton and Randolph Hanson were named as overseers, with Joseph Cammell. The will was witnessed by John Ditchfield and Thomas Renalds. (Will Book 2, page 403, MARYLAND CALENDAR OF WILLS, Volume I.) Randolph Hanson must have been a brother-in-law.

The maiden name of Ann, wife of Richard Hatton, Jr., has not been determined.

William Hatton was married to Elizabeth Wilkinson, daughter of William Wilkinson, whose will was dated 29 May 1663 and proved on 21 September 1663. He made bequests of personalty to grandson William Hatton, eldest son of William and Elizabeth Hatton, grandson William Dent, son of Thomas and Rebecca Dent, and Elizabeth Budden, daughter of last wife Margaret Budden. The remainder of the estate was divided equally between sons-in-law, William Hatton, and his wife Elizabeth, and Thomas Dent, and his wife Rebecca. Hatton and Dent were named as executors of the will, which was witnessed by Randolph (Randall) Hanson and Daniell Smith. (Will Book 1, page 190, MARYLAND CALENDAR OF WILLS, Volume I.)

William Hatton, Jr. apparently died about 1712. The will of William Hatton of Prince Georges County was dated 26 December 1711 and proved on 04 August 1712. His legatees were wife Mary, son Joseph, daughter Penelope Middleton, grandson Hatton Middleton and granddaughter Mary Middleton. Wife Mary and son Joseph were the executors. Among the tracts of land devised was the home plantation which was on the "road to cousin Gardiner's Neck," which connects the testator to Luke and Elizabeth Hatton Gardner (Gardiner). The will was witnessed by a younger Luke Gardner (Gardiner) and Thomas Stump. (Will Book 13, page 432). Mary Hatton of Prince Georges County made her will on 06 September 1730 and it was proved on 13 October 1731. Her heirs were son Joseph Hatton, daughter Penelope Middleton and grandchildren, Hatton Middleton, Susanna Middleton, Elizabeth Middleton, Sarah Middleton, Eleanor Middleton and Thomas Middleton, and great-granddaughter Penelope Hatton Middleton, daughter of Hatton Middleton (Will Book 20, page 249, MARYLAND CALENDAR OF WILLS, Volume VI.)

Barbara Hatton married James Johnson of Poplar Hill, St. Mary's County, Maryland, before 31 May 1650 when he made his will, assigning his home plantation to her as her jointure in accordance with a postnuptial agreement between James Johnson and Barbara Hatton and her kinsman Thomas Hatton, Secretary of the Province. At her death the land was to pass to eldest living son or eldest daughter in natural succession. The will was witnessed by Thomas Hatton and Margaret Hatton. (Will Book 1, page 26, MARYLAND CALENDAR OF WILLS, Volume I.) Since Zachariah Wade and Richard Hatton, Jr. described Randolph Hanson as their brother and brother-in-law, he apparently was the second husband of Barbara Hatton Johnson. The name of Randolph Hanson also appears in Maryland records as Randall and Hinson. Barbara

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Hanson and Richard Rider witnessed the will of John Lawson in 1667, which was proved on 02 July 1668. Lawson left his estate to his daughters Jane and Dorcas Lawson but if they died before reaching their majority the property was to pass to one of the children of Randall Hanson and to John Tunnhill. Randolph Hanson and Henry Hyde (Hide) were the executors. (Will Book 1, page 321, MARYLAND CALENDAR OF WILLS, Volume I.)

Previously, on 03 June 1660, John Lawson and Randall Hinson were appointed overseers of the will of William Wright, which was witnessed by Richard Banks. (Will Book 1, page 153.)

Richard Hatton, Sr. was indirectly identified as a son of John Hatton by the will of his brother, John Hatton, Jr. Dated 14 December 1654 and recorded in Maryland about 1672, the will of John Hatton (Jr.) of London, named his sisters and brothers as legatees. Sarah, Susan, Hannah (Hanna), Henry and Samuel were bequeathed personalty and brother Thomas inherited the balance of the estate, including lands left by father John Hatton. Brother Thomas Hatton and Robert Llewelin were named as executors. The will was witnessed by Richard Colchester and Hercules Commander, Sr. (Will Book 1, page 519, MARYLAND CALENDAR OF WILLS, Volume I.) Richard Hatton, who had died five years earlier, was not specifically mentioned, but he was known to be a brother of Secretary Thomas Hatton.

