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RICHMOND, VA.
HOUSE OF THE SOCIETY
707 E. FRANKLIN ST.

This will was signed sealed & published in the presence of us. Wm. Mayo. Saml. Cobbs. John Scruggs. Thos. Carter. Richard Povall.

At a Court held for Goochland County Novemb. 16, 1742. This Will was proved by the Oaths of William Mayo, Theodrick Carter, and John Scruggs to be the last will and Testament of the Honble. William Randolph, Esqr. dec'd. which was ordered to be Recorded.

Test.

for William Mliler, Clerk G. Co., Ct.

A copy—Teste.

P. G. Miller, Deputy Clerk
Henry Wood Cl. Curt.

Sept. 18, 1894.

* Robert Munford, Jr., was a Burgess for Prince George county, 1736-1740. He married Anna, daughter of Richard Bland, of "Jordan's Point", and died December, 1744. For accounts of various families of Munford and Mumford see Tyler's *Quarterly Magazine*, III, 174, 180, and Slaughter's *Bristol Parish*, 194-199.

¹⁰ Paulin Anderson was of King and Queen county. At the session of May 1723 the General Assembly docked the entail on land belonging to Pierce Butler and Paulin Anderson. Only the title of the act is printed in Hening, IV, 142. By a deed dated May 12, 1738, and recorded in Amelia county, Paulin Anderson of King and Queen, conveyed to his son, Francis Anderson, of Amelia, 500 acres in that county, being part of 2,000 acres patented by Paulin Anderson in 1733. On July, 1784, a deed was made in Amelia by Richard Anderson (and Jane, his wife) son of Paulin Anderson deceased. Francis Anderson, Sr., of Amelia (no doubt the son of Paulin Anderson) in his will, dated Aug. 23, and proved Nov. 23, 1787, in that county, named his daughter Elizabeth Pride and her children, Elizabeth and Anderson Pride, son-in-law Edward Munford, son Francis Anderson, daughter Ann Paulin Anderson, daughters Sarah Anderson, Mary Goode, Angelica Munford and Elizabeth Booker.

Though several counties and rivers intervened, there seems to have been a considerable emigration from King and Queen and King William to Amelia.

¹¹ Richard Anderson, Jr., was probably of the family of Anderson of "Gold Mine", later in Hanover county, to which belonged Col. Richard Clough Anderson, of the Revolution, General Robert Anderson and other prominent men.

¹² The names of William, Joseph, Abraham and Richard Eccles were probably spelt by the clerk according to the sound of the real spelling, Echols. John *Eachols* owned 220 acres in King and Queen in 1704.

¹³ John Battaile, Jr., who patented land in Surry county was no doubt named Battle. William Battail owned 800 acres in Nansemond county in 1704. Matthew Battell, cooper, made a deed in Surry, 1653, and another from the same and Ann, his wife, was recorded in Dec., 1659. John Battle lived in Surry in 1687. This family removed to the South and has produced many men of distinction.

¹⁴ Gilley's Creek flows through the eastern portion of the present city of Richmond. It derives its name from an early settler whose name is variously spelt Gilly Gromarin and Gillygro Marin. Evidently it was a foreign name which the county clerks of the day found difficult to make out.

JOHN HOOK* AS A LOYALIST

Copied from the originals in the possession of Miss Maggie Holland, of Moneta, Franklin County, Virginia, a great, great granddaughter of John Hook. (June, 1925.)

Contributed by Miss Juliet Fauntleroy, Alta Vista, Va.

This committee are informed by Mr. Charles Lynch that sometime in the month of May in conversation with Mr. John Hook at Samuel Crockets, about an independent Company in Bottetourt, entering of their protest about going out of the Colony; the sd Charles Lynch told the sd J. Hook they had men enough to the Northward, yes sd ye sd Hook & swore there were too many, the sd Lynch answered, yes, too many by all the regular troops, the sd Hook then expressed himself in the warmest manner & swore by God, there never will be peace till that the Americans get well Floged, the sd Lynch then reproached the sd Hook with being an unworthy member of society, & accused him with dispersing a number of Pamphlets wrote against ye American cause with an intention of raising divisions among the People, which he did not deny

* John Hook, a Scotchman, was a man of high character and large estate, who "was suspected," says Wirt, who never saw the documents here printed, "of being unfriendly to the American cause." His name, like those of so many of his contemporaries, would have been forgotten, had he not, in September, 1789, brought suit against John Venable, a commissary, who, in 1781, had taken two of Hook's steers for the army. Patrick Henry was Venable's counsel. In his speech he does not seem to have argued as to the law or the evidence; but made an appeal to the prejudices of the jury, who doubtless remembered the happenings recited in the text. Henry described the distressed condition of the country and the American army before the siege of Yorktown, the great success and the joy in the camp which was disturbed by the discordant notes of "John Hook, hoarsely bawling through the American camp, beef!, beef!, beef!"

In the trial, which took place at New London, the plaintiff was given one penny damages and one penny costs.