It is not known when Secretary Thomas Hatton died, but the will of Thomas Hatton of St. Mary's County, dated 27 January 1675 and proved on 04 February 1675, appears to pertain to a younger man, perhaps Thomas Hatton, Jr., who apparently married (1) a daughter of Randolph Hanson, by whom he had no surviving children, and (2) Elizabeth Waughop (Wahop), by whom he had one son. His legatees getting personal property included father-in-law Randolph Hanson, sister-in-law Elizabeth Hanson, brother-in-law Thomas Wahop and his two sisters, Margaret and Rebecca Wahop, and Margaret Forrest, daughter of Patrick Forrest. To his sister-in-law Barbara (Barbarie) Hanson, Thomas left personalty belonging to his first wife. Wife Elizabeth was named as executrix and she and only son Thomas Hatton received the remainder of the estate, real and personal, equally. In the event of their deaths, the estate would pass to James Johnson, Richard, Thomas, Timothy, Barbara and Elizabeth Hanson, children of Randolph Hanson and his wife. William Hatton, Randolph Hanson and Thomas Dent were named as overseers of the will and George Dundas (Dundasse) and Abraham Rhoades witnessed it. (Will Book 2, page 381, MARYLAND CALENDAR OF WILLS, Volume I.) Heir James Johnson must have been the son of James Johnson and Barbara Hatton and a step-son of Randolph Hanson.

The description by the testator of his son Thomas as his only son suggests that this could not be Secretary Thomas Hatton, who is known to have had two sons, Robert and Thomas. Furthermore it is not logical, generationally, that Randolph Hanson, who was identified by Zachariah Wade and Richard Hatton, Jr. as their brother-in-law or brother, would be the father-in-law of Secretary Thomas Hatton.

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This will must apply to Thomas Hatton, Jr.

Robert Hatton and Thomas Hatton, Jr. gave some land to Patrick Forrest, which he bequeathed to his daughter Margaret. The will of Patrick Forrest of St. Georges Hundred in St. Mary's County, Maryland, was dated 31 January 1675 and proved on 14 February 1675. His left wife Eleanor (Ellinor) her dower rights and appointed her as executrix with son (in-law) George Dundas (Dundasse). He willed son (in-law) George Dundas (Dundasse) and his wife Elizabeth 300 acres on Back Creek in Baltimore County. Son Richard Forrest received the plantation and 150 acres adjoining. Daughter Ann got personalty, as did Eleanor (Ellinor) Cheverill, daughter of John Cheverill. Daughter Margaret was bequeathed 50 acres formerly called Henry Leiss' which was a gift to testator from Robert and Thomas Hatton. John Cheverill was appointed overseer during the minority of children. The will was witnessed by John Hepworth and Edward Fisher. (Will Book 2, page 391, MARYLAND CALENDAR OF WILLS, Volume I.)

The wife of George Dundas was Elizabeth Forrest, daughter of Patrick and Eleanor Forrest. Elizabeth Forrest Dundas (Dundasse) was executor of the estate of her mother Eleanor (Helena) Forrest of St. Mary's County, whose undated will was proved on 24 April 1676. Her estate was to be divided among her children, unnamed. Henry Phippes witnessed the will. (Will Book 5, page 21.) George Dundas (Dundasse), whose nuncupative will was dated 18 March 1676 and proved on 31 March 1676, left everything to his wife, unnamed, before witnesses, John Hepworth and Edward Fisher. (Will Book 5, page 1, MARYLAND CALENDAR OF WILLS, Volume I.)

Randall and Barbara (Barbarie) Hanson witnessed the nuncupative will of Dr. James Bourn which was proved in Maryland on 11 November 1684. (Will Book 4, page 69.) Randall Hinson and Zachariah (Zach.) Wade were appointed by Joseph Harrison of Charles County to oversee his will which was written on 28 August 1673 and proved on 26 December 1673. (Will Book 1, page 589.) Randall Hinson and Captain Richard Banks (Bankes) were named as executors of the will of Luke Barber (Barbier) on 31 July 1664. The will was proved on 04 January 1674. (Will Book 1, page 534, MARYLAND CALENDAR OF WILLS, Volume I.)

Mary Hinson, who was an heir of Zachariah Wade, may have been a daughter of Randolph Hanson who was born after the will of Thomas Hatton in 1675 and before Wade's will in 1677.

Randolph (Randle) Hanson claimed a land patent in Maryland after completing his term as a servant in 1659. (Liber 4, folio 18, THE EARLY SETTLERS OF MARYLAND.)

The will of Randolph Hanson (Hinson) of Charles County, Maryland, was dated 28 September 1698 and proved on 16 April 1699. He left the plantation, St. John's, to his wife Barbara, during her lifetime. At her death the tract was to go to his daughter Blanch Thompson and her son Thomas. He appointed his wife as executrix

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and authorized her to confirm the sale of two tracts of 680 acres in Prince Georges County to John Tendall and Joshua Marshall. Barbara was also residuary legatee. The will was witnessed by Richard Harrison, Randolph Brandy and George Thomas. (Will Book 6, page 235, MARYLAND CALENDAR OF WILLS, Volume II.) Because daughter Blanch does not appear in other contexts, perhaps there were two Randolph Hansons or a Randolph Hanson and a Randolph Hinson, whose records are confused.

The will of John Waughop of Piney Point in St. Mary's County, Maryland, was written in 1677 and proved on 18 March 1677/8. He left one-half of his plantation, Piney Point in St. Mary's County, to his wife Anne and the other half to his son Thomas when he reached 18 years of age. He bequeathed 800 acres named Piney Point in Pocomoke, Somerset County, Maryland, to his daughter Rebecca when she became 15. If his children died without issue, the real estate would pass to grandson Thomas Hatton and the unnamed children of Henry Hyde, deceased. Amy Mountford received personalty. The will, which was to be overseen by Robert Grahame and Henry Williams, was witnessed by Jo. Watson, John Wynne and William Brewerton. (Will Book 5, page 343.) The will of Henry Hyde of St. Mary's County was dated 29 October 1675 and proved on 06 November 1675. He named his wife Frances as executrix and left her the use of his estate during her lifetime; afterward it was to go to son Robert. Daughter Ann was bequeathed personalty that was the gift of her grandparents John and Joan Waughop (Wachope). Daughter Margaret got personalty that was the gift of her godmother Eleanor (Ellinor) Forrest. Overseers were Thomas Dent, father (in-law) John Waughop (Wachope) and brother (in-law) Thomas Hatton. The will was witnessed by George Dundas and John Pollart. (Will Book 2, page 361, MARYLAND CALENDAR OF WILLS, Volume I.)

William Hatton witnessed the will of Thomas Dent of St. Mary's County on 28 March 1676, with William Harper. The will, which was proved on 21 April 1676, made bequests of land in Charles and St. Mary's counties to sons William, Thomas, Peter and George, daughter Margaret, and wife Rebecca, who was the executrix. (Will Book 5, page 19, MARYLAND CALENDAR OF WILLS, Volume I.)

If Thomas Hatton who died in St. Mary's County in 1675 was Thomas, Jr., instead of Secretary Thomas, then his son, Thomas III, died in St. Mary's County about 1701, owning land that descended to him from Secretary Thomas. The will of Thomas Hatton (III?) of St. Mary's County was dated 11 August 1701 and proved shortly thereafter, but the date of proof in court is missing. His legatees were wife Susanna, daughter Elizabeth, an unborn child and brother-in-law John Blackiston (Blackistone, Blackstone). The witnesses were Clement Hill, Sr., Robert Carss, William Gibson and John Realey. By a codicil dated 22 August 1701, the testator ratified the bequests in his will and arranged for an exchange of 1000 acres of land in Captico Manor, which was due him as heir of Thomas Hatton, late Secretary of the Province, for a tract named Rich Neck in Beaver Dam Manor and devised same to children mentioned in the will. (Will Book 11, page 120, MARYLAND CALENDAR OF

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WILLS, Volume II.) Susannah Blackiston Hatton appears to have been a daughter of Nehemiah and Susan Blackiston whose son John was a godson of John Barecroft of St. Mary's County. In his will, dated 04 July 1693 and proved 20 July 1693, Barecroft bequeathed personal property to a number of persons, including godson John, son of Colonel Nehemiah Blackiston, Madam Susan Blackiston, wife of Colonel Blackiston, and Clement Hill. (Will Book 6, page 43, MARYLAND CALENDAR OF WILLS, Volume II.)

This compilation of data under the name James Wade is a limited accumulation of facts from secondary sources and does not represent an attempt at exhaustive research. It is intended as background material and any assumptions are simply an exercise in logic that should not be interpreted as conclusive statements by the compiler.

**RICHARD HATTON**

Born

Died c1649 London, England

Married Margaret (Banks?)

Born

Died 1657 St Mary's County, Maryland

Children (order of birth unknown):

Barbara Hatton

b. probably c1630

d. (after 1698?)

m. (1) James Johnson c1650

(2) Randolph Hanson before 1667

Eleanor Hatton

b. probably before 1640

d. between 31 Mar 1724 and 21 Feb 1725 Anne Arundel County, Maryland

m. (1) Thomas Brooke 1658

(2) Henry Darnall after 1676

Mary Hatton

b. probably by 1640

d. 1678

m. Zachariah Wade by 1660

Thomas Hatton

b. (14 Mar 1642?)

d.

m.

Elizabeth Hatton

b. before 1649

d. before 17 Nov 1702

m. (1) Luke Gardner (Gardiner)

(2) Clement Hill Sr after 1674

Richard Hatton Jr

b. before 1649

d. Feb 1675 St Mary's County, Maryland

m. Ann -----

William Hatton

b. before 1649

d. after 1677

m. Elizabeth Wilkinson

RICHARD HATTON JR

Born before 1649

Died Feb 1675 St Mary's County, Maryland

Married Ann -----

Born

Died

Children:

Richard Hatton III

b. after 1657

d.

m.

WILLIAM HATTON

Born before 1649

Died after 1677

Married Elizabeth Wilkinson

Born

Died

Children:

William Hatton Jr

b.

d. c1712 Prince Georges County, Maryland

m. Mary -----

c. Joseph Hatton

Penelope Hatton

b.

d.

m. ----- Middleton

c. Hatton Middleton

Mary Middleton

Susanna Middleton

Elizabeth Middleton

Sarah Middleton

Eleanor Middleton

Thomas Middleton



**JOHN HATTON**

Born

Died

Married

Born

Died

Children (order of birth unknown):

Richard Hatton

b.

d. c1649 England

m. Margaret (Banks?)

John Hatton Jr

b.

d. c1672 England

m.

Thomas Hatton

b.

d.

m. (Margaret -----?)

Samuel Hatton

b.

d.

m.

Henry Hatton

b.

d.

m.

Sarah Hatton

b.

d.

m.

Susan Hatton

b.

d.

m.

Hannah Hatton

b.

d.

m.

THOMAS HATTON

Born

Died

Married (Margaret -----?)

Born

Died

Children (order of birth unknown):

Thomas Hatton Jr

b. (14 Mar 1642?)

d. 1675 St Mary's County, Maryland

m. (1) ----- Hanson

(2) Elizabeth Waughop

Robert Hatton

b.

d.

m.

THOMAS HATTON JR

Born (14 Mar 1642?)

Died 1675 St Mary's County, Maryland

Married (1) ----- Hanson

Born

Died

Children (1):

apparently none

Married (2) Elizabeth Waughop (Wahop)

Born

Died

Child (2):

Thomas Hatton III

b.

d. after 11 Aug 1701 St Mary's County, Maryland

m. Susanna Blackiston

THOMAS HATTON III

Born

Died after 11 Aug 1701 St Mary's County, Maryland

Married Susanna Blackiston

Born

Died

Children:

Elizabeth Hatton

b. before 11 Aug 1701

d.

m.

(child) Hatton

b. after 11 Aug 1701

d.

m.

THOMAS BROOKE

Born 23 Jun 1632 Battel, England

Died Nov 1676 Calvert County, Maryland

Married Eleanor Hatton 1658

Born probably before 1640

Died between 31 Mar 1724 and 21 Feb 1725 Anne Arundel County, Maryland

Children:

Thomas Brooke Jr

b. c1659

d. 1730

m. (1) Anne -----

(2) Barbara Dent

Robert Brooke

b. c1663

d. 1714

m.

Ignatius Brooke

b. c1670

d. 1751

m.

Matthew Brooke

b. c1672

d. 1762

m.

Clement Brooke

b. c1676

d. 1737

m. Jane Sewall c1700

Mary Brooke

b.

d.

m. (1) James Bowling

(2) Benjamin Hall after 10 Oct 1693

(3) Henry Witham between 29 Mar and 12 May 1721

Eleanor Brooke

b.

d. 1740

m. (1) Philip Darnall

(2) William Digges

Robert, Ignatius and Matthew Brooke were Jesuit priests. (ACROSS THE YEARS IN PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY.)

Philip Darnall who married Eleanor Brooke was a son of Henry Darnall and Eleanor Hatton Brooke.

LUKE GARDNER (GARDINER)

Born

Died c1674

Married Elizabeth Hatton

Born before 1649

Died before 17 Nov 1702

Children:

Richard Gardner

b.

d. 1687 St Mary's County, Maryland

m. Elizabeth -----

John Gardner

b.

d.

m.

Luke Gardner Jr

b.

d.

m. Monica -----

Thomas Gardner

b.

d.

m.



**From:** John W. Grubbs <[jgrubbs@austin.rr.com](mailto:jgrubbs@austin.rr.com)>  
**To:** [BillScroggins@msn.com](mailto:BillScroggins@msn.com) <[BillScroggins@msn.com](mailto:BillScroggins@msn.com)>  
**Date:** Saturday, August 14, 1999 1:38 AM  
**Subject:** Wade Family

Dear Bill:

A new acquaintance of mine, Georgia Hornbuckle Hendrix, if I have her name right, sent me a copy of ca. 124 pp. of material you wrote about the Wade family. To date, I have never seen so much detailed and well-documented work on this family. I hope you don't mind my writing you without an invitation or an introduction, but I wanted at the very least to touch base with you. I am great-great-great grandson of Banister Wade (8 Apr 1779, Halifax Co., VA-21 Jun 1835, Calloway Co., KY) who married 29 May 1798, Halifax Co., VA, Martha ("Patsy") Terry (10 Oct 1779, Greenville, SC-4 Oct 1872, Farmington, KY). I have pretty good information on the children and/or their descendants who came to Texas in the 1840s and 1850s--Vincent Anderson Wade and his wife Phoebe Utley and their children came to the New Hope Settlement in 1845 with Abner Johnson; Bedford Davenport Wade died ca. 1847, but his widow Sarah ("Sallie") Utley (Phoebe's cousin) remarried Ephraim Heath and she and most of her children came in the 1850s to what is now known as Rockwall Co., TX. I also have relatives who descend from Banister's daughter Virginia Barksdale Wade, who married Thomas W. Cochran.

We were informed by Bill Ross that Banister's parents were William Wade and his cousin Sarah Wade, who married in 1772, but Bruce Baird pointed out that the only known children were Edward, Anne, and William Stokes Wade, which agrees with the information you have presented. Bruce Baird also said that when William died, Sarah married James Baird in 1789 and moved elsewhere.

I am intrigued by the name Hampton which figures strongly in the Wade history you outline, and that Sarah had a brother named Hampton who evidently married twice. In this regard, the following information, from a letter written by a relative of mine, was sent to me:

I have found (I believe) Banister's brother in Trigg County, Ky. Hampton Wade (after whom I believe Banister named his son). He and his wife are buried in Trigg county and are listed as Hampton (b. 1780-d. 1837) and Jane Wade . . . of Halifax County Virginia. I checked the 1820 census of Trigg County (the only one available to me) and I find, living with Hampton and Jane and their children, one male, over 45 (up). without doubt, this is Hamptons' father, and thus, probably, Banister's father, as well. . . Hampton, the son, died 1837 is the first of that name to leave a will in Trigg County. Since Hampton died at only 57 years of age, there is the bare possibility his father might have outlived him, tho.

Letter from (Margaret) Mrs. Will Miller of Corsicana, Texas, to Mr. Waters (3 Sep 1962). Special Collections, MSU Library.

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Obviously, this Hampton could not have been Robert Wade Jr.'s son, Hampton whose children by Jean or Jane Ellis also do not include a Hampton. The Hampton born in 1780 is very close in age to Banister, and Banister named one of his sons Joel Hampton Wade.

I guess my questions are: (1) Do you know who this Hampton was? And (2) Do you have any information concerning the parents of Banister Wade, who was one of the most prominent early explorers of the Purchase area and one of the first to acquire land grants in Calloway Co., KY.?

With all best wishes,

John W. Grubbs

Retired emeritus professor of musicology,  
University of Texas at Austin

I am 71 going on 72 and I and my wife Jo live in Austin, Texas

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P.S. I am having some trouble using your wonderful manuscript, since differences between the programs in which it was written and sent and my programs (Power Macintosh G3, using Outlook Express, and Word 8.0) have messed up the tabs in places. Any suggestions?